Mozambique - General
1987
July - December
Artificial limb factories booming in war-torn Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

DateLine, MAPUTO

In war-torn and economically bankrupt Mozambique the artificial limb factories are booming.

Until November 1986 there was only one artificial limb service in the country which was situated in Maputo, but now the number will soon be increased to three.

In 1981 the Maputo centre had fitted 83 patients with artificial limbs but in 1986, as many as 392 patients had made use of the centre, reports the Mozambique News Agency, AIM.

As MNR guerilla activities spread, the increasing number of crippled by the war became starkly evident on the streets Maputo and the city's artificial limb centre was unable to meet the demand for its services.

The authorities have opened a second artificial limb centre in Beira and a third is scheduled for Quelimane in northern Mozambique where a recent MNR offensive caused thousands of casualties.

Officials say that the majority of people who required artificial limbs are civilians who stepped on anti-personnel mines placed by MNR guerillas.

"The MNR plants its mines on paths used by peasant farmers to walk to their fields, as part of its strategy to terrorise the peasants off their land, driving them into the already overcrowded urban areas," AIM said.

But the war in Mozambique has also meant that health services throughout the country have drastically deteriorated.

The country is heavily dependent on foreign doctors as at the time of independence in 1975 there were only 80 doctors throughout the country but because of the war foreign doctors are not allowed into the dangerous rural areas.

By the end of 1985 there were only 27 doctors working in rural areas and this means a ratio of one doctor to 443 000 people, compared to the 1982 ratio of one doctor to 161 000 people.

The situation could now be worse.

According to ministry of health statistics, by the end of 1985 the MNR had destroyed 196 peripheral health posts and a further 238 had been loot and forced to close.

This represented the destruction of 26.5 percent of the total primary health care network.

Officials estimate that because of the destruction over two million Mozambicans had lost access to health care by the end of 1985.

Even centres which continue to work battle with security problems and cannot function the whole day.

MNR hit and run raids by night on the outskirts of Maputo has forced maternity units in the area to close.

Mozambican officials say that in 1986 war and "destabilisation" caused the death of 84 666 children in the country and UNICEF has estimated that Mozambique's child mortality rate (the number of children who died before they are five years old) is now between 325 and 375 per thousand, one of the highest in the world.

Programmes to control the spread of tuberculosis and leprosy have also been affected.
Nkomati Accord could be heading for the rocks

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Recent angry exchanges between Pretoria and Maputo threaten to turn the Nkomati Accord into a dead letter.

And some political observers believe Pretoria’s policy decisions on Mozambique are quietly shifting from the Department of Foreign Affairs to the military and intelligence services.

The future of the three-year-old accord was thrown into sharp focus at the weekend by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, hinting support for pro-Western movements in southern Africa to check Soviet expansionism in the region.

This week, bi-lateral relations are expected to reach one of their triestest passages with the release of the Maro Commission of Inquiry’s report into the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel last October.

The research director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Andre du Plessis, said Gen Malan’s statement had seriously eroded the terms of the accord in both spirit and letter.

“It is, for practical purposes, now dead,” Mr du Plessis said.

“Documents on the accord are lodged with Foreign Affairs, but it’s the military, State Security Council and the National Intelligence Service that are now playing the major role in managing the accord.”

Mr Du Plessis said the department of Foreign Affairs, however, said yesterday that Gen Malan’s statement should not be seen as a “move away from the Nkomati Accord.”

But the director of Pretoria University’s Institute for Strategic Studies, Mike Hough, said the propaganda war only isolated the spirit of the agreement.

“Despite the apparent failure of the accord, there are still no ANC bases in Maputo and nobody has conclusively proved that South Africa has launched cross-border raids into Mozambique since its signing three years ago,” he said.

There is no clause in the accord to sever the treaty but, under international law, it becomes inoperable if “circumstances dramatically change”, Mr Hough said.

In a strongly worded statement, the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, accused Pretoria yesterday of never respecting the accord from the day it was signed, and continuing to support the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

AIM said the MNR’s failure to annex Mozambique’s central Zambezia province had caused “Malan to shift MNR attentions back to the southern front.”

“It is likely that Malan will try to cut the Limpopo Valley off from Maputo, as has long been tried before in early 1983, but they failed then.”

“Perhaps Malan’s plans to go public with his support for the MNR are based on the reckoning that South Africa no longer has anything to gain from pretending to uphold the accord,” Mr Hough suggested.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Washington that the South African ambassador to the United States, Dr P. Koornhof, yesterday called on the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

The meeting came after the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had asked Dr Koornhof to find out from Dr Crocker why he had repeated his allegations about alleged South African involvement in Mozambique.

Dr Crocker has alleged South Africa was involved in the last Maputo raid, a charge the South African government strongly denies. Mr Botha has said the United States has presented no evidence to back up the allegations.

The meeting came after the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had asked Dr Koornhof to find out from Dr Crocker why he had repeated his allegations about alleged South African involvement.

No statement was issued after the talks between Dr Koornhof and Dr Crocker.

In a statement from Lisbon yesterday, the MNR said it had sabotaged a strategic oil pipeline and rail link between the Indian Ocean port of Beira and landlocked Zimbabwe.

The MNR also said it killed 122 troops in battles last week.

The guerrilla group said it blew up the so-called Beira corridor pipeline last Thursday, the day MNR guerrillas killed 15 government troops and destroyed buildings on the outskirts of Beira in mortar attacks.

The MNR also said it had sabotaged the main Mozambique-South Africa railway near the southern town of Moamba, killing 27 soldiers.

Two days earlier, more than 30 government troops in the nearby province of Inhambane were killed, the MNR claimed.
Machel: US paper clears SA of blame

JOHANNESBURG — A front page report in yesterday’s Wall Street Journal completely exonerates South Africa from any blame in the air crash that killed the Mozambican President, Samora Machel.

Mr William Carley, a senior staff correspondent with the journal, the highest circulating newspaper in the United States, said last night that after interviewing Frank Bornman, a member of the Margo Commission that investigated the crash and a former US astronaut, he was “completely satisfied” South Africa had not in any way been responsible for the crash.

“Frank Bornman does not believe that there was a decoy beacon as has been suggested by various individuals. He made it clear that even if there had been such a beacon, there were several other navigational methods available to the crew that would have ensured a safe landing at the Maputo Airport.”

According to Mr Carley’s report, there had been a series of misunderstandings between members of the crew and an air traffic controller at Maputo Airport. At one stage, the Soviet pilot of the aircraft was actually under the impression that he was on final approach to a runway at the Maputo Airport while his radio operator was attempting to get clearance from the Maputo tower to land on an alternative runway, the report said.

Quoting the former American astronaut, the journal said the performance of the cockpit crew was “among the slippest I had ever encountered” and that instead of discipline, there had been only chaos and pandemonium.

Again quoting Mr Bornman, the newspaper said the accident was caused entirely by pilot error, but that the Soviet Union was unable to admit the fact.

It makes the point that President Machel’s successor, Mr Joaquim Chissano, had opted to dispense with Soviet aircraft and crews and travels around in an American Boeing crewed by either Portuguese or all Mozambican crew.

“By admitting that a Russian crew had been responsible for the death of one of Africa’s most important leaders, the prestige of the Soviet Union would have suffered and appreciable blow,” the paper said — Sapa
Machel report out next week

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The report of the commission of inquiry into the crash that killed Mozambique President Samora Machel and 34 others will be released at a press conference in Johannesburg next week, commission chairman Mr Justice CS Margo has said.

Mr Justice Margo said the commission’s report had been sent to the Government Printer in Pretoria.

He said an overseas member of the commission, Britain’s former chief inspector of aviation accidents Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, had said he would be present at the release of the report.

In a front page report in the Wall Street Journal in the United States this week, Mr William Carley, a senior staff correspondent, said that after interviewing former US astronaut Colonel Frank Borman, who was a member of the Margo commission, he was completely satisfied that South Africa had not in any way been responsible for the crash.

Reacting to the report, Mr Justice Margo said it was the result of the newspaper’s own investigation.

The Journal’s aviation editor, who had “apparently” interviewed Colonel Borman, had been in South Africa to collect information about the October 19 accident and the commission of inquiry, the judge said.

The commission, however, had not provided him with any information.

The Journal report said Colonel Borman, a member of the Margo commission, did not believe a decoy beacon lured President Machel’s aircraft to its destruction, as had been claimed by Mozambique and the Soviet Union.
Machel lies campaign 'ordered by Gorbachev'

THE Soviet Union is poised to launch a massive disinformation campaign after the release this week of the findings of the Samora Machel death-crash Inquiry.

Intelligence sources claim that a decision to smear South Africa for the crash which claimed the life of the Mozambican President was taken within 24 hours of his death — by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Margo Commission of Inquiry into the crash will be released within days with every indication that it will find pilot error responsible for the downing of the Tupolev 134.

Already, intelligence sources claim, the Soviets have inspired stories that the crash was the result of a bomb, anti-aircraft fire and even a decoy beacon.

And in response to the Soviet claims, South African officials have admitted they also made some dubious charges against the aircraft and its Russian crew.

Now both sides are gearing themselves for the unveiling of the Margo report, which is certain to give rise to another round of disinformation and counter-disinformation.

By NEIL HOOPER and DAVID JACKSON

Beacon

Intelligence sources claim that the decision to launch a major propaganda initiative was taken by Mr Gorbachev, and Soviet disinformation experts were sent to Mozambique to co-ordinate the attack.

This group, it is alleged, was responsible for originating the claim that a decoy beacon had lured the aircraft off its course to crash in South Africa.

The motive: shift attention from the fact that it was a Russian aircraft and crew who killed the Mozambican President and point to SA as the culprit.

Initial stories suggested a bomb or rocket had brought down the aircraft but investigation soon proved this untenable. The next major sto-
Mugabe dilemma
as rebels lay siege
to Beira oil corridor

RIGHTWING rebels in Mozambique claim they have Zimbabwean forces on the run.

They say Robert Mugabe's government is reviewing its military commitment to the defence of its vital Beira corridor and the Marxist regime of President Joaquim Chissano.

Paulo Oliveira, Lisbon-based spokesman of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement — Renamo — told the Sunday Times this week: "Mugabe is raising the day he sent his forces into Mozambique. We are told there is a growing feeling among the business community and the armed forces that the military commitment to the Beira corridor is money down the drain and debilitating the Zimbabwean economy."

The Beira Corridor Group, BCG Ltd, an amalgam of British multinationals and Zimbabwean interests, has invested millions of rands in repairing and trying to secure the corridor, which gives landlocked Zimbabwe an alternative route to the sea.

In May British military analysts concluded that the 249km-long strip, through which an oil pipeline and road and rail links run, could be defended, provided a Zimbabwean occupation force was stationed in Manica and Sofala provinces with responsibility for both administration and defence in the area.

This solution is not viewed kindly in Maputo because of implications for national sovereignty (In the 1880s, Cecil Rhodes unsuccessfully tried to impose a similar annexation of the corridor on Portugal.)

Oliveira claimed that in the past three weeks Renamo had attacked a number of targets up to 10km inside the Zimbabwean border, and that Harare was now taking the rebel threat to extend the guerrilla war into Zimbabwe seriously.

He said the rebels had a list of other key economic targets like roads, power plants, railways, bridges and factories in Zimbabwe, which would be destroyed unless Mugabe's troops pulled out.

Independent reports say the rebels, despite facing considerable supply shortages, appear nevertheless to have launched a major new offensive against key targets in the Beira corridor, the port of Beira itself and the outlying suburb of Maputo.

Oliveira claimed that the rebels were embarked on "a national offensive" in all 10 provinces.

Successes
Western diplomats in Lisbon said the scale of combat in Mozambique appeared to be as intense as any seen in the bitter fighting that preceded independence in neighbouring Rhodesia.

On June 29 the rebels claimed major successes in attacks on the country's two principal cities, Maputo and Beira, and on important targets in the Beira corridor.

Oliveira said Renamo had killed more than 126 government soldiers in a series of co-ordinated attacks on targets in central and southern Mozambique since the beginning of June.

He said that to mark Mozambican independence day on June 25, the rebels had shelled the central port city of Beira, demolishing buildings and killing government troops.

Warning
He said rebels had blown up the oil pipeline linking Beira to Mutare (formerly Umhlanga) in five places, despite the Zimbabwean military cordon protecting it, and sabotaged road and rail links in the corridor.

There has been no independent confirmation of these claims.

Oliveira warned that unless Harare withdrew its troops "Zimbabweans will suffer."
Marutō spells out aid needs
Margo Machel report pinched

JOHANNESBURG

The head of the international board that investigated the crash of Mozambican President Samora Machel's aeroplane was surprised yesterday to learn that the Foreign Affairs Department had access to the final report two days before its official release.

The South African Embassy in Washington DC told American news organisations on Monday that details of the final report of the commission headed by Mr Justice Cecil Margo would be available this afternoon, 11 hours before Mr Margo intended to release the report in Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department had been given copies of the report in advance to send to its overseas missions.

But Mr Justice Margo said in a telephone interview, "If they've got it, they pinched it."

Shortly after he was told about the plans for overseas briefings, the Washington news conference was cancelled and a spokesman there, Mr Chris Streeter, said he had been mistaken in thinking an advance copy of the report would be available.

"I didn't think it would have been printed until tomorrow morning (today). We only approved it late last week," Mr Justice Margo said. The Foreign Affairs Department said when asked about Mr Justice Margo's statement, "that the Minister of Transport, who was part of the inquiry, had been "officially handed" a copy of the report at the beginning of this week, and the Department of Transport had given a copy to the Department of Foreign Affairs under an embargo of 9am on Thursday." — Sapa-AP
Row over Machel crash report

JOHANNESBURG. — The head of the international board that investigated the crash of Mozambique President Samora Machel’s aircraft was surprised yesterday to learn that the Department of Foreign Affairs had access to the final report two days before its official release.

The South African Embassies in Washington, DC, told American news organizations the details of the final report of the commission headed by Mr Justice Cecil Margo would be available Tuesday afternoon, 11 hours before Judge Margo intended to release the report in Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department had been given copies of the report in advance to send to its overseas missions.

But Mr Justice Margo said in a telephone interview: “If they’ve got it, they pinched it.”

Soon after Judge Margo was told about the plans for overseas briefings, the Washington news conference was cancelled and a spokesman there, Mr Chris Streeter, said he had been mistaken in thinking an advance copy of the report would be available.

“I didn’t think it would have been printed until tomorrow morning. We only approved it late last week,” Judge Margo said. “We don’t liaise with them (Foreign Affairs). We’re an independent body.”

The department said it asked about Judge Margo’s statements, that the Minister of Transport, who was part of the inquiry had been “officially handed” a copy of the report at the beginning of this week, and the Department of Transport had given a copy to the Department of Foreign Affairs under an embargo of 9am (0700 gmt) Thursday.

Mozambique and the Soviet Union participated with South African experts in the technical investigation of the crash Inside South African territory on October 19, 1986. Mr Machel and 34 others died when the Soviet-made Tupolev-134A presidential plane slammed into the Lekhobito Hills on the way home to Maputo from Zambia. — Saps-AP.
Machel report ‘advanced to embassy’

Mr Justice Cecil Margo, the chairman of the commission of inquiry into the aircraft crash that killed Mozambique President Samora Machel, said today he did not know how the South African embassy in Washington came to have advance copies of the commission’s report.

Details of the report were to have been released to American news organisations by the embassy this afternoon - a day before its official release in Johannesburg.

Soon after plans for the briefing became known to Mr Justice Margo, the news conference was cancelled. An embassy spokesman said he was mistaken in thinking an advance copy would be available.

However, sources close to the commission say the embassy did indeed have advance copies of the report. Copies were handed to the Department of Transport several days ago, they said.

The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Eh Louw, who should have officially released the report, asked that this be done by the commission itself.

However, a copy was made available to the Department of Foreign Affairs under a strict embargo of 9 am tomorrow.

The Department of Foreign Affairs then telefaxed copies to the South African embassy in the US. This occurred even before the report was sent to the Government Printer.

A spokesman for the department has denied this. He said “Although some missions were under the impression that they would be in possession of a summary of the report a few days prior to the expiry of the embargo at the time of this statement, missions are not in possession of either the report or of any summary”.

Mr Justice Margo today said he had no knowledge of plans to break the embargo on the report.

Associated Press quoted Mr Justice Margo as saying in a telephone interview: “If they’ve got it (the report), they pinched it. I didn’t think it would have been printed until tomorrow morning. We only approved it late last week.”

“We don’t liaise with them (Department of Foreign Affairs). We are an independent body,” Mr Justice Margo said.

About 200 journalists are expected at tomorrow’s press conference at 9 am, when the report will be released at the Indaba Hotel in Witkoppen.

4. Trunk and Box Workers Industrial Union

TOTAL

31 100
THE head of the international board that investigated the crash of Mozambican President, Samora Machel’s airplane was surprised yesterday to learn that the Foreign Affairs Department had access to the final report two days before its official release.

The South African Embassy in Washington, DC, told American news organisations on Monday that details of the final report of the commission headed by Supreme Court Justice Cecil Margo, would be available this afternoon, 11 hours before Margo intended to release the report in Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department had been given copies of the report in advance to send to its overseas missions.

But Margo said in a telephone interview "If they've got it, they punched it out"...

Shortly after Margo was told about the plans for overseas briefings, the Washington news conference was cancelled and a spokesman there, Chris Streeter, said he had been "mistaken in thinking an advance copy of the report would be available."
The Forward. A Russian News Service report from Moscow...

The Forward...

Severe blow to Russians...

The Moscow Commission finds that the common belief in the superiority of Soviet techniques and goods is generally of a lower standard than those supplied by the West.

Finding:

The Moscow Commission finds that the common belief in the superiority of Soviet techniques and goods is generally of a lower standard than those supplied by the West.
Crash report likely to clear SA

TODAY'S release of the Margo Commission of Inquiry's report into the plane crash that killed former Mozambican President Samora Machel is widely expected to rule out SA involvement.

The long-awaited report is scheduled to be released to about 200 local and foreign journalists at the Indaba Hotel, near Witkoppe, this morning.

Machel and 33 passengers were killed on October 10 last year when their Soviet Tupolev 134A jet ploughed into a hill near Komatiport. There were 10 survivors.

It caused a major row with Mozambique and the Soviet Union claimed the aircraft was lured off-course by a decoy radio beacon.

SA officials probing the crash have suggested the Tupolev's instrumentation was inadequate and the Soviet crew had been drinking.

Mr Justice Cecil Margo, head of the six-man commission, announced late last month the report had been finalised after several months of investigation.

One of the commission's three international aviation experts, former Apollo 8 commander Frank Borman, told the Wall Street Journal this month the performance of the Tupolev's crew was "one of the sloppiest I've ever seen".

Borman believes crew error caused the crash – regardless of whether or not there was a decoy radio beacon trying to bring the aircraft down.

Meanwhile, SAPA reports the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday embassies had not received an advance copy of the Margo report.

It said Foreign Affairs had been handed a copy of the report this week with an embargo for 9am this morning and embassies had been instructed accordingly.
Maputo to cover sabotage losses

MOZAM:
BIQUE will
cover SA ex-
porters' losses
on cargo sabo-
taged en route
to Maputo
harbour, port director P. L. M. Diniz announced yesterday.

He said Maputo port au-
torities would pay out on claims for
goods intended for export from
Maputo harbour but which were
destroyed, stolen or damaged by
rebels on route and which com-
mercial insurance companies
would not pay.

He also guaranteed ruled
goods would not be delayed by
more than five days, even if rail
bridges were blown up

Security-linked Mozambican
rail transport interruptions to-
tailed 90 days in 1985, 59 days in
1986 and 43 in the first six
months of this year.

Danz. added confiscation of
goods for political reasons was
possible but unlikely and export-
ers would know in advance about
plans for such steps.

He was speaking at a Johannes-
burg Chamber of Commerce
seminar.

SA goods made up 39% of Ma-
puto port's total throughout last
year, Mozambican goods 28%,
Zambian 19% and Swazi 14%.

SA Association of Freight For-
warders executive director Alan
Cowell said Maputo could at-
tract considerable traffic.

Maputo's willingness to nego-
tiate rates could mean lower
charges for bulk exporters and it
should be cheaper to export
valuable goods under Maputo's
box rate tariffs than under SA's
value-based tariffs.
Machael crash: Crew blamed

JOHANNESBURG — Crew error was the cause of the air crash which killed Mozambique President Samora Machel and 34 others, the Margo Commission of Inquiry has found.

"The flight crew failed to follow procedural requirements for an instrument let-down approach and continued to descend without having visual contact with the ground, below minimum safe altitude," the commission said.

The accident happened on October 19 last year when the Tupolev 134-A-3 aircraft crashed into a hillside near the village of Mbuji, just inside South Africa near the Swaziland-Mozambique border.

The disaster sparked accusations that a rogue beacon had lured the aircraft to its destruction — but these were completely rejected by the inquiry.

JOHANNESBURG — To continue in total darkness the descent of the aircraft carrying President Samora Machel was "suicidal and totally contrary to international flight procedures", Mr Justice Margo said.

Below-par crew acted suicidally — Margo

Severe blow to Russians, Page 17.

FLASHBACK: The scene of the crash in October last year.
The commission of inquiry into the accident, of which he was chairman, released its report today. "This was a below-par crew, in our report we have listed aspects on which they failed to measure up to proper airmanship. The pilot and crew were experienced and that makes their actions worse in our view," he said.

To ignore the triggering of the GPWS alarm was totally unacceptable. "The crew had been given clearance for visual approach, as opposed to an instrument landing, to Maputo Airport, and the aircraft had been cleared down to 3,000 feet. A visual approach implies visual contact with the runway and one cannot just descend into darkness and hope you will hit the runway at some point. But this is precisely what the crew continued to do in total darkness."

DEWILDERED

"Then the crew became confused and bewildered when they failed to see lights, and the captain drew the unjustified conclusion that there was a power blackout in Maputo. "Notwithstanding the fact that he was blind (flying), he continued to descend and ignored the GPWS alarm and the Russian equivalent of the word 'damp'."

The Russians had suggested that the system may have been faulty.

If the aircraft had at that point climbed, as it should have, it would have located the Maputo VOR beacon which it had missed and would have landed safely at its destination.

Mr Justice Margo said his commission was satisfied that it had found the truth regarding the crash of the Tupolev 154A-3 on October 19 at Mzuzu near Komatiport.

He was confident that experts in the West "who were not motivated by secondary consideration" would sustain the findings of the report to the hilt. "Sapa."

"There is no substance to the theory that the aircraft was lured off course by means of a false VOR beacon or any other device."

The commission, chaired by Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Margo, said the crew had ignored the ground proximity warning system alarm, which should have warned them that they were flying too low for an aircraft with retracted landing gear.

The commission found that the cockpit layout and crew positioning prevented cross-checking between crew.

Ambiguous

As a result of this, the Matsapa beacon (VOR) in Swaziland was probably selected inadvertently, instead of the Maputo beacon.

The co-pilot selected the Matsapa beacon temporarily without informing the rest of the crew.

The navigator followed the Matsapa beacon.

"There was a breakdown in crew discipline and co-ordination," the commission found.

Communications with Maputo tower were at times ambiguous and misunderstood by both parties.

Insufficient fuel

It was also found that the crew did not file a flight plan as required.

The aircraft did not have sufficient fuel on board to proceed to an alternative destination.

Other findings of the commission were:

- The crew were properly qualified and licensed
- The aircraft was airworthy
- There was no technical failure or malfunction in flight before impact
- After the crash, medical and rescue assistance was provided in a timely manner considering the remoteness of the site."
Machel crash inquiry report release today

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Today's release of the Margo Commission of Inquiry's report into the plane crash that killed former Mozambican President Samora Machel is widely expected to rule out South African involvement in the tragedy.

The long-awaited report is scheduled to be released to about 200 local and foreign journalists at the Indaba Hotel near Witkoppen this morning.

Mr Machel and 33 passengers were killed on October 19 last year when their Soviet Tupolev 134A jet ploughed into a hill a few metres from the Mozambican border, near Komatipoort. There were 10 survivors.

It caused an international furore, with Mozambique and the Soviet Union claiming the aircraft was lured off-course by a rogue decoy radio beacon.

South African officials probing the crash have suggested the Tupolev's instrumentation was inadequate and the Soviet crew had been drinking.

Mr Justice Cecil Margo, head of the six-man commission, announced late last month the report had been finalized after several months of investigation.

One of the commission's three international aviation experts, former Apollo 8 commander, Colonel Frank Borman, told the Wall Street Journal this month the performance of the Tupolev's crew was "one of the sloppiest I've ever seen".

Colonel Borman believes crew error caused the crash — regardless of whether or not there was a decoy radio beacon trying to bring the aircraft down.

Moscow and Maputo have already rejected the commission's findings after both governments were given an advance release of the report in May.

The Soviets believe the Tupolev was dragged off-course by a radio beacon and reject the idea of crew failure. Neither government attended the commission's hearings in the Rand Supreme Court earlier this year.

The political sniping over the crash was used as the backdrop to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan's, controversial statement last month that SA would consider aid to movements fighting anti-Marxist governments in Southern Africa.

Britain's former chief air accident investigator, Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, will be the only international aviation expert attending today's press conference.
Maputo offers port incentive

Finance Staff

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique will cover uninsured SA exporters' losses on cargo sabotaged en route to Maputo harbour. Port of Maputo director Filipo Diniz announced yesterday.

He said the Maputo port authorities would pay out on claims for goods intended for export from Maputo harbour but which were destroyed, stolen or damaged by rebels en route and which commercial insurance companies would not insure.

He also guaranteed railled goods would not be delayed by more than five days, even if rail bridges were blown up (security-linked Mozambican rail transport interruptions totalled 90 days in 1985, 35 in 1986 and 13 in the first six months of this year).

His speech and a presentation by his colleagues at a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce seminar was part of a concerted effort to raise Maputo harbour's throughput of goods to and from SA.

For a port handling 3m tons of goods a year but able to handle 7m, the neighbouring SA economic giant is an obvious business target — especially as SA goods made up 39% of Maputo port's total throughput last year, Mozambican goods 28%, Zambian 19% and Swazi 14%.
JOHANNESBURG — Mr Justice Cecil Margo, the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the plane crash that killed Mozambique's President, Mr Samora Machel, said yesterday that he did not know how the South African Embassy in Washington came to have advance copies of the commission's report.

Details of the report were to have been released to US news organisations by the embassy yesterday afternoon — a day before its official release here.

Soon after plans for the briefing became known to Mr Justice Margo, the news conference was cancelled. An embassy spokesman said he was mistaken in thinking an advance copy would be available.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said embassies had not received an advance copy of the report, but sources close to the commission said the embassy had advance copies of the report.

Copies had been handed to the Department of Transport several days ago, they said.

The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Eli Louw, who should have officially released the report, asked that this be done by the commission itself.

However, a copy was made available to the Department of Foreign Affairs, under a strict embargo of 9 am today.

The Department of Foreign Affairs then telefaxed copies to the South African Embassy in the US. This occurred before the report was sent to the Government Printer — Sapa.
Margo Commission of Inquiry rejects ‘false’ beacon claim

Crew’s errors caused Machel plane crash

By Zenaide Vendeiro and Colleen Ryan

The air crash which killed Mozambique President Samora Machel and 34 others was caused by crew error, the Margo Commission of Inquiry has found.

The accident occurred on October 10 last year when the Tupolev 134A-3 aircraft crashed into a hillside near the village of Mhuzani, just inside South Africa near the Swaziland-Mozambique border.

The disaster sparked accusations that a false beacon had lured the plane to its destruction — but the inquiry rejected the claim.

Presenting its report in Witkoppen, near Johannesburg today, the commission said there was no evidence of sabotage or outside interference — as alleged by Mozambican and Soviet authorities.

"There is no substance in the theory that the aircraft was lured off course by means of a VOR, beacon or any other device," the report said.

The commission, chaired by Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Cecil Margo, was unanimous that the cause of the accident was "the flight crew failed to follow procedural requirements for an instrument let-down approach", but continued to descend "without having visual contact with the ground, below minimum safe altitude.

"In addition, the crew ignored the ground-proximity warning system alarm which should have warned them that they were flying too low for a plane with retracted landing gear."

The commission found that the cockpit layout and crew positioning prevented cross-checking between crew members.

As a result, the Matsapa beacon (VOR) in Swaziland was probably selected inadvertently, instead of the Maputo beacon.

The co-pilot selected the Matsapa beacon temporarily without informing the rest of the crew.

The navigator followed the Matsapa beacon.

"There was a breakdown in crew discipline and co-ordination," the commission found.

Communications with Maputo tower were at times ambiguous and misunderstood by both parties.

It was also found that the crew did not file a flight plan as required.

Other findings of the commission were:

- The crew were properly qualified and licensed and the aircraft was airworthy.
- There was no technical failure or malfunction in flight prior to impact.
- After the discovery of the crash, medical and rescue assistance was provided in a timely manner considering the remoteness of the site."
JOHANNESBURG — The board of inquiry into the aircraft accident on October 19 last year in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed found that it was due to the crew's failure to follow procedural requirements and not to any "false beacon".

The board, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Margo, released a report of its investigation today. The board found that there were indications of carelessness and a lack of flight-deck discipline in various aspects of the crew's performance.

The report said that although no charges of foul play had been laid before the board, it had become aware of various rumours, some of which found expression in newspaper reports, to the effect that South Africa had deliberately caused the destruction of President Machel's aircraft.

"The board is completely satisfied that there was no false beacon as alleged, or at all."

The report said that, for example, in one newspaper report it had been alleged that the surviving member of the flight crew had stated that the aircraft had been shot down. "In fact, the official statement taken from this person, which was before the board, is devoid of any such suggestion."

Moreover, as appears from the joint factual report of the accident, agreed by the teams of the RSA, the USSR and Mozambique, and also from the other evidence of the integrity and normal function of the aircraft immediately before the impact, the rumour that it was shot down has no basis in fact."

The board found it unnecessary to deal with other rumours of wilful interference as the agreed factual report and other evidence refuted them all.

"However, one of these rumours merits particular mention. It is the rumour that the aircraft was lured to its destruction by a false beacon."

The report says no direct allegation of a false beacon was put before the board by the accredited representatives of the USSR or Mozambique, either in the agreed factual report or otherwise. Its principal finding was that the cause of the accident was "that the flight crew failed to follow procedural requirements for an instrument let-down approach, but continued to descend under the erroneous impression that the aircraft was descending normally."

Who said basketball was a game played only by taller-than-average men? At currently taking part in the national basketball tournament at the University from left) DEBBIE HOLL, LINDY WIGGILL, KAREN HOLL and BERNICE FAI Border team.
The mystery of why former Mozambican president Samora Machel's plane veered sharply to the west minutes before crashing in South African territory and fatally wounding Machel and 34 others, dominated yesterday's unveiling of the Margo Commission of Inquiry into the accident.

The actual findings of the commission into last October's crash were unambiguous. In the words of the chairman, Supreme Court Judge Cecil Margo, "This was a below par crew."

He said the six-member commission, appointed by the South African Minister of Transport Affairs, found there was "no evidence of sabotage or outside interference" in the crash and there was "no substance in the theory that the aircraft was lured off course by means of a false beacon or any other device".

But the central dispute between the commission and the Mozambican and Soviet governments — which refused to participate in a commission they called one-sided but issued reports commenting on Margo's draft report — still concerns the plane's misguided 37 degree turn to the right.

Margo's report states that had the Soviet Tupolev jet not executed the premature turn, but continued on its course for a further eight minutes, it would have beamed into Maputo's navigational beacon.

The report found the most probable explanation was that the aircraft had locked into a directional beacon beamed from Matsapa, Swaziland.

He said the beacon was not a magnet, and while the crew could read their direction from the beacon, they would have realized they were off course had they checked other functioning instruments, on-board radar and the Maputo broadcast station.

Margo said the reading from Matsapa's beacon (112.3 Megahertz) differed by only four points from that of Maputo (112.7 Megahertz).

He said Mozambique's oblique accusations that the South African Defence Force had erected a false navigation beacon to lure the plane to disaster into the crash that killed Machel.

Picture. ERIC MILLER, AFP/Files — based on reports that SADF camps had been seen in the area had no substance and were "untenable".

"There is not a shred of evidence, it is just a theory," the judge said.

The Soviets, in turn, asserted Matungu's beacon could not affect the Tupolev's flight, because the direct line of sight would be blocked by mountainous terrain.

Margo said the commission had conducted flight tests, using regular flight services, which had established that planes following the same route could pick up the Matsapa navigational reading "loud and clear". He said he did not know if the Mozambicans and Soviets were aware of these tests.

Summing up the cause of the crash, Margo's report stated: "The flight crew failed to follow procedural requirements for an instrument landing approach, but continued to descend under visual flight rules in darkness and some cloud, it withholding visual contact with the ground, below minimum safe altitude and minimum assigned altitude, and in addition ignored the Ground Proximity Warning System alarm."

The report found the flight crew were qualified, licensed and experienced, the aircraft was airworthy and did not experience technical failure or malfunction. The radio navigational aids on the ground and in the aircraft were adequate to allow an instrument landing descent.

However, having studied a transcript of the cockpit voice recorder, the commission of inquiry noted the crew did not file a flight plan as required by Mozambique regulations, was unaware of the correct number of passengers on board and had miscalculated the aircraft's endurance.
Mozambique urged to reconstruct flight

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique has been urged to reconstruct the flight of President Samora Machel's aircraft to dispel suspicions that it was lured off course.

The Margo board of inquiry said this in its reply to comments made by the Soviet Union and Mozambique on why the ill-fated aircraft made a 37 degree turn to the right last October 19.

Soon after the turn the Soviet-built Tupolev 134A-3 smashed into a hill just inside South Africa near the Swaziland-Mozambique border. Thirty-five people were killed.

The board's findings, which have been given to the Soviet Union and Mozambique, were released yesterday at a Press conference near Johannesburg.

False beacon

The board's responsibility in terms of international aviation law will have been met when it hands the report to the International Civil Aviation Organisation in Montreal.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique say a false beacon led to the deviation of the aircraft from its course from Zambia to Maputo. They reject the board's finding that the aircraft probably strayed off course because the aircraft was inadvertently locked into the Matsapa beacon in Swaziland instead of the beacon at Maputo.

They argued:
1. The Matsapa VOR could not have been selected because, according to Soviet calculations, the signal would not have been powerful enough and was blocked by mountainous terrain.
2. The board said the Soviet calculations were based on wrong information. There was evidence of actual flight experience which proved that the Matsapa signal could have been received clearly by the aircraft well before it made the turn to the right.
3. Problems with line of sight being blocked, by mountainous terrain for example, could readily be overcome by modern VOR, added the board.
4. The Soviets also claimed that a signal picked up by a Boeing 737 of the Mozambican domestic airline LAM, which was in the area at the same time, about 190 nautical miles from Maputo, emanated from the false beacon.
5. They said the signal could not have been that of Maputo Airport because it was not powerful enough.

The board said this was refuted by the co-pilot of the Boeing himself, who testified that on previous occasions the Maputo VOR had been picked up between 180 miles and 216 miles away.

The board urged Mozambique to "collaborate with South Africa's Directorate of Civil Aviation with a view to using one or more of the flights into Maputo to demonstrate the operation of the Matsapa VOR with the Maputo VOR under conditions corresponding to those of C9-CAA's last flight, in order to dispel Mozambique's suspicions, should any still remain."

Refused

Board chairman Mr Justice Cecil Margo said Mozambique previously refused to consent to a reconstruction of the flight.

The commission found that even if a false beacon existed the decoy would have had to be placed inside Mozambique, "perhaps as far as seven kilometres from the South African border."

The report stated that even the Soviet Union had not suggested that the alleged false beacon was inside South African territory.

Mr Justice Margo emphasised that a VOR beacon is only a directional finder and cannot tell an aircraft to descend from its altitude.

"A VOR isn't a magnet that attracts aircraft to the ground," he explained. "It is only indicative of where to fly."

Economy damaged by SA: Mozambique

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo:

Mozambique is telling potential aid donors in Europe that its economy has been severely damaged by deliberate actions of the South African government.

It alleges that South Africa has supported the Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas, restricted trade traffic through Maputo harbour, slashed its electricity purchases, cartelled migrant labour, recruitment and cut Mozambique's income from gold mine wages.

The allegations have been made before but have been backed up by figures in a report prepared by the Mozambique government for submission to a group of potential aid donors at a meeting in Paris this week.

The report says South African aid to the MNR "has been extremely damaging to our economy." It says the rebels have made some transport facilities inoperable and disrupted others, have destroyed schools and health clinics, have blocked the movement of export crops and have terrorised the rural population.

"The cost to the nation in human lives, lost production and reduced foreign exchange earnings is enormous," the report says.

It says the rebels' actions have deprived 20 percent of rural area children of schooling and two million people of health care.

Mozambique claims South African traffic through Maputo port was cut by 90 percent between 1975 and 1986." Apparently for reasons other than economic ones since Maputo is the natural outlet for traffic from the mineral-rich northeast region of South Africa."
**SA Govt on trial at ANC Indaba**

**DAKAR —** Those taking part in discussions with the ANC were participating in one of the greatest human endeavours since the Second World War victory over Hitler's Nazi regime, Senegal's President Abdou Diouf said at the opening of the meeting yesterday.

He said Senegal was proud to host the conference. "We can only welcome any initiative to move away from the blind alley and to stop the bloodshed."

In what is believed to be the "important announcement" alluded to by ANC members prior to his speech, Diouf hinted at the creation of a research institute at a Senegalese university which young South Africans could attend.

"I invite you to envisage the creation of a South African research institute attached to one of our universities, and which could serve as a place of seminars, conferences and other meetings."

"This institute will at the same time be a place where young South Africans can come to study and thus improve their knowledge of Africa and that which African youth has of South Africa."

**PFP ‘wrong to blame’ Nusas’**

HELEN SUZMAN had underestimated PFP weakness and the effect of government propaganda by blaming the National Union of SA Students (Nusas) for its failure in the May election, Nusas president Steven Kromberg said.

Kromberg was responding to a claim by the PFP campaigner made in a speech read on her behalf in London. Suzman charged that Nusas and the UDP had torpedoed the PFP’s chances of remaining Official Opposition.

"Nusas did not call for a boycott of the election," he said.

By placing the central issue of democracy on the political agenda through the "one person, one vote in a unitary SA campaign, "we appealed to students to make decisions according to their consciences," Kromberg said.

These Nusas members who decided not to vote "probably believed the PFP strategy of change through parliament to be unrealistic," he said yesterday.

We reject the claim by Suzman," Kromberg said. He said she had overestimated the size and significance of the student constituency.

**Reds find Margo report ‘worthless’**

AIM said an "official source" said its government rejected the conclusion that the crash was due to human error on the part of the Soviet crew.

The Margo report found there was no truth in the allegation that a decoy beacon was used. It said there had been a breakdown in crew discipline and coordination.

**LONDON —** A meeting of the 12 EC foreign ministers in Copenhagen on Monday is poised to unanimously acclaim the talks in Senegal between South African dignitaries and the ANC which started in Dakar yesterday.

All EC member states, including Britain, were yesterday signing up to the EC headquarters in Brussels their unrestrained approval of the initiative.

"We are not here to provide an alternative to detente and negotiation. We do not care if there is a Margo report. We care about an end to the conflict."

**To Page 2**
MOZAMBIQUE and the Soviet Union yesterday rejected the Margo findings on the Machete air disaster and repeated their insistence that the plane was lured off course by a decoy beacon.

The Soviet Union defended the Tupolev air crew — which Mr Justice Margo found had been negligent — and said the Margo report was "worthless".

The report was released, with Mozambique and Soviet rejections of its conclusions, at a news conference in Witkoppie near Johannesburg yesterday.

Mozambique's official news agency

Reds find Margo report 'worthless'

AIM said an "official source" said its government rejected the conclusion that the crash was due to human error on the part of the Soviet crew.

The Margo report found there was no truth in the allegation that a decoy beacon was used. It said there had been a breakdown in crew discipline and coordination.
Maputo: silence on trade bar

MOZAMBIKAN and SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safio) officials have remained silent on the possibility of using Maputo as an exit port for SA’s sanctions-busting efforts.

The officials met in Johannesburg this week to discuss the implementation of phase 1 of a joint Maputo port “masterplan”.

The masterplan is aimed at overcoming critical problems facing the port and at renewing the confidence of SA importers/exporters.

When asked whether use of the port was part of SA’s sanctions-busting measures, the officials declined to answer.

Industry sources said later that although Mozambique was desperate for SA business, it could not be seen to be sanctioning use of its harbour for clandestine trade.

Encouraged by recent increases in SA exports through the port, senior Mozambique official Indio Dinz said at the meeting Maputo was still the natural outlet for certain regions of SA, namely northern and eastern Transvaal.

“We are meeting to persuade potential users that Maputo is again an economically viable proposition — capable of handling cargo safely and efficiently,” he said.

Safio CE Wim Holten said Maputo offered the most effective way for exporters to reduce the high costs of exporting from SA when they were located inland.

“By reducing the rail distance (to Richards Bay or Durban), costs are decreased and exporters benefit from increased international competitiveness.

“The emphasis is on high volume, low value goods at present, but will gradually expand to high value cargo. For example, citrus, shows a highest-ever utilisation of Maputo, with 1-million cartons a month passing through the port.”
Below par crew' caused jet crash

HAMISH McINDOE

on landing at Maputo Meantime, the co-pilot was listening to music and a Soviet news broadcast on the high-frequency transmitter

The typed transcript is riddled with swear words, expurgated in the commission's report to "strong expression" in parenthesis

Exchanges between the radio operator and the control tower depart from established terminology. This caused confusion over the serviceability of the jet's Independent Landing System (ILS) and the state of Maputo's runway lights

The report states: "It was essential the crew members should have operated as a well-integrated team. Demonstrably, they did not.

The Soviets suggested the ILS system was faulty. "But surely when one hears breaking glass and exploding at the front door one doesn't just say that's faulty alarm system going off," Margo said.

Most of the commission's findings were based on simulator flight tests and observations from established flights on the Mhala to Maputo run

Geoffrey Wilkinson was the only member of the commission's three international aviation experts who attended yesterday's Press conference. Wilkinson is one of the few Western pilots to have flown a Tupolev-134A, and was former chief inspector of the accidents investigation branch of the UK's Ministry of Transport and rated a world authority on aviation accidents.

Commander of the Apollo 8 space flight Frank Borman and Sir Edward Eaveleigh, Britain's former Lord Justice of Appeal, were unable to attend the report's release.

The two other members of the commission were J S Germuhys, SA's former Commissioner for Civil Aviation, and Pieter van Hoven, chairman of the Airlines Association of SA.

The last flight of C9-CAA left Mhala in Zambia at 6.55pm on October 10 last year for the three-hour flight to Maputo. Machel had been in Zambia for one day's summit with the presidents of Zambia, Zaire and Angola.

Two hours after take-off, the jet acknowledged Maputo's information that no delay was expected for an ILS approach to the airport. At 9.02pm, the jet reported "top of descent" and was told by the Maputo controller to report runway lights in sight or if 3000 ft had been reached.

The Tupolev banked 37 degrees to the right and began its descent to the airport. Eight minutes before its scheduled landing time.

Some 16 minutes later the jet reported at 3000 ft and was cleared for an ILS approach to runway 23. It continued to descend in darkness at about 400 ft per minute to make visual contact with the runway lights.

By this time the aircraft was out of range of most of Maputo's navigational aids and the crew was effectively lost.

"No No There's nowhere to go. No NDBs (Non-Directional Beacon). There's nothing," were the captain's last words.

At 9.21 and 39 seconds the jet ploughed into the slope of a hill, about 800 yards inside Maputo, and 150 miles from the Mozambique border.

The force of the impact jolted engines from their wings and the fuselage tore a 51m-long scar along the ground. The jet's velocity at impact was 471 km/hour.

Margo made clear the crew had several options to check their bearings but none of these actions were taken. Their descent merely continued.

For Margo, a highly-decorated Second World War RAAF fighter pilot, the crew's worst error was ignoring the GPWS alarm.

Machel was among the 34 dead. The flight engineer, who was not wearing his seatbelt for the descent to Maputo, survived the crash. So did nine passengers.

Claims that SA deliberately caused the destruction of the plane, said Margo, were strongly rejected by the commission in an eight-page appendix to its main report.

The experts who testified before the board rejected the possibility of a false beacon and discredited the spoil story and speculation in Mozambique's statements.

It noted the commission's report went back to Moscow two months ago, and pointed out the alleged beacon 7km beyond the Mozambique border. Noted the report: "This proposition generates further improbabilities, which are irreconcilable with the evidence of the cockpit voice recorder."

A

At the Press conference, Justice Margo explained that four SADF aircraft had the alternative to a VOR (VHF Omnidirectional Range) beacon to locate the aircraft into the Eastern Transvaal mountains. Their evidence rested on an SADF camp being situated near the crash site.

"But a VOR is not a magnet that can draw an aircraft to the ground. It simply indicates where the plane is flying," Margo made clear the SADF Union still harbours suspicions - without evidence - of a fake beacon.

There were no signs of fire in the wreckage and, the report noted, no evidence of sabotage.

Margo slated Mozambique questioning the impartiality of the commission's three independent aviation experts as "hurtful and unnecessarily offensive.

Shortly after the crash, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha strongly hinted that the crew had been drinking.

At the SA pathologist found no traces of alcohol in the bodies of the Tupolev's captain and co-pilot. A small quantity of alcohol was found in blood specimens taken from bodies of the navigator and radio operator, but this was ascribed to an ethanol conversion caused by decomposition changes.

The report recommended that "Black Box" voice recordings should be kept for the last hour rather than the last 30 minutes of a flight on all aircraft.

Wilkinson and Margo believe a clearer picture of what happened on that ill-fated flight would have emerged on an hour-long tape.

Copies of the commission's report were delivered yesterday to Soviet and Mozambique authorities in terms of international aviation law.

Margo said: "We are interested in one fundamental thing, and that is safety. We want to prevent such an accident from happening again."
Soviets reject air crash report

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique and the Soviet Union yesterday rejected the Margo Commission findings on the Machel air disaster and repeated their insistence the aircraft was lured off course by a decoy beacon.

The board of inquiry into the aircraft accident on October 19 last year, in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed, found that it was due to the crew's failure to follow procedural requirements and not to any "false beacon," as has been alleged.

The board, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Cecil Margo, released a report of its investigation yesterday.

Soviet and Mozambican claims of a decoy radio beacon luring the flight away from Maputo airport to disaster were rejected Mr Justice Margo.

"This was a below-par crew," he told a press conference.

The Soviet Unnâp defended the Tupolev air crew and said the Margo report was "worthless."

The Mozambican government rejected the findings, the official news agency AIM reported.

AIM said an "official source" had said the Mozambican government rejected the conclusion that the crash was due to human error on the part of the Soviet crew.

'A provoked disaster'

AIM said Mozambique's President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, had already described the crash as "a provoked disaster."

Mr Justice Margo said at the press conference that of all the errors that led to the crash, the worst was the captain's decision to ignore the Ground Proximity Warning System's (GPWS)' alarm.

"This was a below-par crew, ladies and gentlemen," the judge said.

"In our report we have listed aspects on which they failed to measure up to proper airmanship.

"It was an experienced pilot and crew in this area and that makes their actions worse in our view," he said.

To ignore, with the "hate," a equivalent of the word "damn," the triggering of the GPWS alarm was totally unacceptable and to continue with the descent of the aircraft in that much darkness was suicidal and totally contrary to international flight procedures.

If the aircraft had climbed at that point, as it should have, it would have located the Maputo VOR (very high frequency omnidirectional range) beacon, which it had missed. The plane had had all the necessary equipment to land safely at its destination.

Mr Justice Margo said his commission was satisfied it had found the truth regarding the crash.

He was confident that experts in the West who were not motivated by secondary consideration would sustain the findings of the report to the hilt.

Dealing with the allegation of a false beacon which, as is suggested by the Mozambican authorities, may have lured the aircraft off course to its
demise, he said there was enough weightment on board for a crew, by means of cross-checking, to have effected a safe landing in Maputo.

"The conclusion had clearly discounted the possibility of such a beacon's existence."

A VOR beacon "is not a magnet which draws an aircraft into the ground," the judge said.

"It was purely directional and the crew had to decide when it was proper to descend once reaching the beacon at the runway."

The commission's main function was not to apportion blame, but to find the truth regarding the cause of the accident and if it could not, to say so.

He said that when the crew had been given clearance for visual approach as opposed to an instrument landing, to Maputo airport, it was also cleared down to 3,000 feet (about 900 metres).

"A visual approach implies visual contact with the runway and one cannot just descend into darkness and hope you will hit the runway at some point."

"But this is precisely what the crew continued to do in total darkness."

"Then the crew became confused and bewildered when they failed to see lights and the captain drew the unjustified conclusion that there was a power blackout in Maputo."

"Notwithstanding the fact that he was (flying) blind, he continued to descend and ignored the GPWS alarm with the Russian equivalent of the word 'damn.'"

The Russians had suggested that the system may have been faulty.

"But surely when one hears breaking glass and smashing at the front door one doesn't just say 'it's that faulty alarm system going off,'" the judge commented.

At that point the aircraft had equipment adequate to deal with the situation and the aircraft's distance-measuring equipment had frozen accurately, at 16 miles (about 26 kilometres) distance to Maputo.

Mr Justice Margo said there was no evidence to back allegations that security personnel had gathered documents at the site of the crash under the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

He said that the Commissioner for Civil Aviation was legally in charge of a crash site, but "in this case, however, a head of state died on our territory and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, without looking up the law, went there and met his counterparts." — Own Correspondent and Sapa
Crew's bad flying led to Machel jet crash

JOHANNESBURG — The crew of the Soviet Tupolev — call sign Charlie Nine Charlie Alfa Alfa — flew literally blind into the rolling Eastern Transvaal hills a few metres from the Mozambican border, killing President Samora Machel and 33 passengers.

"This was a below par crew," Mr Justice Margo said at a press conference to release the commission's 135-page report. "The commission's post-mortem of the wreckage found no technical failures prior to impact. Weather was not a factor in the tragedy.

The Soviet pilot had logged 2,000 hours of night flying and the crew were seasoned to day and night flights in Mozambican airspace. And this, Mr Justice Margo said, made the crew's performance "worse in the commission's view."

The report said the accident was caused by the crew failing to follow the procedure for an instrument let-down runway approach. Instead, the pilot made his descent using visual flight rules in total darkness and some cloud.

No visual contact was made with the ground, the jet was flying below the minimum safe altitude and the crew ignored an alarm from the jet's Ground Proximity Warning System (GPWS) when its height dropped below 3,000 ft.

The GPWS alarm, bleeming furiously for ten seconds, merely elicited a "Damn it" in Russian from the captain. The jet crashed 34 seconds later.

A month after the crash, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha reportedly claimed the jet was not carrying a GPWS, possibly to deflect some of the political sniping over South Africa's alleged involvement in the tragedy.

The report's list of flying horrors is long:

No flight plan was filed but the navigator's log showed Beira was the standby airport to Maputo. — the jet, however, was short of about 5,000 kg of fuel needed for this diversion. It could have made Durban at ascrtach.

Mr Justice Margo, in a rare moment of levity, made clear the South African authorities had not put an aircraft at the commission's disposal for this purpose.

Geoffrey Wilkinson was the only member of the commission's three international aviation experts who attended yesterday's press conference. Mr Wilkinson is one of the few Western pilots to have flown a Tupolev-134A and is rated a world authority on aviation accidents.

Mr Justice Margo made clear the crew had several options to check their bearings.

For Mr Justice Margo, a highly-decorated World War II RAF fighter pilot, the crew's biggest solecism was ignoring the GPWS alarm.

Claims that South Africa deliberately caused the destruction of the Presidential flight using a decoy beacon or by some other electronic interference were strongly rejected by the commission in an 8-page appendix to the report.

It noted Soviet remarks on the final draft report submitted to Moscow two months ago positioned the alleged beacon 7km behind the Mozambique border noted the report. "This proposition generates further improbabilities, which are irreconcilable with the evidence of the cockpit voice recorder."

Mr Justice Margo also explained "Mozambique has suggested the SADF used a fake VOR (Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range) beacon to lure the aircraft into the Eastern Transvaal mountains. Their evidence rested on a SADF camp being situated near the crash site."

"But a VOR is not a magnet that can draw an aircraft to the ground."

Mr Justice Margo slated Mozambique questioning the impartiality of the commission's three independent aviation experts as "harshful and uncessarily offensive."

The report recommended that Black Box voice recordings should be kept for the last hour rather than 30 minutes of a flight on all aircraft.

More reports, Page 4
Machete - Death Knight
Reconstruct

Only way to dispel suspicion

The Daily Mail, 10 Nov 1987
Machel plane crash clash

SOWETAN Africa News Service
SOUTH Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union have all been guilty of misinforming the public about the air crash that killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique. And the publication of the report of the Margo Commission of Inquiry does not mean that the disinformation campaign is over.

On Thursday SABC-TV broadcast a film about the Tupolev disaster which showed that a huge Soviet disinformation campaign had been started to blame South Africa for the crash.

Direct

The report said that the director of the Mozambique News Agency, Carlos Cardoso, was a "hard line Marxist" who had been expelled from Witwatersrand University because of his Soviet activities.

Friends of Mr Cardoso however said he had not been expelled from Wits where he had studied, but had been detained in South Africa for about a week in 1975 and then expelled from the country.

The SABC-TV report also implied that a story that President Machel was alive after the crash had been put out by the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

The Margo Commission also found that the aircraft and its instruments had been working properly. The Soviet Union was, however, much more direct in its accusation of South African responsibility for the crash.
Six die in truck attack

MAPUTO: Rebels killed six people in attacks on two trucks 40km west of Maputo, Mozambique's national news agency AIM reported today.

It said they attacked a truck belonging to the state agricultural board and a private truck, both of which were doubling as buses because of a public transport shortage.

Two people were injured and were recovering in hospital, it said.

The agency quoted a government source in Namaacha, on the border with Swaziland, as saying the attacks occurred on Wednesday on the highway linking Maputo to Swaziland. It blamed the attack on Renamo — Sapa-AP.
LISBON. — The rebel Mozambican National Resistance claimed yesterday that its guerrillas forces staged several attacks against military targets across the border in Zimbabwe during the first week of July, killing nine Zimbabwean army troops. In a statement released here, the MNR said its guerrillas killed another seven Zimbabwean troops, along with 13 Tanzanian soldiers, 38 Mozambican army regulars and 35 Mozambican militiamen in further attacks in northern Mozambique between June 26 and July 6.
The crew was nearly wiped out in the tragic crash. The Marijo Commission believes the crew is to blame for the tragedy.
MNR terror — all due to Ethiopia

REPORT SUBIK JACOBS
AND DERICK AKOTH
PHOTO TREMBUS YOKO

Moving people from Barracks, these criminals will eventually pay for their crimes — and more criminal deaths.

Ethiopia
Extra flights over area of rebel activity

MOZAMBIQUE will introduce extra flights between Maputo and Swaziland because of increased Renamo-Frehmo clashes on the Maputo-Swazi road, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The border area between the two countries has been used extensively in recent months by Renamo to launch attacks against official Mozambique services.

A Swazi police spokesman said yesterday the deteriorating security situation in Swaziland was to be blamed on "outsiders" who entered the country with weapons.

The past couple of months have seen an escalation of violence — both political and criminal — sweeping through the usually placid kingdom.

At the weekend armed robbers attacked the Pigg’s Peak Hotel. A South African was wounded.

In another incident, a South African electrical engineer, Robert Williams, narrowly escaped death when men claiming to be ANC members fired at his car with machine guns, and then abducted him. He was forced to stop his car after a bullet grazed his head.

Last week three ANC members — one of whom was Paul Dikeledi, a top commander — were gunned down in broad daylight on the Matsapha/Labamba road by three white men in an SA-registered car.

Other crimes that have remained unsolved include the killings in May of ANC member Theophilus Dlodlo and two companions.

SAPA reported a high-ranking South African delegation, understood to comprise SADF members, arrived at Matsapha airport in Swaziland yesterday afternoon.

The delegation was met by Swaziland’s Defence Minister Brigadier Fonono Duvhe and other senior defence officials.

It is believed the delegation was taken to see Swazi Prime Minister Sotshha Dlamini.

— SAPA
Boesak in Maputo

MAPUTO.—Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano yesterday received World Alliance of Reformed Churches president Allan Boesak in the presidential offices in Maputo.

Mozambican news agency Aim reports that Boesak told the President that "although things are very tough at the moment, we hope to make a breakthrough very soon".

He pledged that the South African "democratic movement" would do more work in solidarity with the Frontline states.

Earlier in the day, Boesak was a guest of honour at ceremonies marking the centenary of the Mozambican Presbyterian Church.

Speaking at a Press conference immediately before his return to SA, he said he had not seen "any sign of religious persecution in Mozambique".

"There is far more tension between the church and the government in SA than in Mozambique".

---

Recommendations for regional cooperation locally produced
Year

die each

children

85,000

Refugee Roza Mugala and her three children who all have scabies wounds.
shattered

another village with one of her children. Two others had disappeared with his wife. Some time after arriving in the Inhassane refugee camp he found his teenage daughter, Maria. She said her father had been raped by the bandits before escaping.

"She said my wife was dead. She did not know where the other children were. Two of my brothers were also killed, shot to death," said Alfandega.

His story was told with a matter-of-fact attitude, his face drained of any emotion.

Nearby in another section of the camp, a frail old man, Francisco Mendes, and his blind wife told how they had crawled through the bush to get away from their village.

"I was born in that place. When I was young and working I used to build houses. I built my wife a nice house and we had some animals.

"We grew our own food and all our children helped us in the fields. Now we are sitting on the government to tell us when we can go home," said Mendes.

About 65 percent of the population suffers in one way or another because of the war and starvation.
By IMAM HASSAN SOLOMON
EACH year more than 2,000 South African Muslims perform the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca. The Hajj pilgrimage is one of the five basic pillars of Islam. Each Muslim, if he or she can afford the journey, has to perform it at least once in a lifetime.

Even the pilgrimage is highly resplendent as it is performed during a particular time and restricted to particular places and the set of worship takes on a particular form and pattern — it is of paramount importance to understand that the ritual of Hajj is not an end in itself.

The Hajj has a real and significant revolutionary meaning for the South African Muslim which is directly connected to the whole struggle for liberation in this country.

The central theme of Hajj is to demonstrate the unity of God and the unity and brotherhood of mankind.

This central theme is vividly displayed in all the rituals of the Hajj and the understanding of it has an important message for South Africans in their liberation struggle.

The first duty of the pilgrim is to discard his ordinary clothes before entering the holy city of Mecca and to don the basic garb of two pieces of unsoiled white cloth.

This basic lesson in discarding clothes is that there is no class structure in Islam. We are all children of Adam and he was made of dust of the earth.

Then the pilgrim performs the circling of the holy Ka'bah in Mecca. The Ka'bah is the symbol of the unity of God and the unity of mankind. Here people from different parts of the world rub shoulders to declare the unity of God. Then the pilgrim runs between the hills of Safa and Marwa. This is the place where Hagar, the wife of Prophet Abraham ran in search of the two necessities of life for her child Isma'il and herself. This ritual reminds us of the struggle of the oppressed and the exploited — the underdog in the world struggle for the basic necessities of life.

The message here is very clear. There shall be housing and security for all.

On the night day of the month of Hajj all the pilgrims gather at the piling of Arafat and pledge their allegiance to God and his cause and to demonstrate their willingness to resist the forces of evil in the world - among them the evil of racism, exploitation and discrimination.

They then move in a multitude to the Valley of Muzdalifah to pick up stones in order to pelt the devils (symbols of evil) at the Valley of Mina.

The lesson here is that the Muslim has the divine sanction of God to defend themselves against the forces of evil — the forces of exploitation and oppression.

It is not a question of violence. The problem lies with those who hold the lock and key to the doors of freedom and happiness.

If they refuse to open the doors that the oppressed have the divine sanction of God to break them down and open the gates of freedom to all.

The pilgrims then proceed to the Valley of Mina to symbolically pelt the devils with stones to demonstrate their willingness to resist the forces of evil.

Any Muslim in South Africa who is not prepared to oppose the system of apartheid has no place here whatsoever.

---

IF I COULD FIND JUST ONE PERFORMER FOR MY NEW SHOW, IT WOULD BE A SELL-OUT!

Now blues can vote too!

The government announced this week that blacks would get a vote of some sort, just as if it is a proposal of any form that the proposed National Statutory Council seems to represent for millions of blacks and all taxpayers who will foot the bill for the staging of the latest South African constitutional commission. Gottschalk is also a poltical science lecturer at the University of Western Cape and chairperson of the Civil Rights League.

That is what we police themselves by law.

Brigadier Caspar van Bommel was unanioumously awarded the Police Star for Outstanding Service, with bar and brooch.

That announcement is a can- didacy for the election in the Freedom of Independence and Statutes and Sculptures Society. FISSELLE is chairman of the Council's General Members' Conference. Patrick Ubas of FISSELLE will stand on the ballot.

The chairman of FISSELLE was unanioumously awarded the Southern Cross with the bar and brooch.

Not all citizens of the State of Emergency agreed.

The newly formed Congress of Democratic Scupltures (CDS) condemned the Government action.

Those clearance fees mean that FISSELLE will have to administer only one or two citizens. Not one of them, according to a speaker's statement.

The spokesman was immediately awarded an Anhandt-Schoket XI, with five bars and a hypo.

The state of Emergency was also rocked by other striking and delegations flown to Senegal to talk to the ANC.

Next, Chris Bal's automatic rifle and stock in an Allied Bulldog Security Machine were immediately stored in the Colditz army building.

But undoubtedly, the bombing of the week was that of the Hendrickse's defection to the Soviet Union.

Assembled by his family, the Labour party caucus, and two chandeliers from the Eastern Cape, Mr Hendrickse revealed to Western correspondents what had made him change his mind. "Standing next to me on the beach at Arachno, Mr Gorbachev publicly pledged that his
QUOTE: “This kind of life is a gamble, either you win or you lose.”

“I’ve been in the game for two years,” said Mary, 26, an Emirati. She left Dubai five years ago because her stepfather hated her and ill-treated her. She decided to look up to Cape Town as she could not stand the life any longer.

It took her four days to get to Cape Town

She is very fond of her life and she told me what type of work she was doing. One night she asked me to come and see her in town. At first I hesitated but then I went. I was afraid at first, but as time went on I got used to it.

“I pick and choose my men, so I am a very funny person. Most of the men come to see me for comfort and business people also have a lot of clients from overseas.

I have never had a VD because after I’ve finished the job, I immediately have a bath.

Like many others, Mary has regular medical check-ups. She said she is living with her brother in Bo-Kaap.

My sister-in-law just returned from her pilgrimage to Mecca. They are not aware of the type of work I am doing,” she said.

“I usually have one man a night, but when it is short, I get another one. My rates are never less than R50 a night.”

Mary told SOuth about a priest who pecked her up once.

“He took me to Sea Point where we had a nice long talk. He said he wanted to pray for me. He told me not to go back to the club. I told him that I did not earn any money there and had to pay my rent. He gave me R120.

“He went back to Waterloo, and ever since I have been receiving R100 every week from him. He probably thinks I have left my trade already. He writes to me regularly and I survived him. I know nobody. I lost my job and have not worked since the day I finished.”

If I find another job I will leave this one,” she said.

“Many of my clients are gamblers, either you win or you lose. I work from Monday to Friday and weekends I am off. This is a heavy job, you know.”

QUOTE: “I’ve got so many problems that I just have a mind to kill myself.”

URSULA, a divorced mother of two children who lost her job four months ago, spends four days a week looking for work — on Fridays and Saturday nights she works as a prostitute.

She has the job but does not feed her children and to pay rent. She said she had left school in standard one to work in a “white woman’s house”.

She can read or write. She used to work as a machinist but the factory burned down.

“Then I had no money. I’ve got so many problems that I just have a mind to kill myself,” she said.

Ursula, whose drawn and lined face makes her look far older than her 30 years, is deeply moral, a devout Catholic and regards her payment as “the devil’s money”. But it feeds her children.

Most of the time we just eat penne,” she said.

This is not God’s will, I think it is wrong. But there’s just one small problem — money. If I could get welfare, I could stop with my kids and you’ll never see me again.”

She said she has been to the welfare — but they just give her a form. “They don’t believe that I can’t read or write.”

“If you tell the truth, they don’t believe you. They better tell your husband has been dead for 10 years,” Ursula said.

Ursula divorced her husband after two years after eight years of marriage when he started sleeping with other women. He pays no maintenance.

She charges her clients — “decent men” — R70 or R80 and only two clients a night. But she would prefer them to give her money instead of sleeping with her.

She gratefully accepts gifts of R2 or R3 from regular clients.

An 18-year-old friend of hers who worked as a prostitute became pregnant with the child of a Chinese sailor. She said she worried about the baby by drinking a mixture of brandy, whisky and pills.

“I don’t help her. She should have been dead. It was a big sin. What’s the use of killing your child? You should give it to someone who will love it,” she said.

QUOTE: “I am sorry I ever tackled this job. It is a dangerous game.”

SHARON, 24, of Mitchell’s Plain, says she started the business at the age of 18.

It all happened, she said, after the father of her four-year-old daughter dumped her.

“He did not support me or my child. My father died and I was the sole supporter of the family. I worked as a waitress at a restaurant in Cape Town but the money was not enough to support my mother, two brothers and my daughter.

Night owls came to the restaurant. They used to boast about the fact that they earned R200 to R300 a week. But I only earned R50 a week. When I lost my job I decided to give it a go as things were really bad at home,” she said.

She said her daughter and brother are bitter over the type of work she does. They are sold that she works in a brothel.

But her mother knows and has accepted it, although she said it was “very sad” in the beginning.

When Sharon first started in the business she was “brave”. When the first week she was arrested and fined R120 for soliciting. The first night she got “ripped off”.

“The guy left without paying me. I went to a hotel and said I had sanatorium. He told me to leave the money with one of our colleagues.”

Sharon has never been to the docks because it is “too dangerous”.

For me this type of work is not a sin, but I am sorry I ever tackled it. This is a dangerous game,” she said.

Seedy side

WALK through Eichemb and Waterkant streets in Cape Town after midnight and you’ll think you have accidentally stepped onto a film set.

A nightlife that many Capetonians don’t even know exists under neon lights, in smoky bars and with women prostituting on their arms.

They pile into waiting taxis which ferry them to the docks or to hotels in various parts of the Peninsula.

Walk into any nightclubs and you wouldn’t know that the main trade was prostitution.

Some clubs have bumpy men doors who only allow in a certain type of patron, certainly not who may push drugs.

They are just calm, glasses may be merrily wrong in someone’s eyes, but it is the drug addiction in other nightclub

Cape Town that must be out.

But in some smoky dives, who are either new of the “stra class” clubs, gyrate on the floors.

Women who are down on luck, or who have had the bad deals of the dangerous 'best'
TWO Cape Town women drowned recently when a taxi plunged over the edge of the jetty at the notorious "Death Avenue" in Table Bay. One left behind a three-month-old baby, the child of a Taiwanese seaman. The women were prostitutes on "the game" in a hotel that stood in one area many women regard as too dangerous to work in. Their deaths prompted a SOUTH investigation into the world of Cape Town's "night cops" - to find out why.

BEN KARLIE took the pictures.

Sunday, July 15, 1971

Mourned, 'forgotten in a week'

HUNDREDS of prostituten on Cape Town who believe themselves are exposed to the dangers of diseases such as AIDS.

Under the "night cops," many women work as "gentle" and friendly just want to be left to make their own decisions and live their own lives.

Many women are "up country," sold up with working conditions that are coming to an end as they lose their jobs. In the future, they may lose their jobs.

In the meantime, the police and women are still in the process of trying to find a way to make a living.

Drugs should be stamped out...not prostitution

Since the Suicide Canal "true" of the 1960s and the more recent sanctions, the flood of foreign seamen to Cape Town dwindled.

Now the ducks are seen as "white elephants." The ducks are unique to the seamen, and the cause of most of the women's problems. The duck's docked". Hence the name, "Taiwan Avon Cops.

Women prefer to work from bars and nightclubs and take their customers to bars.

They are also glad that they are not doing any harm...many are merely opposed to drugs which they believe should be stamped out instead of promoted. Several prostitutes complain of abuse from clients who offer a night in exchange for "business."

Drugs would be stamped out...not prostitution.
Foreign aid pours into Mozambique

MAPUTO. — Millions of dollars of foreign aid are pouring into Mozambique to help thousands of people fleeing from war and drought.

But the Marxist government, wary of creating a situation of dependency, is encouraging refugees to return to the land and feed themselves.

It says farming tools are needed as much as food handouts to assist an estimated 4.5 million people, about a third of the population, who are suffering from drought, hunger and disease and the effects of a destructive war.

The war is seen as the main cause of the suffering among Mozambique’s rural population, whose levels of malnutrition and infant mortality are among the highest in the world.

Following an appeal by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, in February, Western nations and international organizations pledged just over $300 million (about R1.400 million) in emergency humanitarian aid to Mozambique.

The bulk was food aid — the country is estimated to need 700,000 tons of food, mostly maize, wheat and rice, to fend off the immediate threat of starvation.

On July 10, 15 donor countries and world bodies pledged a further $700 million (about R1.400 million) in grants and loans to Mozambique to support economic reforms in 1987.

Mozambican officials welcome the international response but say the emergency aid should complement the government’s own programme to revitalize the country’s once rich agriculture-based economy that has been paralysed by the war with the Renamo rebels.

“We need medicine and we need clothing, but above all we need things like farming equipment, hoes, ploughs and saws,” said Mr Salamo Mambo, head of the government’s Department for the Prevention and Fight against Natural Calamities.

Mr Mambo said the government’s intention was that rural inhabitants forced to flee from their homes by the war, known as “deslocados”, be resettled as quickly as possible and given the means to return to their farming lifestyle and feed themselves.

“There is no shortage of land. The land is free,” Mr Mambo said.

This attitude receives wholehearted backing from the 20 international aid organizations working with the UN and the government to coordinate the relief effort.

“We don’t want to create a situation of dependency,” said Mr Arturo Hein, UN Special Co-ordinator for Mozambique.

But the government and the relief agencies say they still face tremendous difficulties in getting aid to the worst-hit areas.

Transport is the main problem, due to rebel activity on most of the country’s roads and railway lines in rural areas.

Officials said several lorries carrying relief supplies had been ambushed, their drivers killed and their cargoes burned. Aid agencies said there could be thousands of people in rebel-held areas needing food, clothing and medical assistance.

— Sapa-Reuters
SA man wounded on road to Maputo

Argus Africa News Service
MBABANE. — A Soweto man was seriously wounded as he fled with his family into the bush after their car was ambushed in Mozambique near the Swaziland border.

Mr Josia Ndumandze, of Hatshwako Street, Orlando West, was rescued by a passing Portuguese businessman on Friday night and taken back to Swaziland, where he was admitted to hospital.

Three people were wounded in a second attack at the same notorious trouble spot on Saturday.

They were also rescued by passing motorists and taken to hospital in Swaziland. Their identities could not be established.

Mr Ndumandze, speaking from his bed in the Siteki Hospital, said he and his family were travelling in a convoy with two other cars when they were fired on shortly after leaving the Swazi border. He was hit in the wrist by a bullet. He stopped the car and ran with his wife and son into the bush, with bullets flying around them as the attackers continued firing.

Set on fire

He was hit again and collapsed near the roadside while his wife and son ran into the bush. It is not known whether they were able to make their way back to Swaziland.

Hospital officials said Mr Ndumandze had three bullet wounds, one in the chest.

Officials at the Swazi border post said all three vehicles in the convoy had been set on fire and burned out.

The attackers are presumed to be bandits or Mozambique National Resistance movement rebels.

In spite of repeated attacks, the road from the Leomahasha border post in Swaziland to Maputo carries fairly heavy traffic. Mozambican border officials do not allow vehicles to travel singly and hold them up until several are present to form a convoy.

There appears to be no regular escort for the convoys, however, although Frelimo government troops patrol the road on an irregular basis.
Renamo killed 380 — claim

MAPUTO — The government said yesterday that guerrillas massacred 380 people around a coastal town in Inhambane province after receiving what it called a parachute drop of guns and ammunition from the South African Air Force.

AIM, the national news agency, said official word from the area around Homoline, 500km north-east of here, indicated the townspeople were marched along a road and killed as they walked.

AIM's brief report gave few specifics, and there was no immediate way of independently confirming the report.

Last night in Pretoria, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the SA government had repeatedly stated it was not providing help of any kind to Renamo.

The national news agency said, 'The South African Defence Force has not dropped any parachutes in Mozambique.'

The US, the United States of America, has not been providing war material for Renamo, the bandits (of the Mozambique National Resistance) in the southern province of Inhambane.' — Sapo-AP
Mozambique accuses Pretoria of aiding killer rebels

Massacre: ‘SA responsible’

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused South Africa of "direct responsibility" for the massacre of up to 380 people by alleged MNR guerrillas in central Mozambique on Saturday.

And it is feared that the death toll from the attack on the district capital of Homoie may be much higher than initial estimates.

A Frelimo political statement said that South Africa had to bear direct responsibility for the massacre because in the past few weeks it had "infiltrated members of the MNR into the area and then re-supplied them."

The statement said that at least 70 seriously-wounded people were being treated after the attack. It is also believed that those responsible for the attack carried off many people.

"Act of barbarity"

Others fled into the bush and, according to earlier reports, many bodies were discovered along the path of retreat used by the fleeing killers.

According to the political statement, the attackers killed every patient in the town's hospital in their beds, including pregnant women and newborn babies.

Frelimo has called the massacre "pure terrorism" and termed it an "act of barbarity which causes repulsion among all civilised states." It said the Frelimo garrison guarding the town all replied that "they came to kill."

Sapa-Reuters reports from Lusaka that leaders of the frontline states are meeting today as diplomatic sources predict that they will discuss ways of aiding Mozambique following the Homoie massacre.

Zimbabwe and Tanzania already have a combined force of more than 12,000 troops guarding trade routes and fighting the MNR in Mozambique.

The Argus Political Staff reports that a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said today the Government was not providing assistance to Renamo.

A spokesman for the department in Cape Town said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, was not available for comment.

The communique also said that pictures of the aftermath of the massacre were taken by an American, Mr. Mark Allan van der Meer, an agronomist working in Homoie, who survived by hiding in the town's tiny hotel.

Frontline states

A senior Frelimo official who returned from the area, Mr. Carvalho Neves, said there could be as many as 3,000 people wandering in the bush around the town.

He said that when he asked survivors of the massacre why the MNR had attacked the...
Maputo blames SA for massacre

MAPUTO — As new details emerged of a massacre by alleged MNR guerillas of as many as 300 people in central Mozambique on Saturday, the Mozambique government has accused South Africa of "direct responsibility" for the mass killing.

It is feared the death toll from the attack on the district capital of Hmoina may be much larger than the initial estimates of 300.

A communique issued by the government here says at least 70 seriously wounded people were being treated after the attack, while it is believed those responsible carried off many people into the dense bush surrounding the town.

BODIES IN BUSH

Others fled into the bush to escape the killing, and according to earlier reports many bodies were discovered along the escape route taken by the fleeing killers.

The communique blamed South Africa because it said, in the past few weeks it had infiltrated members of the MNR into the area and then re-supplied them.

It said among the most gruesome acts carried out by the MNR in the attack was to kill every patient in a local hospital.

The Mozambique government has called the massacre an "act of pure terrorism."

Associated Press reports from Lusaka that a leader of the Frontline states meet today with diplomatic sources predicting they would pledge new ways of helping Mozambique following the reported massacre.
HOMOINE, a sleepy commercial centre in southern Mozambique, became the scene of the bloodiest massacre in Prelimo's 10-year war against the Mozambique National Resistance rebel last Saturday.

Several hundred guerrillas, allegedly from the MNR, killed at least 380 residents from the small town in the province of Inhambane, but the Mozambican armed forces are still finding more bodies - apparently people kidnapped at Homoine by the rebels, and then marched during their retreat.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano yesterday blamed South Africa's foreign ministry for his government's "strongly denied" any involvement in the incident. It accused this "deliberate attempt by the Mozambican government to destroy the bilateral relations between South Africa and Mozambique."

Mozambique's semi-official news agency AIM called the killings indiscriminate. The first photographs of the massacre, taken by an amateur photographer, show men, women and children frozen in postures of sudden, violent death. Most died of gunshot wounds; many as they were running away.

AIM said the rebels murdered patients in their beds at the local hospital. Everybody in the Homoine hospital was killed, including newly-born babies and pregnant women. The attackers reportedly kidnapped a nurse there, and looted the hospital of all its medicine.

At least 70 people were wounded, some critically, in the raid.

Newspaper reporters are out of work in Mozambique after seeing the pictures of the Homoine massacre. A photographer from Brazil was among the dead.

Chissano told the Reuters news agency: "We don't think, we know who did it. It was the South Africans."

The South African government has requested its trade representative in Maputo to deliver a note of protest to the Mozambique government.

Previously, all the indications were that the rebels were running out of ammunition in this southern part of Mozambique, the news agency added.

The rebels were carrying out most of their raids by night, using knives and clubs against relatively defenceless villagers. Now, AIM added, they were using firearms again.

Observers in Maputo believe the focus of the war is switching from the centre of the country to the south. This follows the joint Mozambican and Zimbabwean successes earlier this year in the Zambezi valley, where the MNR was driven out of most of the small towns it had captured in its 1986 offensive.
OAU joins the chorus of condemnation of SA

Govt denies role in Renamo massacre

MAPUTO — While African foreign ministers meeting in Addis Ababa joined the condemnation of SA over the massacre of more than 300 Mozambican civilians by Renamo rebels last weekend, Pretoria denied it was involved in the killing.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano had accused SA of direct responsibility for the massacre of about 380 people in the town of Hionome, 500 km north-east of Maputo on Saturday.

"We don't think — we know who did it," Chissano told Reuters before flying to Lusaka for a meeting of southern African heads of state.

At least 70 people are being treated for wounds suffered in the attack, which extended to hospitals in the area, where both staff and patients were killed.

In pursuit operations, Mozambican troops ambushed the retreating rebels in the early hours of Sunday morning, killing at least 16.

In Addis Ababa, the foreign ministers, preparing for next week's OAU summit, said they would announce "appropriate action" on the massacre.

The Maputo daily paper Notícias yesterday published pictures of the massacre on its front page. The gruesome photographs, taken by a worker from a local cotton company hours after the raid, show men, women and children lying where they fell.

One picture shows a dead child, his skull smashed open by a bullet. Beside him lies a dead man, his arms stiffening in rigor mortis, still raised in a futile attempt to protect himself.

Another shows a woman with a baby on her back. Both were killed by gunfire.

In Pretoria, the SA government rejected any involvement in the atrocity and accused Mozambique of deliberately attempting to destroy relations between the two countries.

It has asked its trade representative in Maputo to deliver a note of protest to the Mozambican government.

"The SA Government strongly denies any involvement in the massacre and rejects totally the report in Notícias," the statement said.

SA expressed its "strenuous objection" to what was "obviously an officially sanctioned statement made through the Press by the Mozambican government and published in its propaganda organisation." It demanded an immediate explanation of why Mozambican authorities had not approached SA officially, but had elected to use the media in this "propaganda play".

The statement said SA "takes great exception to this deliberate attempt by the Mozambican government to destroy the bilateral relations between SA and Mozambique".

Commenting on the pictures of the massacre, Notícias said "These are images that defy imagination ... but they speak for themselves with a mute and horrifying eloquence. They tell us of the terror and suffering that has plunged hundreds of Mozambican families into mourning."

"They also tell us of men who are capable of such crimes and ask us if we should in fact continue to call them men."

"But the pictures also speak of other men — the ones who bear the main responsibility — those who set up and now supply the savage beasts that have devoted so many innocent lives."

The identity of the suppliers was in no doubt. A communique issued yesterday by the Pretoroia political bureau, and published on the front page, put the full blame on "the Pretoria racist regime." — Sapa-Reuters
SA denies any part in massacre

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African government has strongly protested over Mozambique’s claim that South Africa was involved in the massacre of 380 Mozambicans.

A Foreign Ministry statement hinted that the allegation by Mozambique’s ruling politburo could wreck relations between the two neighbours.

Details of Saturday’s incident in Homoné, 500km north of the Mozambique capital of Maputo, were still sketchy five days later.

Yesterday Mozambican Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo flew to Homoné to inspect the scene. AIM, the national news agency, said numerous foreign journalists also were trying to get to the town.

AIM reported that Mozambican rebels, some dressed in witchdoctor regalia, shot, clubbed and bayoneted their victims in a massacre of at least 380 people.

Gripped by shock

It said Mozambican reporters who visited Homoné found the place gripped by shock and listlessness five days after the massacre reportedly occurred.

The agency quoted its photographer, Mr Sergio Santimano, as saying most people he talked to burst into tears after being asked one or two questions.

"Those who survived the massacre are quiet. There is a heavy silence," Mr Santimano was quoted as saying.

"And there is a great fear that the bandits may return."

AIM quoted the British ambassador, Mr James Allan, as saying his "initial reaction" was "to believe that the bandits are involved."

Parachute drops

Mozambique says MNR fighters carried out the massacre supplied by South African Air Force parachute drops.

In Pretoria, the Foreign Ministry said it had asked South Africa’s trade representative in Maputo to “deliver a diplomatic note of protest to the Mozambican government” over the allegation that South Africa was involved.

The MNR has also denied involvement in the alleged massacre, saying that if it happened it may have been the work of a special government force to score propaganda points.

Maputo’s semi-official ‘Noticias’ newspaper said government troops ambushed the rebels who allegedly perpetrated the massacre and killed 16 of them.

Meanwhile, leaders of the six front-line African states met yesterday to combine strategies in their confrontation with South Africa. — Sapa-AP
Homoine massacre toll now up to 386

Angus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The death toll in the Homoine massacre in central Mozambique has risen to 386 with the death of six more people in hospital.

It is feared it could rise further as many of the wounded survivors are described as being in a serious condition in hospitals, while a search continues for others.

The Mozambican Government has repeated its accusation that South Africa is to blame for the massacre through its support and supply of the MNR guerrillas, who are said to have carried out the killings.

The guerrilla movement and South Africa have denied Mozambique's accusation that Pretoria was "directly responsible" because it had recently parachuted in new weapons.

Sapa-AP reports from Inhambane that survivors said the attackers chanted slogans as they went from hut to hut, shooting and bayoneting women and children.

Mozambican Prime Minister "Mário" Machungo travelled by helicopter, ferry and a car convoy yesterday to reach Homoine, 30km inland from the banana tree-lined coast in rebel-ridden Inhambane province.
SA to deliver note of protest to Mozambique

PRETORIA — The South African Government has requested its trade representative in Maputo to deliver a note of protest to the Mozambican Government following allegations of South Africa's involvement in the recent massacre of more than 300 civilians there.

A Foreign Affairs Ministry statement issued here yesterday rejected the claim.

"The South African Government strongly denies any involvement in the recent massacre of civilians in Mozambique and rejects totally the report in the Notícias (a Mozambican paper)," the statement said.

It said "The South African Government expresses its strenuous objection in what is obviously an officially sanctioned statement made through the Press by the Mozambican Government and published in its propaganda organisation.

"The South African Government demands of the Mozambican authorities that they be given an immediate explanation as to why they have not approached the South African Government officially through its representative and elected to use the media in this propaganda ploy."

The statement said the government "takes great exception to this deliberate attempt by the Mozambican Government to destroy the bilateral relations between South Africa and Mozambique."

---

"the Department of Foreign Affairs requested South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, Mr. Collin Patterson, to deliver a diplomatic note of protest to the Mozambican Government," it added. ---

Sapa 29/3
Maputo again blames SA

Mozambique massacre toll now 386

Is it goodbye to the Nkomati Accord?

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

South Africa today appeared to be resigned to the fact that the Nkomati Accord was dead in all but name.

The latest row, which has put the Accord under the greatest strain since the discovery of the Voortrekker at Gorongosa in July 1985, centres on Mozambique's claim that South Africa was involved in the massacre of more than 300 Mozambicans at Homeno last Saturday.

Pretoria protested strongly to Maputo yesterday, saying the allegation by Mozambique's ruling FRELIMO could wreck relations between the two neighbours.

Neither Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha nor his deputy, Mr Kobus Meiring, could be reached for comment today.

However, informed South African sources said Pretoria seemed to be waiting in vain for a response from Maputo to not only the latest protest but also to protests about Mozambique's allegations of South Africa's complicity in the downing of President Samora Machel's aircraft last year and a shoot-out in Maputo earlier this year.

The sources said it was becoming quite clear that Mozambique was trying to force South Africa to break off the Nkomati Accord.

Mozambique had already pulled out of the Joint Security Commission set up to discuss violations of the Accord.

The death toll in the Mozambique massacre has risen to 386, say government sources. Another six badly injured survivors have been hospitalised. The Mozambique government had indicated that South Africa is to blame for the massacre because it supports the MNR guerrillas said to have carried out the killings.

The Mozambique government had indicated that South Africa is to blame for the massacre because it supports the MNR guerrillas said to have carried out the killings.
Women and children bayoneted by killers chanting political slogans

Survivors tell of massacre

INHAMBANE (Mozambique) — Wounded survivors of the reported massacre of 386 people in the town of Hounoue said from their hospital beds yesterday that the attackers had chanted political slogans as they went from hut to hut, shooting and bayonetting women and children.

The killers then turned their weapons on patients in the local hospital, slaying many in their beds, said the wounded in Inhambane Provincial Hospital.

The government said yesterday there were 76 injured from the two massacres in two provincial hospitals.

The government has accused the Mozambican National Resistance, which has been waging a 15-year war of independence, of carrying out the massacres last Saturday morning in the small agricultural town of 500 km north of the capital, Maputo.

The guerrilla movement has denied any involvement. The South African Government has also denied Mozambican reports that Pretoria was "directly responsible" for the killings because it had recently parachuted new weapons to the guerrilla Mozambican says South Africa still aids the MNR in violation of a 1984 peace accord, but South Africa denies this.

In Pretoria yesterday, Mr Marcel Machungo travelled by helicopter, ferry and a car convoy yesterday to reach Hounoue, about 10 km inland from the rebel-held Inhambane province.

He told a roadside news conference: "None of the people who managed to escape told us that they saw women and children with bayonets. They shot such people in the hospital beds."

"What they did was massacre. Just to kill for the sake of killing," Mr Machungo said.

Children with their heads, eyes or arms bandaged, and women with gunshot wounds in their breasts and legs, were being treated at the Inhambane Provincial Hospital.

Celeste Sererano, 30, who sat up in bed to talk although she had won in a leg wound, said her six-month-old daughter was killed.

She said the attackers chanted: "We want to finish off the people of President Samora Machel."

Maria Nova, a bearded man said he had been shot in the chest. Said: "About 9.30 am the morning the armed bandits appeared. They began to spread out throughout the town.

They tried to attack the police headquarters. They did not succeed so they went to the hospital. They went house to house massacring people."

He said about 80 local militia men fired at the attackers from trenches in the town, but were outnumbered by the attackers.

Mozambique said most of the dead had been buried by Tuesday.

The official news agency, AMI, published pictures of at least a dozen bodies in groups of three or four, some of them being taken by an unknown cotter mill worker.

AMI quoted from Maputo, AMI quoted its photographer, Sergio Santamano, as saying: "Bullets rained down on the people without the will to do anything at all. Even the cotton fields are abandoned."

Santamano told the hospital, in which it is alleged 80 people were killed, was cleaned up but completely empty.

The sheets had been washed, but there were still traces of blood, he was quoted as saying.

Santamano and Marco Ferro, chief news editor of the semi-official daily Noticias, said survivors told them hundreds of rebels took part in the attack.

He said there was virtually no movement in the streets.

"Think the people who haven't left the town shut up inside their homes without the will to do anything at all. Even the cotton fields are abandoned," he was quoted as saying.

"There were no survivors. There is a heavy silence," Santamano was quoted as saying. "There is a great fear that the bandits may return."

The South African Government has requested its trade representative in Maputo to deliver a note of protest to the Mozambican Government after allegations of South African involvement in the recent massacre of more than 300 civilians in Hounoue.

The African Affairs Ministry statement issued in Pretoria yesterday stated that:

"The South African Government strongly denies any involvement in the massacre of civilians in Mozambique and rejects totally the report in today's Noticias."

"The South African Government expresses its strenuous objection to what is obviously an officially sanctioned statement made through the Press by the Mozambican Government and published in its propaganda organization."

"The South African Government demands that Mozambican authorities that they give an immediate explanation as to why they have not approached the South African Government officially through their representatives and elected to use the media in this propaganda phase."

The statement said the Government "takes great exception to the attitude of the Mozambican Government to destroy the bilateral relationship which exists between South Africa and Mozambique."

The Department of Foreign Affairs has requested South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, Mr Macleod, to "forward a diplomatic note of protest to the Mozambican government."

SAPA

Britain may step up aid in sympathy with Frelimo

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The reported massacre by MNR of 386 civilians at Hounoue in Mozambique’s Inhambane province is likely to reinforce British sympathy and practical support for the country.

Both have been consistent in the past despite the Frelimo regime’s Marxist-Leninist ideology. Aid agencies expect money will now flow faster for Mozambique in the light of the situation.

A Foreign Office spokesman said of the reported massacre: "We deplore this act of violence which will do nothing to help the situation in the region."

Britain trains many of Mozambique’s army officers, helps pay for rebuilding its war-torn railways, contributes to its balance of payments deficit, assists development projects, and provides large amounts of disaster relief.

MINER’s declaration of responsibility by Frelimo and South Africa’s denials that it supports the guerrillas, will probably not cut much ice in Britain, says Andrew McEwen, diplomatic correspondent of The Times.

The unexpected bond between a Conservative Government and an anti-apartheid, non-Communist, non-Commonwealth state began long before President Machel died in a plane crash last October.

It was based partly on Mr Machel’s bravura propaganda, partly on Britain’s need to be seen to support the Frontline states, and partly on the belief that, despite its faults, the Fre- limo government offered the best hope of determining the region.

Nothing has happened since to change that assessment, and Britain’s Noticias newspaper is likely to gain its aid to Mozambique. The number of British aid projects under construction has been stepped up from eight to 14, raising the number of people employed in a British aid program to a total of nearly $113 million

‘I saw bandits shoot every person in sight’

MAPUTO — An American agronomist said yesterday he watched as armed men marched into a Mozambique town, shooting everything in sight. During a massacre of at least 386 people, the Mozambique news agency, AMI, reported.

AMI identified the man as Mr Mark van Keveringe (30), a Michigan agronomist working for the Memnon Church on a seed multiplication project.

He said his group was saying the attackers, some dressed in witchdoctor regalia, shot, clubbed and bayoneted their victims in the attack, which reportedly tore through the town of Hounoue, 390 km north of Maputo.

Mozambique has accused the rebel Mozambique National Resistance of carrying out the massacre.

South Africa has rejected Mozambique’s claim that it was "directly responsible" because it allegedly backs the MNR. It hinted that such accusations would wreck relations between the two countries.

Mr van Keveringe was quoted as saying he heard gunfire at about 5.45 am, looked out of his hotel window and saw tracer bullets.

"The firing continued for a while and then settled down. There was a tremendous amount of fire," he told AMI.

"Not long after that I ran to a different room so I could get a better view and I saw that many people were already escaping in front of the bandits down the main street toward the trenches where our forces and the militia were based."

FLEEING RESIDENTS CUT DOWN

He said the escaping residents were running towards a nearby village where a group of Mozambican army veterans live.

Then he saw 40 or 56 armed troops coming down the street. At first I thought they were probably soldiers from Hounoue because they had uniforms and were very well equipped. But they were shooting everybody in sight.

"They were very well organized. They came in one group with a bearded man in front leading, and directing his people down different streets."

Then bullets hit the ceiling of Mr van Keveringe’s room and he fled from there. He joined others hiding in a room adjacent to a bathroom.

"We sat there for about 10 hours as the fighting continued. Twice bands came in through in the bathroom. Our backs were against the wall. There were windows and they started firing off shots in the bathroom."

When the town quietened they left the room and he saw "six or seven women in a group lying on the road. They were all shot.

AMI said Mr van Keveringe was distraught and almost in tears. It quoted him as saying: "Having lived through this I think it’s important especially for Americans to realize that this is not a civil war. These are not civilians who are not fighting for any ideal. They’re fighting to create terror."

AMI Mozambican reporters found Hounoue grouped by shock and listlessness. —SAPA-AP
MAXIXE, Mozambique — American Mr Mark van Koeveer awoke early last Saturday and for the next nine hours said he witnessed one of the worst mass murders in Mozambique's history, according to a tape recording made available here.

The reported massacre, of at least 386 people, nearly all civilians, occurred 30 km from Maxixe, in the town of Hamente, in Mozambique's southern province of Inhambane.

The 30-year-old American, who barely survived the ordeal, said 40 to 50 soldiers of the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), wearing camouflage uniforms and carrying new weapons, moved through the town, shooting every person in sight.

"The only people killed were innocent civilians, indiscriminately," he said in a taped interview with reporters of the semi-official daily newspaper Noticias.

The tape was made available to foreign journalists by the newspaper's editor, Mr Mario Ferro.

The government has blamed the massacre on South Africa as well as the rebels, who have fought a bloody civil war against the Marxist authorities for almost 12 years.

South Africa has vigorously denied involvement and protested to the Mozambican government over the allegations.

The government originally put the death toll at 155, then raised it to 380. Now it says at least 386 were killed, mostly women, children and older people.

Mr Van Koeveer, an agricultural specialist and a member of the Mennonite Church on an assignment, works regularly on projects in Hamente and its surroundings.

He said he got up shortly before 6am last Saturday at a hotel in Hamente, which has a population of about 10,000, and the gunfire began almost immediately.

"I looked out the window and could see tracer bullets going across the town," he said.

After a few hours holed up in the hotel, bullets ripped through windows of his room. He fled downstairs and hid in a small room in the back courtyard of the hotel.

"Twice, bandits came into the toilet next to me and started firing off shots in the bathroom," he said.

Mr Van Koeveer said he finally emerged from his hiding place at 3pm, when all appeared quiet.

"People were walking in the streets with glassy eyes and in front of the hotel were six or seven women lying in the road, shot," he said.

Yesterday, Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, clearly agitated, said that many victims of the massacre were butchered with machetes and bayonets.

The government described Hamente as an important agricultural area with no military significance and said the killings were purely a terroristic act — Sapa-Reuter-AP.
Sunday Times Reporter

THE terror of the remote rural Mozambique area of Homonre, scene of a reported massacre of 360 villagers last Saturday, has not ceased.

"When we arrived on Wednesday, we were told that a Red Cross vehicle had been ambushed in the area. The driver was killed so it is still going on. There are still sporadic attacks, even now.

So said veteran Time magazine Africa correspondent Mr Peter Hawthorne of Johannesburg. He was one of a party of 39 newsmen who were witness the week to the bloody and tragic aftermath of the Homonre massacre.

Homonre is a primitive, grass-hutted village of 10.000. There are two or three huts constructed of home-made bricks, a lodge-like style hotel and a modest clinic, referred to locally as the hospital.

Grim

The main hospital for the area is in Inhambane, where Mr Hawthorne said the scene was still grim on Thursday.

"I met a kid, two years old, whose foot and leg had been shot up. He had to have his leg amputated. He also lost his mother, father and four brothers.

"There was a 12-year-old girl who was so shocked she was in a virtual coma. She couldn't speak.

"Her mother, who had bandages all over her head, had been macheteled during a bandit attack on her village a few kilometres east of Homonre and she had been left for dead. The next morning, the Government people had picked her up and taken her to the clinic in Homonre.

"The next day, she was lying in the clinic thinking she was safe, and a boy appeared at the door and opened fire with a sub-machine gun. She was shot in the legs. But she was lucky. She survived."

Bandits

The twice-wounded woman, Celestie Titosse, said her attackers were definitely not Frelimo.

"She said they were Manganja — a local term for bandits named after Andre Manganja, former Renamo head.

"Most of the 35 wounded in that hospital were women, children or the elderly. Four have since died.

"The hospital itself, with whitewash peeling off the walls, has few resources. Blankets are thin and worn and medical supplies are in short supply."

Mr Hawthorne vowed for the authenticity of the eye-witness account of Mr Mark van Roeveren, a Michigan agronomist working for the Memnonite Church. His account is being quoted by the Mozambique news agency AIM.

"I didn't meet him but I heard a tape which was perfectly acceptable," Mr Hawthorne said. "He was quite sincere. Memnonites, like Quakers, are pacifists, so it really affected him."

Mr Roeveren said he was in the village at the time of the attack by up to 39 armed men, which he put at 6.30am. He spent 16 hours hiding.

Some of the wounded were macheteled to death, others pounded with the local version of a mace, pestle, he phleg.

Organised

He said that the one thing that had struck him was how well organised the attackers had been. They had been clean and new uniforms and their weapons also appeared new.

"It is a fact, certainly in the Inhambane area, that Frelimo troops there do not have new uniforms or weapons," Mr Hawthorne said.

The massacre victims have already been buried in a communal grave outside the town. Mr Hawthorne said it was impossible to confirm the claimed numbers of dead.

The newsmen, not allowed into the security area without military escort, did not have the time or opportunity to go to the scene of the massacre itself, but went to nearby Maxixe.
Zimbabwe army blamed for massacre

DURBAN — In the latest in a series of accusations, denials and counter-accusations about the Homoime massacre, a Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) spokesman has accused the Zimbabwe army of responsibility.

The Mozambique government has blamed MNR for the massacre and said the SA Defence Force supplied arms for the attack. The SADF has strongly denied the accusation.

At first MNR said the massacre was committed by a special Frelimo force, but an SA-based MNR spokesman said yesterday the massacre was committed by the 200-strong Soviet-trained Zimbabwe Sixth Brigade.

The spokesman said the information was leaked to the MNR by a Zimbabwe army officer through the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

Co-operation agreement

Last year Zanu, which is fighting against the government of Mr Robert Mugabe, signed a co-operation agreement with MNR and both groups have strong links with Unita.

The MNR spokesman said 700 people, not 386 as widely reported, were killed in the Homoime massacre.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Inhambane, Mozambique, that the government said rebels indiscriminately killed bedridden hospital patients, women and children and kidnapped youngsters to carry away their plunder.

The national news agency AIM said 386 villagers were massacred in last Saturday’s raid on Homoime by guerrillas who gunned, clubbed and bayonetted their victims.

"About 5 a.m. in the morning the armed bandits appeared," said Mr Nizar Moussa, who was shot in the chest. "They began to spread out throughout the town. They tried to attack the police headquarters. They did not succeed, so they went to the hospital. They went from house to house massacring people."

76 people wounded

The government said 76 people were wounded in the attack. Many of them, including children, with their heads, eyes or arms bandaged, were being treated at the Inhambane hospital.

Ms Celeste Severian, 30, sat up in bed to talk, wincing in pain from a leg wound. She said her six-month-old daughter was killed.

Ms Severian said the attackers chanted "We want to finish off the people of President Samora Machel."

Prime Minister Mr Morgan Tsvangirai said after visiting Homoime "Some of the people who managed to escape told us they killed pregnant women with bayonets. They shot such people in the hospital beds."

Mr Machungo said he was told by residents the attackers had kidnapped young children, forcing them to carry loot clothing and food — Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP
MAPUTO. — A teenager who says he escaped from attackers who allegedly massacred 306 people in the town of Homoine, said the killers boasted they would raid other towns, the AIM national news agency reported.

AIM said Marco Naene, 19, told Mozambican journalists in Homoine that after the shooting and looting stopped, the killers boasted "Homoine was just the beginning."

AIM also interviewed two freelance Australian film makers who said they arrived in Homoine two days after the reported massacre and filmed some of the burials.

BULLDOZER

AIM said Fiona Douglas and Steve Lebitt were in Mozambique producing a documentary for Australian television.

It quoted them as saying they arrived on July 20 and went to the hospital, where the news agency said most of the patients and staff had been killed.

They arrived at the cemetery as funerals were taking place, Ms Douglas told AIM.

She said they filmed individual graves and a trench which had been dug by a bulldozer.

AIM asked Ms Douglas what words the survivors had used to refer to the attackers "Some used the word bandits (the government's term for the MNR guerrillas), others used the word Matsanga," she said.

AIM said "Matsanga" was the name of the first commander of the MNR, Andre Matsanga, who was killed by the Mozambican army in 1979. AIM said.

MASS GRAVE: Villagers stand around a mass grave for victims of the massacre at Homoine, Mozambique.
Mozambique stakes its future on austerity plan

Since independence in 1975, more than 10 years of constant civil war and socialist economic experimentation have combined to all but completely destroy Mozambique’s economy.

Now the Mozambican Government, still in theory a socialist government, has turned to the West to try to salvage what remains.

In January Parliament approved a recovery programme that seems to be a ‘classical “structural adjustment” plan as is usually imposed by the International Monetary Fund, though the country has not yet formally announced that it is following any IMF-imposed prescriptions.

The Government did however acknowledge in April that it had reached an agreement with the IMF, under which it would be granted R70 million from that body, as well as a further R200 million from the World Bank in two instalments.

Two months previously, the Government had announced a 400 percent devaluation of its currency, the metical. To sweeten the bitter pill simultaneously announced wage increases of 50 percent across the board, for workers, but soon after the price of petrol was raised by 300 percent and postal rates went up by 300 percent.

In June, price increases of between 250 percent and 600 percent were announced on a whole range of foodstuffs, especially meat products, as the Government began to remove subsidies.

The Government has also announced that it aims to reduce public expenditure and eventually have a balanced budget, but pleads that it will require financial assistance in meeting its foreign debt commitments in the meantime.

Currency devaluation, the lifting of subsidies and price increases are standard conditions imposed by the IMF upon countries before it will agree to help them.

More important than the relatively small amounts of money released by the IMF is that its decision to lend money to a country is taken by the international financial community as a seal of good monetary housekeeping, opening the door to more substantial loans.

At present Mozambique’s foreign debt totals almost R7 billion, the equivalent of 18 months of its total Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and an infusion of foreign exchange aid is desperately needed.

The Government rescue programme aims at putting an end to easy credit, reducing the money supply, focusing industrial production on import substitution products and those earning foreign exchange, while no new construction or industrial projects are planned for the immediate future.

This means that the already hard hit consumer will have to bear the brunt of what in effect is a major austerity programme. The Government is well aware that similar programmes in Zambia have resulted in widespread riots.

Authorities hope the programme will result in a modest growth in Gross National Product next year, as well as a substantial reduction in what is called in Mozambique “can-donga” — a word covering a multitude of black marketeering and corruption.

Debts rescheduled

The economic/political turnaround has had some initial favourable reaction in addition to IMF and World Bank funds being released to the country, money previously pledged by Britain and the European Community has been released.

The “Paris Club” consortium of international financiers has also agreed to reschedule existing debts of R150 million, as well as provide more credit.

The infusion of large numbers of foreign troops into Mozambique, whose main task is to guard the strategic railway system, has allowed the partial rehabilitation of that system, meaning that the country’s ports, the natural outlet to the world of the produce of southern Africa, have begun to earn much needed foreign exchange.

The foreign troops have also allowed government troops to go on the offensive against the MNR rebels, which could in the future lead to a reviving of the once strong agricultural export industry, further fuelling a possible recovery.

Eventually, the Government says the programme is a “gamble”, but admits there are “not many other options” open to it.
Mozambique takes ‘gamble’ on foreign aid programme

Dateline: JOHANNESBURG

SINCE independence in 1975 more than ten years of constant civil war and socialist economic experimentation have combined to all but completely destroy Mozambique’s economy.

Now the Mozambican government, still in theory a socialist government, has turned to the west to try and salvage what remains.

In January this year the country’s parliament approved a recovery plan that seems to be a classical “structural adjustment” plan as usually imposed by the International Monetary Fund, though the country has not yet formally announced that it is following any IMF imposed prescriptions.

Bitter pill

The government did however acknowledge in April this year that it had reached an “agreement” with the IMF under which it would be granted R700-million from that body, as well as a further R200-million from the World Bank in two instalments.

Two months before that the government had announced a staggering 420 percent devaluation of its currency, the Metical.

To sweeten that bitter pill it simultaneously announced wage increases of 50 percent across the board for workers, but quickly following this the price of petrol was raised by 344 percent and postal rates went up by 300 percent.

In June, price increases of between 250 percent and 500 percent were announced on a whole range of food stuffs, especially meat products, as the government began to remove food subsidies.

The government has also announced that it aims to reduce public expenditure and eventually have a balanced budget, but pleads that it will require financial assistance in meeting its foreign debt commitments in the meantime.

Currency devaluation, the lifting of subsidies and price increases are standard conditions imposed by the IMF upon countries before it will agree to help them.

R7-billion debt

More important than the relatively small amounts of money released by the IMF is that its decision to lend money to a country is taken by the international financial community as a seal of good monetary housekeeping, opening the door to more substantial loans.

At present Mozambique’s foreign debt totals almost R7-billion, the equivalent of eighteen months of its total Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and an infusion of foreign exchange aid is desperately needed.

The government rescue programme aims at putting an end to easy credit, reducing the money supply, focusing industrial production on import substitution products and those earning foreign exchange, while no new construction or industrial projects are planned for the immediate future.

Modest growth

This means that the already hard hit consumer will have to bear the brunt of what in effect is a major austerity programme, and the government is well aware that similar programmes in Zambia have resulted in widespread riots.

Authorities hope the programme will result in a modest growth in GNP next year, as well as a substantial reduction in what is called in Mozambique “Cucidc” – a word covering a multitude of black marketeering and corruption.

The economic/political turnaround has had some initial favourable reaction, with both IMF and World Bank funds being released to the country, while money previously pledged by Britain and the European Economic Community has also been released.

The “Paris Club” consortium of international financiers has also agreed to reschedule existing debts of R1 600-million, as well as provide more credit.

A “gamble”

The infusion of large numbers of foreign troops into Mozambique, whose main task is to guard the strategic railway system, has allowed for its partial rehabilitation meaning that the country’s ports, the natural outlet to the world of produce of Southern Africa, have begun to earn much needed foreign exchange.

The foreign troops have also allowed government troops to go on the offensive against the MNR rebels, which could in the future lead to a revitalising of the once strong agricultural export industry, further fueling a possible recovery.

Even if this comes to pass, the amount of foreign aid that the country needs is substantial, a minimum average of R1 600-million a year at least until 1990.

Even then the government says the programme is a “gamble”, but admits that there are “not many other options” open for them.
Foreign attaches see site of massacre

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Ten military attaches from embassies in Maputo have visited the town of Homoepe where 338 civilians were massacred on July 18.

The Mozambique news agency Aum said military attaches from Great Britain, the United States, Portugal, Italy, North Korea, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the Soviet Union and East Germany had held a meeting in Homoepe with Inhambane's provincial governor, Mr. Jose Zandamela.

Aum reported that the Australian Foreign Minis-
ter, Mr. Bill Hayden, had sent a message to the Mo-
ambique Government in which it accused South Af-
rica of helping rebels who, he said, were respon-
sible for the massacre.

South Africa continued "to be implicated in ac-
tions causing a tragic loss of life in the region", Mr Hayden said.

Call for probe

Sapa-AP reports that in Lisbon the Mozambique resistance movement MNR has called for an interna-
tional investigation to determine who was re-
sponsible for the massacre.

The MNR said in a statement that a neutral, in-
ternational commission should investigate the kill-
ings so that those responsible could be identified and punished.

Meanwhile Aum reports from Maputo that MNR rebels have stepped up their attacks in the northern province of Nampula.

Aum said rebels had attacked the city of Iapala earlier this month killing 18 people, kidnapping 162 and destroying 87 houses.
Rumour and rhetoric characterize Maputo’s military mouthings

By WILLEM STEENKAMP

Defence Correspondent

THE HOMONIE massacre—wrapped as it is in unsubstantiated Mozambican allegations and equally unsubstantiated South African denials—might be a ghastly illusion of the axiom that in order to pay Paul one must first rob Peter.

Or, in this particular case, that if you concentrate your forces in certain areas and for certain tasks at the expense of other areas which must be left virtually defenseless,

It is virtually certain that Paul, the Mozambican defence force, no longer even pretends to be providing a blanket of security over the entire country.

Although proven facts are scanty, the “lie factor” overwhelming, it is likely that Paul is used mainly for four purposes.

1. Guarding the vital Beira oil and railway pipeline, with the assistance of Zimbabwean and possibly Tanzanian contingents.

2. Keeping an eye on the traditionally troublesome north, which has been a problem as far back as the days of Portuguese rule, and

3. Securing the areas around the key ports and cities like Maputo, Beira and Nacala, where the Mozambican government’s rapid diminishing writ still applies.

Given the often difficult terrain, the fact that the Beira line runs through a Renamo-supporting area, the power-intensive nature of counter-insurgency warfare and the general inferior quality of Mozambican’s poorly motivated and under-strength (sometimes supposito) troop, it is hardly surprising that places like Homoni are virtually defenseless against attacks by bandits.

Bandits

The use of the term “bandits” in its widest sense, Mozambique appears to be entering the final stage of dissolution.

As we are now, Mozambique’s remnants of rural governmental authority catering not only to Homoni’s insurgents fighting to overthrow the government but also to the number of freelance bandit gangs who have taken advantage of the lack of law and order and the free availability of modern weapons.

An added dimension is the strong likelihood that elements of Homoni engage in freelance banditry of their own, between the insurgent and government forces.

This is why the actual identity of the Homoni killers remains obscure, the mere fact that they were military uniformed—identified by at least one source as that of Renamo—is meaningless in itself.

They might have been “regular” members of Renamo engaged in a military task force, or a Renamo contingent taking time off from the war to indulge in some banditry on the side, or part of a faction which broke away from Renamo and went in for full-time banditry, but retained their uniforms and weapons.

The Mozambican government’s instant accusation that the attackers were closely linked or supplied by South Africa remains dubious because it has eroded too often in this regard without supplying any actual or circumstantial proof.

Recently as May this year, for example, it announced the arrest of a dozen South Africans or South African agents after a raid on certain houses in Maputo, but it has yet to produce any of the men or any documentary or other evidence that they had South African links or, indeed, that the raid was carried out by South Africa.

Refusing to acknowledge the real enemies by blaming South Africa even in the most unlikely cases—was an old tactic which has been used for years by Angola as well, but it has become self-defeating because it results in a lack of credibility on the part of the accuser.

If the identity of Homoni’s attackers is obscure, it might be best to try for an answer to the next most obvious question: Why Homoni?

Here again the answer is not easy to find, Mozambique president Joaquim Chissano points out that Homoni is in an important agricultural centre and not a military concentration area.

Moreover, that it might be precisely what sealed the fate of its 300 dead from Renamo’s point of view the destruction of Homoni’s agricultural potential would be desirable as part of the classic insurgents’ plan to disrupt the economy. In addition, from both an insurgent and a bandit’s point of view Homoni would be equally important as a source of food and other goods.

Could it be that the residents of Homoni refused to come across with the desired commodities at stage, and paid with their lives for their insubordination?

Or is it that Homoni was known or suspected of informing on the many of either Renamo or the bandits?

Massacre

From eyewitness accounts of the massacre it would appear to have been an exercise in outright ruthless slaughter—“for the encouragement of others”—as French generals used to say when laying on public executions of soldiers who had broken under fire.

If anyone knows the real story behind the Homoni massacre, it is President Chissano. Till he reveals that truth—or produces concrete evidence of his allegation that South Africa was behind it all—it will hang like a bloody question-mark over Southern Africa.

Yet it should not be allowed to do so if South Africa was involved, the South African people should be able to judge with their minds rather than their hearts. If not, the Mozambican government will do itself no good to divert attention from a problem without addressing the problem itself.
MNR calls for probe into massacre

LISBON — Mozambican rebels, blamed by the government for killing 388 people in the farming town of Homone, called yesterday for an international investigation to determine who was responsible for the massacre.

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement that a neutral, international commission should investigate the killings so that those responsible could be identified and punished.

Mozambique's government accuses the rebels of shooting, clubbing and stabbing to death 388 people, including women, children and hospital patients in a July 18 attack on Homone, 500 km north-east of Maputo.

Survivors interviewed by Western reporters also blamed the rebels for the massacre, the worst known atrocity in Mozambique.

The guerrillas deny any involvement and claim the civilians were either caught up in a rebellion of local militiamen against army soldiers or deliberately killed by soldiers to discredit the rebels.

South Africa has also denied Mozambican charges that it was directly responsible for the massacre because it supplied the rebels with military aid. Pretoria says it cut off support for the guerrillas when it signed a mutual security pact with Mozambique in 1984.

The MNR statement said that the rebel group "appeals to the international community for an investigation and clarification of the Homone massacre so that those truly responsible can be identified and punished."

The rebel statement also expressed support for what it called the courage of the Roman Catholic Church in Mozambique in calling on both sides to negotiate an end to the conflict.

An article published this week in Mozambique's State-owned daily newspaper Noticias said that, whether they knew it or not, the bishops who appealed for peace talks with the rebels were guilty of treason and would not be absolved by history.

The MNR claimed the article illustrated the desperation of the government in preferring force to dialogue.

The government has repeatedly ruled out the possibility of negotiating with the rebels, describing them as armed bandits and mere puppets of South Africa with no popular backing in Mozambique. — Saps-AP.

Military attaches visit scene of massacre

MAPUTO — Ten military attaches from embassies in Maputo have visited Homone — scene of the massacre of 388 civilians.

The Mozambican news agency AIM said attaches from Britain, the United States, Portugal, Italy, North Korea, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the Soviet Union and East Germany met Inhambane's provincial governor Mr. Jose Zandamela in Homone.

They also visited the cemetery where most of the victims were buried.

Mozambique news agency AIM said Australian Foreign Minister Mr. Bill Hayden had sent a message to the Mozambican government accusing South Africa of helping rebels who, he reportedly said, were responsible for the massacre.

South Africa "continued to be implicated in actions causing tragic loss of life in the region", Mr. Hayden reportedly said.

Foreign doctors and medical personnel working in Mozambique have issued a statement expressing shock and horror at the massacre. They particularly condemned the attack on Homone, Hospital in which patients were killed.

"To assassinate defenceless patients puts the authors of this crime and their mentors on the level of those in the dock at the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals," the message said.
MAPUTO — It was reported here yesterday that Mozambican government troops have destroyed an MNR rebel base in Nampula province.

Official sources said 30 MNR members were killed in the operation.

In other recent operations in the province, 150 MNR members had been killed, the sources said — Sapa
Witness describes Mozambique killings

AMERICAN citizen Mark van Koevering awoke early last Saturday and, for the next nine hours, witnessed one of the worst mass murders in Mozambique's history, according to a taped interview with reporters of the semi-official daily newspaper Noticia.

The reported massacre of at least 386 people occurred in the town of Homoine, in Mozambique's southern province of Inhambane.

The 30-year-old American said 40 to 50 soldiers of the rebel Mozambican National Resistance moved through the town "shooting every person and building in sight".

The Mozambican government originally put the death toll at 155. It now says at least 386 were killed, most of them women, children and old people. Van Koevering said he got up shortly before 6am last Saturday at a hotel in Homoine and the gunfire began almost immediately.

"I looked out of the window and could see tracer bullets being fired," he said.

Later, bullets ripped through his hotel window. He then hid in a small room in the hotel's courtyard.

Van Koevering said he finally emerged from his hiding place at 3pm when all appeared quiet.

"People were walking glassy-eyed in the streets and in front of the hotel were six or seven women lying in the road, shot," he said.

Journalists flew from South Africa to Mozambique in an effort to gain independent confirmation of the massacre.

We were taken to a local hospital in another part of the province and shown some seriously injured women and children who were said to have survived the massacre.

Among the victims were a five-year-old boy with his leg amputated, and a young woman who had been shot in both thighs.

The Mozambican government has blamed the massacre on South Africa, in conjunction with the MNR, rebels, who have fought a bloody civil war against the government for almost 12 years.

Both South Africa and the MNR have denied any involvement in the massacre.

The South African government has registered a vigorous protest with the Mozambican government over the allegations, while the MNR has blamed government militia for the massacre. - Saps.

...
SA, Mozambique to hold talks

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

The state of tension between South Africa and Mozambique is to be discussed at a meeting at ministerial level between the two countries in Cape Town later this week.

According to diplomatic sources, the meeting will take place either on Wednesday or Thursday.

The planned meeting is in response to Foreign Minister Pik Botha’s invitation at Komatiport last week to Mozambican Government officials to meet him to discuss allegations made about the Homoeo massacre.

Mozambique has accused South Africa of having a part in the massacre. Mr Botha has challenged the Mozambicans to substantiate their allegations.

Mozambique has also alleged that South Africa was involved in an attack on Maputo in May.

It was understood today that the Mozambican delegation would probably be led by their Foreign Minister, Mr Sergio Vieira.

ALL-TIME LOW

Relations between the two countries reached an all-time low following the Homoeo massacre last month in which hundreds of Mozambicans were killed by armed forces which Maputo alleged had South African backing.

South Africa sharply rejected this allegation.

Maputo has also rejected the findings of a commission of inquiry into the death of President Samora Machel.

Mozambique suspended its participation in a joint security commission in July 1985 which was set up in terms of the accord to investigate allegations of violence. The accord stated that the two countries would not allow their territories to be used for attacks on each other.
MAPUTO. — Heavy fighting has broken out between Mozambican troops and anti-government rebels in southern Gaza province, the Maputo daily Noticias reported at the weekend.

Quoting army sources, the newspaper said hundreds of Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels had been infiltrated into Gaza, which shares a border with South Africa's Transvaal province.

The daily said many rebels had been killed and others captured, adding that the fighting was continuing.

It is not known whether the government of Mozambique has taken the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, up on his offer to discuss last week's massacre at Homoine where 386 people died.

The SABC reported that Mr Botha told the government of Mozambique he would be available on Friday at Komatipoort — where he was taking part in the town's centenary celebrations.

The invitation was extended in terms of the Nkomati Accord. — Sapa-Reuters
Refugees in Zambia resist move to new camp

"LUSAKA"—Mozambican refugees are resisting efforts by the Zambian authorities to resettle them in a camp near the Malawian border.

Zambia's Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Musyambo Smumba, said at the weekend that only 1,319 of the 15,000 Mozambican refugees expected to be resettled had been moved to Ukwindi in Zambia's border with Malawi.

RESISTING

Mr Smumba said the refugees were resisting efforts to move them.

He said the Zambian government wanted to move the refugees in order to provide them with educational and medical facilities which did not exist where they were.
A HIGH-LEVEL Mozambican delegation is slated to meet the South African government in Cape Town this week after a heightening of tensions between the countries over the massacre in Homoine.

The planned meeting follows an offer by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for a Komatiepoort meeting to discuss Mozambican allegations that South Africa was indirectly responsible for the massacre.

Mozambique has alleged that South Africa helped the MNR—which apparently committed the massacre—but Mr Botha has challenged the Mozambicans to come forward with concrete evidence to this effect.
Mozambique says 32 slain

The Associated Press

MAPUTO—Another 32 people have been massacred by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement rebels, it is claimed. The alleged killings took place last Thursday at Chiguidela, in the province of Gaza bordering South Africa, Mozambique news agency AIM said.

Last month the MNR was blamed for the massacre of 300 people in the town of Homoene.
Maputo, SA
have talks on Cahora Bassa

MAPUTO: Mozambique and South Africa yesterday exchanged information and held mutual consultation about matters relating to the operation of the Cahora Bassa dam, says a statement issued here.

No further details were given after a South African delegation led by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Neil van Heerden, travelled to Maputo for talks.

The statement issued here said the meeting was within "the framework of the agreement entered into on May 2, 1984," signed by Portugal, South Africa, and Mozambique.

On that date Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique signed an agreement on Cahora Bassa.

It is understood that yesterday's Maputo talks were organised after the Portuguese government had approached South Africa on the matter.

Cahora Bassa has been imperative for years because rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR), have sabotaged a large number of electricity pylons which carry power from the dam.

The Mozambican authorities have not yet reacted to reports that a government delegation is to travel to South Africa today or tomorrow for a meeting with Foreign Minister Pik Botha on security matters.
32 more massacred by MNR — claim

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Another 32 people have been massacred and 10 wounded by Mozambique National Resistance rebels, it has been claimed here.

The massacre took place last Thursday in the area of Chugudela near the Limpopo River in the southern province of Gaza, said the Mozambique News Agency, AIM.

Gaza borders South Africa, and the Mozambican authorities have said a resurgence of the fighting in southern Mozambique is the result of the large-scale infiltration of rebels from South Africa, which has denied involvement with rebels.

AIM said the rebels burnt 54 houses.

Last month MNR rebels were blamed for the massacre of 388 people in the town of Homone in the southern province of Inhambane.

A visiting delegation of the West German Green Party yesterday toured Homone after holding talks with Frelimo's Deputy-Secretary for External Affairs, Mr. [Incomprehensible].
There are also indications that South Africa could again offer to mediate in Mozambique's civil war by trying to persuade the MNR rebel movement to sit at a conference with the Frelimo government.

A delegation led by General Jacinto Veloso, Minister in the Office of the President of Mozambique, is to meet a South African team led by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town today.

The talks are to take place at Mr Botha's official residence, Newlands House.

This is the first top-level meeting between the two governments since the crash which killed President Samora Machel and after recent allegations by Maputo of South African complicity in attacks in Mozambique.

The meeting follows an invitation by Mr Pik Botha on Friday for immediate talks with a view to discuss setting up a joint security commission to investigate the Homoine massacre and whether South Africa was involved -- as alleged by Mozambique.

**Dam talks**

Also on the agenda of today's talks will be Cahora Bassa, after a meeting on the subject this week in Maputo between the two countries.

Relations between South Africa and Mozambique are almost completely broken since the discovery of the "Vaz diaries" at the MNR's Bush headquarters at Gereangoza in 1985.

They claimed South African assistance to the MNR since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which expressly prohibited Mozambique and South Africa from undermining each other.

Diplomatic sources said today there was no ready explanation why Mozambique had suddenly agreed to resume contacts with South Africa.

Possible explanations are:

- South Africa fears reprisals if SA after last week's bomb in Johannesburg.
- There is genuine concern for deteriorating security in the region.
- It could be a smokescreen, with Mozambique having no option after allegations of SA involvement in the Homoine massacre but to take up the offer to set up a commission of inquiry.

SA may get tough at talks

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

Pik meets Mozambique Minister in Cape Town
Mozambique
‘more secure’

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Although the security situation in Mozambique has improved overall, there has been a resurgence of guerrilla activities in six of Mozambique's 10 provinces, Co-operation Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso has said.

Mr Veloso told a meeting of diplomats accredited in Maputo that the overall improvement was due to the defence accord signed with Malawi in December and to a better performance of the country’s army.

The response could have been better if our logistical limitations were overcome,” he said.

There had been a resurgence of guerrilla activities in certain parts of Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Gaza and Inhambane provinces.

RESUPPLIED

He said the anti-government guerrillas had been resupplied through parachute drops in the north, centre and south of the country.

He added that it was one of these freshly resupplied groups that carried out the attack at Homone in January. Nineteen people were killed.

Large groups of rebels had been infiltrated into Gaza and Inhambane in July and had been the subject of several operations, Mr Veloso said.

Those two provinces border on South Africa, and Mr Veloso, in reference to the bad African support received from last year, said: “It was external support that carried the resurgence of activity,” he said.

Supplied groups were also known to be moving into Mozambique, Mr Veloso said.

He also revealed that a new training camp for the guerrillas had been set up near the border with Tanzania and was already well advanced. Harder tactics would be used against the Tripoli-based guerrillas in the future, Mr Veloso said.
City talks on massacre mystery today

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

A TOP-LEVEL Mozambican delegation is to hold talks with the South African Government in Cape Town today.

Tension between the countries will be discussed, said a spokesman of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting follows an invitation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to the Mozambican government to meet him to discuss allegations of South African involvement in the Homoene massacre. South Africa has strongly denied the allegations.

Good relationship

Mr Botha will lead the South Africans at the talks. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is expected to take part.

The Maputo delegation will be led by General Jacinto Veloso, Minister of Economic Co-operation in the office of the Mozambican President.

He has visited South Africa before and there is a good working relationship between him and Mr Botha. The delegation includes several senior officials.

South Africa is proposing that the two countries set up a joint security commission (JSC) to investigate the massacre and the Mozambican allegations.

The Nkomati Accord provides for such a commission.

An attempt to mediate between the Mozambican government and the Renamo rebel movement may also be made by South Africa.

South Africa is also likely to raise the question of an African National Congress presence in Mozambique.

General Malan warned neighbouring states about this following the Johannesburg bomb explosion.

There have also been Mozambican allegations of South African involvement in an attack on Maputo earlier this year.

Relations between the countries reached an all-time low following the Homoene massacre last month in which hundreds of Mozambicans were killed by armed forces which Maputo alleges had South African backing.

Maputo has also rejected the findings of a commission of inquiry into the death of President Samora Machel last year.

Outbursts

Mr Botha told Parliament this year that South Africa had consistently tried to improve relations with Mozambique through talks and discussions, but had been thwarted by emotional outbursts from Maputo.

In July 1985 Mozambique suspended its participation in a JSC set up in terms of the Nkomati Accord to investigate allegations of violence. Under the accord the two countries were forbidden to allow their territories to be used for attacks on each other.

South Africa apparently tried several times recently to set up ministerial meetings, but without success.
Mozambique, SA to talk on massacre

CAPE TOWN — A delegation of senior Mozambique Government officials will arrive here this morning for talks with the South African Government on the Homoine massacre.

Details of the delegation were not yet known, but a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs last night confirmed the talks would be on "ministerial level" and in response to the invitation the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, made at Komatipoort last week.

He invited the Mozambique Government to discuss South Africa's alleged involvement in the massacre at Homoine and any other alleged infringements of the Nkomati Accord.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, will participate in the talks.

It could not be ascertained whether a meeting with the State President, Mr P W Botha, had been scheduled for the Mozambicans — Sapa.
Where a happy welcome awaits refugees

Hunger, thirst, the fear of repatriation and an uncertain future fail to deter the thousands of Mozambican refugees who continue to cross the border into the eastern Transvaal.

At present an estimated 22,000 refugees are receiving food parcels and medical attention from local and international relief organisations in the Gazankulu and kaNgwane areas.

Miss Freda Lebert, a relief coordinator of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said the civil war in Mozambique remained the primary reason for people leaving their homes.

Electric border fencing, border patrols and wild animal attacks in the Kruger National Park remain major obstacles for the refugees.

According to figures quoted by the South African Council of Churches at its annual conference in July, about 1,500 Mozambican refugees are being deported by the South African Government each month.

Long negotiations

The Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said more than 8,000 Mozambicans had been repatriated in the first five months of this year.

However, after long negotiations between relief organisations and the Gazankulu Government in 1985, refugees have been welcome in Gazankulu and kaNgwane. Their reasoning was that white Portuguese immigrants had always been welcome in South Africa — now it was the turn of the black people.

Refugees arriving in Gazankulu and kaNgwane are given free medical treatment provided by the State and are issued temporary residence permits which are renewable. "They are almost always renewed," said Miss Lebert.

Temporary residence permits are not, however, granted by the South African Government.

While many believe relief organisations have established refugee camps in these areas, Miss Lebert said the Gazankulu and kaNgwane people took the refugees into their homes and no camps were set up.

"Most of the refugees have some family links with the Gazankulu and kaNgwane people. They are mostly Shangaans and have some family ties here. The local people welcome them with open arms."

"The International Red Cross, the South African Red Cross, Operation Hunger, the Catholic Church and various other organisations work together to provide these people with food and medical attention," Miss Lebert said.

There are two reception facilities where refugees are registered, issued with food ration cards, screened for malaria and immunised. If they require further medical attention they are directed to the large number of clinics operating in the area.

Nutrition and medical deficiencies are the most common ailments.

On arrival refugees are given a ration of mealie-meal and soup provided by Operation Hunger and a blanket, soap and kitchen utensils by the Red Cross.

Once a month, the refugees arrive at distribution points to receive their food rations. Their ration cards are clamped to prevent them claiming their rations twice. "There is no end to this programme. They will continue to receive rations as long as is necessary," said Miss Lebert.

As much as 60 percent of the refugees are children and 30 percent women.

"We have many widows coming from Mozambique. Their husbands were either killed doing their military service or because their village suffered some atrocity," Miss Lebert said.

The refugees are generally poorly educated but seem to settle down easily in the Gazankulu/kaNgwane areas. They send their children to local schools and become fairly self-sufficient, said Miss Lebert.

"It is incredible how these people manage to get here. Many are killed by animals in the Kruger Park and the electrical fence between Komatspoort and Swaziland is a major obstacle, yet they continue to come and we will continue to help them."

Relief organisations are kept busy in the Gazankulu and kaNgwane areas, writes Toni Younghusband, The Star's Medical Reporter.
Blood tests for AIDS

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities are carrying out blood tests among workers throughout the country to determine whether the deadly disease AIDS is a threat to the country, it has been disclosed here.

The local newspaper Noticias said blood tests on 400 workers at a major company in Maputo Province had indicated that none of them were infected.

The blood samples had been flown to Italy for specialised tests.

The newspaper said that similar blood tests were being carried out elsewhere in the country. — Sowetan Africa News Service.
Joint commission to be set up to revive Nkomati Accord

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa and Mozambique have decided to make a fresh attempt to revive the Nkomati Accord.

At talks between the two sides in Cape Town it was decided to have a joint liaison commission to go into the critical differences between the countries, including allegations about the Homoine massacre.

This renews the idea of a joint security commission contained in the accord Mozambique suspended its participation in the original commission in 1986.

One of the first tasks of the new commission will be to investigate charges and counter-charges made about the Homoine massacre by both countries.

In this massacre last month 686 people died and Mozambique alleged there had been South African involvement, a charge which South Africa strongly denied.

A continued ANC presence in Mozambique, the possibility of South African mediation between the Mozambican Government and the Renamo rebel movement and economic matters are also likely to have been raised at the talks. These matters can be dealt with further in the commission.

At the talks the South African side was led by Mr P. R. Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Mozambican side by General Jacinto Voloso, Minister of Economic Co-operation in the Office of the Mozambican President.

Both sides included high-ranking security officials, including on the South African side the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the chief of the National Intelligence Service, Dr Neil Barnard, the Commissioner of Police, General Henning de Witt, and the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neill van Heerden.

A statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs after the meeting said both sides agreed that a joint liaison committee be set up to continue with the discussions.

The South African component of the committee would consist of senior representatives of the departments of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Law and Order, National Intelligence and Commerce.
She was screaming as I ran in the room with the bag of a bandit. But all I could do was run and run.

We could hear them going..."...and the stench of the room was sickening, whirling through the air.

Then I heard gunfire from outside. I turned and ran back into the room. The only shelter they had was in the hospital. The only shelter they had was in the hospital.

It was empty except for a nurse. My only choice was to hold...
Maputo Aids tests negative

BLOOD tests on 400 workers at a major company in Maputo province have indicated that none of them are likely to be carrying the Aids virus, according to a report in the Mozambican paper Notícias.

Blood samples were taken from workers at Cobeco, the Italian consortium based at the town of Buzze, which has just completed the Pequenos Líbomos Dam on the River Umbeluzi.

The samples were flown to Italy for analysis in a specialised laboratory and all turned out to be negative.

Similar blood tests are being carried out elsewhere in the country in order to determine whether or not Aids poses a serious threat in Mozambique.

So far, there has only been one confirmed case of Aids in the country. This was a male foreigner, and the Ministry of Health revealed neither his name nor his nationality.

An anti-Aids commission exists in the ministry with the task of monitoring the situation and taking the necessary preventive measures.

Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho have the lowest occurrence of Aids in the Southern African region, with Zambia and Tanzania recording the highest number of Aids cases.
MAPUTO — Conditions have now been created to reopen dialogue with South Africa, Mozambique's Minister of Co-operation, General Jacinto Veloso, has said.

At the same time, however, he contradicted reports from Cape Town that there had been an agreement with South Africa to investigate the Homme massacre.

General Veloso was speaking on his return from Cape Town where he held a meeting with South Africa's Foreign Minister, Pik Botha.

He said that at the meeting relations had been discussed in global terms so that both sides could find out if there was the will to make the Nkomati Accord work.

"Apparently there is," he said. "Everything leads us to believe that there exist the conditions to reopen dialogue."

**Confirmed**

Mr Veloso confirmed that both countries had agreed on the creation of a commission to discuss problems in the relations between the two countries but he emphasised that this commission was separate from the joint security commission formed at the time of the Nkomati agreement.

"The security commission has not functioned since the discovery of the Gorongosa documents," he said, referring to rebel documents found by the Mozambican authorities which indicated that South African army officers and officials had visited the rebel headquarters after the Nkomati Accord was signed.
Chissano accuses SA of ‘war of aggression’

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has accused South Africa of waging a war of aggression and destabilisation against its neighbours.

The accusation was made on Saturday, three days after Mozambique and South Africa had agreed to form a liaison committee to discuss the improvement of relations and revive the Nkomati Accord.

Speaking at a ceremony in which the first Botswana Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Phémas Makepe, presented his letters of accreditation, Mr Chissano said South Africa’s aggression and destabilisation against Frontline states “demonstrate the cruel and war mongering nature that is intrinsic to apartheid”.

ECONOMIC TARGETS

He made no reference to last week’s talks in Cape Town between South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Mozambican Minister of Co-operation Mr Jacinto Veloso.

He accused South Africa of attacking economic targets of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), particularly in Mozambique.

“By attacking the Beira, Nacala and Limpopo rail corridors in Mozambique and the Benguela railway in Angola, our common enemy, apartheid, is trying to suffocate, politically and economically, the countries of the region and to make SADCC’s projects unviable,” he said.

MNR SUPPORT

Mr Chissano also accused South Africa of supporting the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement.

He said South Africa was destabilising Mozambique through its MNR surrogates.

“The bands, gangs, the main instrument of aggression and destabilisation against Mozambique, thus become enemies of the Frontline and of all the SADCC,” he added.
Chissano accuses SA of waging war

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has accused South Africa of waging a war of aggression and destabilisation against its neighbours.

The accusation was made on Saturday, three days after Mozambique and South Africa agreed to form a liaison committee to discuss the improvement of relations and revive the Nkomati Accord.

Speaking at a ceremony in which the first Botswana ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Phemias Maspel, presented his letters of accreditation, Mr Chissano said South Africa's aggression and destabilisation campaign against the frontline states "demonstrates the cruel and warmongering nature that is intrinsic to apartheid."

He made no reference to last week's talks in Cape Town between Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the Mozambican Minister of Co-operation, Mr Jacinto Veloso.

**Economic targets**

He accused South Africa of attacking economic targets of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), particularly in Mozambique.

"By attacking the Beira, Nicala and Limpopo rail corridors in Mozambique and the Benguela railway in Angola, our common enemy, apartheid, is trying to suffocate, politically and economically, the countries of the region and to make the SADCC's projects unviable," he said.

Mr Chissano also accused South Africa of supporting the Mozambique National Resistance Movement rebels.

He said South Africa was destabilising Mozambique through its MNR surrogates.

"The bandit gangs, the main instrument of aggression and destabilisation against Mozambique, thus become enemies of the frontline and of all the SADCC," he added.

Allan adds
Maputo claims war success

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican Army units have destroyed an important rebel base in the northern province of Nampula, according to the armed forces radio programme, "Vox do Combate".

The radio said the base, used to launch raids in the coastal districts of Moira, was overrun at the end of July and 30 rebels were killed.

In the past few weeks, there has been an upsurge of fighting in Nampula province where Malawian troops are stationed to protect the Nacala railway line.
Renewed fighting in Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Fighting has flared up again in the southern province of Inhambane, where the Mozambican authorities say hundreds of rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement were recently infiltrated.

Radio Mozambique said yesterday that 42 rebels had been killed and three captured in fighting last week.

Three rebel camps had been destroyed — at Guede and Checungussse in the districts of Panda and Morrumbene and at Matule-Tule in the Vilanculos district.

From Botswana it has been reported that for the second time in four days Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano has accused South Africa of launching a war of aggression against his country.

"SA AGGRESSION"

In a report from the capital Gaborone the Mozambique News Agency AIM said President Chissano, who is on an official visit to Botswana, yesterday warned that "South Africa's aggression against Mozambique" was aimed at wrecking the Southern African Development Co-operation Conference.

Mr Chissano said that South Africa, through the MNR rebels, had attacked Mozambique's railways "because they want to frustrate the policy and objectives of our regional economic organisations, particularly our attempts to diminish our dependence on South Africa."

On Saturday Mr Chissano also accused South Africa of waging war against its neighbours.

The Mozambican President has made no reference to last week's talks in Cape Town in which Mozambique and South Africa agreed to set up a joint committee to revive the Nkomati Accord.
Another massacre: 72 killed in village

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — At least 72 people were massacred when Mozambique National Resistance rebels attacked Manjacaze, a village in Mozambique's southern province of Gaza.

The general staff of the country's armed forces claimed at the same time that many rebels were continuing to infiltrate from South Africa.

Residents said about 600 rebels entered Manjacaze early on Monday.

The army killed 15 insurgents in follow-up operations, authorities said.

A Mozambique News Agency (AM) reporter, Gil Lauricano, who visited the town on Tuesday, said the rebels killed many people as they withdrew.

Small garrison

He saw the bodies of 11 civilians in the town but more bodies were discovered in surrounding areas and in houses which had been mined by the rebels. Yesterdy Lauricano saw "many other corpses". He said many people were killed near a cashew-processing factory which was attacked.

The rebels encountered resistance from a garrison of 10 soldiers.

Many armed youths, some who appeared to be under 15, were among the MNR force, residents said.

Last month the MNR was accused of killing more than 400 people when rebels attacked Homone in Inhambane province, also in southern Mozambique. The MNR denied responsibility.

"Bandits from SA"

A few days ago Mozambican authorities said about 20 people were killed in an attack on a small village in Gaza province.

AM quoted an unidentified source on the general staff who said the infiltration of rebels from South Africa into Mozambique was continuing.

"In the week from August 4 to 11 infiltration of bandits coming from South Africa continued," he said.

Sapa-AP reported that Mr Paulo Oliveira, the rebels' Lusaka-based European spokesman, yesterday said the rebels did not attack civilians and would not have been involved in a massacre in Manjacaze.

South Africa denies Mozambican charges that it aids the rebels.
New Mozambique massacre denied

MAPUTO — Right-wing Renamo rebels were accused yesterday of killing at least 72 people in the town of Manjacaze in the second major attack in southern Mozambique in a month.

The official news agency, AIM, said the attack was carried out on Monday by about 600 well-armed rebels. Manjacaze lies midway between Maputo and Homoine, where nearly 400 people were allegedly massacred by rebels last month.

Renamo has denied responsibility for the massacre.

Maputo also blamed South Africa for the Homoine killings, but South Africa denied involvement and the two sides last week held high-level security discussions in Cape Town where they agreed to set up a joint working group to investigate the killings.

In Lisbon, a Renamo spokesman denied last night the rebels had massacred people in Manjacze, but said they had attacked an army base there earlier.

In a statement last month, Renamo said it had attacked and captured an army base in the town on July 26, killing 17 soldiers and nine militiamen.
Gorbachev's new game plan

For the moment it looks as if the Nkomati Accord has again been saved. After winning and dining in Cape Town — even before they actually sat down to talk — both the South African and Mozambican delegations reiterated their intentions of honouring the rather frayed agreement.

In addition, it appears they have a third, unexpected, sleeping partner. Recent statements by high-ranking Soviets, including Mikhail Gorbachev himself, have led Kremlin-watchers to suspect a sea-change in Moscow's strategy towards the conflict-ridden southern African region.

The question is, has Pretoria's policy of destabilising our immediate neighbours been successful — in the sense that it has been a prerequisite to political deals? Philip Nel of the Institute of Soviet Studies at the University of Stellenbosch thinks so:

"It looks as if government's policy of destabilisation — if it was intended as policy — has convinced the Soviets that a revolution in SA will not come about all that easily," he argues. That would open the door for realistic negotiations towards peace.

Nel, who leaves on his first visit to the USSR this week, says the present Soviet approach is typical of Gorbachev the reformist. The Soviet leader's plan, he believes, is to develop a strategy involving "second and third tier attacks".

In practice this means making overtures to the government, and, in tandem, appealing directly to "progressive" South Africans to support groups in a spectrum ranging from the Independents to UDF-orientated organisations like the End Conscription Campaign.

According to Nel, the Soviets hope to improve the status of these groups among the white electorate. They expect this to create divisions among whites, and ultimately benefit the ANC.

Nel sees this as posing a major dilemma for the Independents — whom he supports. "The more you criticise government, the more they accuse you of playing into the hands of the ANC." Strange as it may seem, the Soviets do take stock of the activities of people like Denis Worrall and Wynand Malan. In a February broadcast — in Afrikaans — on Radio Moscow, Alexander Fedorov commented on the Independents' "disappointment" with government for not being prepared "to enter into dialogue with the real leaders of the blacks."

Nel is convinced that Soviet officials have approached South African embassies to advance the new Gorbachev line.

Those who believe in the peaceful resolution of conflict in southern Africa have been encouraged by renewed contacts between Mozambique and SA. But there is a larger dimension — the Soviets are sending signals that negotiations present a better route for all sides than violence.

Expansivism in Africa, he says, is based largely on providing military assistance, which is limited and has to be paid for in hard currency. When it comes to playing any role in mediation processes, they lag behind the US by far, or have up to now. This is what Gorbachev plans to remedy.

Constructive engagement may have been discarded as official US policy, but as a mediator the White House has retained its status. This is where Gorbachev wants to exercise his policy of "new political thinking."

Nel says Gorbachev's game plan rests on three principles that modern military conflicts, particularly if they pose the danger of escalation into the use of nuclear force, cannot be won, political settlements should include the interests of all nations concerned, and trade and economic co-operation with all concerned should be assuredly pursued.

This philosophy has been reflected by the long-time deputy director of the Africa Institute in Moscow, Gleb Starushenko, who last year spoke of the mortal danger represented by international conflicts, Russia and Angola.

Nel says, "express themselves strongly for the immediate political settlement of the conflict in the south of Africa."

Gorbachev himself had political commentators reeling when he addressed Mozambique's Joaquim Chissano in Moscow and spoke about a negotiated regional settlement that would benefit "both whites and blacks."

Until now it has been reasonably easy for government to counter ANC violence and Soviet military interests through force of arms. Not only are the security forces in a position to stamp out any possibility of a successful revolution, they have been able to "win" the propaganda war as well through various Nat media machines. By harnessing Network/Netwerk and the Afrikaans press, the white elections produced a popular (white) government which is tough on security and mandated to be so.

But, says Nel, in the light of Moscow's new line, there should be some kind of trade-off of political realities. In the end the ANC can only be contained by real negotiations towards power sharing.

The question remains whether the street committees in Mamelodi and elsewhere — the young 'comrades' — can still be convinced that revolution, for the moment, is futile. A regional settlement comes first.

For advocates of peaceful change, the continuation of Nkomati points as it may seem, is reassuring. Talks last week on the resumption of the Cahora Bassa project look equally promising. It shows that Pretoria, by talking to Marxists, may still beat the Soviets at their own game, new rules and all
VICTIMS OF MASSACRE: A mass grave in Mwansa, Mozambique, after the attack.

MNR blamed for attack.
SA ‘won’t tolerate export of revolt’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday warned Mozambique that South Africa would not tolerate the “export of revolution” to the Republic and vowed to destroy the ANC “wherever they may be.”

Mr Botha told the House of Assembly “South Africa reserves the right to destroy revolutionary violence against it with everything at its disposal.

“Our rules of the game are that we do not tolerate the export of revolution — this Mozambique, the SA Communist Party and the ANC have to understand.

“Terrorists have to be stopped wherever they may be.”

Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, Mr Botha said South Africa accepted the sovereignty of “the Marxist state of Mozambique” but this did not give it the right to allow terrorists to launch attacks against South Africa from its territory.

It was clear that the Pretoria government support had enabled the ANC to “conduct and expand its activities” and continued to do so. “This has to be stopped.”

Counter-action by South Africa did not imply “irresponsible escalation or instigation of conflict.”

The government at times knew “a long time in advance” that guerrillas were being sent into the Republic “and you will be surprised how many are stopped before they get here.”

Mr Botha said South Africa was exporting only good-neighbourliness terrorism while terrorism was being exported to the Republic.

“South Africa is accused of destabilizing the region but the truth is that the whole of Southern Africa is being destabilized from outside at South Africa’s expense.”

On the Southern Angolan conflict, he said South Africa was still prepared to take part in talks with Angola but that this would not be possible “as long as the superpowers keep Angola as their playground.”

He said the withdrawal of the massive and growing presence of Cuba in Angola would mean the situation in the whole of Southern Africa would be “totally changed overnight.”

Mr Botha said South Africa was sceptical about a “new initiative” by Angola to negotiate settlements in the region.

However, the Republic was still prepared to participate in an all-parties conference — including South Africa, the MPLA government, Unita and all the parties of Namibia — that could lead to peace and Namibian independence.

South Africa would stick to its international obligation to abide by UN Resolution 435 for Namibian independence, but he emphasized that South Africa would not allow “a Marxist/communist government to come to power in Windhoek through revolutionary methods.”

It was not possible at this stage to hold a national election in Namibia as this would compromise the Republic’s international obligations in terms of Resolution 435.

However, to give “new impetus to political development” in Namibia, he had requested the transitional government to consider holding an election for the re-composition of second-tier authorities.

Mr Botha said these elections “need not necessarily be held on an ethnic basis” but he stressed that Namibia was “a land essentially consisting of different minorities” and any future solution “must recognize this fact.”
SA tells Renamo to talk peace to Maputo

By KEN POTTINGER

PRETORIA has taken fresh steps to broker peace in the 10-year war between the marxist Mozambican Government and rightwing Renamo rebels, according to diplomats here.

The sources told the Sunday Times last week that Foreign Minister Pik Botha handed over a letter from Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano to Renamo leader Afonso Dhakama in March.

The letter sounded out Mr Dhakama on possible peace talks.

It reportedly offered to discuss sharing power with the rebels, a major concession by Maputo.

Peace talks between the two sides in 1984 in Pretoria broke down over Mozambique’s refusal to discuss this issue.

Reports say that following Mr Botha’s intervention, Maputo asked the Vatican to mediate in peace talks — one mooted site is the Cape Verde Islands.

Attack

Meanwhile, Mr Dhakama’s rebels last week launched a major new attack in the southern Gaza and Inhambane provinces, areas which since late February have been the scene of increasing guerrilla activity.

Nevertheless, Mr Dhakama and his advisers are reportedly now persuaded that neither side can achieve military victory and that negotiations in the shorter term are inevitable.

Similar feelings on the Maputo side were reflected by Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi during a visit to Lisbon last month.

The Minisiter told a number of leading Portuguese businessmen that Prelimos had had informal contacts with Renamo this year in a bid to end the fighting and that Maputo was willing to talk to the rebels.

Meanwhile, fierce fighting continues to dog Renamo’s overseas representation.

Charges and countercharges are slung around Lisbon wildly and rebel figures fear the ranks of the organisation in Lisbon may be infiltrated by Mozambican Government agents.
SA 'Mozambique peace broker'

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — South Africa has taken fresh steps to broker peace in the 10-year-old war between the Mozambique government and Renamo rebels, according to diplomats here.

These sources said that South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha handed over a letter from President Joaquin Chissano of Mozambique to the Renamo leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, in March, sounding him out on possible peace talks.

President Chissano is said to have offered to discuss sharing power with the rebels, a major concession by the Maputo regime, which in peace talks between the two sides in 1994 in Pretoria refused to discuss this principal rebel demand.

Reports in Lisbon say that since South Africa’s latest intervention, Maputo has asked the Vatican to mediate in peace talks.

The request was apparently made personally by President Chissano during an audience he had with the Pope in the Vatican in March.

The Mozambique Bishops’ Conference is to discuss a possible church role in peace negotiations when representatives meet the Pope in Rome in September.

Mr Dhlakama’s rebels launched a major attack last week in the southern Gaza and Inhambane provinces, areas which have been the scene of increasing guerrilla activity since February.

In a major policy switch, Mr Dhlakama and his advisers are now said to be admitting that neither side can achieve military victory and that negotiations are inevitable.
Mozambique rebels launch offensive

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO - Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement have launched a major offensive in the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane and groups of rebels are now also heading for Maputo province.

Thousands of refugees are said to be fleeing the war zones as the rebels attack villages where government defences are too small to cope.

The Mozambique News Agency said in a report on the war situation that in the past few weeks groups of MNR guerrillas, some operating in well-armed groups of 500 or more, have smashed through many village defences.

Para-military groups formed to defend villages and towns in southern Mozambique have been unable to prevent the attackers from occupying them "because of the large size of the MNR groups roaming through Gaza," the agency said.

NOT OFF GUARD

A spokesman for the military authorities in Gaza province said the attack in the southern provinces had not caught the government troops by surprise but he acknowledged that the size of the rebel offensive had proved too big for some of the government's defences.

"The movement of very large and heavily-armed enemy troops could certainly surprise some local defences units in the villages," the spokesman said.

AIM said that in two weeks at least 133 civilians had been killed in the districts of Mangace, Chokwe, Guja, Mahalane, Xai-Xai, Chibuto and Chueculacuila.

"These figures give only a pale image of the reality of the terrifying offensive in Gaza," AIM said.

MANY WOUNDED

A government official in Gaza said the number of displaced people had doubled in recent days.

Hospitals in Chokwe, Guja and Xai Xai were full of wounded people, including women and children.

A doctor at Xai Xai Hospital was quoted as saying that "people are being deliberately hacked or axed to death."

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington that six foreign missionaries and an infant have been released into Malawi by Mozambican rebels after three months in captivity and a 500km march through the country's war zones.
Idasa won't close shop

GOVERNMENT threats to the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa are to be discussed at a meeting of its board of trustees at the end of the month.

Plans for the Institute to continue and a staff meeting will be held at the same time.

Dr Alex Boraine, executive director of Idasa, who has just returned from a visit to Zimbabwe, said it would be a normal meeting of the trustees but it would be necessary to look at President Botha's recent response to the Dakar initiatives of the Institute.

Mr Botha has indicated that there might be a clamp-down on passports to prevent another such conference and there is to be an investigation into the foreign funding of some institutions.

Dr Boraine said Idasa had no plans to shut up shop and would continue with its work throughout the country.

His visit to Zimbabwe had been at the invitation of the speaker of the Zimbabwean Parliament, Mr Didymus Mutasa.

Apart from the President of Zimbabwe, Mr Canaan Banana, he had also met a number of ministers and ambassadors.

He had also addressed a meeting of the British-Zimbabwe Association on the Dakar conference along with an ANC member who had been there, Mr Steve Mtwewe.

Villages attacked

MAPUTO - Three villages were totally destroyed by a group of Mozambique National Resistance Movement guerillas who allegedly massacred 92 people last week in southern Mozambique, it was reported here.

Major Xitalcane, the commander of a military unit now stationed in Manjacaze where the massacre took place, said there had been no casualties as all the inhabitants had fled.
Another Massacre!

Determined men jumps from th' floor and lives.
Top ANC man in Maputo for talks

MAPUTO — A senior member of the African National Congress, Mr. Johnny Makhatini, is in Maputo for talks with the Mozambican authorities. Mr. Makhatini, head of the ANC's department of foreign affairs, held talks yesterday with the chairman of Mozambique's Parliament, Mr. Marcelino dos Santos.
The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT favours the imposition of a scheme of 'fossil fuel' excise duties on petrol and diesel fuel as a method of reducing the consumption of these fuels. He has, therefore, adopted a scheme which involves the imposition of a tax on all petrol and diesel fuel sold in the country.

The scheme, which is to be implemented from 1st September 1981, will involve the imposition of a tax on all petrol and diesel fuel sold in the country, with the proceeds being used to fund alternative energy sources, particularly nuclear power.

The scheme will be administered by the Department of Energy, which will be responsible for enforcing the tax and ensuring compliance with the regulations.

The scheme will not apply to fuel used in the transport of goods or services, or to fuel used for domestic purposes.

Any person found to be in breach of the regulations will be liable to a fine of up to $5000, or to a term of imprisonment of up to 6 months, or both.

The scheme is expected to generate significant revenue, which will be used to fund the development of alternative energy sources, particularly nuclear power, and to promote the use of more efficient and environmentally friendly transportation methods.

The scheme will be reviewed annually, with the minister having the power to adjust the tax rate as necessary to achieve the desired level of reduction in the consumption of fossil fuels.

The scheme is expected to have a significant impact on the country's energy consumption, and it is anticipated that the use of fossil fuels will be reduced by 20% over the next decade.
MNR claim killing of three British advisers

LISBON — Mozambican rebels yesterday said they killed three British advisers and 17 government troops in an attack in northern Nampula province.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement that the Britons and Mozambican soldiers died when their forces attacked a base at Malema on the railway line between Nacala and Cuamba one week ago.

It was not immediately clear if the three advisers were civilian or from the small number of British military instructors believed to be helping the Fre- timo government in its war against the rebels.

The rebels, also known as Renamo, said they killed 31 government and 17 Zimbabwean soldiers in separate attacks around the same time in the provinces of Tete and Inhambane — Sapa-Reuters
UK experts may be among MNR victims

The Star's Africa News Service

British security experts are reported to be operating in northeastern Mozambique, where the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) claimed yesterday to have killed three British adventurers and 17 government troops.

The Foreign Office in London said the British Embassy in Maputo had no reports of British casualties there. A spokesman for the Defence Ministry said Britain had no military advisors in Mozambique.

However, it is known that a British private firm, Defence Systems Ltd, is involved in training Mozambican personnel to defend the railway line linking Nacala to Malawi.

There have been unconfirmed reports that the firm could be funded by the British government.

The personnel involved are said to be former members of the crack SAS unit.

British arms are being sold to the Mozambican government to be used by the units defending the railway line.

Britain has granted Mozambique loans to repair the Nacala railway line considered vital for Malawi's external trade.

The Mozambican government has not reacted to the MNR claims, but observers point out that it seldom does.

Another massacre says Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas have massacred more civilians according to a report in yesterday's official Mozambican newspaper Noticias.

It says 45 people were killed in the central province of Sofala on August 16. It quoted Lieutenant-Colonel Zacarias Tsayale, political commissar for the armed forces in Sofala, as saying Mozambican soldiers had killed 11
Desperate

Said one resident: "There are still desperate people who try to escape by short-circuiting the fence, using pieces of wood. I have seen those who don't make it. Their charred corpses are cleared away by army patrols. It's sickening."

According to prominent members of the Komatipoort community, the smuggling syndicate is well-organised.

Refugees are brought over the border from the Kruger National Park.

Agents for these smuggling kings canvas on the Mozambican side, collect the fee, and brief "clients" on the routine before taking them into South Africa.

When crossing the border, these agents never walk in
Zimbabwe and Mozambique sign an agreement on transport

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique and Zimbabwe signed a protocol at the weekend aimed at broadening co-operation in the field of transport.

It was signed by the Minister of Transport of Zimbabwe, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, and his counterpart in Mozambique, Mr Armando Guebuza.

No details were given.

During his trip to Mozambique Mr Ushewokunze visited the ports of Beira and Maputo.
MNR repulsed in attack on vital town

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambican troops have repulsed a determined rebel attack on the strategic town of Nalaze in the southern province of Gaza.

It was reported here yesterday that 500 rebels attacked the small town on Sunday.

The newspaper Noticias said the attack was launched from five points in an attempt to surround the area.

The guerrillas were repulsed after a two-hour fight and at least 23 were killed. The newspaper made no mention of casualties among government troops but said their morale was high.

Noticias disclosed that Nalaze was taken by Mozambique National Resistance rebels in June but was recaptured three days later.

Murdered

It added that the town was important because from there attacks can be launched against the regions of Mabalane, Guja and Manjacaze.

Noticias also reported that an undisclosed number of rebels had gathered at a base in the Nhambane area on the border between Gaza and Inhambane province, but it gave no other details.

The Mozambican authorities have said that since the present offensive started hundreds of civilians have been murdered by the guerrillas.

The biggest massacre, according to the government, took place in the town of Homone on June 18 when 424 people were killed.

Mozambique has said the guerrillas involved in the offensive in the southern provinces infiltrated the country from South Africa, a charge denied by Pretoria.

Yesterday Noticias speculated that the area of Messina in South Africa could be serving as a guerrilla corridor into Gaza province.

Two gifts from the US, consisting of wheat and agricultural equipment, have arrived in the Mozambican capital. They are worth R4.8 million.

The Mozambique news agency AIm said the wheat was to be distributed in the emergency relief programme, while the agricultural equipment would benefit farmers in the southern provinces of Maputo and Gaza.

The equipment includes small tractors to be used near Maputo.
Renamo’s war ravages milk-and-honey land

By PAUL FAVET

In Ulongue, Mozambique

In and around Ulongue, there are now 50,000 people living within a 20km radius from the town centre that the Mozambican army controls. Fields outside the town are worked only under military protection.

Ulongue depends on food aid distribution via the Tete branch of Mozambique’s Disaster Control Office. The road to Tete is unsafe, so food enters from Malawi along a stretch of road considered secure.

The alternative route to Malawi, which would be a more expensive flight, is Ulongue possesses a well-maintained airstrip.

Scars of war are evident in Ulongue, which has suffered two major MNR attacks — one in November and one in June. Both were beaten off after heavy fighting. Mozambican officers insist that November’s white South Africans led the MNR and that three whites were killed in the battle. Pretoria has denied the claim.

Last December, Mozambique and Malawi signed a security agreement that was supposed to end MNR use of Malawi, the only independent African country with full diplomatic relations with South Africa. The government of Dr Hastings Banda also has longstanding territorial ambitions on parts of northern Mozambique. Both these considerations have made parts of the Malawian establishment well disposed towards the MNR

In Maputo, there is official optimism about the current state of relations with Malawi. That cheerful mood evaporates the nearer one gets to the Malawian border. In Ulongue, there is nothing but scepticism towards Malawian intentions.

THE war torturing against the Mozambican government by Mozambique National Resistance rebels has transformed one of the country’s most fertile areas into a wasteland.

The Angonia plateau, in the northwestern province of Tete, near the Malawi border, boasts good soils, abundant rainfall and a fairly temperate climate. Under normal conditions, it produces large surpluses of maize, potatoes, fruit and meat.

Angonia supplied food to the rest of Tete Province and to major cities such as Maputo and Beira. Not any more.

“For the first time ever,” says the district administrator, Alberto Zacarias, “this year there has been hunger in Angonia. There is nothing in our warehouses.”

A giant state farm, the Angonian Agro-Industrial Complex, once dominated the plateau. Now its machines are silent. They are rusting, burnt-out wrecks and the state farms’ crops rot unharvested in the fields.

Since 1984, CAIA has suffered nine attacks by the MNR. The last two, earlier this year, finished it off.

The installations have been gutted. The equipment written off is valued at tens of millions of dollars and no-one will gather the crops that were planted for this year.

Peasant agriculture is also in ruins. Zacarias says MNR raids have turned the farmers of Angonia into nomads. They move constantly to avoid the rebels, know them as bandidos armados (armed bandits).

Many have fled over the border into Malawi. In Ulongue, the district capital, the administration knows of 20,000 people (10 percent of Angonia’s population) who have taken this escape route. But everyone admits that the real figure for Angonia refugees in Malawi must be much higher.
Maputo, SA

Necklace killing: PE man to hang

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Supreme Court, sitting in New Brighton township, sentenced a 22-year-old man, Tsepo Letsoare, to death for the necklace murder of a former emergency regulation detainee.

Sentencing Letsoare of Motherwell Township, Port Elizabeth, Mr Justice Mullins said this was one of the most "horrible" crimes and a "deliberate cold-blooded killing." He found no extenuating circumstances.

Letsoare was charged with the murder of Miss Nozizwe Grace Mvuyekhe, an alleged police informer who, after being released from detention, was discovered by her sister under a pile of smouldering tires in a sports ground in Motherwell on October 7, 1985.

Three co-accused were acquitted on Thursday after the judge found there was no evidence implicating them.

After listening to the judge pronouncing the death sentence, Letsoare maintained that he had no knowledge of the crimes of which he had been found guilty.

He said he had made statements to the police during interrogation because he had been assaulted and he had been paid some money by the police.

Mr Justice Mullins said the court was satisfied that Letsoare had been identified among the groups who were chanting freedom songs and passing near the house of the dead woman and who had threatened to kill her because they alleged she was a "sellout."
"I have become more impatient at this time," said De Jonge, who was supposed stand trial in South Africa for supporting the ANC and smuggling weapons for the exiled liberation movement into South Africa.

He added that he was going home to see his family but that did not mean that he would not return to Southern Africa. Hundreds of Mozambican nationals were back to welcome De Jonge and he greeted them with a raised fist.

Alberts said later he was not in a position to talk about his arrest in Ciskei. He only reported that "prisoners in the Ciskei are horrible" and thanked the Mozambican government for the part it had played in setting him free.

In the end, the prisoner swap represented a victory of negotiation and diplomacy as a means of solving the problems faced by the sub-continent countries — a fact agreed upon by all the governments involved in the exchange deal.

Delicate negotiations over months, involving South Africa, France, the Netherlands, Angola, Mozambique, Unita and Ciskei authorities, ultimately resulted in the exchange of prisoners on September 2.

But it was not without problems, particularly in view of the already cold relations which existed between Pretoria and its two neighbouring countries, Angola and Mozambique, which had repeatedly accused Pretoria of deliberately destabilising the sub-region.

Relations between South Africa and France over the imprisonment of Alberts and between South Africa and the Netherlands over the holding up of De Jonge in the old Dutch embassy have also been strained.

The massive prisoner exchange is, therefore, not seen as just a humanitarian gesture, but also a triumph for regional and international co-operation which could set the stage for similar negotiations.

Such negotiations could lead to solutions being found for problems faced by all the countries in Southern Africa — and maybe even break the deadlock between Pretoria and the ANC leadership in Lusaka.

Although the French government and its Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, played a key role in negotiating the delicate negotiations on track, nothing would have come out of them had it not been for the willingness of the Mozambican and Angolan governments to participate in the exchange of prisoners.

They showed the other parties involved, particularly the Pretoria regime, of their desire to reach a peaceful settlement by means of negotiations for the problems in the region.

France used its influence in Africa to keep the whole process together although South Africa started negotiations for the release of Du Tant shortly after he was captured in May 1985. It was the mediation of the French government on the offer to exchange Pretoria. elevated Albert's imprisonment in the Ciskei to level of international importance.

The Ciskei tried to use the situation surrounding Alberts to gain international recognition as an "independent state" while the French refused to accept the territory as independent and also to accept the credentials of South Africa's new ambassador.

Chirac is also said to have played a key role in the negotiations. He used his influence in both Angol and Mozambique to get a "honest broker" in the prisoner swap and created a direct link with Angola authorities, making it possible for Du Tant to be readily accessible.

Following the prisoner exchange in Zambia, European envoys were in exile as a key to improved dialogue. South Africa, thus, to the political gained, not only by countries in the region also by South Africa's President PW Botha. South African of the Pretoria government had described for Pretoria as "benign".

Botha even said, adding that Afrikaners were now likely to support "police" rather than the "black majority" in the country.

The French and Pakistani governments also promised Pakistan the release of Albert De Jonge in exchange for the release of Pakistan's military attaché. as a dress rehearsal for future solutions to the problems faced by the countries involved.

The exchange was particular interest to the foreign media, suggesting that it could also lead to a release of "few" ANC leaders in South Africa.

But in South Africa, release of Mandela has been ruled out by close to the government.

Botha said last year if Soviet dissidents A Sakharov and A Schorinsky and "A. T.," were released in South Africa, it would be prepared to consider the release of delacor.

All three people are free, but Pretoria has no move to release delacor.

Goverment said the official was that the four 
overseas intelligence "Mandela's release was a context of Botha's move last January last year had altered. . . ."

It therefore seems the recent interest in Pretoria for an official policy on prisoners.

Botha said then
one up for diplomacy

South African officials have described the gains for Pretoria as having put Botha even stronger in power, adding that South Africans were now more likely to support whatever policies he might introduce in the country.

The French and Dutch governments also expressed the sentiment that the release of Albertini and De Jonge was, in fact, a dress rehearsal for diplomatic solutions to the problems faced the sub-continent.

The exchange was given particular prominence in the foreign media, with the inevitable speculation that it could also lead to the release of imprisoned former ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

But in South Africa the release of Mandela has been ruled out by observers close to the government.

Botha said last year that, if Soviet dissidents Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Scharansky and major Du Toit were released on humanitarian grounds, he would be prepared to consider the release of Mandela.

All three people are now free, but Pretoria has made no move to release Mandela.

Government sources said the official attitude was that the four-way prisoner swap was irrelevant to Mandela’s release and the terms of Botha’s statement in January last year had altered.

It therefore seems as if the recent utterances in Parliament by Botha are official policy on political prisoners.

Botha said, then: “The renunciation of violence, like any other single positive factor, could contribute towards a good prognosis, but it is not decisive in its own right.”

Mandela’s release now depends entirely on the decision of the Pretoria government and it is up to Botha to release him and thereby prepare the way for a peaceful settlement of the internal political problems facing the country.

Both Angola and Mozambique have shown their readiness and willingness to search for a peaceful settlement to the problems of the region and South Africa not only through the prisoner exchange but also through various earlier indications.

The release of Mandela and other political prisoners could represent a step closer to peace in Southern Africa.” – ANO
5 MNR men die in attack on garrison

HARARE — Five rebels were killed and several wounded when they stormed a remote military outpost in north-west Mozambique near the border with Zimbabwe, officials said yesterday.

Scores of guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) attacked the garrison at Mucumbura at dawn Friday, but were driven back into the bush by the defenders, Mozambique and Zimbabwe officials in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare said.

It was one of the boldest rebel assaults on a military position in a decade of war between the right-wing guerrillas and the Marxist government of President Joaquim Chissano.

A Zimbabwe Information Services reporter who visited the scene of the battle wrote in the Sunday Mail newspaper here that three of the slain rebels were clad in camouflage combat drills while the other two wore civilian clothes.

Assault rifles

The Mucumbura army commander, Capt. Eusebio Assumane, told the reporter the guerrillas fled after suffering heavy losses.

One of those killed was believed to be the rebel leader who led more than 60 men in the assault on the garrison, the captain said.

Government forces recovered a machinegun, two AK-47 assault rifles, a pistol and ammunition after the attack.

The MNR, alleged by Mozambique and Zimbabwe to be backed by South Africa, vows to topple the Marxist government in the former Portuguese colony and install a pro-Western administration. The government in Pretoria denies any links to the rebels.

The rebels operate in all of Mozambique's 10 provinces. They often sabotage highways, railroads and an oil pipeline running from the Indian Ocean port of Beira to landlocked Zimbabwe, forcing Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe to send more than 12,000 troops to the neighboring territory to safeguard strategic installations.

Mr. Mugabe said on Saturday that his government had been compelled to raise a sixth army brigade of about 5,000 men because of South African "destabilization" in the region and the need to protect trade routes through Mozambique.

Mr. Mugabe has pledged to commit his forces to Mozambique till the rebels are destroyed.

Both he and President Chissano have rejected suggestions that they should hold peace talks with the guerrillas, dismissing them as bandits.

Sapa-AP
MAPUTO — Government troops have captured a strategic base of the right-wing Renamo guerrilla group, Notícias newspaper reported yesterday. The report said the base, near the town of Macia, 100km north of the capital, was overrun on Monday in heavy fighting. Both sides suffered casualties.
Liberalising rent law approved in Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO - The Mozambican parliament, the People's Assembly, has approved a law liberalising the country's rent policies.

The law, approved unanimously, ends the indexing of rents to tenants' wages. Rents will now be determined on the basis of the size, age, quality and location of the house or flat.

In 1976 the Frelimo government nationalised all houses. Rents were fixed in accordance with wages and size of family.

Frelimo Party Secretary for Administration and Manpower Mr Julio Carrilho told the People's Assembly the old law had enabled the authorities to end racial discrimination in housing but had led to economic distortions.

In Maputo's best suburb, Sommerschield, some people were paying rents as low as R15 a month. New high rents would be used to create better housing.

The law is part of Mozambique's economic recovery programme introduced with the support of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
Mozambique forces plan major attack, says Renamo

The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON — Mozambique government forces — backed by Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops — are planning a major offensive against Mozambican rebel headquarters in Gorongosa, a rebel communiqué said here.

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo) said the thrust was timed to coincide with the 23rd anniversary of the ruling party's "armed struggle" on September 25 and a visit by Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano to the US later this month.

The communiqué said the "invasion force" consisted of 12 battalions — five from Zimbabwe, three from Tanzania and four Mozambican units.

It included 5,400 motorised infantry, 25 tanks and multiple-rocket "Stalin organs".

Aircraft assembled for the offensive so far included seven Mig-21s, four Mig-21s, five Soviet transport planes and 13 helicopters.

Route known
Renamo claimed the route of the planned infantry attack was via Inchope to a forward staging area at Vila Paiwa de Andrade.

Renamo's spokesman in Washington, Professor Luis Serapio, said the Mozambican government had lost the element of surprise.

"As in previous attacks against Gorongosa, advance information has given Renamo time to evacuate key installations and to mount ambushes against the enemy from other Renamo bases in the area."

The official Mozambique news agency said the man was in a guerrilla camp when the Homone attackers returned, boasting they had killed hundreds of people.

"SA helicopters"
He reportedly said he had seen South African helicopters bringing in supplies to the MNR and that the MNR leader, Alfonso Dhlakama, lived in South Africa.

He said the Homone attack had been carefully planned and carried out by 300 selected men.

Renamo has consistently denied responsibility for the massacre, claiming it was carried out by a rogue unit of Frelimo soldiers.

The movement has called for an inquiry.
Johannesburg — Zandpan Gold Mining Company, the Anglovaal group's investment company which holds 19.6% of Hartbeesfontein Gold Mine's equity — earned R30.8m from this investment in the year ended June 30.

This was 27% greater than the previous year's R24.2m.

Earnings amounted to 23.5c (18.6c) a share from which total dividends of 13.5c (12.6c) a share were declared.

The annual report shows the market value of Zandpan's quoted shares rose strongly to R97.25m on June 30 from R290m at the end of the previous financial year, but this figure had risen to R773.5m by September 10 — Sapa.

The year 2000, and the need for social education programmes was becoming more important all the time.

The business community had a social responsibility, and dare not measure success against profits only, the minister said. — Sapa
A new bush war threatens the eastern highlands

Renamo incursions pose an increasing threat to Zimbabwe.

VICTOR MALLETT of the Financial Times reports.

No plucking due to massacre... 27 boys killed," says the well-thumbed logbook at the Aberfoyle tea estate on Zimbabwe's mountainous eastern border with Mozambique. The entry was made on December 19, 1979, when nationalist guerrillas were launching attacks into Rhodesia from Mozambican territory. The "boys" were workers.

More than a decade later and after seven years of peace following white-ruled Rhodesia's transformation into black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, a new and equally brutal bush war is threatening the tranquility of the eastern highlands. Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) have raided Zimbabwe a dozen times since June, killing and abducting civilians, shooting soldiers, robbing stores, laying landmines, poisoning a water well and attacking tea estates.

More than 20 Zimbabweans have died and the Renamo raids along the length of the 1,000km frontier have presented the government in Harare with the unenviable prospect of long-term instability in the east as well as the west, where dissidents in Matabeleland continue to fight a low-level guerrilla war.

As the Rhodesians found to their cost, the hilly Mozambique border is good guerrilla country. At the Aberfoyle Club, 60km off the main north-south road in the area around Muza, a musketeer fired in the previous war now acts as the dinner gong.

Ironically, some of the white farmers growing tea and coffee in eastern Zimbabwe are under threat from the side they used to support Renamo was formed by the Mozambicans from a motley crew of dissidents in 1976 to weaken Mozambique, which was used as a base by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army — the military wing of the Zanu party now ruling the country under

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe SA took Renamo under its wing at the time of Zimbabwean independence in 1980 and since then the movement has grown in military strength, although not in political stature, and devastated much of Mozambique. A year ago Renamo declared war on Zimbabwe itself in response to Zimbabwean army intervention in Mozambique.

The recent attacks across the border appear to be the fulfilment of that declaration, even if some of the raids were merely to steal food. "A few minor forays could tie up an awful lot of Zimbabwean troops," says one Western diplomat in Harare. An official from another embassy agrees. "It's poised to become a bigger problem," he says. "There are certainly signs that the raids are organised towards stretching the ZNA (the Zimbabwe National Army)."

Members of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation are investigating the situation on the border and seem to have come to the same conclusion.

Zimbabwe has significant political and economic interests in Mozambique and Mugabe has pledged his forces will "fight to the last man" to prevent a rebel takeover in Maputo.

Among the worst of the recent Renamo attacks in Zimbabwe was an incursion into the Bushinga area in the north-east in June in which 11 villagers — including children — were killed and others abducted by a band of about 100 men.

In July the guerrillas sabotaged machinery at the processing plant of the government-owned Katuyo tea estate near Aberfoyle. In August they killed four soldiers and a woman at the Jersey tea estate near Chupinge and this month they are said to have killed two National Parks officials in the

Gonarezhou reserve.

Farmers and the authorities are adopting much the same kind of security measures as those of 10 years ago. Soldiers, militiamen and private security guards prowl around tea estates, farms and villages.

Old security fences are being mended and a radio communications system for isolated homesteads revived. Farmers are joining police reservists units.

As the Zimbabwean tea-picking season approaches its peak and casual workers migrate across the border to look for work, the government has increased the number of stringent checks on Mozambicans, some of whom are suspected of helping Renamo. Apart from the migrants, there are about 44,000 Mozambican refugees sheltering in four camps in Zimbabwe, compared with only 12,000 last year.

Neither the Frelimo party, which rules in Mozambique, nor Mugabe's ZANU (PF) has a particularly strong local following along their common border. Straddling the central section of the frontier are the Nkata clan, one of the main recruiting grounds for Renamo.

On the Zimbabwean side there is considerable mistrust of the central government and support for the ZANU splinter party loyal to Ndibamani Sithole, now living abroad and thought to be courting Renamo.

The government in Harare, believing that LSA is behind the rebel activities, is the east and west of Zimbabwe is aware that it is militarily and politically vulnerable. So far the inhabitants of Zimbabwe's eastern highlands are reacting with resignation rather than panic to the worsening insurgency. Parking their sheep and preparing their crops, the farmers alone are hoping that they do not have to endure another war like the last one.
D’Ath footage shown in court

Supreme Court Reporter

FILM shot by ITN cameraman George D’Ath hours before he was fatally wounded by panga-wielding wildebeek during the destruction of KTC, was shown in the Supreme Court yesterday by counsel for the Minister of Law and Order.

The minister is being sued for damages of R312,000 by the Methodist Church and 21 families who lost their homes when the camp was torched by wildebeek and, it is alleged, police.

The footage shot by Mr D’Ath was shown to Vuyiswa cameraman Mr James “Jim” Matthews, the first of a possible 200 witnesses to be called in the damages suit against the minister on which may depend the outcome of 319 similar suits involving claims of over R6 million.

Mr Matthews, who was cross-examined for the third day yesterday, was asked to comment on scenes in the D’Ath footage and on a series of affidavits made by other people.

The D’Ath video included shots of a group of KTC residents gathered around a copy of the Cape Times of June 10 last year headlined “KTC battles rage”, a man wearing a T-shirt saying “Brecht” and people taking what appeared to be petrol bombs from a cardboard SA Breweries box.

It also showed Cassper driving up and down.

The D’Ath footage was not completed before the court adjourned for the day at lunch time.

Earlier, while police witnesses sat in court, a number of the plaintiffs and their witnesses were denied access to the same area and were told by policemen to go up to the public gallery.

The plaintiffs gained admittance only after their counsel went to see the judge in chambers, and were warned not to enter or leave while the court was in session.

The plaintiffs also do not have the right to have proceedings — conducted mainly in English, but also in Afrikaans — interpreted into Xhosa and often do not understand what is happening.

The trial continues on Monday.

Mr Justice M B de Kock presided. Mr S G Groenewald SC with Mr P Pretorius and Mr A H Oerlemans instructed the Legal Resources Centre appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr E D Groenewald SC and Mr L Miner SC with Mr P D Brand and Mr C Y Law and instructed by the State Attorney appeared for the minister.
Thousands may starve in M’bique

MAPUTO — More than 600,000 people are facing starvation in Mozambique’s northern Nassa province because rebels have cut food supply lines and brought farming to a halt, the Maputo daily Noticias has reported.

The newspaper said Nassa had been completely isolated from neighbouring Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces and was experiencing acute shortages of consumer goods and fuel.

It said the railway line from the Indian Ocean port of Nacala, which runs through Nassa to landlocked Malawi, had been frequently sabotaged by right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels fighting to topple the Marxist Maputo Government for the past 11 years.

The Noticias report said Nassa province would need 56,000 tons of cereal and another 22,000 tons of other foodstuffs, such as beans, cooking oil, sugar and salt, until May next year to avert a major famine disaster.

Although international relief food had started to reach Nassa by air transport, more food aid was urgently needed, Noticias added, quoting official sources.

Several other regions of Mozambique have also been hit by food shortages blamed by the Government on rebels who it says have disrupted farming and other economic activity — Sapa-Reuters
Swazi youths freed after 30 months in Mozambican jail

- The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE - Two teenage Swazi boys returned home on Friday after a 30-month ordeal in a Mozambican jail.

Relatives and Swazi Foreign Affairs officials have been petitioning the Mozambican authorities for the return of Nigel Oswin and Peter Poigieter since the two, then 14 years old, took an unofficial trip across the border near Lomahasha.

Relatives said at the time that the two had gone to visit relatives in Mozambique. Later, they learned that they were in jail.

But since 1985, there had never been any suggestion that the two were to be charged or put on trial.

BOYISH ESCAPE

One source close to the boys said "It was a boys' escapade that went horribly wrong."

On Saturday, relatives said they were told at a few hours notice to meet the boys at the Lomahasha border post. They were reunited with the 16-year-old youths late in the afternoon.

Nigel Oswin said he and Peter were too overcome to discuss their imprisonment, but might do so when they had recovered.

NO EXPLANATION

Relatives said no explanation had ever been given by Mozambican authorities for the boys' detention or their release at short notice.

Foreign Affairs official Mr Philemon Dlamini said he did not know the boys had been released, but as the official handling their case, he was planning to write again to the Mozambican authorities about the matter.

As far as the Foreign Affairs Ministry knows, there is now only one Swazi being held in Mozambique apparently without charge.

He is Manzim business man Mr Boy Motsa, who was arrested by Mozambican authorities early in August.

In his case as well, no charge is known to have been made.
Mozambique refugee flow on increase

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — The flow of Mozambican refugees into Swaziland has increased noticeably over the past few weeks, according to Swazi army border patrol sources.

The sources said yesterday that 15 refugees a day were being handed over to the police. It was not known how many entered Swaziland without being caught.

Commenting yesterday, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Phenyane Mamba, said he was aware that the influx from Mozambique was reaching alarming proportions although he said he did not know what was causing it.

Late last month, Mr Mamba visited the two main refugee camps and said overcrowding would receive immediate attention.
Chissano pledge on Nkomati

The Argus Foreign Service
PARIS. — Mozambique will continue to adhere to the Nkomati Accord with South Africa, President Joaquim Chissano said here during an official visit to France.

"The agreement includes principles which we support — good neighbourliness, non-aggression and peaceful co-existence."

The Mozambique leader arrived here on Monday for talks with President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

"Nkomati is a valid element in the struggle for stabilisation of Southern Africa," he said.

MILITARY AID

"We can always ask Pretoria to respect Nkomati. But if we have nothing to do with South Africa, we give it a free hand to do what it wants."

He agreed Mozambique and Angola had similar policies towards South Africa, which he accused of "invading and occupying Angola and threatening to do the same to Mozambique."

President Chissano said he had formally requested French military aid, but noted it was not the first time his country had requested this. He did not disclose the French reply.

Official sources said the defence ministry will soon send a military fact-finding mission to Mozambique.
Huge food airlift for Mozambique

MAPUTO — The Italian Government and Mozambique Airlines have signed an agreement for an airlift of 3,600 tons of supplies to aid war and drought victims — Argus Africa News Service
SA in undeclared war on Maputo — Chissano

NEW YORK. — South Africa is waging an undeclared war on Mozambique, using its own troops as well as mercenaries. Mozambiquan President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that the cost to Mozambique included more than 500,000 of its citizens killed, half of them children under five years of age, and 1,800 schools and 390 hospitals and clinics destroyed or damaged.

"The South African regime wants to subjugate the whole of Southern Africa," President Chissano said that instead of observing the Nkomati peace agreement signed in 1994 between the two countries, Pretoria had never ceased its involvement in aggression.

He repeated charges that the death of his predecessor, Samora Machel, in a plane crash was not an accident. Mozambique would pursue its investigation of the crash till the whole truth was revealed, he said.

From 1982 to 1986, the Renamo rebels destroyed 1,500 shops and cooperative centres, 1,800 schools affecting 315,000 students, 460 hospitals and health centres affecting two million people, Mr Chissano said.

At a lunch given by UN correspondents afterwards, Mr Chissano rejected South Africa's contention that the plane crash inquiry was over and that a false signal from a radio beacon which may have caused the crash probably emanated from Swaziland.

"We say, how do you know that?" he said. "We have to investigate.

Asked about a possible shift away from socialism in the running of the Mozambiquan economy, Mr Chissano said, "There is no question of deviating from the construction of socialism.

"Our country is described as socialist, but we know we are very far from reaching that goal. We do not intend to shift because we believe this is the road to be followed."

— Sapa-Reuters
Chissano lying about Machel's death — Pik

PRETORIA. — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last night accused Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano of lying.

He was reacting to a speech made by Mr Chissano at the United Nations.

Mr Botha said in a statement that President Chissano was apparently under the impression that accusations against South Africa would be more effective if made at the UN in New York than from Maputo. He was not any less a lie merely because it was made on another continent.

INDEPENDENT PANEL

Mr Botha said President Chissano had seen fit to repeat at the UN an earlier accusation concerning former President Samora Machel's death.

However, the findings by an independent panel of international experts had rejected the Mozambican President's accusation on facts, interpretation and conclusion.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from New York that in his speech President Chissano blamed virtually all his divided country's problems on what he called "the undeclared war waged against us by South Africa."

The South African Government, at various times, had been involved in direct military aggression by South African forces or attacks by mercenaries and terrorists trained, armed and directed from Pretoria.

Mr Chissano said that between 1982 and 1986 the death toll was more than 300,000 people and 50 percent or more were children under five.

Referring to the death of his predecessor, President Machel, in an air crash, Mr Chissano repeated charges that the flight was deliberately sabotaged. He said Mozambique was determined to establish the facts of the case and would pursue its investigation "until the whole truth is revealed." — Sapa
The close military alliance with the socialist bloc countries appears to be falling apart as Mozambique grows disillusioned with socialist policies, reports JOAO SANTA RITA of The Angola Africa News Service.

**Mozambique looks to the West for arms**

**Dateline: JOHANNESBURG**

Cracks are appearing in Mozambique's close military alliance with the socialist bloc countries as the Frelimo government seeks Western arms and military equipment. So far France, Britain and the United States have been asked to supply military aid to Mozambique in yet another step by the Maputo authorities towards closer relations with the West.

Up to a few years ago Western military aid was regarded with suspicion as part of a strategy to ensure capitalist domination of the world. Now the Marxist Frelimo government says Western military aid may help bring stability to Mozambique.

**Growing interest**

The official news agency, AIM, this week confirmed that the Maputo authorities were moving away from the monopoly on arms to the Frelimo government.

Mozambique's growing interest in Western arms was acknowledged by AIM in a commentary on the current visit of the United States by President Joaquin Chissano.

"Mozambique has certainly not excluded the eventual possibility of US military assistance," AIM said.

"From Mozambique's perspective, greater Western military aid could accelerate the return to stability in Mozambique, a necessary condition for the better use of the country's economic potential," the agency said.

Thus Mozambique's growing interest in Western military aid would fall within the Frelimo strategy of winning the widest possible support in its fight against the MNLF and preventing the rebels from obtaining any recognition abroad.

But there are other reasons, too, for Mozambique's growing interest in Western arms.

Moscow's reluctance to provide Mozambique with large quantities of weapons could be one of them.

Another is Mozambique's growing awareness that Soviet-type policies will not solve the country's enormous problems.

Mozambique's growing disillusionment with socialist economic policies has already led the government to liberalise its market policies and introduces an economic reform package supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Two organisations often criticised the past by Maputo as symbols of neo-colonialism.

It now seems that the disillusionment has been extended to military. Mozambique's armed forces have been trained, supplied and organised along Soviet lines but have proved to be totally ineffectual in the fight against the MNLF guerrillas.

Since taking power in October, 1979, President Joaquin Chissano has been reorganising the country's armed forces, a process which has so far seen the removal from top positions of many veterans of the guerrilla war against the Portuguese.

In Washington, President Chissano said he was ready to receive military aid of any kind from the United States even though he was aware of right-wing opposition in Congress to any military deals between the US and Mozambique.

**French training**

AIM recalled, however, that earlier attempts to provide non-lethal military aid to Mozambique had also been blocked by Congress.

Last month it was disclosed that France was studying Mozambican requests for arms.

A French fact-finding mission will soon go to Mozambique to establish its needs and it is possible that French helicopters could soon be bought by the Mozambican army.

Unconfirmed reports say the French might start training Mozambican troops.

Mozambique has already bought a small quantity of weapons from Britain which are being used by force trained by British private agencies to protect some installations.

Mozambican officers are being trained in Zimbabwe by British and two officers are also being trained in Sandhurst.
Africa’s Mozambique rail link forges ahead

HARARE — Efforts by black-ruled Southern African states to cut their overwhelming dependence on South African transport routes are starting to become effective through big injections of aid from Europe and North America.

Political and business leaders in the region know that the South African Government could still paralyse their exports and imports in a confrontation.

“We are virtually held as hostages,” Botswana’s President Quett Masire told Canada’s visiting Prime Minister Brian Mulroney early this year.

But there is growing optimism that by the end of the decade, a crash programme to rehabilitate Mozambique’s ports and railways with Western aid money will have given some of the regional states a reliable alternative route.

Of the nine countries in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), set up in 1980 to lessen dependence on South Africa, six are landlocked — Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Only Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique have access to the sea and the last two’s rail links have been disrupted by years of neglect and sabotage by anti-government rebels.

The Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia (Tazara) railroad has long been the only functioning railroute to the Indian ocean, taking around 20% of the region’s overseas trade, mostly from Zambia.

Angola’s Benguela railway, running from the rich mining areas of Zambia and southern Zaire to the Atlantic, has been closed for a decade by the Unita guerrilla movement.

Plans to reopen the Bolivian-owned line, 1,350km long, are bogged down in arguments over its future ownership and protection.

But in the once former Portuguese colony of Mozambique, things are beginning to happen at a speed unusual by the standards of major aid projects involving several countries.

Thanks partly to a Zimbabwe-based ginger group of businessmen, the Beira Corridor Group, 4,500 tons of rail freight a day is now being carried between the Zimbabwe border and Beira.

Zimbabwean businessman Eddie Cross, the group’s managing director, says the line is now carrying a fifth of regional overseas trade, or as much as the Tazara line to Dar es Salaam.

The share of trade going through South African ports has fallen from 75% to 55%, he told Reuters.

The group, set up in 1985, has acted as a catalyst in speeding up SADCC plans to revive Mozambique’s transport routes and persuading foreign donors to hand over hundreds of millions of dollars in aid.

In the first phase, $45 million (about R60m) has been spent on rebuilding the rail link and getting port facilities into working order.
New plan for Cahora Bassa

LISBON — A new plan to get the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique back on stream was discussed at the weekend during a meeting between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his Portuguese counterpart, Mr João de Deus Pinheiro.

As a result, South African, Portuguese and Mozambican deputy ministers are to meet early in November to decide on the details of proposals for ending Renamo sabotage of the project.

Mr Pinheiro said after the talks: "Portugal has moral and material interests in Southern Africa and while we have our differences we believe we can play a role in efforts at finding an overall solution to the area's problems."

Mr Botha said Cahora Bassa had been the main topic of discussion and some concrete ideas had been put forward to resolve the "very complex question" of the scheme's security difficulties. He refused to be specific.

He emphasized that Ways had to be found to halt further rebel attacks on the 1,400-km power line running from the dam to the Transvaal. The dam has not transmitted any power since 1980 because of sabotage of pylons.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister dismissed reports that Portugal was preparing to send troops to protect the powerlines. But officials here confirmed that other plans, including some drawn up by the late General Kaulize de Arriaga, former Commander-in-Chief of the Mozambiquan colonial army, were being studied.
Pik holds dam talks in Lisbon

LISBON — A new plan to get the $400m Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique's Tete province back on stream, was discussed in Lisbon at the weekend during a meeting between Foreign Minister Roelf Botha and his Portuguese counterpart Jana de Deus Pinheiro.

As a result, Portuguese and Mozambiquan deputy ministers are to convene in Lisbon early in November to hammer out the details of proposals for ending constant Renamo guerrilla sabotage of the project.

The two ministers talked for three hours and afterwards Pinheiro said they had ranged over all the problems affecting the region.

Botha said Cahora Bassa had been the main topic of discussion and some concrete ideas had been put forward to resolve the "very complex question" of the scheme's security difficulties. He gave no details, saying they would emerge after the November meeting.

He stressed that ways had to be found to halt further rebel attacks on the 1 400km power line to the Transvaal substation at Apollo.

The dam has not transmitted any power since 1980 due to sabotage of the pylons. The state-backed Lisbon company responsible for the project lost some $40m annually through not being able to sell power to SA. Renamo rebels, once openly backed by Pretoria still retain significant sympathy in SA which now officially denies supporting the rebels.

Botha said the war in Angola had also been raised. He said Pretoria would continue to support Unita.

He reiterated that Pretoria would never talk to Swappo guerrillas fighting for Namibian independence but said SA would sit round a table at which Swappo, the internal Namibian parties, the Angolan government and Unita were all represented.

He rejected any Luandan half measures on the repatriation of the "40 000 COUBANS" All had to go before SA would implement UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.
After seven years of relative peace, brutal skirmishes are threatening the tranquillity of Zimbabwe’s eastern highlands. VICTOR MALLET of the Financial Times, recently in the area, reports on increasing incursions by Mozambican guerillas.

New bush war haunts Zimbabwe’s borders

"No plucking due to massacre... 27 boys killed," says the well-thumbed logbook at Aberfoyle tea estate on Zimbabwe’s mountainous eastern border with Mozambique. The entry was made on December 19, 1976, when nationalist guerillas were launching attacks into Rhodesia from Mozambican territory. The "boys" were workers.

More than a decade later and after seven years of peace following white-ruled Rhodesia’s transformation into black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, a new and equally brutal bush war is threatening the tranquillity of the eastern highlands.

Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have raided Zimbabwe a dozen times since June, killing and abducting civilians, shooting soldiers, ransacking stores, laying landmines, poisoning a waterwell and attacking tea estates.

More than 20 Zimbabweans have died and the MNR raids along the length of the 1,000km frontier have presented the government in Harare with the unwelcome prospect of long-term instability in the east as well as the west, where dissidents in Matabeleland continue to fight a low-level guerilla war.

As the Rhodesians found to their cost, the hilly Mozambique border is good guerilla country. At Aberfoyle Club, 60km off the main north-south road in the area around Mutare, a missile fired at the building in the previous war now acts as the dinner gong.

Ironically, some of the white farmers growing tea and coffee in eastern Zimbabwe are under threat from the side they used to support. The MNR was formed by the Rhodesians from a motley crew of dissidents in 1976 to weaken Mozambique, which was used as a base by guerillas of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army - the military wing of the Zanu party now ruling the country under Robert Mugabe, the prime minister.

Under its wing

South Africa took the MNR under its wing at the time of Zimbabwean independence in 1980 and since then the movement has grown in military strength, although not in political stature, and devastated much of Mozambique.

The recent attacks across the border appear to be the fulfilment of that declaration, even if a few of the raids were merely to steal food.

"A few minor forays could tie up an awful lot of Zimbabwean troops," says one western diplomat in Harare. "The MNR is active along the entire Mozambique-Zimbabwe border..."

An official from another embassy agrees. "It’s poised to become a bigger problem," he says. "There are certainly signs that the raids are organised towards stretching the ZNA (the Zimbabwe National Army)."

Members of Zimbabwe’s Central Intelligence Organisation are investigating the situation on the border and so far have come to the same conclusion.

Zimbabwe has significant political and economic interests in Mozambique and Mr. Mugabe has pledged that his forces will "fight to the last man" to prevent a rebel takeover in Maputo.

The Zimbabwe government, anxious to reduce its dependence on South African ports for its trade, keeps about 7,000 troops in Mozambique to guard the oil pipeline, the railway and the road linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira - the so-called Beira Corridor.

At times, Zimbabwe has deployed up to 12,000 men in Mozambique and taken a leading role in offensives against rebels.

MNR attacks

Among the worst of the recent MNR attacks in Zimbabwe was an incursion into the Rushinga area in the northeast in June in which 11 villagers - including children - were killed and others abducted by about 100 men.

Zimbabwe later said its forces had killed 22 MNR guerillas after the attack.

In July, guerillas sabotaged machinery at the processing plant of the government-owned Katiyo tea estate near Aberfoyle. In August, they killed four soldiers and a woman at Jersey tea estate near Chipinge and recently they are said to have killed two national park officials in Gonarezhou reserve in the southeast.

Security measures

Farmers and the authorities are adopting much the same kind of security measures as those of 10 years ago - soldiers, militiamen and private security guards patrolling tea estates, farms and villages, old security fences are being mended, radio communications networks for isolated homesteads are being revived, and farmers are joining police reserve units.

As the Zimbabwean tea-picking season approaches its peak and casual workers migrate across the border to look for work, the government has started stringent checks of Mozambicans, some of whom are suspected of helping the MNR.

According to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number continues to rise as more civilians flee the civil war.

So far the inhabitants of Zimbabwe’s eastern highlands are reaping with resignation rather than panic to the worsening insurgency. Peasants and commercial farmers alike are hoping that they do not have to endure another war like the last one.
Sithole refused US asylum

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The United States has refused to grant asylum to the former leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

Mr Sithole, who presently lives in Washington, believes he will be persecuted if he returns to Harare.

Yesterday Mr Sithole said: “I am not leaving—they will have to kill me first.”

Officials have expressed dismay at Rev Sithole’s activities here.

On August 17 last year representatives of Mr Sithole and Renamo, signed a secret pact to co-operate in the overthrow of the Zimbabwean and Mozambican governments.
Malan warns Mozambique on ANC terror

The drying up of communist financing and support for the Black NationalistFront in South Africa is leading to the weakening of its central authority, according to South African intelligence sources. This is putting its economic and external policy under increasingly severe strain. Mozambique is a likely next target.

A highly placed official source told me the Mozambique government had become impatient with ANC fighters using Mozambique as a transit and sanctuary, and that unless this activity ceased within the next few months Pretoria would not hesitate to take direct steps against it.

Opening the base yesterday, General Magnus Malan, made it clear that while Pretoria desired continuing good relations with Mozambique, the Chassano government was not in control of the country any more — and Russia was using it in its war against South Africa.

General Malan's remarks came after a Mozambique lot was "very clear" that the Chassano government never really relinquished its support for, and accommodation of, the SACP-ANC alliance.

ANC members had acknowledged the restrictions placed on Pretoria by the Nkomati Accord had given them freedom to move through Mozambique and continue with the planning of acts of terror and violence against South Africans.

If South Africa's rights and interests were threatened, "it is not acceptable that treaties and rules which are violated and ignored by others — in this case, Mozambique — should hamper its freedom of movement and action."
Mozambique battles to beat count

MAPUTO — A year after losing its charismatic leader Samora Machel in a plane crash, Mozambique is still on the ropes. But nobody is expecting it to be counted out.

"A year ago, Mozambique had nowhere to go but up," said a senior foreign diplomat, looking back to October 19 last year when Machel's presidential plane slammed into a hillside after straying into SA airspace.

For a country in a state of economic collapse, ravaged by years of war between the government and SA-backed rebels, and hit by drought, the death of the bearded President and Frelimo party chief seemed at the time like a knockout blow.

Twelve months later, things are still bad in Mozambique. But foreign diplomats and aid experts share popular hope that the former Portuguese colony now break its spiral of decline.

They say Machel's successor Joaquim Chissano has carried through far-reaching changes in economic policy planned before Machel's death and has used the diplomatic skills he acquired in 12 years as foreign minister to boost Mozambique's standing abroad.

Signs of decay and poverty are everywhere in Maputo. There are no taxis and few buses on the potholed streets between the once-elegant villas. Shops are still mostly empty, but some have clothes, shoes and household goods where there were none a year ago. Maputo's food market now bulges with fruit and vegetables, where a year ago the stalls were empty.

Backed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Mozambique has turned its previous strictly socialist economic policies inside out, raising prices and devaluing its national currency, the metical, from 49 to 460 to the dollar.

Private peasant agriculture is being encouraged in place of giant State farms.

United Nations experts believe per capita income is now between US$100 and $140 dollars, compared with $220 in 1981, the country's best post-independence year. This puts the country right at the bottom of the world's poverty ladder.
Mozambique to be the next member of Commonwealth?

VANCOUVER — As a former Portuguese colony, Mozambique would seem to have few ties to the English-speaking Commonwealth of Britain and 48 of its former colonies.

But a delegation from the African nation, led by the Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Macumbi, is attending this week's Commonwealth summit as official guests of the Canadian government amid speculation that Mozambique might eventually become the 50th Commonwealth nation.

"We welcome Mozambique's interest in our proceedings, which we hope will make a positive contribution to stability in southern Africa," Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in an address.

The summit is expected to discuss measures to help the front-line states defend themselves and maintain rail, port and communications links.

Mr Macumbi, a former health minister, told a weekend anti-apartheid conference in Vancouver, "It is our strong desire to strengthen co-operation with the Commonwealth."

He said South African-backed guerilla attacks on his socialist country and successive droughts had left 4.5 million Mozambicans hungry while terrorists had destroyed or looted 1,500 stores, 1,900 schools and 400 hospitals from 1982 to 1996.

"Our people must farm with a hoe in one hand and a gun in the other," he said. — Sapa-AP
ELECTRICITY EXPORTS

Sales going up

The November tripartite talks between SA, Mozambique and Portugal on the better utilisation of Mozambique’s massive Cahora Bassa hydro-power project has highlighted regional power relationships in the sub-continent.

Cahora Bassa, 80% owned by Portugal, has for years been a proverbial “white elephant” in the bush. The pylons linking the Zambezi dam with the Transvaal were regularly sabotaged by Renamo rebels fighting their civil war.

But this week’s Lisbon meeting of Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Portuguese counterpart João Pinheiro could have set the stage for an easing of political and economic relationships between SA and Mozambique — and a more free flow of Cahora Bassa’s power to SA.

It also highlights the well-known vision that Eskom CEO Ian McRae and other senior Eskom officials have of creating a southern African power network, linking SA with its neighbouring states. Until now, political considerations have always thwarted this ideal.

Nevertheless, Eskom electricity sales to its nearest neighbours rose by 18.9% in the year ending August 1987. Eskom public affairs manager Ewald Thal says SA supplied 100% of Maputo’s electricity — which accounts for 60% of Mozambique’s entire requirements, or 57 MW — in the past financial year.

Eskom also supplies 100% of Lesotho’s electricity requirements (27 MW last year) to other states using Eskom power include Botswana (37 MW or 30%-40% of the country’s demand), Swaziland (66 MW or around 60% of the country’s power needs), Zimbabwe (3 MW or 3%) and Namibia (66 MW).

In addition, Eskom provides power for the local national states — 37 MW for Botswana last year and 16 MW for Transkei.

There can be no doubt that countries like Zimbabwe and Zambia could profit from the export of their power resources to SA. “The political problems are as great as ever, but there is an interdependence in the region which cannot be gainsaid,” says McRae.

Thal is at pains to emphasise that electricity exports to neighbouring countries have to be seen in perspective. “The Carlton Centre in Johannesburg alone consumes around 60 MW a year, while a major gold mine would use far more electricity annually than any of our neighbouring states,” he says.

He also makes the point that any two of Eskom’s six “six-pack” power stations (so-called because each comprises six 600 MW-650 MW power generating units) could supply the electricity needs of the whole of Africa north of the Limpopo. ■
Support for the weaning of the Frelimo government from Marxism comes from aid agencies, the anti-apartheid lobby and from governments, including Britain and the US.

**West woos Mozambique**

**Criticism**

"Help to Mozambique softens the criticism over Britain's refusal to impose sanctions on South Africa. It protects the interests of British businessmen like Tiny Rowland, who is the largest single investor in Mozambique. And it is felt to consolidate British influence in the region," says Schaff.

Certainly, Britain's role in supporting the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADC) has been substantial since the group was founded in 1989 to reduce the economic dependence on South Africa of states in the region. Since then, Britain has pledged $270 million in development aid to SADC states.

In addition, it is contributing substantial amounts in emergency food aid and disaster relief to combat the famine and homelessness caused by drought and the war waged by anti-government guerillas, Renamo. There has also been a stepping up of a British Army training programme for Frelimo troops.

Those opposed to weaning are mainly students of Soviet foreign policy rather than Mozambique experts. They believe that the recent changes in Mozambique are a mere tactic to get the West to take over the financial reconstruction of the country which, later, will move back overtly into the Soviet sphere.

If President Chissano was serious, they say, he would allow free elections and restore to the Catholic Church its radio station. He would remove the Renamo, Tanzanian and Zambian troops who are guarding the region's vital railways. He would also expel Soviet, Bulgarian, Cuban and North Korean advisers.

There are many views but little real evidence about the nature of the Renamo guerillas. One side maintains they are pro-Western, freemarket freedom fighters; the other says they are South African-armed warlords who live off the land like medieval brigands, have no real policies or credible leaders.

Whether the war can ever be settled except by negotiation is another matter. Most observers feel the government will eventually have to talk.

"We would just like to see Frelimo begin negotiations from a position of strength," said one Western official, The London Times.
The Mozambican authorities claim in public that the crash that killed President Machel on October 19 last year was deliberately caused by a false beacon which lured the aircraft off its path. They reject the Marga Commission of Enquiry's finding that the accident was the result of poor performance by the Soviet crew.

Mozambique has never directly accused South Africa of deliberately being responsible for the crash, although observers agree that there is little doubt that that is what it implies when it accuses unidentified "enemies" of murdering President Machel and 34 other people who were travelling with him.

**Called a liar**

Last month when President Joaquim Chissano told the United Nations General Assembly that President Machel had been murdered by the enemies of Mozambique, South Africa's Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha called him a liar.

The Government-owned Maputo newspaper, Notícias, replied by saying Mr Botha's reaction could have been caused only by his bad conscience since Mr Chissano had not said South Africa was responsible for the crash.

On Tuesday, when Mozambique commemorates the death of the man who led the country to independence from Portugal, the innuendoes about South African involvement most likely will continue.

This could only worsen relations between the two countries, now at their lowest level since the Nkomati Accord was signed in 1994.

**Accuse each other**

In spite of the accord, which was meant to stop South African support for the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) and Mozambique support for the ANC, the two countries now accuse each other of continuing to do these very things.

This week, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan threatened to take action against Mozambique for its alleged support of the ANC.

Paradoxically, while relations between South Africa and Mozambique deteriorate, President Machel's successor, former Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, has scored impressive results in a diplomatic offensive to improve relations with the West.

Mozambique is now strongly supported by the conservative governments of Britain and the United States.

**Giving military aid**

Britain is already giving military aid to Maputo and France will soon start doing the same.

Since Mr Machel's death, the introduction of a hard economic recovery programme has also seen the country abandoning several of its previous socialist economic policies and replacing them with free-market alternatives approved by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.
Marxist Mozambique: heading for Commonwealth membership?

by GERALD L'ANGE, Weekend Argus
Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Hands will be thrown up in horror at the thought of Mozambique becoming a full-blown member of the Commonwealth.

White hands, mainly. Not many black or brown ones, if any at all. Mostly British hands. Probably quite a few Canadian, Australian and New Zealand ones, but mainly the wrinkled, liver-spotted ones of a generation nearing the end of its mortal span.

One can imagine the reaction from the oldest armchairs in the Conservative Club in London. "Good Lord, the place is a Marxist dictatorship! Never was a British colony. Wasn't even in the Empire, was run by the Portuguese, by gad. They don't even speak English there!"

The mind leaps to even more startling images of Imperial stalwarts who have already gone on into the next world — Cecil Rhodes spinning in his grave in the Matopos, Sir Redvers Buller popping the screws on his coffin, the bones of Clive of India collapsing into a pile of desiccated dust inside his mausoleum.

Distant idea

Mozambican membership of the Commonwealth is still, however, only a dim and distant idea, although it has been given impetus by the admission of the Mozambicans to the Vancouver summit as observers.

This is widely believed to be the first time this privilege has been extended to any country that was not a former British colony or dominion.

But according to the records the precedent was established when President Kenneth Kaunda invited the Mozambicans as guests to the Commonwealth summit in Lusaka in 1979.

The idea of going further and admitting them as full members may have grown from something said by the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Ramphal, last July.

Sir Shridath said that Mozambique was "very close" to the Commonwealth (he did not explain in what way it was close) and added "They would like and we would like them to be close to us and I would like the Commonwealth to take a decision in accepting them."

He is presumed not to have been referring to observer status for Mozambique at Vancouver since the decision to grant this status had already been taken.

Sir Shridath's remarks were made after a meeting in London with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who can safely be assumed to have put in a strong plea for the Mozambicans.

Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party, which now governs Zimbabwe, formed close emotional bonds with the Frelimo government of Mozambique while being given shelter there as a guerrilla movement during the war in Rhodesia.

In addition, Zimbabwe's best routes to the sea run through Mozambique and Zimbabwe's economic future is therefore dependent to a degree on having a friendly government in power in Maputo.

Since Zimbabwe took over the security and much of the running of the Beira corridor this strip of land linking Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean has become almost a Zimbabwean colony.

Same interests

Could it be said — without one's tongue getting very deep in one's cheek — that in seeking to bring Mozambique closer to the Commonwealth Zimbabwe is protecting its colonial interests with the same vigour and witness with which Britain once protected its colonial interests?

Great Britain, the Mother of the Commonwealth, has raised no objection to Mozambique's entry as an observer. While it is hard to see the Tory government endorsing Marxist Mozambique's admission to the club its acceptance of observer status for the former Portuguese colony says a lot.

It speaks, for instance, of Britain's new interest in Mozambique and the other frontline states, the depth of which is reflected in Britain's huge aid disbursement to the frontline group, which has, been variously reported in figures ranging up to R500-million since 1980.

Much of this aid was given under Britain's policy of opposing apartheid not only directly but also indirectly by helping the frontline and SADCC states to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa.

The British, then, are, after all, still interested in protecting their interests in Southern Africa, Commonwealth or not.

They might even bring themselves without too much pain to accept Mozambique into the Commonwealth.

The Mozambicans could, it is true, be the thin edge of a wedge opening the club to membership for just about anybody. This would make it almost a duplicate of the United Nations — and some might argue that it is already close to that...
Mozambique asks for military aid at summit

from MIKE ROBERTSON, Daily Dispatch

VANCOUVER — Mozambique has appealed to Commonwealth leaders for military aid — including helicopters, planes and pilot instructors — to assist in the war against the MNR and to keep open transport links vital to the frontline states.

The Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr. Pascal Mocumbi, presented an extensive shopping list of military and economic aid requirements to the committee of foreign ministers set up to prepare recommendations on Southern Africa.

It was reportedly the first time a non-Commonwealth country had been allowed to address a summit meeting.

Mr. Mocumbi said last night that he told the committee, under the chairmanship of the Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr. Joe Clark, that Mozambique needed both lethal and non-lethal military equipment to enable it to defend itself.

He had stressed that "all kinds of military transport" were needed to ensure that transport routes, on which landlocked Commonwealth countries like Zimbabwe also depended, were kept open.

"We have shown in the case of the Beira corridor that we can provide effective security if we have the necessary support," he said.

Mr. Mocumbi said he was not appealing to Commonwealth countries to send troops to the region, but, where the defence of the country involved the use of specialized equipment, Mozambique would welcome "experts" from Commonwealth countries to serve as instructors.

While the foreign ministers' committee is thought to have recommended a Commonwealth technical and economic aid fund be set up to assist Mozambique, military aid is most likely to be provided on a bilateral basis by individual member countries.

Commonwealth leaders were last night still discussing the foreign ministers' recommendations on Southern Africa, at their Lake Okanagan retreat.

No official details of the foreign ministers' proposals were known, but there were conflicting signals from the delegations as to what they had decided on sanctions.

The Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. K. Natwar Singh, said "we have got to go forward from Nassau and London. We can't stand still on sanctions."

Frontline officials also indicated that the committee had recommended new sanctions measures.

They pointed to a statement by the Zambian President, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, in which he said he hoped the committee would propose measures aimed at curbing financial institutions' links with South Africa.

However, a joint-position paper, presented to the meeting by the frontline states, indicates that they might be satisfied with the introduction of an effective monitoring mechanism for existing sanctions if they cannot get agreement on new sanctions measures.

The Jamaican Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Seaga, who has spearheaded a drive to impose new financial sanctions, is reported to be in favor of such a compromise.

The frontline paper reads: "At this stage the imposition of new measures alone will not be enough. It is arguably even more important to first ensure strict compliance with agreed measures."

British officials have rejected as unnecessary any new monitoring mechanism.
Chissano urging exiles in US to return to homeland

ON a Saturday in October, the staff of New York's Plaza Hotel suddenly found their foyer invaded by Mozambicans.

A clamour of voices, speaking exactly in a variety of languages filled the air.

Most of these Mozambicans live in the north-east of the United States, but many had never met each other before These 30 or so Mozambicans were brought together in New York by President Joaquim Chissano, who had come to address the United Nations General Assembly.

As the meeting started in one of the hotel's spacious conference rooms, there initially was some tension. Those present introduced themselves, and some preferred to speak in English.

"These are brains that the country should be proud of," declared one of the participants.

Most of these Mozambicans were originally sent by Frelimo to the United States during the war against Portuguese colonialism.

They were sent to study, to acquire skills that would be useful for an independent Mozambique.

The crisis inside Frelimo in the late 1960s provided convenient excuses for these Mozambican students to remain in the United States.

At the Plaza Hotel, Chissano personally knew most of the Mozambicans at the meeting.

Speaking slowly and deliberately he said "Each Mozambican can live where he or she wants. You can return whenever you like, without any conditions."

He paused briefly, and then continued "In Mozambique we only demand, and we think we have the right and the duty to demand this, that you be patriots.

The tension evaporated, some even became impatient to express their viewpoints and questions.

"I assume that this policy is the government's policy, to respect everybody regardless of what they think," was the first comment.

"We cannot remain insensitive to what is happening in Mozambique," declared L. Mondlane, a native of the southern province of Gaza.

Chissano then added "It's true that we don't have skilled personnel, and it's true that we have whites in the government, but I would like to be very clear on this question."

"Our criterion will never be the colour of anyone's skin."

"Our criterion will be merit and dedication in serving the people," he concluded.

These exiles will now have to decide whether or not to accept the President's invitation.

-- Ano
MNR rebels kill 51 in highway ambush

Sunday Times Reporter

MOZAMBIAN rebels ambushed a convoy of vehicles on Friday on Mozambique's main north-south highway and killed at least 51 people, officials said yesterday.

The attack took place in the Taninga region, about 80km north of Maputo, according to the official Mozambique news agency, AIM.

Survivors quoted by AIM said more than 50 people had been wounded.

The government blames the rebels for the massacre. South Africa denies the charges.

The Taninga killings followed the massacre of 48 people at Hombre in southern Inhambane province on July 18 and the killing of 52 people at Gasa.

AIM reported on Friday that the rebels had cut off the rail link between South Africa and Maputo.
Landmine blast delays service

A LANDMINE blast yesterday delayed the commemoration service in honour of late Mozambican President, Samora Machel, at Mbuizini, near Komatipoort.

The blast occurred at 11:43am, about four kilometres away from where the commemoration service was due to be held.

The explosion slightly damaged a car which was on its way to Mbuizini. Nobody was injured.

It was also reported that a casspir was slightly damaged. Police are investigating the cause of the blast.

The service, which was supposed to start at 9am, was in honour of Machel who led Mozambique to independence 12 years ago. He was killed when his presidential Tupolev aircraft crashed inside South African territory while on his way home from a meeting with leaders of other African countries.

Thirty-three other people died in the crash. A number of organisations, mainly affiliates of the United Democratic Front, featured prominently in the programme.

The service was organised by the KaNgwane government and the Inyandza Movement, headed by Mr Enos Mabuza, the chief executive officer of KaNgwane.

Among those who attended was Mr Elijah Barayi, president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Cosatu's general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, and UDF executive member, Samson Ndou also attended.

Relatives of the late Mozambican President, including his brothers and children, were at the service.

Fence

A UDF representative, Miss Peta Quibeka, told the gathering of about 2000 that in their day-to-day organising, they should be careful not to antagonise those who differed with them.

She said: "Let us be very vigilant about those who want to sow seeds of division amongst Thandikwembe."

Mabuza spoke against the electrified fence the South African Government has erected between the country and Mozambique.

He said: "This lethal border fence has effectively divided people who should not be divided. It has killed and will continue to kill people."

Mr Mabuza said the KaNgwane government would build a monument in memory of the late President and other victims of the plane crash.

By SELLO RABOTHA, the Sowetan's man on the Spot
Mine fails to stop Machel ceremony

The Argus Correspondent

NELSPRUIT. — The planting of a landmine near the site of the Machel aircraft disaster and the restriction of Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front, failed to stop the UDF's ceremony to mark the first anniversary of President Samora Machel's death.

Yesterday's commemoration at the Eastern Transvaal village of Embuzini started nearly four hours late as traffic to the area was blocked after the discovery of a landmine in the road.

Thousands of people set out to walk the remaining 15km to the scene of last year's crash. Many reached it before the road was opened to vehicles after the landmine was detonated by the Defence Force.

There was no injury to person or property.

ONE-WEEK BAN

Mrs Sisulu, scheduled as the main speaker at the ceremony, was served with the one-week restriction order on Saturday night as she was about to leave for the Eastern Transvaal.

The order prevented her from attending the meeting but her written speech was delivered.

President Machel's two daughters, Joscelina and Olivia, his three brothers and an uncle were present. They unveiled a plaque on a simple brick monument on the hillside where the aircraft went down.

Representatives from the UDF and the Congress of South African Trade Unions shared the platform with Kangwane's Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

Speakers said there would be no true freedom in Mozambique until apartheid was destroyed and the majority of South Africans were freed from oppression.
MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels ambushed a convoy of vehicles on Friday last week on Mozambique’s main north-south highway and killed at least 51 people, the official Mozambique news agency AIM reported at the weekend. Survivors quoted by AIM said more than 30 people were wounded, some of them seriously.
Machel memorial route mined

Own Correspondent

MBUZINIL. — Three landmines were uncovered yesterday morning on the road to the plane-crash site at which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed last year, as his widow, Graça, top Mozambique officials, UN, OAU and UDF representatives and a crowd of thousands were due to drive over it.

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, one of those due to be present, said they were on their way to a commemorative service.

A police-Casspir detonated one of the three mines after which the other two were found, police confirmed yesterday.

"No sane person could have done this," Mr Mabuza said.

Among those scheduled to speak at yesterday's meeting were Mr Machel's widow, UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, representatives of the Organization of African Unity, the

From page 1

Machel

United Nations and the Frelimo government, and Mr Mabuza.

Mrs Sisulu was stopped by police on her way out of Soweto and served with an order banning her from entering the district of Kamhlatsha, Kengwane.

She said last night a police car followed her car from her home and when her driver stopped at a garage in Diepkloof, on the Soweto Highway.

The order, signed by the Commissioner of Police, barred her from entering the district of Kamhlatsha from October 13 to 25.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations department said he was not aware of such order being issued.
SA blamed for Machel death

HARARE — A rally in Harare marking the anniversary of the death of Mozambique President, Samora Machel, was told yesterday that Africans should not be surprised at the "refusal" by Britain and Europe to impose sanctions against Pretoria for it was in Europe that apartheid originated, Ziana reports.

The economic aid given to Africa by these countries was far less than they accused from apartheid, and it was their "ugly hand" that had deprived Africa of Mr Machel.

The speaker of the Zimbabwean House of Assembly and the ruling Zanu (PF) party's secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Didymus Mutsara, told a gathering of about 30,000 people at Harare's Gwanzura Stadium that Africa's history of suffering was linked to the European Economic Commission nations' "economic gains and happiness."

Mr Machel died in a plane crash a year ago tomorrow when his Soviet-made Tupolev jet strayed into South African territory on a flight back to Maputo from Zambia where he had been having talks with Zambian and Angolan leaders about South African interference in the affairs of Angola.

Although South Africa denied direct involvement in the actual crash, they could not deny, "indirect blame because Pretoria was directly responsible for the circumstances which had necessitated the talks that led to the crash," said Mr Mutsara.

"We therefore lay the blame for the death of President Machel squarely on the shoulders of the South African apartheid regime," he said. — Sapa.
Aussie, Anglo deal attacked

The Star's Foreign News Service

The Western Australian government has come in for heavy criticism for its decision to go into a gold-seeking business with a South African Anglo American subsidiary.

The government has announced that its bullion arm, Goldcorp, will join with Anglo American Pacific to extract an estimated one billion rand's worth of gold from tailings dumps at Kalgoorlie.

Goldcorp, operator of Perth's Mint and producer of the Gold Nugget coin series, is run by the former Interigold team which made South Africa's Krugerrand the world's most popular currency investment.

The anti-apartheid movement, the unions, the state conservative opposition and even a Federal Labour MP have attacked the government decision.

Mr Graeme Campbell, the Federal Labour member for Kalgoorlie, said he could not understand "the hypocrisy of a government which puts trade and sporting bans on South Africa yet goes into a joint venture with them".

Anti-apartheid spokesman, Mr Paul Kaplan, said his movement was "outraged" that the government would enter a South African partnership.
South Africans pay tribute to Machel as a ‘hero of Africa’

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A plain brick monument with a marble inset stands on a hillside at Embu in the Eastern Transvaal, on land still bearing fragments of the Tupolev aircraft in which Mozambican President Samora Machel and 24 others met their deaths last year.

The inscription on the marble plaque reads: “Samora Machel - Born 29 September 1933 - Died 18 October 1986 - He is a hero of Africa - Samora Machel live (sic) in each of us.”

Yesterday evening the monument was piled high with flowers to mark the first anniversary of Samora Machel’s death.

Some brilliant scarlet blooms had been laid by President Machel’s two daughters, Josefa and Olivia, who were visibly moved by the enthusiastic tribute paid to him by the South Africans.

About 3,000 people made the journey to the remote village of Embu in a few hundred metres from the electrified border fence between South Africa and Mozambique - to pay homage.

They came from the PWV, parts of the Free State and the rural areas of the Transvaal. It is likely that there were Mozambican refugees in the crowd, as they hailed from and near Embu.

Undeterred when the road was blocked by police after a landslip, the crowds streamed up the hillside.

- with youths singing freedom songs at the forefront - determined to walk to the site of the crash at Embu, if necessary.

In the early afternoon, after the road was re-opened, the speeches began to flow over a crowd double the size provided for.

Samora Machel was lauded as a man who had fought to end Portuguese rule in Mozambique and to build a new society free of exploitation.

RESTRICTED

The tribute came in a speech sent to the meeting by United Democratie Front president Mrs Alberta Lain, who was prevented from fulfilling her role as the main speaker by a restriction order served on her the night before the meeting.

She said Mozambican freedom had not been won with the end of Portuguese rule. The present conflict in the region showed that Mozambique would not enjoy freedom until the majority of South Africans were free.

Inga Tlali, Chief Minister of the South African Youth Congress general secretary, also called on the people to observe yesterday’s anniversary as a time of mourning for President Machel but as an opportunity to dedicate themselves to the struggle to bring peace.

Mabuza’s call was one for action from the people.

The Congress of South African Trade Union president Mr Eliaz et Barayem emphasised the conditions that would have to be met before negotiations for majority rule could be commenced in South Africa.

These included the release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners and the dismantling of apartheid.

South African Youth Congress general secretary Mr Tsi Bokana spoke critically of the role of the MNR in relation to South Africa. He also called for Malawi to support the anti-rebel movements.

As the speeches went on, many young people climbed the hillside where President Machel’s plane had hit the ground - simply to get a glimpse of the country that he had led.

SHOMON HONGOSHI
Blast on road to Machel crash site

By Jo-Anne Collinge

NELSPRUIT — A landmine blast which damaged a police Casspir near the site of the Machel plane disaster, and the restriction of United Democratic Front (UDF) president, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, failed to halt the organisation's ceremony yesterday to mark the first anniversary of President Samora Machel's death.

The commemoration at the Eastern Transvaal vil-

lage of Embuzini started nearly four hours late as traffic to the area was blocked after the blast.

Two further landmines were discovered. One was detonated shortly before noon by the SA Defence Force and the other was removed, according to a police officer in Pretoria. He said the Casspir was damaged by the blast but nobody on the vehicle was injured.

Thousands of determined people set out to walk the remaining 15 km to the scene of last year's crash. Many reached it before the road was opened to vehicles in the early afternoon.

The opening of the road was preceded by an explosion which reverberated through the countryside at 11.45 a.m. when the Defence Force detonated one of the landmines they were unable to remove in a controlled explosion.

Mrs Sisulu, scheduled as the main speaker at the ceremony, was served with the one-week restriction order under the emergency regulations on Saturday night as she set out for the Eastern Transvaal.

Mrs Sisulu said she had been followed from her home in Orlando West. When her driver turned into a garage in Diepkloof they were stopped by the police following them and the order made by the Commissioner of South African Police had been handed over to her, she said.

It prevented her going to the area of the service until October 25. Mrs Sisulu's written speech was read to the meeting by a representative of the Federation of Transvaal Women.

In an unusual show of unity, the UDF and the Congress of South African Trade Unions speakers, including Cosatu president Mr Eliah Barayi, shared the platform with a Ngwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza.

SAA Harare office closed

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The South African Airways office in Harare was closed today as a precaution against the repetition of violence last year after the death of President Samora Machel.

Today is the first anniversary of his death.
Olivia Machel treads the ground where her father, former Mozambican President Samora Machel, died as she comes forward to place a wreath at the plain brick monument erected in his honour in the Eastern Transvaal village of Embuzini. Picture by Herbert Mabuza.
SA exports hit as Renamo cuts line to Maputo

MAPUTO
Mozambican rebels have cut the rail link between SA and Maputo, blocking thousands of tons of SA exports for the second time in a month, the Mozambique news agency AIM has reported.

The rebels sabotaged a bridge 61km from Maputo on October 8, only five days after the line was reopened after repairs to another bridge 83km from Maputo was blown up in mid-September.

AIM, quoted by SAPA-REUTER, said the freight bottleneck was causing serious problems for SA exporters, particularly citrus growers in the Transvaal, because of damage and delays affecting Durban port, hit by floods in the past few weeks.

The new agency said that of 60 000 tons of freight blocked by the attack on the bridge in September, 41 000 tons were moved to Maputo between October 3 and 8. The remainder was still blocked.

AIM said people in Maputo believed there were forces in SA so committed to the destabilisation of Mozambique that they were prepared to damage the SA economy to do it.

DIANNA GAMES reports that the railway between Komatiport and Maputo has been sabotaged by Renamo rebels nine times this year, with nearly a month lost in the past two months because of repair work on the line.

Repair work on the sabotaged railway bridge is expected to take another week.

The port of Maputo is undergoing a revamp costing millions of rand and exporters have been encouraged by Safto to use it, after Richard's Bay became inoperable because of the floods.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said SA was not involved, and would not become involved, in securing the railway line.
Landmines found near Machel air crash site

ROGER SMITH

MBUZINE — Three landmines were found yesterday morning on the dirt road to the site where Mozambican President Samora Machel died in a plane crash a year ago, KNPwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza said yesterday.

The landmines were discovered as visitors — including Machel's widow Graca — were due to arrive at the scene for a service to commemorate his death. Mabuza, one of the speakers at the service, said a police vehicle had detonated the first landmine, after which the other two were discovered.

The SAP unrest report said a police Casspir had been damaged at 4.45am yesterday after an explosion on the Mbu- zim Road in KNPwane. No one was injured and police cordoned off the area. An SAP spokesman said police were investigating the possibility of further explosive devices.

A security forces' roadblock prevented several thousand people in a convoy of vehicles from reaching the crash site. Mabuza tried to calm the crowd, which was pressing forward, and after discussions with security force officers, the crowd was persuaded to move back.

Mabuza said clearly the mines had been planted by somebody who knew crowns would be going to the site.

Among those scheduled to speak at the meeting were Machel's widow, UDF president Albertina Sisulu, and representatives from the OAU and the UN.
President Machel's successor has given a new impetus to a new political course started by his predecessor and has scored impressive successes since his death, but huge economic and military problems remain, reports The Argus Africa News Service.

Mozambique still suffering a year after Machel tragedy

Dothebe JOHANNESBURG

ONE year after the death of President Samora Machel, Mozambique is closer than ever to the West but paradoxically its political relations with South Africa are at their lowest since the Nkomati Accord was signed in 1984.

Last week's accusations by South Africa's Defence Minister General Magnus Malan that Mozambique continues to give active support to the ANC shows that in spite of the recent formation of a joint commission to solve the problems blocking the implementation of the Accord the distrust between the two countries has widened.

New impetus

And, although President Machel's successor, the soft-speaking and urbane former Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, has given a new impetus to a new political course started by his predecessor, huge economic and military problems remain.

President Chissano accelerated economic and military reforms started by Mr Machel and is now even asking the West for arms to help his government fight the Mozambican National Resistance movement (MNR) rebels.

Diplomatically Mozambique has scored impressive successes since the death of Mr Machel on October 19 last year in a plane crash inside South Africa.

The country is now firmly backed by the conservative leaderships in Britain and the United States and President Chissano has also improved relations with the Vatican.

He has visited western Europe and the United States. The French government is now studying a Mozambican request for arms to strengthen Frelimo's army.

Although relations between Mozambique and the Socialist bloc countries have cooled, Mr Chissano has visited Moscow since he became President and the country's minister of Defence, General Alberto Chipande, has also visited several communist countries seeking more military aid.

Defence treaty

At a regional level Mozambique under President Joaquim Chissano signed a defence treaty with Malawi in December last year and in May a small contingent of Malawian troops moved into Mozambique.

Tanzanian troops also moved in bigger numbers into Mozambique to help in a government counter-offensive in northern Mozambique where shortly before Mr Machel's death the MNR had taken a number of cities and towns.

Shortly before this offensive Mr Chissano announced a cabinet reshuffle under which Security Minister Sergio Vieira was dismissed.

The new president also implemented a reshuffle of the Mozambican armed forces hierarchy under which one of the most famous leaders of the guerrilla war against the Portuguese, General Sebastiao Mabote, was dismissed from his post of armed forces chief of staff.

The Mozambican government claims that the reorganisation of its armed forces has led to improvements in the security situation but MNR guerrillas continue to be active in most parts of the country.

Recently there was a resurgence of guerrilla activity in the south and in one MNR attack against the town of Homone more than 400 people were massacred by the rebels, the authorities said.

The economic situation in the country remains desperate in spite of the implementation of a recovery programme approved by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Under the programme the country's currency, the meticul, was devalued from 40 to 400 to the dollar. Prices have risen by as much as 500 percent since the introduction of the programme earlier this year which has resulted in a reduction in black market activities and other forms of racketeering.

Laws abolished

Private peasant agriculture is now being encouraged, the government has abolished the laws under which medical care was free and has also abolished price controls on a number of goods.

In spite of some improvements under the new economic programme the country is still far from the road to economic recovery.

More than three million people are still threatened by hunger and a Vatican envoy, Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, who visited Mozambique recently described the scene of devastation throughout the country as "a vision of horror."
EXILED LEADERS
SALUTE MACHEL

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

The leaders of the Pan African National Congress yesterday paid tribute to the late Mozambican President, Samora Moses Machel, on the first anniversary of his death.

Mr. Johnson Msambo, chairman of the PAC, and Mr. Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, both committed their organisations to fighting apartheid until final victory.

Mr. Tambo cannot be quoted in the country.

Mr. Msambo said, "The plane crash on October 19, last year, robbed the Azanian freedom fighters of a reliable and consistently in their struggle to achieve self-determination and independence."

Struggle

Meanwhile Zana, the official Zambian news agency, reports that the Mozambican ambassador, Mr. Francisco Madeira, told about 30,000 people that a child died every four minutes in the area as a result of acts of bandity by the South African-backed Renamo Movement.

He described Mr. Machel as a man who dedicated his life not only to the struggle for freedom in Mozambique, but for Africa as a whole.

The spokesman of the Mozambican House of Assembly and the ruling Zanu (PF) party's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Didymus Mutasa, told the gathering that although South Africa denied direct involvement in the actual crash, they could not deny indirect blame because Pretoria was directly responsible for the circumstances which necessitated the talks that led to the crash.

"We therefore lay the blame for the death of President Machel squarely on the shoulders of the South African apartheid regime," he said.

This report has been censored to comply with the country's security legislation that restricts what the media may report.
ONE year after the death of President Samora Machel, Mozambique is now closer than ever to the West but paradoxically its political relations with South Africa are at their lowest since the Nkomati Accord was signed in 1984.

Last week's accusations by South Africa's Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that Mozambique continues to give active support to the African National Congress shows that despite the recent formation of a joint commission to solve the problems blocking the implementation of the accord the distrust between the two countries has widened.

And, although President Machel's successor, the soft-spoken and urbane former Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, has given a new impetus to a new political course started by his predecessor, huge economic and military problems remain.

President Chissano accelerated economic and military reforms started by Mr Machel and is now even asking the West for arms to help his government fight the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) rebels.

Diplomatically Mozambique has scored impressive successes since the death of Mr Machel on October 19 last year in a plane crash inside South Africa.

The country is now firmly backed by the conservative leaderships in Britain and the United States and President Chissano has also improved relations with the Vatican.

He has visited Western Europe and the United States. The French Government is now studying a Mozambican request for arms to strengthen Frelimo's army.

Treaty

Although relations between Mozambique and the socialist bloc countries have cooled, Mr Chissano has visited Moscow since he became President and the country's Minister of Defence, General Alberto Chipande, has also visited several communist countries seeking more military aid.

At a regional level Mozambique and President Joaquim Chissano signed a defence treaty with Malawi in December last year and in May a small contingent of Malawian troops moved into Mozambique.

Attack

Tanzanian troops also moved in bigger numbers into Mozambique to help in a government counter-offensive in northern Mozambique where shortly before Mr Machel's death the MNR had taken a number of cities and towns.

Shortly before this offensive, Mr Chissano announced a Cabinet reshuffle under which Security Minister Sergio Vieira was dismissed.

The new President also implemented a reshuffle of the Mozambican armed forces hierarchy under which the one of the most famous leaders of the guerrilla war against the Portuguese, General Sebastiao Mabote, was dismissed from his post of armed forces Chief of Staff.

The Mozambican Government claims that the reorganisation of its armed forces has led to improvements in the security situation but MNR guerrillas continue to be active in most parts of the country.

Recently there was a resurgence of guerrilla activity in the south and in one MNR attack against the town of Honhume more than 400 people were massacred by the rebels, the authorities said.

The economic situation in the country remains desperate despite the implementa-
Children thrown into burning bus, says Mozambican

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Children were thrown into a burning bus by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement after an attack on a convoy of vehicles last week, survivors have told the Mozambique News Agency, Aim.

The convoy was attacked at Tamungu, about 80 km north of Maputo, and 53 people were killed and 13 vehicles, including three passenger buses, destroyed.

Mrs Leonor Tembe was quoted by Aim as saying that the bus in which she was traveling caught fire during the attack.

"I saw bandits throwing children into it," she said.

Shot in leg

After the ambush the rebels divided themselves into two groups and had looted the vehicles and robbed the survivors, said Mrs Tembe.

She had been shot in the leg after telling a rebel she had nothing to give him.

She said the leader of the group which ambushed the convoy was well-dressed and was wearing "a helmet like the ones used by the Mozambican military police".

Meanwhile, a Swedish foreign affairs official has said the brutality she witnessed in Mozambique was "appalling".

Ms Anne Marie Sundbom was speaking after a visit to the war-torn northern provinces of Tete and Zambeza.

Horrified

"I have never seen such destruction and brutality in my life," she said.

She had been particularly horrified by the destruction of the town of Lusbe which was under rebel control for nearly two years.

"It is hard to believe that people who claim they want to rule the country can destroy like that," said Ms Sundbom.

She said about 200,000 children in Mozambique had been displaced by the war.
To unveil a monument in his honour. Mozambican officials were among the large crowd which gathered at the exact site of former Machel's crash to pay homage to the leader and
Samora's daughter, Josilia, plants a tree to commemorate the first anniversary of her father's death.
LAST FAREWELL

MACHETE A

BID

CROWDS
Homeland leader Enos Mabuza (right) expresses his sorrow to Machiel's elder brother.

THE political turmoil in Southern Africa was once again highlighted at the commemoration service marking the first anniversary of the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique who died in a plane crash last October.

South Africa, which speakers at the service frequently referred to as the southern hemisphere's "political bully", was once again in the dock and was blamed for Machel's mysterious death.

This was in spite of the Margo Commission's finding that it was because of the "malo partner" crew of the crash plane that Machel and 34 others died on their way from Zambia to Mozambique.

Ironically, the ceremony - which was attended by Machel's two daughters, Josia and Oliva, and son Antoniu - was held on South African soil and in the KaNgwane homeland in the Eastern Transvaal.

The occasion and the erection of the memorial was the brainchild of the United Democratic Front and KaNgwane's political leader, Enos Mabuza, President of the ruling Inyandza National Movement in the homeland.

Another unusual feature of the ceremony was the fact that people operating within the homeland's apartheid structure - like Mabuza - and those opposed to the acceptance of the Verwoerden idea - like Cosatu President Elija Barayi, a representative of the People's Republic of Mozambique and a UDF representative - shared the same platform and were unanimous in their condemnation of apartheid.

Yet another unusual characteristic of the gathering was that about 7000 of the 10 000 people who attended the service were the homeland's high school students. Hundreds of others came from the mines in the Free State and Western Transvaal.

Mabuza's outspokenness against apartheid and the bantustan system has earned him the image of being the most "progressive" black political leader operating from within the homeland structure. He is generally believed to be the only homeland leader acceptable to anti-establishment protagonists and organisations.

The three-hour open air service which was held on the exact spot where Machel and his colleagues died only about 700m from the Mozambican side of the border at Emubuni district, was delayed for six hours because of the explosion of a landmine on the dirt road on the way to the venue.

Several roadblocks were mounted on the way to the area, while large police contingents were posted at every intersection on the way. Several people were reported arrested on various unspecified charges.

In an apparent reference to other homeland leaders, Mabuza said it should be remembered that there were "progressive" as well as "unprogressive" leaders.

Machel said Mabuza had been a great inspiration to blacks. Referring to the electrified barbed wire border between South Africa and Mozambique, Mabuza said the device was most undesirable and should be removed.

Another speaker, Cosatu president Barayi, said there would never be any effective negotiations between the South African government and blacks without the direct participation of the African National Congress.

"We are all aware that Renamo and Uminti are the South African Defence Force in disguise and that Machel was murdered by the apartheid regime," said Barayi.

Albertina Sisulu, co-president of the United Democratic Front, who was to have been one of the main speakers, was banned from attending the ceremony.
Renamo claims to have captured British spy

LISBON — Mozambican rebels claim they have captured a British spy in rebel-held territory and are demanding the British Government hold direct negotiations for his release.

In a statement issued here, the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) claimed British Officer Nicholas Dela Casa "confessed he was in the service of the Zimbabwean army with the connivance of the British secret service."

The note, signed by the MNR's Lisbon spokesman, Mr. Manuel Frank, said Dela Casa had entered Mozambique from Malawi "dressed as a reporter for a well-known television network, with the mission of reconnoitering (MNR) bases, the positions of which he would then pass on to the Zimbabwean army and Mozambican Government forces."

The note added "Renamo (the MNR) now goes public in stating, as of now, it is willing to negotiate the release of this (British) spy directly with Her Majesty's Government which must assume its responsibilities arising from its military involvement in Mozambique and Zimbabwe."

Mr. Frank accused Britain of "interference in Mozambique's internal affairs, which concern only Mozambicans." — Sapa-AP.

* The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo that rebels attacked the southern town of Macia last week.

Macia is near the former beach resort of Biloie. The Mozambique news agency, Aim, claims an unspecified number of people had been kidnapped.

In follow-up operations government troops clashed with the rebel group 22km from Macia, the agency said.

Another group of rebels ambushed a vehicle on the main north-south road, killing four people and seriously wounding a child.
Sabotaging SA wants to scrap Nkomati
— Frelimo

BRUSSELS — South Africa wants to scrap its non-aggression pact with Mozambique to press ahead with actions against it and sabotage its economy, a senior member of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party said yesterday.

Deputy Foreign Relations Secretary Mr Jose Luis Cabaco said the 1984 Nkomati Accord had become a hindrance to Pretoria's policy of undermining Mozambique from within.

"They are trying to empty the (Nkomati) accord of all its legal value," Mr Cabaco told a news conference here.

"Their policy of terror in the countryside is displacing the peasants and preventing them from growing food. They're creating conditions of famine as an instrument of destabilization."

Mr Cabaco said South African operations channelled through the Renamo rebels had destroyed roads, railways, schools, hospitals and left millions homeless.

Mozambique still valued the Nkomati Accord as a way of exerting diplomatic pressure on Pretoria.

"It's them that are trying to get rid of the accord, not us," he said.

The two countries held talks last August to try to revitalize the agreement, each accusing the other of violating it.

Mr Cabaco and other Frelimo members are in Belgium to strengthen ties with non-governmental organizations and popularize the situation in Mozambique.

They will later visit Italy, Switzerland and West Germany, Mr Cabaco said — Sapa-Reuter.

Islamic: questioned

Reporter

Fine and cool

CAPE PENINSULA and vicinity and Western Cape Coast
Belt Fine and cool with coastal fog patches becoming cloudy and cold overnight with showers Wind strong north-westerly becoming fresh south-westerly. The minimum and maximum temperature will be between 12 and 18 deg C.

Coastal belt Cape Infanta to Paternoster Cloudy and cold with showers
Coastal belt Paternoster to Port Alfred Partly cloudy and cold with showers
Namaqualand and the South-western Cape Interior Partly cloudy and cold with scattered showers

 Pretoria, Witwatersrand and the Eastern Highlands Fine and warm

Transvaal Partly cloudy and warm with scattered showers later

Free State Partly cloudy and warm with scattered thundershowers

Natal Cloudy and cool with isolated thundershowers becoming warmer

Memel Partly cloudy and warm with scattered showers clearing over the coastal areas

Bosvaal Partly cloudy and warm

YESTERDAY'S READINGS

Barometer 1014.6 1012.1
Humidity 66.0 82.0
Temperature 19.7 16.4
Mare 22.0 ran 11.2
(A D F Malam 24 hours to 8pm)
Hours of sunshine 12.2

TIDES (TABLE BAY) TODAY

High 0650 1213
Low 0024 1333
Sun sets 1800 rises 0505
Moon rises 1014 sets 0034

TIDES (TABLE BAY) TOMORROW

High 0715 1221
Low 0043 1346
Sun sets 1808 rises 0530
Moon rises 1025 sets 0049

PHASES OF THE MOON

First Quarter, Oct 29
Last Quarter, Nov 12
New Moon, Nov 21

POOL, SEA TEMPERATURES

Muizenberg Pool 18.5, Steg 17.5
Sea Point Pool 18 Sea 12

Long Street 24

WEATHER ELSEWHERE

Athens 13 23 cloudy
Brussels 07 17 cloudy
Busan 14 18 rain

Geneva 11 15 cloudy
Hong Kong 25 27 clear

Johannesburg 21 31 cloudy

Lisbon 16 19 rain
London 11 16 cloudy
Los Angeles 19 33 rain
Madrid 11 22 rain

Marseilles 22 29 cloudy
New York 63 15 rain
Paris 12 18 cloudy
Perth 15 21 cloudy
Rome 22 33 cloudy

Tel Aviv 17 27 clear
Tokyo 13 21 clear

Toronto -04 09 clear

6:00-6:00 Good morning SA
3:27 Programme schedules
3:30 Sky Fr Fr Feur 'n briefe
3:45 Harry's House III
4:00 Poppies
4:15 Pumpkin Patch
4:30 Hand in Hand
4:35 Santa Barbara
5:00 Growing Pains Higher Education
5:30 Knight Rider Knight Moves Someone is trying to break up the Alliance Of Local Truckers by repeatedly hijacking their shipments
6:00 News
6:15 No Jacket Required
Supply drops at Zambezi claim
SA submarines ‘helping rebels in Moz’bique’

There have also been MNR incursions into north-eastern Zimbabwe, with attacks on agricultural installations, hampering production on at least one state-owned tea estate.

The stepped-up MNR pressure had led the late President Samora Machel to convene a meeting of leaders in the sub-continent, Mr Munangagwa said, and to attempt the installation of anti-aircraft missiles in the northern provinces. It was on the return flight home from this meeting that President Machel was killed.

**Asked for proof**

Mr Munangagwa said the Zimbabwean army had then been sent into Mozambique and had now recaptured 14 towns, the rebels having fled the others. The Zimbabwean army was now patrolling the Zambezi. The situation had greatly improved.

Asked to produce proof of his statements, Mr Munangagwa invited South African journalists to drive from Harare to the main ports of Mozambique and, if they were captured by MNR rebels, to ask them who was directing and supplying them. They would soon see for themselves where the supplies were coming from.

**Questioned about the Nkomati Accord and its effects, Mr Munangagwa said that there had been a lull in South African activity MNR rebels had been trained at a base camp at Phalaborwa, Northern Transvaal, were sent back over the border into Mozambique. The supply operation was subsequently resumed via the Comoros Islands but now there were again direct flights into Mozambique air space.**

As recently as July-August South African submarines had made a supply drop near Nacala.

**Answering further questions, Mr Munangagwa said the MNR appeared to have no political policy, direction or programme. “I think their masters are still engaged in the task of causing the maximum devastation of economic targets,” he said.**

South Africa was wholly responsible for the misery, devastation and starvation in Mozambique, Mr Munangagwa said.

*SA wants to scrap Nkomati* — Page 2

---

From GERALD SHAW

**HARARE. — South African submarines are landing supplies of food and ammunition at the Zambezi River to aid the MNR insurgents in Mozambique, according to Zimbabwe’s Minister of State (Security) in the Prime Minister’s office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa.**

Speaking to a group of visiting South African journalists at Zimbabwe’s security headquarters here, Mr Munangagwa said that South Africa was sending submarines to the Zambezi and loading supplies on motor launches which then made deliveries up the river at pre-arranged points.

In a major stepping-up of South African aid, Hercules transport aircraft had flown into air strips cut out of the bush and set with gas lamps, he said. Helicopters flew into the central provinces with supplies.

Mr Munangagwa, himself a bush-war veteran who was imprisoned by the Smith government for blowing up a train near Port Victoria, said the supply drops were going on all the time and increasing each month.

He said South African support of MNR (Renamo) activity as aimed ultimately at the economy of Zimbabwe and at its transport links to the sea through Mozambique. Units of the Zimbabwean army have been deployed to guard the Beira corridor railway and pipeline to Harare.

The increased level of re-supply by South Africa dated from about May last year, Mr Munangagwa said, at the time when South Africa had launched raids into its neighbour states and aborted the EPG negotiations with Commonwealth representatives.

The supply operation led to a massive resurgence of MNR activity in the Zambezi province of Mozambique, with the “bandits”, as Mr Munangagwa described them, capturing control of 18 towns and taking over virtually the whole province by September last year, he said.

---

**Nothing new, says SADF**

A South African Defence Force spokesman commented: “There is nothing new in these allegations. South Africa’s point of view in this regard is well known, and the SADF has no further comment.”
Landmine kills seven

JOHANNESBURG. — A landmine explosion inside the Mozambican border yesterday killed seven people trying to cross into South Africa and wounded four others, a Defence Force spokesman said. The wounded group, consisting of two women and two children, were plucked to safety by an SADF patrol, he said. The refugees were trying to climb the fence when the explosion occurred. He said the mine was not placed by South Africa.

Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuters-AP and UPI
Thousands of Mozambicans flee war to seek refuge in Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — As the war in Mozambique intensifies, thousands of refugees are pouring across the border to safety in Zimbabwe.

At one camp alone in north-eastern Zimbabwe, 2,000 more refugees arrived last month, some almost naked, others victims of atrocities with ears, noses and lips hacked off.

It is not a new situation. Seven years ago when Zimbabwe became independent and re-established friendly relations with the Frelimo government of Mozambique, casualties of the war being waged by MNR rebels were being treated at border hospitals and clinics.

But today the tragedy of innocents being massacred, of families uprooted and fleeing in terror, is being enacted on Zimbabwean soil.

The latest Zimbabwean victims to lose their lives when Mozambique bandits attacked a village in the Rushinga district earlier this month included five children aged from six to 14 years.

There have been incidents along the length of the eastern border. More than 30 people have been shot or hacked to death with pangas. Stores have been looted, a tea factory rocketed and landmines laid.

Mr Mugabe's government has mounted an intensive campaign to alert people living along the border to the growing MNR incursions.

A farmer in the Burman Valley south of Mutare, Mr Alan McGregor, whose property was attacked, said commercial farmers had asked for permanent security guards but there were not enough trained men available. Most farmers have rejoined police reserve units and are being issued with weapons.

Warnings have been given by Ministers that a significant number of Mozambicans living in Zimbabwe have been found to be sympathetic to the MNR and have supplied information about troop movements and targets.

Last month Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who toured the border zone with his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Mariano Matsinhe, said farmers had been instructed to employ only people whose allegiance to the ruling Zanu (PF) party was known.

Zimbabwean troops, numbering as many as 12,000, are stationed in Mozambique primarily to guard transport routes but they have also been engaged in operations against the MNR.

The Zimbabwean view is that South Africa, despite its denials, is continuing to direct and support the MNR. South African involvement prior to the Nkomati Accord in 1984 has been openly admitted. The MNR itself was largely the creation of the head of Rhodesian Intelligence, the late Mr Ken Flower, who had admitted in his recently published book that it had become a monster out of control.

Zimbabwe's military involvement on a major scale in Mozambique began two years ago, after President Machel appealed for help.

At that time, the plan was to keep troops there for about a year, during which time a major offensive should have sorted out the MNR.

More than 60,000 Mozambicans have sought refuge in Zimbabwe and Zimbabweans themselves have at times sought shelter at strong points.

The Zimbabwe security forces are faced with the much bigger task of guarding their frontier in addition to protecting the vital Beira Corridor, the rail and road route to the port of Beira and the fuel pipeline.
France and Spain 'to bolster Mozambican defences'

Argus Africa News Service

Johannesburg. — France and Spain are to help the Mozambican Government defend some of its strategic installations, Portuguese sources say.

France is believed to have offered to help protect power lines from the Cahora Bassa dam against attacks by Mozambican National Resistance guerrillas.

Portugal is willing to discuss sending military advisers to Mozambique but has ruled out sending troops.

British training

South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal are discussing a plan to restore power supplies from the dam. Power has been cut for several years because of NINR attacks on the line.

There are already Tanzanian, Zimbabwean and Malawian army units in Mozambique and Britain is training Mozambican officers in Zimbabwe.

The Soviet Union remains Mozambique's main supplier of arms but the Mozambican government of President Chissano has been making appeals for stronger Western involvement in its defence.

Sources in Lisbon said that last week Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, visited Spain and signed an agreement for Spanish involvement in the Mozambican war.

Forming rural units

The Spanish police, with their experience of combating Basque separatists, are to train the Mozambican army in anti-terrorist techniques.

The sources said: "They will help in forming rural units to protect areas subjected to guerrilla attacks."

They said the French had agreed to send military experts to assess Mozambique's needs following talks in Paris involving Mozambican Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo.

According to the sources France would be willing to contribute to the defence of "vital installations" including the Cahora Bassa power lines and would supply helicopters for the protection of the pylons that link the dam to South Africa.

Talks on security

It is not known what type of helicopters are envisaged but recently France supplied Angola with Alouette, Gazelle and Dauphin helicopters. The Angolan pilots were trained in France.

Next month deputy foreign ministers from Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa are to meet first in Maputo and then in Pretoria to discuss the security of the line.

This follows a trip to Portugal by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pek Botha, to discuss Cahora Bassa. Observers point out that before going to Portugal Mr Botha was in France for secret talks with the French Government.

It is believed that hundreds of the 4,000 pylons in Mozambique have been destroyed by rebels.
Southern Africa has the will and potential to recover, if...

The second in a two-part series examining the results of sub-continental destabilisation. The report is by Harvey Tyson, Editor of The Star.

The Beira road is fully operational and private trucks at present do not even bother to make up informal convoys.

The "Limpopo Corridor" involves the rail line from the Zimbabwe border to Maputo. It is being repaired through British Government funding and is expected to open in February (in fact nations from Finland to Holland, from Canada to Japan are involved in trying to save Mozambique. Italy has contributed the equivalent of R400 million.)

South Africans repair Mozambique bridges

The Mozambique corridors. Each consists of a road and rail link; one has a pipeline; all are vital to the stability and progress of seven nations. The corridors are returning to use, but the two major schemes vital to Mozambique's survival remain totally out of action. Cahorva Bassa, sixth largest installation of its kind in the world, generates only 1 percent of its capacity and costing R2 million a month to maintain. Moatize, source of Mozambique's biggest export (good quality coal) is idle, and the modern coal-loading equipment installed at Maputo years ago has never been used.
The rehabilitation of Cahora Bassa is of huge interest to South Africa. It is estimated that 500 pylons have been wrecked by so-called "South African-supported" rebels. Yet Cahora, the sixth largest hydroelectric project in the world, could provide, cheaply, a third of all the power requirements of our country. The R500 million investment is almost idle (it generates only 1 percent of its capacity) and requires R2 million a month for maintenance.

Meanwhile, Mozambique starves. Is it South Africa's fault? "It was", say Western observers, partly because of what outsiders see as a contradictory, divisive, and unstable military strategy which allowed "destabilisation" to get out of control and go wild.

Observers blame, "not the professional SA soldiers, or even the Cabinet", but "a group of planners within your security system".

The military situation in Mozambique continues to deteriorate — despite evidence that all clandestine material support for the MNR coming across the South African border appears to have been finally stamped out.

Observers say that the reasons for the growing threat are threefold:

1. The heavy re-supply of material to the MNR out of South Africa in May this year.
2. The fact that the stamping out of this activity by Pretoria will take time to be felt in the field.
3. The fact that the rebellion is completely out of control.
Refugees tell of long wait for help to arrive

The Star Friday October 30 1987
Rebels ambush convoy, 200 die

MAPUTO. — Survivors said that anti-Government rebels burned buses full of passengers during an ambush of a convoy in which at least 211 people were killed.

Mozambique’s national news agency AIM today reported that about 50 vehicles had been destroyed in the attack on Friday.

The convoy was ambushed between Tangila, north of the capital Maputo, on the country’s main south road.

Search operations were under way today, according to which quoted military officials as saying the death toll likely to rise.

Long-distance trips by road often are made in convoys in Mozambique to guard against attacks from guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance, who have been fighting a hit-and-run war against the Marxist Government for the past 10 years.

Ten years old

AIM quoted an unidentified survivor as saying that soldiers escorting the convoy retreated after the vehicles were fired on. The guerrillas then began to invite people to come out of their hiding places in the bush.

“I think this is when many people were gunned down,” the survivor said.

"Most of the dead and wounded were women and children," the survivor told AIM. "I saw bodies burning in the buses that were set alight."

Another survivor, Mahomed Feridican, said that some of the attackers appeared to be about seven years old.

"Most wore uniforms," Mr. Feridican reportedly said. "They looted the goods of travellers and shouted insults."
HARARE — Mozambique said at least 278 civilians were killed in last week’s rebel attack north of the capital Maputo and accused South Africa of masterminding the massacre.

State radio, monitored by the BBC in Harare, revised the 211 death toll initially announced after Thursday’s rebel raid at Taninga, 80km north of Maputo.

The ruling Frelimo party, in a statement broadcast on Saturday night, said the attack on a civilian bus convoy was carried out by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) insurgents infiltrated by South Africa.

In Lisbon, MNR spokesman Mr Manuel Frank denied the dead were mostly civilians.

“If the death toll is correct, you can be sure that the vast majority were military personnel with perhaps some civilians caught in the crossfire,” he said on Saturday.

Mozambique said the right-wing MNR rebels had been sent on a specific mission — “conceived and planned by the racist South African regime” — to kill men, women and children.

South Africa, which has a non-aggression pact with Mozambique, has denied any involvement.

The national news agency AIM quoted from Maputo that about 80 vehicles were destroyed in Thursday’s attack by about 300 Renamo rebels armed with axes, machetes and petrol bombs.

AIM quoted one unidentified survivor as saying that soldiers escorting the convoy retreated after the vehicles were fired on and that the guerrillas then began to invite people to come out of their hiding places in the bush. “I think this is when many people were gunned down,” AIM quoted the survivor as saying — Sapa-AP-Reuters and TPI.
Renaeo Kidnap TV Journalis

By SHALIA WESCOtt
Refugees pour into Zimbabwe

Domingo HAREF

As Zimbabwe's embattled President Robert Mugabe's time in power is coming to an end, the country is on the brink of a humanitarian crisis. Tens of thousands of people have fled their homes, seeking refuge in neighboring countries, particularly Zimbabwe. The United Nations has warned of a potential humanitarian disaster, with many facing food shortages and poor living conditions.

The situation in Zimbabwe has deteriorated significantly in recent months, with widespread food shortages, power cuts, and a collapsing currency. The government has imposed strict controls on the movement of people and goods, with many facing restricted access to basic necessities.

The crisis has been exacerbated by the ongoing political turmoil, with the opposition leader Nelson Chamisa facing intimidation and violence from the ruling party's supporters.

As the country's future becomes increasingly uncertain, the international community is calling on the government to ensure the safety and security of refugees, and to work towards a peaceful resolution to the political crisis.

In the meantime, aid agencies are working to meet the needs of those displaced by the crisis, providing emergency food, water, and shelter, and supporting efforts to return to their homes as soon as it is safe to do so.
Since April this year hundreds of civilians have been massacred in Mozambique in four different incidents.

The authorities claim that the massacres were carried out by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) supported by South Africa.

The MNR has denied any involvement and the South Africans persistently deny any involvement with the rebels.

In April this year the MNR launched a major military offensive in southern Mozambique and many rural areas were reported to have fallen under rebel control as local militia units proved to be insufficient to stop the rebels.

The Mozambicans maintain that “thousands” of guerrillas were infiltrated from South Africa in southern Mozambique after last year’s offensive in the northern provinces of Zambézia and Tete was controlled with the help of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops.

South Africa denied the accusation.

Mozambican officials claim that in the south most of the guerrillas are wearing new light brown uniforms and the authorities say that the aim of the present offensive appears to be to isolate Maputo from the rest of the country by making the main road northwards impassable.

The ruling Frelimo Party political bureau said during the weekend that the MNR was practising an “extreme, horrific and inhuman form of terrorism.”

“This is a culture of the apartheid regime, applied on the ground by bandit hordes follows the failure of the attempt to divide the country in two.

Along the line of the Zambezi River,” the statement said.

Since April the following massacres have been carried out in southern Mozambique.

July 18 - 424 people were executed in the town of Homon in Inhambane province. Diplomats said at the time the number of people killed was probably exaggerated although the figure had been high.

The MNR denied any responsibility saying the massacre had been carried out by Frelimo troops who had mutinied.

Nkoma

Mozambique blamed South Africa for the massacre and South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha called for an inquiry into the attack.

A convoy of vehicles is ambushed at Tananga about 80 kilometres north of Maputo. Survivors said the leader of the estimated 300 men who attacked the convoy was “well dressed” and was using “a helmet like those used by the Mozambican Military Police.”

They said they had seen rebels throwing children into burning vehicles. The rebels were said to be speaking Ndua, one of the languages spoken in northern Mozambique.

Argus Africa News Service, Maputo
Few weeks later Mr Botha meets Mozambique's Co-operation minister Jacimo Veloso and both agree to form a commission to investigate the implementation of the Nkomati Accord. The commission has met at least twice but no results have been announced.

August 10 — 92 people massacred in the town of Manjacaze in Gaza Province after MNR rebels overrun the local garrison.

October 16 — 53 people are killed when a Frelimo soldier guarding the convoy had fought back and gun battles around the ambush site had lasted for two hours.

October 29 — 278 people died when about 300 rebels attacked a large convoy of vehicles in the same place.

Frelimo says the massacre was part of tactics "conceived and planned by racist South Africa."

It added that these tactics threatened to plunge Southern Africa into a generalised conflict.
KEN VERNON of The Argus Africa News Service looks at the situation in Mozambique, where massacre and destruction have become a daily consequence of the civil war, and suggests that the perilous state of the country has diminished the differences between the warring groups to a point where agreement between them is possible and desirable.

Can the failure of war bring peace?

**REPORTS** from the Frelimo government in Maputo state that an estimated four million people are in danger of starving to death in the once bountiful state, while another million may have already perished — either from starvation or by the gun.

In the Northern parts of the country people have been reduced to wearing bark or sacking for clothes, and the most sickening brutalities seem to be regularly inflicted on a population caught without option of escape between two implacably opposed armies.

The word "armies" is used loosely here, for it seems that many of the armed gangs that prey on the hapless civilian population owe only a loose allegiance to the leaders who arm them.

Many Frelimo troops are reportedly not paid or supplied with food for months after being sent to remote outposts, and through necessity turn to banditry while some the then ZANU rebels, and shortly before the advent of black rule in Zimbabwe in 1980 its organisation was handed over to the South African intelligence apparatus.

Despite this damning birth, the organisation has nevertheless tapped a well of popular dissent in Mozambique with its opposition to the "Godless" rule of the Maputo Marxists and their socialist collectivisation policies, policies that have dispossessed many of Frelimo's original peasant supporters of their land.

In addition the MNR has assiduously courted the inherently conservative peasantry by incorporating the traditional chieftainship system into its own organisation, a move that has been extremely successful in areas in which it has been able to gain control.

**Nationalised**

It has given back to the peasant from his own land, taking away his desire to produce and in the process creating a situation where many cities now survive only on foreign food aid.

Nationalisation destroyed what industry there was in the country and forced the entrepreneurs out.

But since then Frelimo seems to have been the error of its ways. Recently it has reached an agreement with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that indicates it is willing to return to the international free enterprise system.

The prices of fresh produce have been allowed to rise, thus giving more incentive to private farmers, food subsidies have been reduced and prices allowed to rise to realistic levels — all indications that the country's rulers are perhaps ready to be weaned from their socialist ambitions.

The MNR has given three mandates to the people:

- theology, private ownership of land, traditional authority structures, tribal cultural values

These differences are important not only because of the antagonism they create between the two leadership structures, but also because the rural peasantry form an overwhelming majority of the Mozambican population, and if free elections were to be held then whoever managed to control the peasant vote would inevitably end up controlling the country.

It is worthwhile noting that Frelimo never won a free election and have not allowed free multi-party elections since having power handed to them by the departing Portuguese.

**Unwinnable**

But the election issue need not be a major stumbling block to an agreement because, given the perilous state of the country, few reasonable people could find...
REPORTS from the Fre- limo government in Maputo state that an estimated four million people are in danger of starving to death in the once bountiful state, while another million may have already perished — either from starvation or by the gun.

In the Northern parts of the country people have been reduced to wearing bark or seeking for clothes, and the most sickening brutalities seem to be regularly inflicted on a population caught without option of escape between two implacably opposed armies.

The word "armies" is used loosely here, for it seems that many of the armed gangs that prey on the helpless civil- ity have only the loose allegiance to the leaders who armed them.

Many Frelimo troops are reportedly paid or supplied with food for months after being sent to remote out- posts, and through necessity turn to banditry, while some MNR guerillas owe more allegiance to local warlords than to MNR leader Alfonso Dhikama.

Compromise

The country, already recognised as the poorest nation on earth, seems in fact to be shipping irrevocably back into a Stone Age populated by AK47-toting headhunters, and yet it would seem that the solution to the country's problems is madly made simple.

Since the Mozambique-Police conflict is at the heart of all of Mozambique's problems, why cannot Frelimo and the MNR reach a compromise to end the war and save their country?

The two opposing sides would say that they have irreconcilable ideological differences preventing this, but while this may have been the case five years ago, those differences seem to be diminishing — raising the possibility of a compromise.

On the contrary is the question of the political platform of the MNR — if any.

The organisation was launched originally by the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation in 1978 as a lever to try to force the newly independent Frelimo government to deny bases to the then ZANU rebels, and shortly before the advent of black rule in Zimbabwe in 1980 its organisation was handed over to the South African intelligence apparatus.

Despite this damming birth, the organisation has nevertheless tapped a well of popular dissent in Mozambique with its opposition to the "Godless" rule of the Maputo Marxists and their socialist collectivisation policies, policies that have dispossessed many of Frelimo's original peasant supporters of their land.

In addition the MNR has assiduously courted the inherently conservative peasantry by incorporating the traditional chieftainship system into its own organisation, a move that has been extremely successful in areas in which it has been able to gain control.

Nationalised

It has given back to the peasants their privately owned farms and emphasised the right to private property as a major plank in its social programme. In the schools it has set up in the "liberated areas", religious instruction is given and many small churches have been rebuilt — again courting the strong religious feelings of the peasantry.

In contrast, when the Frelimo government first gained power, it immediately moved to collectivise the peasant farms, nationalised industry, and moved against the hold the church had over the peasantry in the countryside.

In doing so it duplicated the same "social engineering" mistakes of its ideological and military godfather, Tanzania, giving rise to the very conditions that allowed for the creation and development of the MNR.

As Frelimo turned to Marxist allies for expertise to help it implement its socialist policies, Western financial institutions deserted the country, and economic collapse followed.

Foreign Aid

State run collective farms initiated the destruction of the Mozambican agricultural Eden (since completed by MNR attacks) by removing the peasant from his own land, taking away his desire to produce and in the process creating a situation where many cities now survive only on foreign food aid.

Nationalisation destroyed what industry there was in the country and forced the entrepreneurs out.

But since then Frelimo seems to have seen the error of its ways. Recently it has reached an agreement with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that indicates that it is willing to return to the international free enterprise system.

The prices of fresh produce have been allowed to rise to give more incentive to private farmers, food subsidies have been reduced and prices allowed to rise to realistic levels — all indications that the country's rulers are perhaps ready to be weaned from their socialist ambitions.

The MNR has given three pre-conditions for peace talks — the total withdrawal of all foreign troops, the acceptance in principle of national reconciliation, and free general elections.

It is difficult to see, given the recent changes in the attitude of Frelimo to Western socio-political ideals, and the moderate demands of the MNR, why an accommodation could not be reached between the two parties that would be enormously beneficial to both of them.

However a more subtle difference between Frelimo and the MNR lies in their separate views of the way the world is — or should be.

Internationalism

The Maputo Marxists are inherently modernists, looking forward to a state of socialist utopia for all mankind as opposed to the more parochial MNR, which seems solely concerned with advancing the Mozambican peasantry.

It is dedicated to internationalism rather than tribalism, atheism instead of religion, collectivism rather than private ownership.

By contrast the MNR have moved to incorporate all the values of the peasantry into their socio/political platform — theology, private ownership of land, traditional author- ity structures, tribal cultural values.

These differences are important not only because of the dilemma they create between the two leadership structures, but also because the rural peasantry form an overwhelmingly majority of the Mozambican population, and if free elections were to be held then whoever managed to control the peasant vote would inevitably end up controlling the country.

It is worthwhile noting that Frelimo never won a free, election and have not allowed free multi-party elections since having power handed to them by the departing Portuguese.

Unwinnable

But the election issue need not be a major stumbling block to an agreement, because, given the perilous state of the country, few reasonable people could find fault with delaying free elections in the country for a long time, time enough for the two warring parties to reach an operating understanding that would allow a semblance of normality and peace to take hold in the country.

Such an agreement would now seem to be imperative, as the deterioration of the country would seem to be reaching such proportions that in the near future rehabilitation might be impossible.

An important condition for any negotiated settlement to a war is that both parties must have tried to win by all the means at their disposal, been unsuccessful, but at the same time remain confident that they cannot be beaten.

At that stage now seems to have been reached in Mozambique.

The major influx of foreign troops to assist the Frelimo government does not seem to have restricted the operations of the MNR appreciably, while the MNR do not seem to be able to take and retain control of any major centres.

If either of the two parties persist in holding out for total victory in this unwinnable war, they may find that in the end there is nothing left to govern.
Massacre accusations
'singularly offensive'

PRETORIA — The Department of Foreign Affairs last night took the “strongest exception” to Mozambique’s accusation that South Africa was involved in the attack on a convoy in which 273 people were killed.

In a statement, the Department of Foreign Affairs said it found the allegations “singularly offensive” and South Africa’s trade representative in Maputo had been directed to transmit its displeasure to the Mozambique government.

Earlier, a spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said South Africa’s trade representative in Maputo apparently was not invited to join Western diplomats on a visit to the scene on Sunday.

Reporters for the Mozambican news agency (AIM) said they saw trucks with markings of various Western relief agencies, including the American Red Cross, and quantities of destroyed food intended for drought relief.

Officials of the ruling Frelimo Party said on Sunday that the massacre of civilians and aid workers travelling in a government convoy was “part of the apartheid regime’s general strategy of destabilizing our country.”

A Renamo spokesman said in Lourenço Marques that his movement was not responsible for the attack. He blamed disaffected government soldiers who had deserted their units. — Sapa and UPI
MNR 'tactics of massacre' planned by SA, says Frelimo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO - The tactics of massacre now used by rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance movement were "conceived and planned" by South Africa, the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party has said.

The accusation follows the massacre of 278 people who were travelling in a large convoy of vehicles about 80 km north of Maputo.

The 10-man Political Bureau, the highest political body in the country, said South Africa had in the past few months carried out "massive infiltrations of bandits into southern Mozambique with the specific task of practicing this extreme, horrific and inhuman form of terrorism — namely the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children".

Observers say the accusation is bound to further affect the troubled relations between Mozambique and South Africa.

The response yesterday of a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria indicates relations have become increasingly strained.

"This is yet another example of Mozambique's paranoia towards South Africa," said the spokesman.

"To put it bluntly: Why the hell would we want to waste our time and energy having women and children killed in starving Mozambique? We have more constructive and fulfilling things to do with our time."

Earlier this year the Mozambican government accused South Africa of being responsible for the massacre of more than 400 people in the southern town of Hwange.

Later Mozambique and South Africa agreed to form a joint commission to try and revive the 1984 Mozama Accord.

Frelimo's statement said the massacre last week "followed increased threats, verbal aggression, and insults against Mozambique and its leaders" made by members of the South African racist regime.

Frelimo also called for the implementation of further moves to isolate South Africa and increased support for Mozambique.

Last week the Mozambique News Agency AIM said 33 people had been killed by rebels at exactly the same spot as the latest atrocity.

AIM said the killings took place when a vehicle convoy was attacked at Tanungo, 160 km north of Maputo on October 16.

It has been reported that 300 MNR rebels were involved in the first attack.
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — More than 140 000 children under the age of five died in Mozambique last year from war and related causes, according to a Unicef report.

Infant child mortality rates in Mozambique and Angola are estimated to be the highest in the world.

For every 1 000 live births, 375 children will not reach the age of five, mainly because of the war being waged by MNR rebels.

The Mozambique Ministry of Health reports that more than 200 000 children have been orphaned or abandoned.

**Lucky ones**

Some of them are living in camps in Zimbabwe. They are the lucky ones. Half-a-million died as a result of the war in the last six years.

"Every four minutes, a small Mozambican child was lost who would otherwise have lived," the Unicef report says.

A doctor who recently visited Mozambique told the Zimbabwe national news agency, Ziana, that the war was putting an unbearable strain on the children of the territory.

"Many of them have seen their mothers and fathers shot or hacked to death.

**Axes and knives**

Thirteen-year-old Antonio Salamao said his parents were still living in Tete. He's in a Zimbabwean camp, having crossed the border after walking through the bush for days.

Edwardo Bernardo, 14, fled his village after the bandits used axes and knives to kill the people.

The Unicef report says more than 500 000 primary school pupils will go without education this year.

In some areas nearly half the children seen by health workers are suffering from malnutrition.

Unicef says co-operation is required from a wide range of bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental organisations to coordinate massive and complex programmes of help that are required.

"If this is not done, 140 000 children and infants will die next year."

---
Frelimo's ability questioned

There has been no word in the official media to say that the Mozambican army carried out any operations in the area to ensure the safety of the road.

The large convoy of vehicles ambushed in the same place had army protection but the Frelimo soldiers guarding it fled.

Meanwhile, Algeria's ambassador to Mozambique Mr. Abdelhamid Berekia has said his country will continue supporting Mozambique with military equipment and training.

Agreements

He did not give any details of how Algeria was militarily involved in Mozambique.

Speaking at a press conference here the Algerian diplomat recalled that the first Frelimo fighters to launch the war against Portuguese domination had been trained in Algeria.

He said Algeria had also had agreements with Mozambique in agriculture, forestry and mining.

And, the daily newspaper Noticias has said Spain is ready to finance the purchase of military aircraft by Mozambique.

It is the first confirmation by the Mozambican authorities that Spain is to get indirectly involved in the war in Mozambique.

Noticias said that following a visit to Spain by Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascual Mocumbi, Mozambique could purchase Spanish built planes for military training and transport.

The purchase of the planes, manufactured by the Spanish company Construcciones Aeronauticas (Casa), will depend on a study of their quality and guarantees of technical assistance, the newspaper said.

Portuguese sources have said Spain has agreed to train units of the Mozambican army in "anti-terrorist techniques".

The training will be provided by the Spanish police who are involved in a campaign against Basque separatists in northern Spain.
SA, Botswana and soda ash deal

GABORONE — Plans to extract soda ash from Botswana’s salt pans, likely to be completed early next year, have highlighted this southern African nation’s economic dependence on SA.

Botswana founded the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, set up in 1980, mainly to reduce economic reliance on SA. It is also one of the six Frontline states dedicated to ending apartheid.

But despite Botswana’s efforts to broaden economic links with black-rulled countries to the north, SA is more than ever entrenched as its key economic partner.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited Gaborone in October for talks which, Botswana officials say, gave the green light to joint development of the Sua Pan project.

Botswana has planned the scheme for more than a decade.

It will use underground lakes of brine west of Francistown in northern Botswana to supply 300,000 tons a year of soda ash for the steel, glass and paper industries of SA and states such as Zimbabwe and Zambia.

It will also produce salt and possibly other chemicals.

Presidental Affairs Minister Ponatshego Kedikilwe said Botha’s visit produced a project agreement in principle which set a tariff barrier to keep out competing supplies of soda ash from other countries, a reference to the US.

The tariff level has yet to be fixed and so has finance. But it is likely to be a partnership between the Botswana government and AECI Ltd., owned by SA’s Anglo American and Britain’s ICI Plc.

AECI has confirmed its involvement.

Botswana is hoping the International Finance Corporation will fund part of its share of the estimated $500m the project will cost. Asked if Botswana had any alternative to SA companies for the project, Kedikilwe said Botswana would have welcomed other partners, but they lost interest — Supa-Reuters.
-Slow coach from Zimbabwe-

Argus Africa News Service

reports from Harare

By mid-January next year
Zimbabwean trains are expected to move through the
fever tree bushveld of Mozambique's Gaza Province to the
port of Maputo for the first time in three years.

This highly significant event could presage the dis-
version of virtually all Zimbabwe's transit traffic from
South African ports.

Repair teams of the National Railways of Zimbabwe
have completed over 29 km of the first 54.2 km of line from
the border station of Chucualacuala on the south-eastern
tip of Zimbabwe and only
60 km from South Africa.

Thereafter the NRZ teams
are to repair another 80 km
in four sections. In two years' time, says NRZ general
manager Mr. John Avery, all
534 km is expected to have
been rehabilitated at a cost of
about £72 million.

But the ghost will demand
a massive security screen.

Diplomatic sources here confirm that the Mozambique

Government has agreed to
mount the operation and will
station about 10 000 troops
along the Limpopo Corridor.

Sources report that the
Zimbabwean army, already
severely stretched by
security problems at home
and its commitment of about
12 000 troops to Mozambique,
is unlikely to be similarly in-
volved in the Limpopo Corridor.

It was in August 1984 that
persistent attacks by the
MNR and anxieties over the
capacity of the barely-maintained line to carry any more
traffic to Maputo forced its
closure.

The effect was dramatic:
Zimbabwe's use of South Afri-
can ports and railways shot
up immediately from under
60 percent to 97 percent, a
shift that made Mr. Mugabe's
government more vulnerable
than ever to pressure from
Pretoria.

Economists say that Map-
uto and Beira, under opti-
mum conditions, can "easily"
handle Zimbabwe's annual
trade of about six million
tons.

The Limpopo line has other
advantages, too. It runs
through the lowveld with only
a few broad curves and little
change in altitude, making it
half as costly as running
trains on the steep incline from Beira.

Military sources say the
Limpopo line is also much
more defendable than the
Beira line.

The sources say it is highly
likely that Mozambican
troops trained under the Brit-
ish military scheme at In-
yanga in Zimbabwe will be
used to guard the line.

British money is also mak-
ing the project possible
though Whitehall took nearly
three years to make up its
mind to release the £50-
million.

The first phase includes not
only relaying, resleepering,
and ballasting the worst
135 km but also restoring the
marshalling yards outside
Maputo.

In December a feasibility
study will begin to determine
priorities for phase two which
involves bringing the rest of
the line up to standard.
THERE IS no refugee problem in Phalaborwa. "If you're looking for refugees, that's a policeman who rolled back on his butt, and you must look to Gazankulu. They live in a big circus tent - lot of them.

About them outside this neat low-veld town a road turns east towards the border to a quaint village bordering on the Kruger National Park. At the end of the long road, a dusty clearing between trees and bushes that was one of the blue and white tents that has become the badge of the "refugee problem" in Gazankulu.

Inside the tent, one becomes quickly aware of a sanitised, well-kept complete, well-looked, and well-organized arrangement. Instead of the usual dirt and filth that one associates with "refugee" or "homeless" conditions, one sees a well-kept area with a sanitary arrangement that one would expect in any middle-class home in the developed world.

Inside these huts, one discovers that the Mozambican refugees are being housed in a series of huts, each with a door and windows, and a small kitchen area. The huts are well-kept and clean, with beds, tables, chairs, and other furniture.

One of the refugees, a young man named Mpho, explained the reasons for his and others' decision to stay in the camp. "We came here because we were afraid of war, and because the Mozambican government killed some of us."

When he had left, Seerane said that while many offered the war as their reason for becoming refugees, this was often not true. "They come to us because they are afraid of the war. We offer them shelter and help, but we do not encourage them to stay here.

"But when you ask them why they have come, they say they are afraid of the war. They say there is a shortage of food and drinking water in Mozambique."

Later, standing in the middle of an open area with people looking out from the huts, Seerane commented, "We have tried to help them in every way possible, but we can only do so much."

A number of the refugees have expressed a desire to return to their homes in Mozambique. "We miss our families, our homes, and our way of life," one refugee said. "But we are not sure if it is safe to return."

A number of volunteers have been working with the refugees, helping them with their needs and trying to help them find ways to support themselves.

The refugees are now living in a peaceful community, with a sense of hope for the future. They are grateful for the help they have received, and are looking forward to a better future. 
Extra troops for border

HARARE — Zimbabwe has intensified its military operations along its border with Mozambique to "crush the MNR bandit menace," Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe said yesterday.

Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, said Mr. Mugabe told the House of Assembly: "We have increased our vigilance and the militia, police and army have been deployed there in full force."

His government was "disturbed" by the murderous course the MNR had embarked upon.

"It is not a political organization with any ideology or morality but an organization dedicated to spilling blood," he said. — Sapa
Reports from Harare:

African railways will end. Michael Hartnack
Mozambique. If they succeed, dependence on South money and manpower into restocking rail links to
Zimbabwe and Mozambique are pounding troops.
Mozambicans are training in British help to train and mustering what amounts to an additional “Special Force” to prevent a repetition of the military attaches in Zimbabwe’s diplomatic community believe the 500 km line to Maputo is potentially far easier to defend against MNR attack than the steep track between the Mozambican border town of Mutare and Beira. ‘Certain to be attacked’

There, dense coastal forest and a cowed civilian population help the rebels.

For much of its length the Maputo line lies only a night’s march from South African territory but the flat terrain and low, scrubby bush offer minimal cover to insurgents and the civilian population is sparse. Lack of surface water through much of the year also gives the defenders an advantage.

A British diplomat in Harare, referring to his government’s commitment of the equivalent of R46.6m to the project, said “It’s certain the line will be attacked but once the track is revamped it’s an easy matter to repair it in a few hours it’s a gamble we have to take.”

Until recently London regarded restoration of the line as money down the Limpopo drain in view of the rebel threat.

In line with resolutions passed at the Vancouver Commonwealth summit, the Canadians are also investing nearly R40m and further major aid is expected, prompted by Mozambique’s dramatic swing to the West since its disastrous 1975-80 flirtation with rigid Marxism.

Shipping experts believe Maputo could, at peak efficiency, handle 12 million tons of cargo a year. Zimbabwe’s current volumes run at six million, leaving a handsome margin for Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zaire and Malawian consignments. When the shallow water port of Beira is completely back on its feet in 1990 it is expected to be able to handle a million tons a year.

A top economist with the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) said in Harare this week that, but for South African destabilization, the region’s five major seaports would be capable of handling more than twice the world trade of all South Africa’s black neighbours, plus Zaire.

Mr Emang Mapanya of Botswana, an expert in the SADCC secretariat in Gaborone, said the five ports — Maputo, Beira, Nacala, Dar es Salaam and Lobito — had a rated annual capacity of 24 million tons while the total imports and exports of the nine SADCC member states, plus Zaire, was only 10 million tons.
Beira corridor up for grabs

By Joco Santo Rie, Argus Africa News Service

The viability of Mozambique’s transport corridors as lifelines for the landlocked countries entails the “dilution” of Mozambican sovereignty, according to former British Deputy High Commissioner to Zimbabwe Mr Roger Martin.

An international organisation such as the World Bank, could eventually be asked to take control of all the Beira Corridor resources to make it viable, he said.

Mr Martin’s remarks, made in an article published in London by the Institute of Strategic Studies, follow reports of a possible federation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

It follows the Mozambican government decision to allow some foreign firms, such as Lonrho, to recruit their own private armies to guarantee the security of their areas of operation.

In his article Mr Martin confirms reports from businessmen and military analysts of the incapacity of the Mozambican authorities to control events and implement policies in the country.

Mozambique’s Beira, Limpopo and Nacala transport corridors have become vital for the landlocked countries which want to reduce their dependence on South Africa.

Alternative routes

However, the guerrilla war in Mozambique and the collapse of government infrastructures in many parts of the country have hampered the implementation of plans to make these corridors viable as alternative routes.

“The military and administrative structures of Mozambique are by now so inefficient, that their involvement tends to have more negative than positive effects in the corridors,” wrote Mr Martin.

The ZNA (Zimbabwe National Army) officers believe that the only way to enable the ZNA to mount offensive ambushes against the MNR would be to place local Frelimo forces under ZNA command or perhaps simply to withdraw them to base, he said.

Because of this distrust the Mozambican government had neither been informed in advance of the second operation against the MNR, headquarters in Gorongosa in February 1986 nor of operations to recapture Zambezi Valley towns in early 1987.

‘Forcibly disarmed’

In one incident in May a Zimbabwe army commander at Gondola on the Beira corridor had “forcibly” disarmed a local Frelimo unit after an attack against a Zimbabwe railway crew.

The story of how a Zimbabwe army officer captured the same MNR prisoner twice on successive days and was told by the prisoner that the Frelimo army officer to whom prisoners were handed over was his uncle, was “so widespread it is current among the African National Congress national executive in Lusaka.”

Zambian business keen to invest some new service facility in Beira found themselves told firmly by Mozambican officials that they must go through normal channels a bureaucratic run-around which results in no investment taking place.

Mr Martin wrote that stories about Mozambican officials’ incompetence and “actual obstruction” were becoming more frequent in Zimbabwean business circles and placed “a major question mark over the timing of the corridor development.”

“Proposed solutions to the problem all entail some dilution of Mozambican sovereignty, for instance replacing the current ponderous two-government structure of corridor supervision by a World Bank team with absolute control of all corridor resources, rather than on the lines of the Gulf projects like Juba,” he said.

It was ironic, he said, that so far the private sector had been given relatively greater autonomy in the military field than in the economy with the employment of a British firm to train security forces for the Nacala line.
At the end of a long road running east and along the southern border of the Kruger National Park lies Komatipoort. The people of this eastern frontier town have found an ideal way to co-exist with Marxist Mozambique — they have had it fenced out.

From Ian Louwrens' farm the Lebombo Mountains are perhaps 80km distant. Running up and along the side of these dusty rimouskke is an electric fence reaching 60km southwards to Swaziland.

In coming years the fence will cut off access to Mozambique to the east but the northern border of Swaziland as well.

With the exception of the Lebombo Gate, the far eastern Transvaal will then have been all but sliced up and divided between white SA on one side and black Africa on the other.

The effect has been to introduce a form of influx control on an international scale.

Officially, the South Africans have stopped signing on Mozambicans as illegal.

There is a good reason for this. Kalgwane, lying to the north of Komatipoort, can now provide most of the labour needs. And unlike the Mozambicans, workers from Kalgwane can be housed on farms north, from home to work and back.

"Traditionally we have been dependent on Mozambican workers," says Louwrens, vice-chairman of the Lebombo Farmers' Association which represents most of the 70 farmers in the region.

"The Mozambican has deteriorated and this has led to a greater influx — not of job-seekers but of refugees — and we cannot accommodate these people.

There is little in Louwrens' attitude to suggest the image of the country "greenholed" waiting to protect his farm from insurgents or refugees coming from Mozambique.

He is 24 years old and holds a degree in agricultural economics from the University of Stellenbosch. He has lived in the border area for four generations.

The farm, called Welksing, planted with sugarcane, bananas and cotton, just like the fence that stretches away in the distance, Louwrens' style suggests efficiency — the need to do things right the first time and the compulsion to create order out of the chaos implicit in a little corner of Africa bordered by a traditional kingdom, a richly Marxist state and a neglected black backwater.

"Since they put up Kafatan (the fence's name is without significance, he says) the numbers coming across have dropped drastically," Louwrens says.

In any case, many of those who want to come across are not refugees in the proper sense: some are Portuguese who fled, he explains, but people who simply want to leave Mozambique. "They go to Kalgwane, where they have an address to go to."

Until June last year Komatipoort passed Mozambicans as labourers. Now new Mozambicans can only be employed illegally and they are, he says, but declines to estimate the numbers.

Dangerous tensions are developing between them and "our local people."

"There is no doubt that they are threatening job opportunities for our people. They are not just people who have been caught in the crossfire in Mozambique."

"If Mozambique was a thriving country they would not come, but the poverty that comes from war has forced them here."

The fence leaves Mozambicans with little chance but to go around it. This they do, but it carries the disadvantage of being confined to a refugee camp in either KaNgwane or Gazankulu, where the restriction is lifted, if at all, by the needs of white employers.

Refugees who are otherwise continued to a camp at Luyanda in Gazankulu and are paid anything between R80 and R100 for a month's work on local farms and in forests.

In Komatipoort such practices, to the extent that they exist, are well hidden from prying eyes.

Kafatan is the curious name given to the 60km electric fence which cuts off SA's eastern frontier from Mozambique.

The fence has imposed its own discipline on life on the border, reports Patrick Bulger in the second of a two-part series. Pictures by Phillip Littleton.

The SA Police are responsible for helping patrol the border, but a police station commander said he could not speak about refugees.

His superior, Colonel Higgs of Nelspruit, firmly refused any cooperation when telephoned from the Doornfontein Hotel near the border gate.

A woman at the Department of Home Affairs, which does the paper work that legitimises repatriation in Mozambique, could not say anything either.

Refugees, Van Rensburg, the immigration officer at Lebombo Gate, boasted up with small blanket.

"There are no refugees — these are only illegal immigrants."

He could not speak about them.

In any case, the last batch of "illegal" this day had already been despatched back across the bridge to life on the other side of the electric fence.

So there was nothing to see, he explained.
DEVELOPMENTS in Mozambique led to an inescapable conclusion that the SA government shared responsibility for the carnage there, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

"Developments in Mozambique are forcing more and more rational observers to the inescapable conclusion that the South African government shares responsibility for the dreadful carnage in that country," Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop said in a statement.

The latest response from the South African Department of Foreign Affairs to allegations of South African complicity in the violence in Mozambique is to take the 'strongest exception' to them.

But, the government's outraged protests cut no ice, he said.

"For myself, I cannot believe that the bandits of Renamo could be operating in Mozambique without — at the very least — having the use of South African airfields.

"If the South African government disputes my conclusion, then let it reveal some of the information to demonstrate from where, and how, Renamo is getting its logistical support," — Sapa.
International control of Mozambique corridors?

A former British diplomat has confirmed reports of serious bureaucratic and military inefficiency.

been informed in advance of the second operation against the MNR headquarters in Gorongosa in February 1986 nor of operations to recapture Zambesi Valley towns in early 1987.

In one incident in May a Zambesi army commander at Gondola in the Beira Corridor had "forcibly" disarmed a Freilito unit after an attack against a Zambesi railway crew.

The story of how a Zambesi army officer had captured the same MNR prisoner twice on successive days and had been told by the prisoner that the Freilito army officer to whom prisoners were handed was his uncle, was "so widespread in current among the African National Congress national executive in Lusaka."

Zambesi businessmen, keen to invest in some new service facility in Beira, found themselves told firmly by Zambesi officials that they must go through normal channels, "a bureaucratic run-around which results in no investment taking place."

Mr Martin wrote that stories about Zambesi officials' incompetence and "actual obstruction were becoming more frequent in Zambesi business circles and placed "a major question mark over the timing of the corridor development."

Ponderous structure

"Proposed solutions to the problem all entail some dilution of Zambesi sovereignty, for instance replacing the current ponderous, two-government structure of corridor supervision by a World Bank team with absolute control of all corridor resources, rather on the lines of the Great Gulf projects like Jubali," he said.

It was ironic that so far the private sector had been given relatively greater autonomy in the military field than in the economic one with the employment of a British firm to train security forces for the Nacala line — The Star's Africa News Service.
Plane missing: Maputo silent on fate of nine

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities today remained silent over the fate of nine people who were traveling in a chartered Air Malawi aircraft which was allegedly shot down over Mozambican territory.

On Saturday military sources said Mozambican troops had shot down an aircraft near Ulongwe, a small town in the north-western province of Tete, a few kilometres from the border with Malawi.

The sources, quoted by the Mozambique news agency AIM, said only the body of the pilot had been found in the aircraft and investigations were continuing.

Since this statement was issued there has been no further word from the Mozambican authorities.

Among those missing is a South African, Mr. Chris Tomaseh, a executive with a Malawian firm.

The Malawi news agency Mana said the aircraft carried a pilot, a stewardess and eight passengers, listed as R.H.M. Jager, chief executive of Ethanol Co (Malawi), W Salima, the firm's administrative manager, Miss E. Juma, secretary to the chief executive, A Ramsey, chief manager of corporate banking services at the National Bank of Malawi, C Everitt, manager of the National Bank's Victoria branch, C Tomaseh, general manager of Malawi Distilleries, A Kasambala, production manager of Malawi Pharmacies, and W.R. Makhalira, deputy controller in the department of customs and excise.

South Africa has asked its embassy in Malawi and its trade mission in Mozambique to keep in contact with the two governments.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said Malawi had already asked Mozambique for permission to send a search party to the region where the aircraft was believed to have been shot down.

The Skyvan, of Malawi Airways, had been chartered by the Malawian company, Ethanol, and had been on a domestic flight between Blantyre and Lilongwe. It would have passed only briefly through Mozambican airspace.

— Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuters.
Maputo mum on fate of plane’s passengers

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities today remained silent over the fate of nine people who were travelling in a chartered plane which was allegedly shot down over Mozambican territory.

On Saturday, military sources said Mozambican troops had shot down a plane near Ulongue, a small town in the northwestern province of Tete, a few kilometres from the border with Malawi.

The sources, quoted by the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said only the body of the pilot had been found in the downed aircraft and investigations were continuing.

Among those missing is South African citizen Mr Chris Tomaselli (37), general manager of Malawi Distilleries, a subsidiary of the London-based Gilbey’s Group. He had been working in Malawi for the past four years.

His mother, Mrs Marie Tomaselli, said today the South African Department of Foreign Affairs had guaranteed their support in tracing her son.

The biggest stumbling block at the moment appeared to be to get Mozambique to agree to a search of the area where the plane went down, she said.

It was apparently shot down on Friday while flying a route between Blantyre and Lilongwe, which crossed into Mozambican air space.

The missing passengers are listed as Mr R H M Jager; Mr W Salima, Miss E Jana, Mr A Ramsey, Mr C Everitt, Mr C Tomaselli, Mr A Kasamba and Mr W R Makhura. — Staff Reporters and The Star’s Africa News Service.
Maputo says MNR is abusing children

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has appealed for international help to rehabilitate children said to have been kidnapped and brutalised by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels, according to the official news agency, AIM.

The children are alleged to have been forced to act as porters and even combatants under threats of mutilation if they refused. Some are said to have acted under the influence of drugs.

Thirty children who escaped, or were rescued, from MNR hands were under observation by Frelimo government health workers, the agency said.

If asked the Minister of Health, Dr Fernando Vaz, gave details of the MNR brutality after a meeting with representatives of various Mozambican agencies to discuss the problem.

Dr Vaz said some children were mutilated when they refused to carry out the rebels' orders. Among the 30 children now under observation was a 16-year-old boy who had had his ear and several fingertips cut off.

Dr Vaz said the MNR used children to spy on government troops and to steal supplies.

Younger children had to carry ammunition and older ones were forced to kill civilians or be killed themselves.

The exact number of children forced into service by the MNR was not known, he said, but the practice had increased substantially.

Asking whether the children had been drugged, Dr Vaz said: "We are shocked to find children committing murder. We have no material proof but, speaking as a doctor and judging from the symptoms observed, I would say there are children under the influence of drugs."

Dr Vaz said the problem of these children was part of the larger one posed by the estimated 200,000 children who had been orphaned, abandoned by their parents or separated from them.

EC delegation in Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A delegation from the European Community (EC) has visited the Beira and Nacala corridors in northern and central Mozambique to assess progress on the restoration of transport routes.

The EC has granted R290 million for the project and about R160 million has already been committed.

Led by the EC's deputy director-general of development, Mr André Anicet, the delegation visited Beira harbour to inspect the crumbling 50-year-old quays which will be replaced by modern container and multi-purpose quays under a separate R100 million EC-funded project.

NEXT FIVE YEARS

The deputy-director of the Beira corridor project, Mr Gonçalo Ferrao, told the delegation that plans for the upgrading of the port, railways and other parts of the corridor's infrastructure would cost almost R600 million over the next five years.

Mr Ferrao said that, of the R270 million required for the rehabilitation of the port of Beira, just over R244 million had already been secured.

But he was concerned that, so far, only R110 million of the R284 million needed for the railway part of the project had been obtained.
LILONGWE. — Three British businessmen and a South African are among 10 people missing aboard a Malawian chartered plane apparently shot down over Mozambique on Friday.

The official Malawi News Agency said they were on board an Air Malawi Skyvan reported missing between the southern Malawian town of Blantyre and the capital Lilongwe on a route that passes through Mozambican air space.

The aircraft never made its scheduled contact with ground control halfway through the one-hour flight, and Malawi authorities asked Mozambique to help search for it, the agency said.

On Saturday Maputo Radio said Mozambican armed forces shot down an aircraft which was violating Mozambican air space in the Ulongwe district of Tete province.

By the end of the day on Saturday only the body of the pilot had been found, the Mozambican news agency said, adding that an investigation was underway.

Ulongwe lies about 20 km from the Malawi border, in an area of conflict between Mozambican forces and right-wing rebels.

**Passenger list**

Relations between Mozambique and Malawi were strained until a year ago over charges by Maputo that the rebels were being aided from Malawi. But the ties have improved this year and Malawi has sent several hundred troops to Mozambique to help protect the northern rail link to Nacala port.

The Malawi news agency report said the aircraft, with a pilot, a stewardess and eight passengers, was chartered by the Ethanol Company (Malawi), which operates an ethanol plant at Dwangwa on the shore of Lake Malawi.

It listed the missing passengers as:

- Mr R H M Jager, the chief executive of Ethanol
- Mr W Saluma, the firm's administrative manager
- Miss E Jana, secretary to the chief executive
- Mr A Ramsey, chief manager of corporate banking services at the National Bank of Malawi
- Mr C Everitt, manager of the National Bank
- Mr C Tomasielli, general manager of Malawi Distilleries
- Mr A Kasambula, production manager of Malawi Pharmacies
- Mr W R Makhura, deputy controller in the department of customs and excise

The report said that Mr Jager, Mr Ramsey and Mr Everitt were British and Mr Tomasielli was South African. The other victims were Malawians.

The aircraft, chartered from the state airline by the Ethanol Co (Malawi) Ltd., was to have arrived at Lilongwe at 8.56 am on Friday.

The Malawi News Agency did not say whether the aircraft went missing in Mozambique or in Malawi. But it quoted a government statement as saying Mozambique had been asked to help search for the aircraft and the passengers. — Sapa-Reuters-AP
EC defence aid for Maputo

MAPUTO. — The European Community will contribute towards Mozambique's defence needs, a senior official of the 12-nation organization said yesterday.

And from London it is reported that a British charity is urgently trying to raise R210,000 to charter a ship from Hong Kong to land emergency supplies on beaches along the Mozambique coastline.

The European Commission's deputy director-general for development, Mr. Andre Auclert ended an eight-day visit to Mozambique by signing an agreement covering the defence of rural projects.

The projects involved are irrigation schemes in the Sabie-Incomati area of Maputo province, and rural development projects in the southern province of Inhambane and the northern province of Cabo Delgado. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuters.
Malawi officials to see downed aircraft

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique has agreed to allow Malawi to inspect the wreck of a Malawian aircraft, carrying 10 people, which was allegedly shot down in Mozambican airspace last week, Mr Keith Tomaselli, brother of one of the missing passengers, said today.

The bodies of four people who were on board have been found, according to a military source in Maputo.

It was not known whether one was that of Mr Chris Tomaselli, 37, a South African businessman resident in Malawi for four years, his brother said.

PERMISSION

The missing man's mother, father, brother and sister-in-law are to fly to Malawi tomorrow.

Mr Tomaselli said he had been told by his sister-in-law, living in Lilongwe, Malawi, that a party of Malawian officials would inspect the wreck today after being granted permission by the Mozambican authorities.

The military source said the twin-engined aircraft was shot down by Mozambican forces while flying at low altitude over the army barracks at Ulongwe, about 20 km from the Malawian border. He gave no other details.

There has still been no public confirmation by the Mozambican government that the downed aircraft was the business charter Air Malawi Skyvan, which vanished in the same area on Friday.

SECOND SA MAN

Malawi said the aircraft carried 10 passengers, including three Britons. Besides Mr Tomaselli, there was another South African among them, a former Durban man, Mr Richard Jager, who moved to Blantyre about four years ago.

Professor Gavus Maasdorp, of the University of Natal, Durban, said Mr Jager had been a prominent student on the Durban campus in the 1980s.

"He was an engineering graduate, an active member of the Students' Representative Council and a representative on his house committee. In 1989 he captained the university's cricket team."

Meanwhile Mr Tomaselli's family is still awaiting confirmation of his death. — The Argus Correspondent and Sapa-Reuters
Renamo ‘gets few supplies’

LONDON — Renamo has no significant outside source of military supplies for its war against Mozambique’s Frelimo government, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) says in its latest review of the world military balance.

Released today, the review says that contrary to claims that SA continues to supply equipment to Renamo, it relies mostly on equipment captured during its raids.

On events inside SA, the IISS says that while defence and internal security budgets have risen 36% and 33% respectively this year, there are no indications that sanctions have significantly increased the difficulty of meeting the defence burden.

The increased defence budget, the IISS says, provides an increased capability for destabilising activities against SA’s neighbours.

The Military Balance was written before the recent defeat of MPLA forces in Angola and the subsequent killing of 11 SA soldiers, reportedly by Angolan troops backed by lighter support.

But it says “The (Angolan) government has received additional French Dauphin and Gazelle helicopters and Soviet Su-22 ground-attack aircraft Angolan pilots appear to be flying an increased number of MiG-21 missions; Soviet and Cuban pilots are said to be flying the MiG-23 and Su-22. This will improve the government’s interdiction and air defence capabilities but will probably not seriously impair Unita’s hit-and-run tactics, particularly if reported deliveries of US Stinger SAM missiles are correct.”

In Mozambique, it says, Renamo continues to assert at least local control within the northern provinces. One result of this was that Zimbabwe’s defence budget was raised 40% in 1986/7 to cover the cost of operations to protect rail and oil lines.

“Renamo’s campaign has had disastrous consequences on the Mozambican economy. Defence remains the largest single item in the 1987 Mozambique budget.”

The Military Balance assessment questions the serviceability of much Angolan and Mozambican government equipment.
Drive for US support of Renamo rebels continues

The Argus

ATKINSON'S TOYOTA

Stuck a pic

Win a minibus like this

IF you missed The Argus of November 2 containing the Stick-a-Pic entry form, back copies are available at the foyer of Newspaper House, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town

8

Schoolboy escapes shares debt

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Christopher Peach, the schoolboy who lost R69 000 in telephone deals on the stock market, will not have to repay his brokers, nor will his parents be forced to sell their home to cover his losses.

"Unless it can be proved that the parents actually aided and abetted their son it seems that the brokers themselves will be liable for all the debts," the Law Society said.

Christopher, 16, of Matlock, Derbyshire, passed himself off as a "yuppie" of 19 to place R345 000 in share orders during his school lunchbreak, but was caught out by the crash in share prices.

The Law Society, the Consumers' Association and the Children's Legal Centre in London said that there would be no way to recover the loss from the boy or his parents.

WASHINGTON. — Conservative Republicans are continuing a political drive for US recognition and support for the Mozambican rebel group Renamo. Some of them believe it is only a matter of time before it happens.

One involved in the campaign said "We are with Mozambique today where we were with Savimbi and Angola three years ago."

He was referring to a successful quest by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels for acceptance and aid from Washington.

Early last year Dr Savimbi was given red-carpet treatment in Washington when he met President Reagan at the White House. It heralded the start of US military aid to the movement.

The Argus Foreign Service

Delicate

But the Reagan administration is involved in an effort to woo the Marxist Mozambican government from Soviet influence and has shown great reluctance to recognize or even acknowledge Renamo, which it regards as far different from Unita in tactics, grass-roots support and authenticity.

The administration's policy on Mozambique has proved politically delicate in the US capital as conservatives have persistently criticized and ridiculed it.

Differences have emerged, for instance, over an hour-long meeting which six pro-Renamo supporters of Mr Reagan had with the President's national security adviser and Defense Secretary-designate Mr Frank Carlucci. They met last Wednesday and the lobbyists included Mr Thomas Schacht, a Renamo representative in Washington.

Negotiations

They said they went to Mr Carlucci to speak about Renamo. But officials sought to play down the part Mozambique played in the talks, saying it was one of the topics of discussion. One official said the presence of a Renamo representative was a surprise. The lobbyists denied this.

One told the Washington Post that Mr Carlucci assured the group that if Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano did not move soon towards negotiations with Renamo, the attitude of the US government toward him would change.

He said "We were assured we would see movement by January 1 or the United States would reconsider its position."
Bishops old boy in Malawi death plane

Mr Richard Jager

Air crash: Pik says M’bique trigger-happy

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night accused Mozambique of being trigger-happy after a Malawi aircraft was shot down over its territory last week.

Mr Botha also challenged the Mozambique government to appoint an inquiry into the incident.

He said the South African government was “concerned about the effect which Mozambique’s trigger-happy demeanour (skietlustigheid) on a civilian flight in the Southern African region might have”.

“There is therefore a responsibility on the part of the Mozambique government to act immediately in terms of relevant international civilian aviation regulations, particularly in regard to the investigation which must be held,” he said.

He did want to comment on the facts at this stage but said he had to refer to the statement by the Malawian government that the aircraft was on a normal flight route between Blantyre and Lilongwe.

There had been press reports that four bodies had been found, although, according to Mr Botha’s information, there were 10 passengers.

“There were, according to reports, no survivors,” Mr Botha said.

DURBAN. — Mr Richard Jager, one of the men who died in the Malawian aircraft which was shot down over Mozambique on Friday, was a former Bishops pupil.

He was also educated at University of Natal and ran a firm of consulting engineers in Durban before returning to Zambia, where he had lived as a child.

Mr Jager, 51, was born in Livingstone where his father, Mr Tom Jager, was mayor and ran the Zambezi saw mill.

Mr Jager was sent to Bishops and was given a Northern Rhodesian government bursary to study mechanical engineering at the University of Natal.

He was chief executive of the Malawian government-owned Ethanol Company in Blantyre.
'Berlin Wall' stops people entering SA

Political Staff

MOZAMBIQUE had created an African "Berlin Wall" along its borders to keep its people out of South Africa, the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

Addressing a group of American businessmen, Gen Malan denied that South Africa had a deliberate destabilisation policy for the region and said neighbouring states would struggle to survive without co-operation with South Africa.

Providing jobs for hundreds of thousands of black workers seeking work, food and security they could not find in their own countries, was one example.

"So much so that Mozambique plants landmines and personnel mines on the border with us to try to keep their people out of South Africa — a sort of African Berlin Wall."

"South Africa is, quite frankly, indispensable to Southern Africa."

"We are the regional superpower of Southern Africa."

The propaganda campaign against South Africa had gone on for so long, and was so well orchestrated, that almost any lie about this country would be believed, he said.

General Malan also:

- Accused the Soviet Union, Cuba and other communist countries of destabilising and raping Africa,
- Warned neighbouring states to adhere to the "ground rules of good-neighbourliness or bear the consequences."
- Described Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe as a foolish hypocrite, and
- Praised Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi and promised continued aid for him.

In their propaganda campaign against South Africa, countries in the region told "blatant lies" about South Africa.
Mozambique talks fruitful

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO - Tuesday's talks between South Africa and Mozambique on the future of the Cahora Bassa dam have been "fruitful", a senior government official who took part in the talks, Mr Hermégildo Gamito, has said.

Mr Gamito, who is the administrator for the Mozambican side of the company that operates the dam, Hidroeléctrica de Cahora Bassa, met with South African officials on Tuesday.

He declined to give any further details of the talks saying they had taken place to prepare for next week's tripartite meeting on Cahora Bassa between Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa.
MOZAMBIQUE has appealed to the international community for financial support for the reintegration of society of children kidnapped and brutalised by the MNR.

Mozambican Health Minister Dr Fernando Vaz held a two-hour meeting last week with representatives of around 20 Mozambican and foreign non-governmental organisations to discuss the problem.

Also present at the meeting were the representative of the United Nations Development Program in Maputo, Arturo Hein, and the new US Ambassador, Melissa Wells.

The meeting followed several weeks in which health workers studied children who had escaped from MNR camps, or who had been picked up when the Mozambican army overran MNR bases.

There are now 30 of these children under observation.

Vaz told the meeting that some children had been mutilated when they refused to carry out MNR orders.

Among the 30 children, now in Maputo, is a 16-year-old boy who lost an ear and fingertips. The Minister showed a video in which the boy’s mutilated ear is clearly shown.

Vaz said that the MNR used children to carry out theft and to spy on Mozambican troops. He also said that young girls were sexually abused in MNR camps.

One 11-year-old girl had told a health worker acting as her “foster mother” how she had been raped.

The Minister said that during MNR raids the smaller children carried ammunition, while the older ones were forced to kill civilians.

“They say that if they do not kill, their superiors will kill them,” added Vaz.

Asked whether he could confirm that children were dragged in MNR bases, Vaz replied: “We are shocked to find children committing murder. We have no maternal proof, but speaking as a doctor and judging from the symptoms observed up to now, I would say that there are children under the influence of drugs.”

He reminded his listeners that these brutalised children were part of a larger drama.

There are around 200 000 orphans, abandoned children, or children separated from their parents in the country, he said.

Infant mortality—the number of children who die before their first birthday—had risen to 200 per 1 000 due to the ongoing armed conflict.

That meant that 310 Mozambican babies less than a year old died every day of the year.

Child mortality—deaths of children under five years old—had reached 350 per 1 000, and 45 per cent of these deaths were provoked by the war, he said.

“The war of destabilisation is mainly responsible, directly or indirectly, for the tragic situation in which our children find themselves,” declared Vaz.

The Minister told the meeting that the government did not know exactly how many children had been forced into crime by the MNR, but was certain that the kidnapping and military training of children had increased substantially over the last two years.

The government is hoping to place some of these children in families that will then get special support from the social services.

Another possibility is the creation of specialised institutions in each province.

However, Vaz said that the government did not want to create situations in which these children, seen as “special”, might be isolated still further.

Mozambique possesses very few trained child care specialists. The child psychologists currently in the country are foreigners.

Training more such specialists is a high priority for the Health Ministry.
Life promises very little for these children from Dindiza – an area which has been badly hit by drought for a number of years.
EEC to help guard development projects
in the war-torn region

CP Correspondent

The European Community will contribute financially to Mozambique's defence needs, the Deputy Director-General for Development of the European Commission, Andre Auclet, announced in Maputo.

"Concluding an eight-day visit to Mozambique, Auclet signed a "memorandum of agreement" with 'Goambiane Trade Minister' Aranda da Silva, who is in overall charge of the country's co-operation programme with the EEC.

"The agreement covers the defence of rural areas where the EEC, under the Lomé III Convention, is financing development projects.

"The projects concern the irrigation schemes in the Sabi-Nhamate area in Maputo province, and integrated rural development projects in parts of the southern provinces of Inhambane and the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

"During the discussions over the past week, Auclet explained to a Press conference after signing the document that, the EEC had decided that these projects would be concentrated in well-defined geographical areas in order to facilitate security.

"The safety of the projects will be ensured by the government and its forces, and the EEC will contribute to security expenses of a civil nature.

"He specified that this could cover food, transport, fuel and uniforms for Mozambican forces deployed in defending EEC-funded projects from the MNR.

"Aranda da Silva described the EEC's decision to provide this non-lethal defence aid as "historical."

"Under Lomé III, Mozambique is due to receive about 290-million in grants, in addition to risk capital to be handled by the European Investment Bank.

"To date, 58 percent of the funds have been committed, and this memorandum covers the remaining 42 percent.

"In addition to the rural development projects, the remaining money is to be spent on rural roads, rural telecommunications, support for the fishing sector, a training scheme for local administration, a basic science faculty at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University and an import support program.

"Funds for the first import program have already been committed and a contract will be signed shortly with a Portuguese consultancy to handle it. The second import program would take effect as from next July," said Auclet.

"Auclet described the import programs as a means of supporting Mozambique's economic recovery program, and he praised the "seriousness" of the government in its attempts to revive the economy.

"As a result of the past week's discussions, the import packages will now include more raw materials for Mozambican industry and fewer finished products. This corrected a distortion in which the government and foreign companies are the primary importers of these goods, with Mozambique's ports, as a part of this fight against apartheid, and described the EEC's funding of projects in the Beira and Nacala corridors, linking Mozambique with the Mozambican ports, as part of that fight.

""If we contribute to the operation of these corridors, then we fight very concretely against apartheid and against destabilization," he said.

Mothers queue for bread in Maputo as the war in the country continues to disrupt food production and supplies.
EEC to help guard development projects in the war-torn region

CP Correspondent

The European Community will contribute financially to Mozambique's defence needs, the Deputy Director-General for Development of the European Commission Andre Auclert, announced in Maputo.

Concluding an eight-day visit to Mozambique, Auclert signed a "memorandum of agreement" with Mozambican Trade Minister Aranda da Silva, who is overall charge of the country's co-operation program with the EEC.

The agreement covers the defence of rural areas where the EEC, under the Lome III Convention, is financing development projects.

The projects concerned are irrigation schemes in the Safr-Namutí area in Maputo province, and inter-territorial development projects in parts of the southern province of Inhambane and the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

During the discussions over the past week, Auclert explained to a Press conference after signing the document that the EEC had decided that these projects would be concentrated in well-defined geographical areas "in order to facilitate security".

The safety of the projects "will be ensured by the government and its forces, and the EEC will contribute to security expenses of a civil nature".

He specified that this could cover food, transport, fuel and uniforms for Mozambican forces deployed in defending EEC-funded projects from the MNR.

Aranda da Silva described the EEC's decision to provide this non-lethal defence aid as "historic".

Under Lome III, Mozambique is due to receive about R250-million in grants, in addition to risk capital to be handled by the European Investment Bank.

Up to date, 58 percent of the funds have been committed, and this memorandum covers the remaining 42 percent.

In addition to the rural development projects, the remaining money is to be spent on rural roads, rural telecommunications, support for the fishing sector, a training scheme for local administration, a basic science faculty at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University and an import support program.

Funds for the first import program have already been committed and a contract will be signed shortly with a Portuguese consultancy to handle it. The second import program would take effect as from next July, said Auclert.

Auclert described the import programs as a means of supporting Mozambique's economic recovery program, and he praised the "seriousness" of the government in its attempts to revive the economy.

As a result of the past week's discussions, the import packages will now include more raw materials for Mozambican industry and fewer finished products. This corrected a distortion and fewer finished products.

Auclert said that Mozambique's performance had been better than that of other African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. While the average of committed Lome funds among ACP members was only 30 percent, in Mozambique the figure was almost twice this.

This was "surprising", said Auclert, since "we could have expected that Mozambique as a newcomer to Lome, unfamiliar with our bureaucracy, might have experienced difficulties".

Instead, all had gone smoothly, and by the end of the year the percentage of the funds committed will have reached 61 percent. This figure should rise to 88 percent by the end of 1988, and 100 percent by mid-1989.

Auclert said that the EEC was committed to the fight against apartheid, and described the EEC's funding of projects in the Bera and Nacala corridors, linking Zimbabwe with Mozambique ports, as part of that light.

"If we contribute to the operation of these corridors, then we fight very concretely against apartheid and against destabilisation," he said — Ano

Mothers queue for bread in Maputo as the war in the country continues to disrupt food production and supplies.
Chissano in Harare for talks

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - Mozambique’s President Joaquim Chissano is having talks today with Prime Minis- ter Robert Mugabe about the security situation and the role of Zimbabwean troops in his country.

The Mozambican leader stopped off in Harare on his way home from the one-day summit in Luanda where South Africa came under fire for the part its troops are playing in Angola.

Last week defense and security chiefs from Zimbabwe flew to Maputo to review the southern African situation with their Mozambican counterparts.

State Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa has meanwhile said Zimbabwean troops will remain in Mozambique for as long as South Africa continues its destabilization of that country.
MAPUTO — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, the first major Western leader to visit independent Mozambique, met with President Joachim Chissano and other top officials of the Marxist government this week.

Kohl's 18-hour visit has been hailed here as an important signal of Western support for the government in its war against guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance. The government receives most of its military and security aid from the Soviet Union and East Germany, but it has received increasing amounts of economic aid and relief assistance from the West.

Kohl, who arrived in Maputo late on Tuesday, said his visit was aimed at promoting peace in southern Africa.

"There is far too much violence and terror in the world and in this region," he said.

Kohl, on his first official trip to Africa, flew from Cameroon and will next travel to Kenya.

Chissano, during his year in office, has travelled abroad to meet with such leaders as US President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. He has visited several European countries, but not West Germany.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

This six months Diploma course is designed for the Adult who wants a sound education in the fundamentals of Business Organisation and Management.

The course covers the following:

1. BUILDING A BUSINESS ORGANISATION...
German Chancellor's visit to Maputo marks 'first' for West

MAPUTO — The West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, on a three-nation African tour, is due in Mozambique today for the first visit by a Western government leader to the Marxist southern African state seeking rapprochement with the West.

Diplomats said the visit marked a culmination of seven years of diplomacy aimed at narrowing political differences between Bonn and Maputo, which adopted a fierce anti-Western posture at independence from Portugal in 1975. Mozambique had until recently distanced itself from Bonn, forging close political, economic and military ties with East Germany in line with a post-independence pattern influenced by Maupto's friendship with Moscow.

'COLLABORATION' ACCUSATIONS

The cool relationship was partly brought about by Maputo's accusations that West Germany had colluded with Portugal during the war for independence, fought by Frelimo with massive Eastern bloc aid.

But Mozambique has been forced to turn to the West in search of aid to deal with recurrent drought and the effects of a prolonged guerilla campaign by right-wing Mozambican National Resistance rebels sworn to topple the government of President Joaquim Chissano.

Mr Chissano, who took over last November following the death in a plane crash of President Samora Machel, played a leading role as Foreign Minister in opening his country to the West, according to diplomats.

His task was made easier by the desire of Western states to woo Mozambique's Marxist ruling Frelimo party away from the Soviet bloc.

But friendship with West Germany was hindered for many years by Mozambique's reluctance to subscribe to what Third World countries call the 'Berlin clause', which Bonn incorporates into aid agreements.

The clause extends the accords to cover West Berlin, thus securing recognition of West Berlin as a state in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mozambique, a close ally of East Germany, had refused to sign the Berlin clause until 1983, when it followed in the footsteps of its two left-wing African allies Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

The Maputo government accepted the clause after Mr Chissano had in 1980 secured more than a million dollars of drought relief during a visit to West Germany.

Removal of the argument over the Berlin clause not only opened Mozambique to more West German aid, but also paved the way for co-operation with the European Community as Mozambique signed the Lome Convention, which also contains the clause.

A West German embassy spokesman in Maputo said yesterday Mr Kohl's talks with President Chissano would be "basically political" — Sapa-Reuters
HARARE—Mozambican rebels killed or mutilated 13 of the 20 Zimbabwean children whom they abducted from a school at the Jersey Tea Estate on the border near Chupungu yesterday. About a kilometre inside Mozambique, the bandits left five of the children go but they ran into the rear guard of the group and were butchered. Shortly afterwards another seven were freed after their ears were cut off. One child escaped but was seriously injured and was flown to hospital. The remaining seven were allowed to return unhurt. The rebels left notes at the scene, saying that civilians would continue to be harassed until Zimbabwe withdraws its troops from Mozambique. The tea estate was attacked by MNR rebels in August and several soldiers were killed.
SA pressure over shooting down of plane

PRETORIA — Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday repeated his call to the Mozambican government to investigate, in terms of international civil aviation rules, the shooting down by Mozambican armed forces of a Malawi civilian aircraft over Tete Province on November 6.

All 10 people aboard, including a South African, were killed, and Botha said his government was pursuing the matter.

Botha said he was reiterating his November 10 appeal to Mozambique "for humanitarian considerations, but also in the interest of civil aviation in the region.

"I urge the government of Mozambique to comply with the requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organisation on incidents of this nature."

"Mozambique should co-operate with Malawi to ensure an immediate investigation into the cause and the extent of the aircraft's destruction.

"A visit to the crash site has taken place with inconclusive results. According to reports, no survivors were found and it would appear that documents and other personal belongings were removed from the site of the wreckage."

In a message sent yesterday to Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda, Botha expressed his condolences to the families of the dead and the people of Malawi.

"The shooting down of a civil aircraft on a routine flight is to be condemned in the strongest terms.

"Acts such as this constitute a grave threat to all civil aviation in our region and all governments should join hands in working to ensure the stability of the region is not threatened in this manner." — Sapa.
Helmut Kohl says during visit to Mozambique:

Sanctions would have bad effect

MAPUTO — The West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, said in Maputo yesterday that he remained opposed to sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Kohl, the first Western government leader to visit Mozambique since it gained its independence from Portugal in 1975, was speaking at a news conference after a three-hour meeting with President Joaquim Chissano.

Mr Kohl, who arrived in Maputo late on Tuesday, said sanctions "would have a bad effect, which could even threaten the existence of Mozambique."

He said it was also against the interests of South Africa's black majority.

Mr Kohl, who is on his first visit to Africa, said apartheid should be overcome by peaceful means and the rights of all citizens of South Africa should be protected.

The West German leader said he agreed with his Mozambican hosts that Namibia should gain internationally recognised independence as soon as possible.

He said his government believed the removal of all foreign forces from the region would contribute to its stability.

Mr Kohl, who said his visit was aimed at promoting peace in southern Africa, also praised Mozambique's efforts to open up towards the West and pledged increased aid for Maputo.

He said his government would give a total of R12 million in 1987 and 1988 for various projects and programmes and rice worth R10 million for emergency food programmes.

An estimated 4.5 million of Mozambique's 14 million people was in need of emergency food aid because of drought and civil war.

Mr Kohl's 18-hour visit has been hailed in Maputo as an important signal of Western support for the government in its war against the MNR.

Mozambique obtains most of its military and security aid from the Soviet Union and East Germany, but it has received increasing amounts of economic aid and relief assistance from the West, including West Germany.

Mr Kohl said he had assured President Chissano of support for "the pragmatic policy that seeks to harmonise relations in southern Africa, as well as an opening to co-operation with the West."

Mr Kohl refused to comment on the recent visit by President Botha to the battle zone in southern Angola.

At his news conference, Mr Kohl was asked if his government would set to prevent the MNR from holding meetings in West Germany.

He said action against the group was possible, but added "We are a very open country and we take pride in this freedom. It can happen that people who don't have our sympathy visit the country."

He denied that the Christian Social Union, a partner in his conservative coalition, had been sending funds to the rebels.

Mr Kohl arrived in Nairobi late yesterday from Maputo to a red carpet welcome.

Mr Kohl hugged Mary Waiithithu (6), who presented him with a bouquet of orchids, after he had been greeted by President Daniel Arap Moi at the steps of his Luthanaa jet.

Kenyan Cabinet Ministers and diplomats also welcomed Chancellor Kohl. — Sapa-Reuters-AFP.
MNR slams dam accord

LISBON — Mozambique's right-wing rebels have denounced the accord between Mozambique, South Africa and Portugal to repair sabotaged powerlines from Cahora Bassa dam and issued an indirect threat to blow up any new lines from the project.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement that any attempt to restore delivery of electricity from Cahora Bassa to neighboring South Africa "must take the MNR into account if any solution is to be found."

The 'dam has been paralysed for more than five years due to constant sabotage attacks.

Sape-AP
Rebel warning over new plan for Cahora Bassa

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON. — Mozambican rebels have warned that the tripartite agreement to relaunch the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme was “destined for failure” unless the rebels were consulted.

A spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance also said that “any South African or Portuguese forces” which tried to repair and protect Cahora Bassa’s high-tension lines to South Africa would “run the risk” of attack.

South African, Portuguese and Mozambican delegations met in Pretoria last week and agreed to work for a relaunch of the scheme, paralysed by rebel sabotage since 1983.

The rebels are reported to have brought down 522 pylons along the 900 m of high-tension line linking Africa’s biggest hydroelectric scheme to South Africa.

According to a rebel statement: “Any attempt to put the Cahora Bassa dam back in service must go through Renamo (the MNR) with whom the interested parties should seek a solution unless they wish their efforts destined for failure as in the past.

“Under present conditions, the functioning of Cahora Bassa would represent the reinforcement of (Mozambique’s) dictatorial Freimão regime, which Renamo will never permit.”

Rebel spokesman Mr Manuel Frank said the power lines cross “vast areas under our control”.

Six die in Maputo rail blast

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Six people were killed and six were injured when a goods train hit a mine on the Transvaal-Maputo line.

Mozambican railway officials yesterday said the incident, which took place 45 km north-west of Maputo on Friday, was the seventh train to pass along the line that morning.

The explosion lifted the locomotive 12 metres from the rails, though it did not fall on its side. Rebels attacked immediately after the blast.

The six injured are in a serious condition, it is understood.
Alleenwater, Colesberg:

**Rail mine blast kills six**

MAPUTO. — A mine explosion on the main freight railway line from South Africa to Maputo killed six people and injured six others, the AIM news agency said yesterday. It said the incident took place on Friday morning, 43km north-west of Maputo. "The force of the explosion hurled the locomotive 12m from the rails," said AIM. It said 13 cars were derailed by the blast.
Youth group to visit Mozambique

The Argus

Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

A group of Afrikaans youth and student leaders is to visit Mozambique next month at the invitation of the leader of the Prelimo youth movement, Mr Zacharias Kupela.

The South African delegation will be led by Mr Martynus van Schalkwyk, former chairman of the defunct Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) and present chairman of the political youth movement, Youth for South Africa (YSA).

Accompanying him will be Mr Francois Beukman, chairman of Stellenbosch University's Student Representative Council, Mr Mike Joubert, chairman of the Pretoria University SRC, and Mr Stephan Botha, chairman of the SRC at Rand Afrikaans University.

The other six delegates are YSA national executive members Mr Kobus Steberhagen, Mr Dirk Bakker, Mr Cecile de Koning, Miss Debbie Marchard, Miss Suzanne Labuschagne (national organiser) and Miss Cleone Basson (public relations officer).

The delegation will leave on December 16.

Mr de Koning said today that among the issues which would be discussed would be destabilisation in Southern Africa, Soviet influence in the region, South Africa's internal situation and its effect on regional stability, and the role of the Mozambique rebel movement.
Cahora/Bassa's hydro power sparks hope for political compatibility

MICK COLLINS

The mighty turbines stilled by civil war, Cahora Bassa dam's story is one of the radically different histories which have all but crippled economic advancement over the majority of the African sub-Continent. Little remains to be known or brought to the table.

Renamo was set up in 1977 by contact with Rhodesian operators. But, says Observatory's Marxist-oriented Freiomo government to be on the run, and the option of shift to the SA after the emergence of 1980 and the Marxist-oriented Mozambican

SA has repeatedly denied Mozambican and Portuguese, Hough says the wording of article eight -- which specifically deals with protection of the Mozambican lines -- whether deliberate or not, is vague.

Quoting directly from the agreement, Hough says: "The governments of the Republic of SA and the People's Republic of Mozambique shall jointly take effective steps to ensure protection of the transmission lines against attack and to safeguard the personnel and all cord in connection therewith shall be borne by the governments as agreed between them.

If the steps taken to protect the transmission lines do not result in adequate protection within a period of 90 days from the date of signature of this agreement, any party may request a meeting of the parties in order to review the situation.

That 90-day time span has come and gone, though, and Renamo has blasted more than 500 pylons out of the ground.

"What hasn't been made clear is whether each side will look after its own pylons (500 in Mozambique and 500 in SA) or if a joint defence force is envisaged, then 10 to 15 men would be needed for each pylon. Mobile patrols could also be brought in -- air surveillance, helicopters or mounted men -- but what happens after nightfall?"

Referring to the 1964 agreement on Cahora Bassa between SA, Mozambique and Portugal, Hough says: "But the real problem could be the safety of the people. The whole thing is too broadly framed. The other option, of course, would be the deployment of a private guard force."

"Yes, government is intent on getting Cahora Bassa off the ground. What is different from the 1964 agreement is the obvious existence of political will," the spokesman says.

"I doubt whether the recent negotiations would have taken place without feeling that the security problems could be solved."

"But Renamo is stalling a force to be reckoned with, and diplomatic sources suggest that it is given a say in the outcome."

"Monday's threat by the right-wing rebels to blow up any new lines from the project must be viewed seriously, they say."

In statements emanating from Lisbon, the rebels say any attempt to restore delivery of electricity from Cahora Bassa to SA must take Renamo into account if any solution is to be found.

The operation of Cahora Bassa under present circumstances will never be permitted by Renamo, it says.

According to the statement, signed by Renamo's leader, outspoken Maoist Frans, the Mozambican government is "betraying its own Marxist nature" in order to attract Western investments and economic aid.

Announcing a visit last week to Mozambique by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl -- and the expected establishment of diplomatic ties between Mozambique and Israel -- has imposed a total moratorium on the Zimbabwean regime identified with Hitler and Stalin -- the note criticises Spanish aid offers to the Mozambique government.

In an apparent reference to territorial threats in Spain, Frans says: "This country has apparently forgotten its lesson as a glass house."

The Cahora Bassa Dam was started in the Sixties and completed in 1974, when Mozambique was still a Portuguese colony. Power supply to SA has been paralysed now for more than four years, having been finally cut off in October 1986.
Afrikaans youth will be Frelimo’s guests

A group of Afrikaans youth and student leaders is to visit Mozambique next month at the invitation of the leader of the Frelimo youth movement.

The South African delegation will be led by Mr. Martynus van Schalkwyk, a former chairman of the old Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) and now chairman of the political youth movement, Youth for South Africa (YSA).

Accompanying him will be Mr. Francois Beukman, chairman of Stellenbosch University’s Students’ Representative Council (SRC). Mr. Mike Jouwer, chairman of the Pretoria University SRC, and Mr. Stephan Botha, chairman of the SRC at Rand Afrikaans University.

The other six delegates are YSA national executive members Mr. Kobus Steberhagen, Mr. Dirk Bakker, Mr. Cedric de Coning, Miss Debra Marchard, Miss Suzette Labuschagne (national organiser) and Miss Cleone Basson, (public relations officer).

The delegation will leave on December 16 and return on December 19. Details of the programme have not been finalised.

Mr. de Coning said yesterday that issues which would be discussed included destabilisation in southern Africa, Soviet influence in the region, South Africa’s internal situation and its effect on regional stability, and the role of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

“We are well aware that we will differ markedly on many issues, but we feel it is very important for young people in the sub-continent to meet and exchange views.”

“Our policy in South Africa is one of negotiation and open discussion, and we cannot see why this should not be extended to states in southern Africa. The invitation (from Mozambique) was extended in a spirit of goodwill.”

The YSA had told the South African Government of the Mozambique invitation and its intention to accept.
JOHANNESBURG — South Africa has imposed a security clamp on Botswana with the enforcement of strict control measures at border posts to counteract an alleged ANC terror campaign.

The move follows repeated South African accusations that Botswana was allowing the ANC to use its territory as a springboard for infiltration into South Africa.

Goods and traffic are piling up on both sides of the main border post of Tlokweng near Gaborone as customs officials undertake minute searches of vehicles and passengers.

The customs action is similar to measures taken at the Lesotho border early last year that clampdown caused severe food shortages and was followed by the military overthrow of the lesotho leader, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and the expulsion of the ANC from Lesotho.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday the strict security measures started on Tuesday morning at all border posts between South Africa and Botswana.

"Increased control measures have become necessary following information received and intelligence gathered by the SAP that the ANC is to step up its terror campaign against South Africans during December," he said.

"According to the information, terrorists will try to infiltrate South Africa mainly through Botswana. This is also to be the conduit for arms and explosives."

This week's measures against Botswana follow the exchange of diplomatic notes between South Africa and the Botswana government. Botswana denied South African allegations that it was allowing the ANC to use Botswana to infiltrate the country.

By last night "a near traffic crisis" was reported by Botswana customs officials at Tlokweng border post near Gaborone. Tlokweng is one of 12 border posts between SA and Botswana.

The Botswana Press Association reported that luggage was strewn on the ground and occupants had to vacate their cars for intensive searches.
The page contains text about management and operational strategies, with a focus on improving efficiency and cost reduction. The text discusses the importance of streamlining processes and adopting new technologies to enhance productivity. The language is formal and technical, indicating a professional context, possibly within a business or industrial setting.
SA ‘will strive for Mozambican peace’

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

South Africa was prepared to go out of its way to bring together the two warring parties in Mozambique, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said in Switzerland last night. He was addressing the Swiss South Africa Association in Zurich.

General Malan is on a lightning visit to Europe as a guest of the association and will return to South Africa today.

In a prepared text of his speech released by his office in Pretoria, General Malan said South Africa considered the Nkomati Accord a model for relations with other countries in the subcontinent.

In terms of the accord, South Africa had rendered large-scale support to Mozambique, investing R48 million in various projects in the country since the signing of the agreement in March 1984.

"Despite this economic and other aid, he said, Mozambique did not honour the ground rules for sound relations."

"Terrorists are allowed freedom of movement. Unfortunately, disinformation, agitation and propaganda against South Africa has become a way of life for some countries, such as Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe," he said.

"In the case of Mozambique, this is so even though Article 5 of the accord forbids and prohibits propaganda."

General Malan said he believed the solution to Mozambique’s massive human suffering lay in the field of negotiation and reconciliation.

It was in that country’s interests that the two warring factions, Frelimo and the MNR, should be brought together at the conference table.

South Africa was prepared to go out of its way to bring the two parties together, he said.

"In order to achieve that objective, we reserve in a responsible manner the right to a certain degree of movement— all directed at the interests of that country and the stability and prosperity of our region."

"Our choice is not between Frelimo and Renamo—we have a commitment to order and stability."

"The Nkomati Accord remains a practical basis for cooperation and we intend exploring its possibilities, as in the past,” said General Malan."
Border checks still going on

SOWETAN, Africa News Service

GABORONE — Security checks on the main border post between Botswana and South Africa remain in force and travellers are once again experiencing long delays.

Travellers arriving at the Tlokweng border post were told by Botswana officials that there was no guarantee that they would get through.

Vehicles were being thoroughly checked by South African security forces with the help of sniffer dogs.

Some Botswana citizens who travel regularly between the two countries are baffled by the way the security checks are being carried out.

Delays:

Travellers, said that while at the main border post at Tlokweng searches are long, travellers wishing to avoid the delays can travel to the Lobatse border post of Pioneer's Gate where there are no controls.

A Gaborone businessman said he travelled from Botswana into South Africa via Lobatse border post and Bophuthatswana without any problems.

“No one even bothered to open my boot,” he said.

The security checks were started after South Africa said it had received information that the ANC was planning to infiltrate South Africa via Botswana.
With Britain helping behind the scenes, there are signs of a closer relationship between the two governments after years of suspicion and hostility.

**Rail link forges friendship for Malawi, Mozambique**

**JOHN MORRISON** of Reuters reports Dateline BLANTYRE

**LANDLOCKED Malawi, caught in a transport squeeze which is threatening its economy, is drawing closer to its Marxist neighbour Mozambique in an effort to protect its access to the sea.**

With Britain helping behind the scenes, signs have multiplied of a closer relationship between the two governments after years of suspicion and hostility, diplomats say.

Mozambique has now stopped publicly accusing Malawi of letting its territory be used as a base by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

**Capitalist**

And Malawi has quietly deployed one-fifth of its 5,000-man army in Mozambique to help defend its rail link to the Indian Ocean port of Nacala against MNR attack.

"Nacala is vital for both Mozambique and Malawi," said British Foreign Office Minister of State Mrs Lynda Chalker after meetings last week with the leaders of both countries intended to nudge them into a closer relationship.

Malawi, conservative and capitalist, is the only black African country with an embassy in Pretoria, and is not part of the six-nation organisation of Frontline states opposed to South Africa.

It is, however, an active member of the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-operation Council (SADCC), which works to reduce the region's economic dependence on South Africa.

Mrs Chalker showed obvious relief when Malawi's octogenarian President Kamuzu Banda told her that he accepted Mozambique President Joaquin Chissano's apology for the shooting down of a Malawian business charter plane on November 6 with the loss of 10 lives.

"Malawians were shocked and angered by the incident, but after issuing a formal protest note decided that business with Mozambique would go ahead as usual," Mrs Chalker said.

**Big efforts**

"I am encouraged by what I have heard," Mrs Chalker told reporters, adding that President Banda was gravely concerned by the continued conflict in Mozambique and wanted to help end it.

Over the past year, Malawi has made big efforts to persuade Mozambique that it has no links with the MNR.

"Whereas there was a relationship in the past it has now dwindled almost to nothing," Mrs Chalker said.

With the line out of action and the alternative rail route to Beira also cut by rebels, Malawi has had to ship its exports of tea, sugar and tobacco and its imports of industrial goods either through Durban in South Africa or through Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. Both routes are awkward and around 30 or 40 percent more costly.

**Reluctant**

Diplomats believe President Banda may at first have been reluctant to commit Malawian troops to Mozambique, but agreed because of the overriding need to reopen the Nacala rail link.

The role played by the Malawian battalion on the line goes unpublicised here. When Mrs Chalker announced that Britain would give $2.6 million to buy non-lethal equipment such as radios for the Malawian battalion, the Malawian press did not spell out how the money would be used.

Malawi Railways executives say that up to now they have run trains only as far as Malaemo, about 177km into Mozambique, but intend to do the whole trip soon.

"We intend to go to the coast in two weeks time," assistant general manager Steven Mpinga told reporters.
BLANTYRE (Malawi) — Landlocked Malawi, caught in a transport squeeze which is threatening its economy, is drawing closer to its Marxist neighbour Mozambique in an effort to protect its access to the sea.

With Britain helping behind the scenes, signs have multiplied of a closer relationship between the two governments after years of suspicion and hostility, diplomats say.

Mozambique has now stopped publicly accusing Malawi of letting its territory be used as a base by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

And Malawi has quietly deployed one-fifth of its 5,000-man army in Mozambique to help defend its rail link to the Indian Ocean port of Nacala against MNR attack.

"Nacala is vital for both Mozambique and Malawi," said British Foreign Office Minister of State Miss Lynda Chalker after meetings last week with the leaders of both countries intended to nudge them into a closer relationship.

Malawi, conservative and capitalist, is the only black African country with an embassy in Pretoria, and is not part of the six-nation organisation of Frontline states opposed to South Africa.

It is, however, an active member of the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which works to reduce the region's economic dependence on South Africa.

Apology

Miss Chalker showed obvious relief when Malawi's octogenarian Prime Minister Kamuzu Banda told her that he accepted Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano's apology for the shooting down of a Malawian business charter plane on November 6 with the loss of 10 lives.

SAPA-REUER

Mozambicans were shocked and angered by the incident, but after issuing a formal protest note decided that business with Mozambique would go ahead as usual.

"I am encouraged by what I have heard," Miss Chalker told reporters, adding that President Banda was greatly concerned by the continued conflict in Mozambique and wanted to help end it.

Over the past year Malawi has made big efforts to persuade Mozambique that it has no links with the MNR.

"Whereas there was a relationship in the past it now has dwindled to almost nothing," Miss Chalker said.

She quoted President Banda as expressing "tremendous anxiety" about the actions of South Africa and of the Mozambican rebels, whose disruption of transport routes is causing enormous extra costs for Malawi's economy.

With Britain and other donor nations helping to foot the bill, Malawi and Mozambique are trying to get trains moving again on the 615 km line to Nacala, completed in 1970 to provide a new route to the sea for Malawi.

With the line out of action and the alternative rail route to Boma also cut by rebels, Malawi has had to ship its exports of sugar and tobacco and its imports of industrial goods either through Durban in South Africa or through Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. Both routes are awkward and around 30 or 40 percent more costly.

Damaged

Diplomats believe President Banda may still be reluctant to commit Malawian troops to Mozambique, but agreed because of the overriding need to reopen the Nacala rail line.

The role played by the Malawian battalion on the line goes unpublicised here. When Miss Chalker announced that Britain would give £2.6 million to buy non-lethal equipment such as radar for the Malawian battalion, the Malawian Press did not spell out what the money would be used for.

Miss Chalker also watched repairs of Malawian locomotives hit by rebel small arms fire on the line and inspected two Mozambican locomotives repaired here at British expense after rebels damaged them.

Malawi's railways executives say that up to now they have run trains only as far as Malema, some 177 km into Mozambique, but intend to do the whole trip soon.

Risk

"We intend to go to the coast in two weeks time," assistant general manager Mr Steven Mupa told reporters.

Some Western diplomats who monitor the security situation in the region are privately pessimistic about the chances of regular traffic on the line resuming until there is some kind of peace in Mozambique.

They point out that several thousand Zim- babwean troops are needed to keep open the much shorter rail link from Mutare in Zimbabwe to Boma, and say the Malawian soldiers, while well-trained and professional, are too few to do the job.

In late November 200 ragged, ill-shod Rhodesian soldiers fled into Malawi because their ammunition ran out. "If they're supposed to guard a train you never know if they will turn up or not," a Western diplomat here said.

Despite these problems Miss Chalker made clear that Britain would confine its military aid to non-lethal items and would not send its own troops to the Nacala line, even if the security situation worsened.

Miss Chalker said she wanted to see the Mozambique conflict ended by dialogue and hinted that if President Chissano's domestic policies bore fruit, his government might one day reconsider its refusal to negotiate with the Kenya National Resistance Front (KNU)
DURING a recent visit to Zimbabwe South African journalists interviewed Eddie Ellis (left), chief executive of the Beira Corridor Group (BCG) — a powerful consortium of about 250 corpora-
tions operating throughout southern Africa. It was formed in 1965 after Zim-
babwian Prime Minister Robert Mugabe appealed to businessmen to help build the Southern African Development Co-

Ordination Conference (SADCC) objec-
tives. The economic dependence of Frontline states on South Africa A startling account emerged of South Africa’s activities beyond its bor-
ging interests. The MNR in Mozambique — and the consequences. This edited transcript ap-
ted in December issue of

WE VERY much suspect that the military in South Africa continues to support Renamo but that it is an unauthored activity. Is that possible? We’re not sure and neither are the Mo-
zbancans. We intercept every radio signal from South Africa to Renamo. The South Africans inst-
stall radio nets over Mozamb
e and maintained that system until 1985 but South Africa still continues to send signals to Ren-
amo’s headquarters. I think it was August — we recorded more than 450 intercepts. That’s more than 100 a day. But if you talk to Neil van Heerden at Fesab you say emphatically that official government policy to support Chissano Why are the messages about? South Africa monitors all the signals over Mozambique, whether Zimbabwean, Soviet or Mo-
zbancan. You transcribe them and I think probably what you do is occasionally you slip a bit of intelligence to Renamo. You tell them what Zimbabwe is up to and you slip that valuable intelligence. Is this possibly “blind eye” stuff? Well, that’s what the last week’s marvellous example of South African ambivalence bridge — three spans, just outside Maputo, on the Nkomazi road lost, then SATS (South African Transport Ser-
vice) were putting up everything they had at it South African troops went in, with all their military equipment, and pro-
tected the workmen SATS worked round the clock and they finished and everything, and fixed the bridge in 10 days

But nobody knows that in South Africa very badly. South Africa very badly protects and repairs the power lines to Maputo Is that working? Yes. There are no inter-
terceptions of radio signals. And now you’ve got the South African military Critically re-
start drawing power from Cabo Bassa The Cabo Bassa system is completely in South Africa’s hands They’ve been non-functional now for five years I’m told they’ve got nearly 200 power pylons down on that route. What are the power lines working then? It’s the power lines from South Africa to Maputo. Because Maputo is supplied by South Africa By the way, yes South Africa supplies a hundred power pylons to Maputo a 100% of its power. At the same time, Re-

amo has bought the power pylons from Cabo Bassa... That just doesn’t make sense. Yes And Cabo Bassa is the cheapest possible source of addi-
tional power for South Africa What are your esti-
mates of the strength of Renamo? We don’t know. There is a variety of esti-
mates. But it’s very diffi-
cult to talk about Renamo. Because Renamo is a sense doesn’t exist you have various units and bandit elements operating virtually in Mozam-
IQUE. You might say a total number of armed men of around 15,000 with probably about 10,000 hangers-on One thing we do know numerically they are almost as big as the Fre-

gue army but they’re very badly supplied, very badly trained and very badly led.

One of the reasons why Renamo doesn’t have a real policy is because of Dhiakama (leader of Renamo) adopted a poli-
icy, the divisions in the movement would imme-


tantly become apparent. They range from people who regard Chis-


eso — the front — to the left of Chissano — to people on the extreme right, from Muslim fund-

damentalists through to the Catholics. You’ve got a large number of semi-


gonous groups operating almost independ-
ently It can be a private war enterprise. Would you care to describe this as a Pran-


ekstein thing — be-


cause if it’s set up by Zimbabwe, or rather Rhodesia, and then sust-


tained by South Africa... Sure. Even the South Africans couldn’t oper-

tively, I think, control Renamo today I wonder whether you could backtrack a bit and use that schema. What does this look like? Well, let’s look at the genesis of Renamo right from the very beginning. How did you come to this situation about which we in South Africa get mixed mes-


ges? Renamo have been through about five stages one, you might call the Rhode-


sian phase, lasted from 1976 to 1980, when the Rhodesians started Renamo as a means of providing a platform for operations against Zanu forces on the basis of political independence. By the time that had started, Renamo was about 2,000 strong. And they were the focus of all of Renamo’s operations in the province in 1980, just prior to independence, the enti-


te operation — includ-


ing the radio station — was transferred to the Eastern Transvaal. By whom? By the South Africans. The South Africans flew in... Unilaterally No — with the co-


coperation of the Rhodesi-


a force. They came up with the concept — and took the operation — people, everything — to the Eastern Transvaal. You then have a period which I call the 12-12 months in control of Renamo. When the South Africans gradually took over the next 12 to 15 months, Renamo lost its power over the next 12 months. And that’s when we began to lose Renamo. You have the build-up of Renamo in 1981, then in 1984, where, by the time South Africa had fin-


ished, Renamo was quite as powerful as Frelimo There were about 15,000 Renamo men in the field. Extensive attempts were made to do it. The Eastern Transvaal and the South Africans completed a very extensive radio communication and supply network on Mozam-
ique. Inclunding airstrips Flights are this possible... What you may not un-

derstand is Mozambique’s power supply is inadequate. How much south to north it’s esti-


mated that Frelimo only has 15% of the land Frontline states have never had an operation, which was immedi-
ately successful... The attitude of the President Renamo to abandon his non-aligned attitude, changed and to back joint efforts against Renamo... And if the South Africans had, to- wards the end of last year, the attempt by Renamo to cut Mozambique in two. They launched a very big offensive in the Zambezi province in an attempt to hold the central prov-


cine. This failed be-


cause Zimbabwe then came into the battle and put in very powerful operational units and when they captured the week, they went in and recaptured the towns from them. And then the Mozambicans were involved. What happened then was that the Zimbabweans and the Mozambicans moved in and garrisoned the town. And that basically broke the back of the Renamo and the end of last year and the beginning of this year. So that by May this year, Renamo was in deep trouble. And they were completely isolated internationally, except for maybe the Chinese and the Israelis. And of course, the RSA they were with the significant forces of supply, either of mate-


rials of the Frontline states would allow them transit to the South Africans. And that stage, fearful that Renamo was about to be crushed, someaided South Africa decided to do something. We think there is clear and significant evidence of a 250 ton consignment of ammunition being del-

eried by the South African Navy to the northern provinces of
South Africa is now operating on a basis of doing things which are plausibly definable. That is, Pik generally doesn't know. But he does know that the military intelligence have a certain carte blanche in all that they like; so he can carry on with his hand on his heart; this is not official government policy.

If you question foreign affairs, they will admit that look, we talked to your ambassador Washington about 10 days ago; we would say, absolutely, emphatically, South Africa is not backing Renamo.

But at the same time, when you question them, slowly, he says, look, you know, it's always possible.

You've got a big security budget down there which they don't have to account for parliament for. And let me tell you that R10 million would buy you a lot of mileage in Mozambique. Running a guerilla war is cheap. Speaks to any former Zanla or Zipra commander.

And a lot of stuff we're picking up in Mozambique has come from Angola. When you trace them back, it's actually soviet equipment supplied to Angola. So the source of that equipment is quite obvious.

So what you're trying to do is to persuade South Africa, that you can't protect any of those corridors against South Africa, you're basically hoping to protect them against Renamo and negotiating a South African standoff.

That's right. What we're trying to do is to persuade South Africa that it is not in their strategic interests to cripple the Frontline states. And, in fact, if you look at those forces in South Africa, you don't understand why.

Our view is that there has been a substantial and full-blown attack on the policy towards the Frontline states in Pretoria. And my view is that this is now that new policy stance has not been maintained. It's becoming evident in the psyche of the South African administration, and being accepted by all branches of the administration, it is gradually gaining momentum.

It is reflected, for example, in the recent statement that the policy of South Africa today is free, unimpeded trade with the Frontline states with no strings attached.

How does it gel with Zimbabwe's advocacy of sanctions against South Africa? Surely that's going to be a glaring point in the whole thing.

You've got to understand where Zimbabwe comes from. When we became Zimbabwe, because President Machel committed hara-kiri, about 50% of Mozambique's foreign earnings came from transit traffic. 94% of this country's export traffic went through Mozambique. When Machel closed the border with Rhodesia in 1976, he actually committed so much damage to his own economy that there are some people who think its economy will never recover.

But by doing so, Machel delivered Smith to Vorster and Kissinger and forced him to accept majority rule. So Machel delivered Rhodesia to Mugabe, lock, stock, and barrel. And Mugabe owes this to Mozambique.

Mugabe is a deeply committed man. He hates apartheid with all the intensity of a South African. The Prime Minister understands South Africa and the plight of black South Africans.
After all, he is a graduate of Fort Hare. And what he is saying is, what can we do to accelerate the process of change in South Africa without actually becoming embroiled in the war?

Because they’ve said to the ANC and the PAC, look, we can’t help you with the war. That is not an option for us, because cross-border raids by South Africa would destroy us. So, the one thing Zimbabwe can do is to show moral leadership to the rest of the world on the issue of apartheid.

If the Prime Minister held the levers, let me tell you, you’d be blacklisted by the navies of the world. They would close you down. He would have no hesitation whatever, if he had the power.

His frustration is that the international community, particularly the heavyweights—Japan, Germany, Brazil, and two million, are beyond the reach. They cannot be counted because the international community has reached an agreement to support sanctions, unequivocally, both in the regional and international forum.

You get as far as you can always. But we can’t get there. Our position is, we will continue to take a highly moralistic stance, and we will continue to support sanctions, unequivocally, both in the regional and international forum and internationally.

Right. We’re a bit confused now. Because we this whole complex mess—so far South African involvement is concerned?

Well, the main thing is that it decreases mass that here you have the poorest country in the world—Zimbabwe is now officially classified by the World Bank as the poorest country in the world, with a gross national product of less than 100 US dollars per capita.

Is half a million deaths accurate?

I don’t think anybody can tell you. The average life expectancy of a woman in Zimbabwe is 57 years. They have the highest rate of infant mortality in the world—higher than Ethiopia—50% under the age of five. And over 80% illiteracy.

Despite a huge international aid effort, four and a half million people are facing starvation. Of those, at least two million, are beyond the reach. They cannot be counted because the international community has reached an agreement to support sanctions, unequivocally, both in the regional and international forum and internationally.

The late President Samora Machel.

You seem to think that there has been some reassessment at State Security Council level. That they’ve been involved in these policies of destabilization, and now seem to be walking away from it.
Refugee wave strains Malawi

A massive influx of refugees from war-torn Mozambique are putting a strain on Malawi’s economy, according to reports from Lusaka in Malawi.

On the Malawian side, there is a bustle of activity with market stalls, solid red brick post offices and mud brick villages in between neatly tilled fields. There is a brisk trade in fruit, vegetables and even barbecued mice - a local delicacy.

On the Mozambican side, there is a landscape of desolation. Once thriving shops, cafes and farmhouses are now wrecked shacks. Beyond the emptiness of Tete province, a no-man’s land where neither the government nor the rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) wield control.

At first the refugees came from border areas. But now they are arriving hungry and ragged, from further inside Mozambique where an estimated four million people are said by the government to be affected by the war.

For the time being, the refugees are being fed thanks to the efforts of the Malawi government, the World Food Programme, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other agencies.

Extra supplies

Unlike in Ethiopia, there is no famine but UNHCR officials say transporting supplies to the area could become a critical problem in 1988.

“We estimate we will need 50,000 tons of cereals next year,” says Joel Boutroue, who represents the UNHCR in Lilongwe. Malawi, normally a food exporter, is also short of cereals this year, partly because it has dug into its reserves to feed the refugees.

All extra supplies will have to come from Zimbabwe across the single road which runs across Mozambique’s Tete province. Trucks, guarded by Zimbabwean troops, run three times a week at present.

And workers say a current American programme to ship 27,000 tons of maize to Malawi through Tete is already straining local transport links and fear that by next year, there will not be enough trucks in Zimbabwe for Malawi to move the maize needed.

The refugees camped along the border also pose a potentially serious security problem for Malawi. In Zimbabwe, the rebels have repeatedly crossed over from Mozambique to plunder and kill villagers.

Officials here and foreign diplomats say that apart from one or two cattle thefts, there have been no raids into Malawi by the MNR rebels and no skirmishes on the border.

Vulnerable

But the closeness of Malawi’s major north-south highway to the frontier at a point where the country is barely 20km across makes it acutely vulnerable.

“Ideally one would move all these people into camps further from the border. But I don’t see how one can move so many people,” says Boutroue.

The Malawi government was initially reluctant to give the Mozambicans formal refugee status, fearing this would make their presence permanent.

“Our mandate is now accepted. The government is now accepting that they may be here for some time and so we can make medium term plans,” Boutroue says.

Malawian and foreign officials agree the refugees will have to stay until peace comes to Mozambique.

Sapo-Reuters
Mozambique like Ethiopia
— Geldof

Argus Africa
News Service

INHAMINGA (Mozambique) — Band Aid project organiser Bob Geldof was shocked when he saw 200 starving people sitting silently in the shade of a line of trees here.

"It's like Ethiopia all over again," he said.

Mr Geldof said later "It is particularly distressing to come here after Ethiopia where 80 percent of the problem is the weather. Here weather is only five percent of the problem.

"The real cause of all this is barbaric thuggery. The world cannot do enough to counter it."
Renamo kill 14 civilians

MAPUTO. — Renamo rebels killed 14 civilians and wounded 44 in a raid on a town in central Mozambique, the national news agency reported yesterday. Government troops arrived during the raid and killed 10 rebels. The fighting took place in the town of Mucodza, about 150 km west of Beira.
SA foots Cahora Bassa bill

From KEN POTTINGER

LISBON — South Africa has agreed to finance repairs to damaged Cahora Bassa power pylons and contribute to a special security force to protect the project from further guerilla sabotage, according to a report published in Portugal.

The report says that following a tripartite meeting in Pretoria three weeks ago between Mozambique, South Africa and Portugal, South Africa appears willing to contribute substantially to the estimated $18 million (about R28 million) bill for repairing 922 damaged power pylons and renewing cables carrying electricity from the dam across 800km of Mozambican territory to the Apollo station in the Eastern Transvaal.

In an effort to prevent further Renamo guerilla sabotage, Mozambique is setting up a protection force — trained in Zimbabwe by the British military advisory and training team — for which South Africa will provide logistical support.

The report says the force is likely to be based at three points along the line and South Africa will meet its transport needs, probably including helicopters, so the force can be deployed rapidly against any detected guerilla movements in the zone and in follow-up missions after sabotage attacks, the report says.

Finally, Pretoria has agreed to use what pressure it can to end guerilla attacks on the power pylons.

The reports of South Africa's apparent renewed interest in getting energy from the dam flowing again come at a time when Maputo is making bold moves to woo the West and implement significant economic and political reforms likely to undercut its Marxist-Leninist base.
**Affluence and squalor live side by side in Mozambique**

The Indian Ocean breeze plays over the Costa do Sol restaurant, where affluent Mozambicans and foreign aid workers wash down plates of prawns with local beer.

In the street below, scruffy children beg for change.

The scene symbolizes the dilemma of President Joaquim Chissano's ambitious western-backed experiment with free market policies, which is intended to revitalize the moribund economy despite a spreading 12-year-old war against the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrilla movement.

While international aid and new price incentives for companies have pumped supplies of food, drink, and clothing into Maputo's once empty shops, very few Mozambicans can afford the soaring prices.

Minimum wage earners can spend a whole month's salary on a shirt, while officially-controlled foods, such as rice and oil, are more than 200 percent up on last year.

For the few with money, however, the changes of the past six months have been remarkable. "For the first time in two years, I have eaten meat at my home," said one civil servant. "The prices are extremely high, but at least there is the possibility of buying things before there was nothing to do with your money."

Under the guidance of the IMF, the Frelimo government has taken tough financial measures. The local currency, the metical, has been devalued by 400 percent, government spending has been cut, and there has been a sharp increase in the prices paid to farmers for their produce.

The goal is to eliminate the huge black market, ease the government's tight grip on the economy, and transfer wealth from the cities to the countryside, where 80 percent of the population live.

As a result, the state, under the watchful eyes of IMF representatives, has ordered public companies to balance their books or stop work. Western nations and banks are helping by providing new credits and rescheduling payments to Mozambique's nearly R7 billion foreign debt.

International aid agencies are pouring into the capital and planning development projects all over the country, though the fate of their schemes remains hostage to the war.

It is the countryside, not the cities like Maputo, that will render final judgment on the avowedly socialist government's new-found fascination with capitalist economics. And there, progress has come slowly, if at all.

The higher produce prices are supposed to encourage farmers to grow more, but the war against the South African-backed MNR guerrillas has forced many of them to abandon their farms.

The army is failing to protect the important road and rail routes that must carry rural-to-urban trade if the economic policies are to have a chance of succeeding and key export crops are to be brought to ports.

As a confidential IMF report puts it, "External viability with economic growth is not likely if current security problems remain."
Jeugkrags pay tribute in Maputo

Political Correspondent
MEMBERS of the verligte Afrikaner youth organization, Jeugkrag SA, will pay a Day of the Vow visit to the grave of Voortrekker leader Louis Tshachardt in Maputo today — along with members of the Frelimo youth movement.

The South Africans, and their Frelimo counterparts, will visit the memorial garden to pay tribute to the Voortrekker leader, his wife Martha, and other Voortrekkers buried there.

The pilgrimage to the graves forms part of a four-day visit by a delegation of nine Jeugkrag SA members to Maputo at the invitation of the Frelimo youth movement.

The chairman of Jeugkrag SA, Mr Matthys van Schalkwyk, said the group would visit the grave of former Mozambican president Mr Samora Machel.
Vlok warns Botswana: halt ANC infiltration

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has warned Botswana that South Africa would not allow that country to be misused by South Africa's enemies.

Mr Vlok had just returned from a visit to police bases on the South Africa/Botswana border.

He said South African police had skirmishes with "terrorists" who used weapons which did not "fall out of the sky."

"They came overland to South Africa."

South Africa had evidence and had repeatedly told Botswana that the African National Congress was presently using Botswana as a major point of entry into South Africa.

"Botswana must realise this cannot go on."

Refused to co-operate

"They have refused to co-operate with us and we are not prepared to accept it any longer," Mr Vlok said.

"Botswana must make the choice on which side it wants to stand."

"We are sorry about any inconvenience caused to innocent people, but we have no choice and are duty-bound to impose strict measures and search all vehicles entering the country so that we can prevent terrorists and weapons from entering the country."

"We are not considering imposing further measures at this stage but we reserve the right, if necessary, to make them stricter and extend them if necessary to keep terrorists out of South Africa," Mr Vlok said. — Sapa.
Geldof saw one side only — MNR

LISBON. — The rightwing MNR Mozambican guerrilla group has challenged Bob Geldof to visit rebel-held areas of Mozambique after the Irish rock star blamed the MNR for famine in the country.

Geldof, patron of the Band Aid charity group which raised millions for African famine victims two years ago, called the rebels "thugs" and "perverse habits of humanity" after visiting famine-stricken provinces and hearing reports of rebel atrocities.

The Mozambican National Resistance said in a statement distributed in Lisbon that Geldof saw and heard only what the leftist government wanted him to see and hear during his four-day visit to Mozambique last week.

"Renamo invites the Irish rock singer Bob Geldof to visit rebel-held zones as well to see the other half of reality in Mozambique if he wants to act with honesty and impartiality.

"Otherwise, he is merely helping the dictatorship in Mozambique," the statement said.

The MNR has been fighting the Maputo government since shortly after Mozambique’s independence from Portugal in 1975.

An estimated 4.5 million of Mozambique’s 12-million population are short of food — Sapa-Reuters"
I QUESTION the wisdom of letting a Marxist (Duncan James) review Robin McGregor’s Privatisation in South Africa. Would you let a free marketeer review a book on Stalin’s accomplishments? — Rosemary Wingate-White, Yeoville

It has just struck me why PW Botha and the Pik Botha entourage really slipped into Unita-occupied Angola territory.

It must have been to visit all those sons of cabinet ministers up there in the firing line, whose daddies agreed to send them in the first place. — Ekwasa-daar Philby, Braamfontein, Johannesburg

The moderate and liberal press of South Africa does damage to the Mozambican cause for freedom from foreign oppression and destabilisation.

The black press does so in an apparent effort to prop up the image of the Pretoria regime and the English “liberal” press does so to undermine our efforts to rid Mozambique from international capitalist exploitation. The South African government does its best to distance itself from the conflict in an attempt to salvage the Nkomati Accord to impress black Africa.

South Africa follows the path that leads to self-destruction and starvation! Lower your weapons and start talking to those that uphold African nationalism as the solution to the sub-continental conflict.

You have never taken the time to consider that both the ANC’s of Mozambique and Zimbabwe were ousted by the Soviets and their black and white surrogates. The same will happen to you if you do not awaken to the African reality.

The West buys up large segments of the continent and the East conquers large amounts of force. Either we lose, for peace will not be found by talking to Thatcher, Gorbachev or Reagan — they will place

© Address letters to LETTERS PAGE, The Weekly Mail, Box 250425 Escom 2033. Shorter letters are given preference. The editors reserve the right to edit letters for clarity or space.
Frelimo group to meet young Afrikaners

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Afrikaans political youth movement Jeugkrug Suider Afrika has invited the Mozambican Youth Organization to South Africa after three days of talks between the two groups in Maputo last week.

Jeugkrug sent nine representatives to Mozambique after receiving an invitation from the Frelimo youth group through the honorary Greek consul in Maputo.

Leader of the South Africans, Jeugkrug president Mr Martius van Schalkwyk, said formal talks between the two groups were held in Maputo. "A very important part of the talks centred on the Nkomati Accord," he said.

He said South Africa's internal situation was discussed, including the various organizations involved in politics in this country, their structures and strategies. The groups also discussed Mozambique's internal structure and economic situation.
The leaders of the Afrikaner youth delegation lay a wreath in homage to Mozambican heroes.

Young people 'impressed by talks in Mozambique'

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A delegation of Afrikaans-speaking young South Africans has returned home after a controversial visit to Mozambique.

The South Africans were guests of the Mozambican Youth Movement and were shown aspects of the civil war.

The Youth for South Africa delegation was described by the official Mozambican News Agency as consisting mainly of "dissidents from the ruling National Party of President P W Botha."

The agency's report said the group was founded in 1986 and said it "claims to be in favour of a non-racial South Africa."

Immediately before the South Africans' departure on Saturday, the agency reported that delegation leader Mr Martinus van Schalkwyk said he had been impressed with officials he had met in Maputo and with the nature of the talks they had held.

He said South African and Mozambican youth movements differed on how to achieve peace in the region, but stressed the importance of the Nkomati Accord between the two countries.

In what ADMI said was an "implicit" criticism of the South African Government, which Mozambique alleges no longer abides by all aspects of the Accord, Mr van Schalkwyk was quoted as saying the Accord should be respected by both sides.

While in Mozambique, the South Africans met a group of schoolchildren aged between 10 and 16, said to have been kidnapped by the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) and forced to undergo military training.

Mozambican and South African youth delegates pose at the Louis Tregardt Memorial during their visit to Maputo.
More Cuban-SA clashes — claim

JOHANNESBURG: Cuban and South African troops have clashed recently in southern Angola, the Mozambican news agency Aim reported.

In a report from Luanda, Aim quoted an unidentified Cuban source as saying the clashes were not on a large scale. The report said that Cubans were on reconnaissance missions in the Cunene Province, preparing for a possible offensive against South African forces.

South Africa announced on November 11 that its forces had intervened in Angola to help Unita, and has since said that it has started withdrawing troops, indicating that the pull-out would be completed before Christmas.

South African Defence headquarters in Pretoria said the report was part of a “disinformation campaign”.

The Secretary General of the UN, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday called for South Africa to speed up its withdrawal from southern Angola. — Sapa-AP
Mugabe visits Masire

Soweloan Africa News Service

GABORONE—The Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr. Robert Mugabe arrived in Botswana yesterday on an unexpect- ed visit for urgent talks with Botswana President Quett Masire.

Although the Botswana Government has remained vague on the reasons for the lightning pre-Christmas surprise visit, saying only that “bilateral issues” will be discussed, informed sources are confident the talks will in fact centre on a growing tension over trade links between the two countries.

Recently Zimbabwe has refused to allow many Botswana exports into the country, alleging that they are little more than re-exported South African-made goods.

Another topic of discussion will no doubt be the present partial blockade of the Two-kilometer border post outside Gaborone by South African and the general perception within Botswana that a South African raid of some kind into Botswana may be imminent.

However, the trade issue is expected to dominate the talks.

Mr. ROBERT Mugabe.

At issue is the agreement between the two countries, both members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which aims to reduce dependence on trade with South Africa, that stipulates component percentages of goods exported between the two countries.

The refusal of Zimbabwe to allow many Botswana-made goods into the country has caused hardship of many Botswana companies, particularly in Francistown on the Zimbabwe border, where many companies depend entirely on the export trade with Zimbabwe.

Some companies have been forced into liquidation, and the issue has been raised in the Botswana Parliament.

The gravity with which the issue is seen here is indicated by the fact that the Zimbabwean prime minister chose to come to discuss the issue personally at a time when he is preoccupied with his upcoming elevation to the presidency and with unification talks with the main Zanu opposition party.
Accused of massacres and kidnappings, denounced by East and West, rebels in Mozambique nonetheless have sustained a 10-year-old insurgency that shows no sign of ending.

No foreign country acknowledges supporting the Mozambique National Resistance, yet its forces manage to hold their own against an alliance including troops from Zimbabwe, Malawi and Tanzania, as well as Mozambique's Soviet-equipped army.

Along with another guerrilla war in Angola, apartheid unrest in South Africa and black nationalist raids in South African-controlled Namibia, the Mozambican conflict has contributed to instability across wide sections of Southern Africa.

Mozambique's marxist leaders say the MNR, also known by its Portuguese acronym Renamo, encounters only because of South African support. The charge is widely accepted abroad, despite South Africa's insistence that it halted and after signing a non-aggression treaty with Mozambique in 1984.

Western diplomats, and even some Mozambicans, say privately that Mozambique may overstate South Africa's involvement for political reasons. These officials say the rebels probably receive covert South African logistical support but are able to wage their hit-and-run war with captured weaponry.

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, in its latest military review, describes the rebels as "South African-backed" but says the MNR "has no significant outside source of major military supplies, relying for the most part on material captured during its raids."

There is no disagreement on the war's consequences — one-third of Mozambique's 14.5 million people are in need of food aid, 2 million have fled their homes, the country's economy is in shambles.

The MNR's policies are vague. It calls itself anti-marxist, and leaders have spoken out in the past for a mixed economy and a multiparty democracy — with communist parties outlawed. There has been no recent manifesto, however, outlining the group's specific goals or programs.

Massacres

Many aspects of the armed conflict are disputed. The government, for example, accuses the rebels of killing more than 900 civilians in five major massacres since July. Western officials say there is no doubt that rebel units have committed atrocities and attacked civilian targets.

MNR spokesmen blame the massacres on army deserters or terrorist units formed by the government to discredit the rebels. The spokesmen say the MNR receives no outside aid and does not target civilians.

The MNR has captured foreign missionaries and relief workers on a number of occasions, and generally released them unharmed.

Estimates of the MNR's strength range from 15,000 to 22,000 men, confronted by 30,000 government soldiers, about 12,000 Zimbabwean troops, smaller contingents from Tanzania and Malawi, and Cuban and Soviet advisers.

Britain and Spain help train Mozambican army and police officers, and many Western countries, including the United States, provide non-military aid to the government.

Raiders

One MNR official based in Portugal, in an interview granted on condition he not be identified, acknowledged that the movement was shunned by the West.

"But our diplomatic weakness has no bearing on our military strength," he said. "Freimo (the ruling party) effectively governs only Maputo and the provincial capitals. During the next year, we will launch attacks aimed at capturing much larger towns and cities than previously."

1977 by the secret police in white-minority-ruled Rhodesia to create disruptions in neighboring Mozambique, which was a base for guerrillas fighting the Rhodesian authorities.

When the Rhodesian war ended in 1980 with the creation of black-ruled Zimbabwe, sponsorship of the MNR was assumed by South Africa.

The South Africans say their support for the MNR stopped with the 1984 signing of the Nkomati Accord, in which Mozambique pledged to prevent use of its territory by guerrillas operating against South Africa.

The MNR's leader since 1979 has been Afonso Dhlakama (34), a former Mozambican army officer. Dhlakama says he fled to Rhodesia because of harassment. Mozambican officials says he escaped in 1977 after being convicted of theft.

Parallels sometimes
Western officials say the MNR administers very little territory but is able to disrupt government operations in vast areas.

The rebels "don't need large numbers to conduct a guerrilla war against this government," said a Western military attache in Maputo, the Mozambican capital. He said the army's commanders, crossing Zambezia province on foot, in canoes and on motorcycles revealed soldiers uniformed in ragged T-shirts and shorts, carrying captured Soviet-made rifles," wrote a reporter for the Star newspaper of Johannesburg.

The prevailing account of the MNR's origins is that it was established in

• To Page 5
MNR rebels 'in despair' claim

LISBON — Thousands of Mozambican rebels and civilians have turned themselves over to the authorities to escape the harsh conditions on rebel bases, the Portuguese Lusa news agency reported yesterday from the Mozambican capital of Maputo.

Lusa said the widespread desertions had taken place last week in central Manica and Sofala provinces.

"Dozens of armed rebels give themselves up every day because of hunger, sickness and the bad treatment they receive from their superiors," a Mozambican military commander told Lusa.

He added: "Thousands of people who had been living in rebel camps have given themselves up in the past three weeks, apparently due to the lack of food on the bases."

MNR's Lisbon-based spokesman, Mr. Manuel Frank, confirmed conditions in guerilla camps were bad and desertions occurred, but said the military reports were overblown.

"Bad conditions have always existed, and there is hunger throughout Mozambique. This may lead to one or another isolated case of guerillas deserting, but not dozens or thousands," he said — UPI.
MNR to step up fight in Mozambique

ACCUSED of massacres and mutilations, denounced by East and West, rebels in Mozambique nonetheless have sustained a 10-year-old insurgency that shows no sign of ending.

No foreign country acknowledges supporting the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), yet its forces manage to hold their own against an alliance including troops from Zimbabwe, Malawi and Tanzania, as well as Mozambique's Soviet-equipped army.

Mozambique's Marxist leaders say the MNR endures only because of South African support. The charge is widely accepted abroad, despite SA's insistence that it halted aid after signing a non-aggression treaty with Mozambique in 1985.

Western diplomats, and even some Mozambicans, say privately, that Mozambique may overstate SA's involvement for political reasons.

There is no disagreement on the war's consequences — one-third of Mozambique's 14.5 million people are in need of food aid, two million have fled their homes, the country's economy is in shambles. The MNR's policies are vague. It calls itself anti-Marxist, and leaders have spoken out in the past for a mixed economy and a multiparty democracy — with communist parties outlawed.

Many aspects of the armed conflict are disputed. The government, for example, accuses the rebels of killing more than 900 civilians in five major massacres since July. MNR spokesmen blame the massacres on army deserters or terrorist units formed by government to discredit the rebels.

Estimates of the MNR's strength range from 15 000 to 22 000 men, confronted by 30 000 government soldiers, about 12 000 Zimbabwean troops, smaller contingents from Tanzania and Malawi and Cuban and Soviet advisers.

One MNR official based in Portugal, in an interview granted on condition he not be identified, acknowledged that the movement was shunned by the West.

"But our diplomatic weakness...has no bearing on our military strength," he said. "Frelimo (the ruling party) effectively governs only Maputo and the provincial capitals. During the next year, we will launch attacks aimed at capturing much larger towns and cities than previously."

SA's role remains murky. Its Foreign Ministry recently conferred with Mozambican officials on how to rehabilitate the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project in north-west Mozambique and protect it from rebel sabotage — an initiative that seemed to contradict claims that SA sponsors the rebels. — Sapa-AP

— FT
Kick-start for Mozambican economy

MAPUTO — Shops in Mozambique whose shelves were absolutely bare six months ago are again stocked with goods.

The fish and vegetable market is crammed with produce and there is now even a rush-hour along the spacious colonial boulevards which, until recently, were virtually empty because petrol could be bought only with foreign currency.

First signs are that the economic recovery programme which the government instituted after negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank has rapidly improved an economy which had atrophied under the combined effect of Marxist agricultural and marketing policies and South African destabilisation.

Last week an IMF team successfully negotiated a second round of measures to further liberalise trade, boost exports, support industry and curb government spending.

The key question here is whether commercial activity is simply experiencing a surge because of the injection of IMF cash, or whether the aid is kick-starting the economy into life.

Mozambique's finance minister, Mr. Abdul Magid Osman, believes it is real growth. He said: "It is true that we have made a lot more available in the shops, some of it imported goods. Perhaps there is too much. But it has brought about a change in the mentality of the people. They realise that the things are there if they work harder to earn them."

Observers agree that the new atmosphere has raised public morale, even though the wage hikes (an average of 25 percent) fall below that of inflation (now 166 percent). Luxuries such as beer and cigarettes have gone up substantially while subsidies have been held on staples such as maize, edible oil and soap.

But, Mr. Osman said, although prices are high, they are considerably lower than they were on the black market. Although the official rate of exchange with the US dollar has increased 10 times, the black market rate has halved.

Much of the benefit of Mozambique's massive devaluation has been passed directly to farmers in a tenfold increase in crop prices. As a result, Mr. Osman said, production has increased this year by 26 percent. Industrial activity, particularly in textiles and food processing, is up 18 percent. Construction is up five percent.

But there are still many problems. Increases in traffic from Zimbabwe and Zambia along the Beira corridor were cancelled out because South Africa has reduced by one-third the freight it sends through Maputo, once the natural port for the Transvaal. The result is nil growth in the trans-shipment sector.

MIGRANT WORKERS' INCOME

Government subsidies to loss-making industries have been cut by a third and the same is planned for 1988, Mr. Osman said. Some 25,000 employees from these industries and redundant arms of the civil service have been retrenched.

South Africa also controls much of Mozambique's hard currency income through the wages paid to migrant workers on the mines and farms of the Transvaal. Around 1,000 are being sent back every month. This year the loss of income has been disguised by the fall of the dollar against the rand. But next year income from this source will drop substantially.
Mozambican troops capture major MNR terrorist base

MAPUTO — Mozambique said yesterday its troops captured a major base of the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) 220km north of Maputo on Christmas Eve.

The semi-official Maputo daily Notícias reported that the camp, containing 1,000 huts, was in thick forest near a lake at Nhalala, about 160km east of the border with South Africa.

It said the base was the springboard for attacks on Mozambique's main north-south highway.

Some 400 people were massacred during October and November in MNR ambushes within 80km of the capital.

Noticias said 18 MNR rebels died in the fighting at the camp, which included at least four counter-attacks after it was captured, and 1,000 rebels fled.

Maputo television screened film of the battle for Nhalala and viewers saw a foiled MNR counter-attack during which one rebel was shot.

As the rebels retreated, government forces pounded the surrounding bush with mortars before giving chase on foot.

Noticias said the rebels, who have been fighting to topple the Maputo government for almost 12 years, had made at least four unsuccessful attempts to retake their captured base, their most important camp in the southern province of Gaza.

Zimbabwe link attacked

It said Nhalala had also been an important springboard for MNR attacks on the Limpopo rail line linking landlocked Zimbabwe to Maputo port.

Zimbabwe has 12,000 troops in Mozambique guarding the railway and oil pipeline to Beira and fighting alongside government forces.

In a separate episode, a wounded eyewitness who reached safety in Swaziland told reporters she had seen rebels in Mozambique douse a truck driver with petrol and set him on fire during an ambush near the Swazi border at the weekend.

Maria Diamini, who was shot in the legs and neck, told reporters from her hospital bed in Mbabane that the rebels, in military uniforms, had fired at the truck and that at least three of the 10 passengers might have been killed.

She said they ordered survivors to unload the truck, doused the driver with petrol and set him on fire. The truck exploded in flames.

Diamini said she and a friend ran about one kilometre until they met government soldiers who took them to Swaziland's Lomahashe border post. — Sapa-Reuters.
MNR rebels ambush bus: Passengers believed dead

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE — MNR guerrillas have attacked a bus between Swaziland and Maputo and it is believed several passengers were killed.

Reports from the border say the Freimo soldiers escorting the bus were overcome and the attackers set fire to the bus.

It is not known whether there were survivors.

According to the reports there were eight Swazis on the bus, on a regular run to the Mozambican capital.

Earlier this week a lorry travelling from Maputo to Swaziland was ambushed near the Swazi border. The attackers poured petrol over the driver and set him alight.
DURBAN — The four crew members of the South African Sikorsky helicopter who were detained on Magaruaque Island on Christmas Eve arrived in Durban late yesterday after being freed by Mozambican authorities.

The four Court Helicopter crewmen are Captain Karl Zehrt, 37, of Cape Town, co-pilot Dave Shirley, 34, of Mossel Bay, Brian Suter, 49, also of Cape Town, and Jose da Costa, 29, from Johannesburg.

They said although they had not been ill-treated by Mozambican soldiers during their five days of detention, it had been the “most miserable Christmas of our lives.”

Zehrt said the crew, who were on their way to Mauritius to support vessels involved in the search for the Helderberg “black box”, had finalised their flight plan in advance and had been assured by Mozambican officials that “everything was in order.”

But when they landed on Magaruaque Island to refuel they were immediately arrested by Mozambican troops.

“I cannot speculate on why they decided to arrest us we don’t know the reason,” Zehrt said.

“We were guarded by heavily-armed troops at all times and told that if we went near the chopper we would be shot,” he said.

“We were not ill-treated, but there were some pretty tense moments for all of us.”

Soon after their arrest their passports were confiscated and they were taken to a hotel in the nearby Mozambique town of Vilanculos.

“Christmas was the worst day, when we were confined to the hotel room all day,” said Zehrt.

The crew were still finalising their return plans last night, but said they hoped to return to their homes as soon as they could.
MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL
1988

[部队, JAN - FEB]
MNR's truce comes off the rails

Sunday Times Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE rebels have celebrated the end of their Christmas truce with violent attacks on roads and the derailment of a train in the southern part of the country, actions which have claimed 50 lives.

Mozambique South African "apologises" for the atrocities but Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday repudiated the allegations and offered to meet immediately with Mozambican officials to discuss the area.

The train left a mine near Pombeira about 30km north of the Mozambique border town of Maputo.

The Mozambique News Agency (MNA) reported that the explosions delayed part of the train, and then rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) attacked, killing people and making their lives worse.

The right-wing MNR has been fighting Mozambique's Marxist government virtually since independence from Portugal in 1975.

It demands responsibility for a series of violent massacres and high security at the border last year in which the government says closer to 1,000 people were killed.

AHR said most of the 991 people on the Mozambique train were soldiers from the Comoros-based project in Mozambique.

Wounded

They found the train at Maputo and were headed for Maputo to spend New Year with their families.

AHR said more than 70 people were wounded and were being treated in Maputo Central Hospital.

Another group of 15 people have been killed in two rebel attacks on public transport services in Mozambique since Thursday.

MNA reported that 280 people were travelling with a train between Maputo and Beira, and 24 people were killed.

Mr. Bantu, the Mozambique Daily, reported that someone was killed, but he was unable to confirm the report.

Condolences

The South African Government has offered condolences to the relatives of those who lost their lives and extended its deepest sympathy to the families of those who were injured.

The Mozambique government has also condemned the attacks and has offered its sympathy to the Mozambican people.

The attacks have caused the death of many people and have caused widespread damage to the area.

Mozambique and South Africa have long been at odds over the issue of border security, with both countries accusing each other of allowing rebels to cross the border and launch attacks.

The Mozambique government has also condemned the attacks and has offered its sympathy to the Mozambican people.
Journalist tells of 'cries of anguish' from victims

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A Mozambican journalist has described how the anguished cries of people trapped in a train could still be heard today after it derailed near the Mozambican town of Nhamatanda, just over the border with South Africa.

The train, carrying about 100 passengers, derailed near the town of Nhamatanda, where the Mozambique railway station is located.

According to the official Mozambican news agency, the train had been carrying passengers from the central province of Manica to the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

The journalist, who was on the train, said that the passengers were trapped inside the wreckage for hours before they were finally rescued.

At least 25 people were killed in the accident, while another 100 were injured.

The government has announced that an investigation will be launched to determine the cause of the accident.

Mozambique has a long tradition of rebel activity, and the government has been accused of using the railway system to transport rebel fighters and weapons.

The journalist added that the passengers had been forced to wait for hours in the wreckage before the rescue team arrived.

The train was carrying passengers from the central province of Manica to the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

The journalist said that the passengers were trapped inside the wreckage for hours before they were finally rescued.

At least 25 people were killed in the accident, while another 100 were injured.

The government has announced that an investigation will be launched to determine the cause of the accident.

Mozambique has a long tradition of rebel activity, and the government has been accused of using the railway system to transport rebel fighters and weapons.

The journalist added that the passengers had been forced to wait for hours in the wreckage before the rescue team arrived.

The train was carrying passengers from the central province of Manica to the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

The journalist said that the passengers were trapped inside the wreckage for hours before they were finally rescued.

At least 25 people were killed in the accident, while another 100 were injured.

The government has announced that an investigation will be launched to determine the cause of the accident.

Mozambique has a long tradition of rebel activity, and the government has been accused of using the railway system to transport rebel fighters and weapons.

The journalist added that the passengers had been forced to wait for hours in the wreckage before the rescue team arrived.

The train was carrying passengers from the central province of Manica to the northern province of Cabo Delgado.
Train ambush: 22 die

MAPITO - At least 22 people died and 17 were injured when the South African police fired on a group of protesters in the early hours of this morning in Mapito, the capital of the Western Cape province.

The train was about 15km from the town of Cape Town when it was attacked. The protesters were demanding better living conditions and were factions of the Democratic Left Front and the South African Communist Party.

The police said they had been responding to a call from the local community when the protesters attacked them. The police did not rule out the possibility of a pre-planned attack.

A police spokesperson said the attack was a response to the police killing a group of protesters in the area last week.

The attack came as the government announced plans to increase security in the area.

The government said it would deploy additional police officers to the area to ensure the safety of the local community.
28 die, 75 hurt in MNR attacks

MAPUTO — Six civilians died when their vehicle was ambushed by rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) north of here, the official AIM news agency said.

AIM said the attack happened 50 km north of Maputo on Mozambique's main north-south highway.

Four men, a woman and a child died in the ambush.

Four other people in the vehicle were taken to hospital in a critical condition.

This follows an attack on a train which killed at least 22 people and injured 71 others.

The train was headed east toward Maputo and was carrying about 1,500 people when it hit a land mine. Five carriages were derailed.

Rebels of the MNR looted the train and abduction several passengers, most of whom managed to escape, AIM said.

The train was about 40 km from the South African border when the attack occurred.

It took rescuers several hours to arrive.

Eleven of the injured remained in critical condition in a Maputo hospital.

In Lisbon, Portugal, a rebel spokesman said it was highly likely that the ambush was carried out by the MNR, but added that he had not yet received confirmation from rebel sources in Mozambique.

"It is a key aim of our military strategy to cut off Maputo as much as possible from the rest of the country," the spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement that the government wished to extend its condolences to the relatives of those who lost their lives and hoped the injured would soon recover.
Bloody stranglehold in Mozambique tightens

KEN VERNON of the Argue Africa News Service reports

The fratricidal war that has been dragging on for 12 long years in Mozambique has recently taken a new twist with Renamo rebels slowly tightening a bloody stranglehold around the capital of Maputo in an attempt finally to topple the Fre- limo government.

For almost a year people trying to leave the now virtually besieged city on the only main road to the north have had to brave ambushes that have claimed hundreds of lives.

In the past three months the remaining road and rail lifelines to South Africa and Swaziland have also come under intensive attack, threatening to close the net around a city swolled with thousands of refugees from the merciless bush war.

It is a classical siege situation that may prove to be the final undoing of the Frelimo government.

The siege tactic is made doubly effective by the geographical situation of Maputo, which is squeezed into the toe of the elongated coastal country and bounded on two sides by South Africa and Swaziland, and on another by the sea.

In a two-pronged strategy, Renamo is also attacking and destroying villages in the hinterland for hundreds of kilometres around the capital, apparently aiming to force the homeless peasants into an already overcrowded city where Frelimo must feed and shelter them, or face urban riots in addition to a rural war.

The strategy is almost reminiscent of the mediaeval sieges of walled castles, with the major difference that Renamo lacks the modern equivalent of a battering ram, finally to knock down the walls of Maputo.

The lack of heavy weaponry with which to tackle concentrations of Frelimo troops head on means that the best that Renamo can hope for with its siege strategy is to force Frelimo to the negotiation table.

The strategy of isolating Maputo seems to have been hatched last year after Renamo was forced from its sanctuaries in Malawi, and since then the emphasis of the war has shifted to the south of the country.

By mid-year it was reported that groups of heavily armed Renamo troops numbering up to 500 were overrunning and destroying scores of villages in the central and southern provinces of Inhambane and Maputo.

On 18 July came the massacre at the town of Homone, followed a month later by the killing of almost another 100 people farther south at Manicane.

As the groups moved south they began to attack guarded convoys on the main road north from Maputo in the past three months more than 400 people have died in these ambushes, some of which have taken place within 50 kilometres of the capital.

The route is now run only in guarded convoys, subject to constant attack, with the rebels now focusing on road and rail links to the west which are crucial for the exportation of vitaly needed goods and materials. They are also a major foreign currency earner as the conduit for South Africa exports through the port of Maputo.

In late 1987 the rail link with South Africa was cut four times, the latest incident occurring on New Year's Eve when a train was derailed by a mine blast in which 22 people lost their lives.

There have also been numerous ambushes of vehicles on the roads entering Mozam- bique from South Africa and Swaziland, with four reported incidents in the past week alone, and traffic has dwindled to a trickle.

It is believed that Renamo has amassed up to 5,000 men in the southern Inhambane and Maputo provinces to carry out its siege strategy, with some major bases apparently being established within sight of the capital.

It is difficult to predict the outcome of the Renamo strategy.

The picture is complicated by the support that the Fre- limo government is now receiving from both Western and Eastern bloc countries and, with Renamo being unable to deliver a knockout blow, these supporters are unlikely to sit idly by and watch Maputo being starved to death.

Frelimo troops have launched a major operation to try to break the strangle- hold on Maputo, but they are reluctant — in fact, unable — to pursue Renamo guerrillas away from the roads and rail- way lines and into the bush.

In all probability the siege strategy will succeed only in adding another element of suffering to an already war-weary Mozambican populace.

» In the bush with Renamo — page 15.
are like ghosts in jungle

no tinned food, the troops do not have uniforms, there are no International Red Cross food parcels and all weapons are of Soviet origin and were apparently stolen from Frelimo.

"I was allowed to move around freely in the base. Any foreign aid would have shown clearly.

"They only have small arms such as the AK-47 rifle and platoon weapons such as RPG-7 rocket launchers, RPD machine guns and 82 mm mortars.

"If there had been any military aid from other countries, you would have seen modern radio equipment, at least some items of uniform, medical supplies, more advanced and modern armament.

"Not even 'General' Franks has a map of his area. He is from Maputo and knows the area quite well.

"The whole movement has only three trucks at its disposal. A few men move around on scrambler motorcycles, but they are not like Unita which has a strong conventional force moving about on roads.

"One thing that struck me was that there were no propaganda pamphlets, no parades and no political speeches.

"Now and again they would just let the troops get together to shout 'Viva Renamo' or 'Down with Chissano' and a returning patrol has the strange ritual of mustering and doing a short hand-clapping routine before they disperse to their shelters.

"They are annoyed with the fact that they are not receiving any support. If they got support from South Africa it would not be difficult to pick up equipment because they patrol all the way to the border and the Kruger National Park.

"Only a few Portuguese business men give them a measure of financial support.

"But I think they have basically got the Frelimo government on its knees. The base is so near Maputo, if you climb a rise behind it you can see the city.

With the Homoine massacre fresh in the mind, Breytenbach asked 'General' Franks, in whose area the town falls, about accusations levelled at his organisation.

"He was actually very flabbergasted about it. "The resistance has the support of the local population and without it we could not exist," he told me. "How could we maintain their support if we did such things?"

The resistance claims to control 80 percent of the country and according to Mr Eddie Cross, chief executive of the Zambian Beira Corridor Group, the figure was actually 85 percent.

"Their strongest opposition comes from 10,000 Zimbabwean troops guarding the Beira railway line and 7,000 Tanzanian troops protecting Frelimo military garrisons in the urban areas.

Breytenbach doubts if the resistance had the machinery for a final push to remove Frelimo from power and said he expected they would try to force Frelimo to a settlement.

"They do not have the ability to form a government or to win a big battle, but they could maintain their siege on the country until Frelimo gives in," he said.
Resistance fighters

Only 25 kilometres from the seat of Frelimo power, Maputo, lies a small village with “houses” made of bright cloth and waterproof canvas.

The village is well-camouflaged in dense bush and contrary to general Mozambican standards, the inhabitants eat meat every day. Cattle taken from Frelimo bases supply the demand.

The village is peaceful and quiet, especially the latter, because 32-year-old “General” Mario Franks, commanding officer of Mozambican national resistance forces in the southern Maputo region, and the about 1 000 people under his command work hard to avoid being detected by government forces.

A visit to this little roving village has shown freelance photographer Cloete Breytenbach of Cape Town a side of the war which the outside world has never known.

With a French television team he crossed the hilly country to the hidden base, escorted by a group of guerrillas.

“From our meeting point, we walked for three days over difficult terrain to reach the base,” he said.

The Mozambican National Resistance has reached the stage where it was in the beginning — they have virtually no vehicles and do not travel by road.

“Only rarely would they make use of footpaths because of occasional anti-personnel mine incidents on these they have opted for the bush.

“The going was difficult because of this and we could manage only about two kilometres in an hour.

“At the base we were met by stringent security measures — they maintain a very tightly controlled entry routine and the base has only one entrance.

“There are about 1000 people there of which a large proportion is civilian, including children.

“There are no facilities — the people cook over open fires, water comes from a river near-by, and while they have a qualified nurse, they have no medicine or medical equipment.

“There are five teachers who teach the children to read and write.

“The base is home to groups of guerrillas who go on patrols to attack convoys on the nearby roads from Swaziland and Komatipoort and in the Maputo suburbs.

“Every now and again you’d see a patrol leave to return three days later with arms, clothes and food taken from Frelimo bases or convoys.

“The material they make their shelters from, has been taken from convoys.

BASE WITH NO NAME

“Unlike Jamba, this base has no name. They move it every few months to escape Frelimo. The government forces have, on a number of occasions, tried to get to it.

“Because of the tough terrain however, the resistance fighters have driven them off.

“I saw no evidence of outside support in the base. They have...
Teacher tells of ordeal in bush attack

At the MNR's secret village near Maputo three people have their own story to tell about the war in Mozambique.

Cloete Breitenbach's visit there has brought him in contact with a teacher who escaped the Homem massacre and two Mozambican citizens of Madeiran origin who were captured in a Renamo attack on Frelimo barracks at an agriculture project site near Maputo in 1985.

"The teacher, 23-year-old Isabel Joao Simoes, told me she woke up at 5 am on the morning of the massacre when she heard shots," Breitenbach said.

"She ran outside and saw members of the local militia were engaged in battle with soldiers in camouflage uniforms. She ran into the bushes and hid for the rest of the day.

"At night, when she came out of hiding, she saw the men in the camouflage uniforms take people from their houses. She again went into the bushes and hid until the next morning.

"The next day, when she returned home, she found her parents and two cousins were shot.

"When she saw a vehicle filled with Frelimo soldiers approaching, she ran away and then she walked to Maputo 100 km south of Homem.

"There she tried to find work, but when her attempts failed she found she could not find food.

"From friends she heard the MNR was nearby and she walked for four days to join the people at the village.

"According to her, nobody at Homem accused the MNR of the atrocities at any stage. There were stories of a parachute drop just before the massacre.

"The two Portuguese, cousins named Joao Goncalves (31) and Agostinho Jardim Goncalves (28), came from Madeira to join a Frelimo government agricultural project..."
Resistence fighters are like ghosts in the jungle.
In the bush with Renamo

Come and see for yourself, Geldof told.
A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

Yours in Auctioneering,

[Signature]

Auctioneer's Name

PUBLIC AUCTION

LACONIAN public auction will be held on...
Red Cross bid to resume Mozambique mercy flights

LONDON — The international Red Cross is holding urgent discussions in a bid to enable it to resume mercy flights to deliver food and supplies to remote areas of Mozambique.

Miss Katherine Peduzzi, a spokeswoman for the Red Cross in Geneva, has refused to elaborate on the "security reasons" which forced them to stop the flights.

Miss Peduzzi said the Red Cross did not believe it would help to provide further details on what had forced them to stop the flights.

"All I can say is that we have stopped them for security reasons. We are holding discussions and hope to resume flying soon.

She estimated that about 30,000 people would be hit by the halt on flights as they were dependent on the Red Cross for aid.

Mr Peter Stocker, the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Mozambique, said all Red Cross relief flights had been cancelled since December 24.

Some of the areas served by the flights had received virtually no other aid because of the threat of rebel ambushes.

The Red Cross would continue to provide relief in areas that could be reached by road, Mr Stocker said.

An estimated 4.5 million of Mozambique's 14 million people are suffering from food shortages and about two million people have been displaced due to the fighting. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter
Mozambique calls for help with ex-bandits

CP Correspondent
MOZAMBIAN President Joaquim Chissano has called on the international community to assist in the reintegration into society of repentant bandits who accepted the authorities' offer of amnesty.

Speaking at a New Year reception for diplomats in Maputo, he stressed the importance of the amnesty law approved in December.

The law, which gives members of the MNR a year to hand themselves over to government forces without fear of reprisals, "bears testimony to our humanitarian policy," said the President. It was "an important contribution to peace and stability."

"The doors are open for all those who abandon terrorism," he said.

He warned, however, that "we shall fight relentlessly against those who deny their own quality as human beings and who persist in crime."

He then called on the diplomats and "on the countries that you represent to support us in the reintegration of these Mozambicans, those who have abandoned terrorism and returned to the motherland."

The amnesty law contains a clause allowing the government to seek foreign assistance in its implementation.

The establishment of reception centres for former bandits, with proper housing and sanitary conditions, would be expensive, as would the efforts needed to ensure that former bandits were properly employed in tasks of national reconstruction.

Chissano told the diplomats that the Southern African region remained the scene of confrontation between the forces of freedom, democracy and peace on the one hand, and the forces of racism, colonialism, aggression and terror on the other.

He said South Africa's surrogates, the MNR bandits, had increased to increased brutality.

"Once their strategy of cutting the country in two had failed, the bandits embarked upon the most ferocious terrorism. They declared war against the people."

The President gave a grim list of massacres in southern Mozambique in the second half of 1987.

He said the MNR had murdered over 1,000 people.

Plans were underway for the organisation of the people for their self-defence, to ensure that all Mozambicans were able to defend themselves, their families and their workplaces from the MNR.

He thanked those countries which had helped strengthen Mozambique's military capacity and expressed confidence that the international community would respond to the country's needs in terms of the self-defence of the civilian population.

On the situation in South Africa, Chissano condemned the "escalation of repression." He said South Africans, regardless of race or colour, would eventually defy the present government to live in peace.

He warned that apartheid could not simply be reduced to racial discrimination. The apartheid system was also involved in "internal repression." Press censorship, militarisation and destabilisation were aspects of the regime.

He warmly praised the Angolan armed forces for their assistance to the latest South African invasion of southern Angola and called for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola.

A further call was made for the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia.

Both Chissano and the acting dean of the Mozambican diplomatic corps, ambassador of Tanzania, stressed the importance of the treaty signed between the US and USSR abolishing medium-range nuclear missiles.

Mehano called for the money "squandered on weapons for self-destruction" to be spent instead on food.

Towards the end of the reception, held in the gardens of the presidential palace, Chissano called on the diplomats and representatives of the five permanent members of the UN security council - China, USSR, France, the US and Britain - together for what has become a traditional New Year photograph. - AAO
Cubans lose face in Mozambique

PRESIDENT JOACHIM CHISSANO is clamping down on Cuban advisers in Mozambique in part because his confidence in the “competence of socialist country personnel” was shaken by the 1988 crash that killed President Samora Machel, according to a top Africa scholar.

“The Cuban role in training security personnel protecting the President is said to be more limited than in earlier years,” Gillian Gunn, a visiting fellow at Georgetown University’s Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), wrote in a paper published last week.

“This may be indirectly related to the fact that a Soviet pilot and co-pilot were flying Machel’s plane when it crashed,” said Gunn, who is considered one of the best informed Western scholars on Mozambique and Angola.

Declining

Since Machel’s death, she wrote, “military and civilian sources in the West and in Mozambique” have reported that the influence of the 460 to 600 Cuban advisers is declining.

According to Gunn this is also because Chissano, eager to court the West, wants to downplay Cuban and Soviet influence.

Under the new President, she stated, Frelimo leaders close to the Cubans were losing influence and Cuban military advisers were increasingly limited to training the Mozambique militia rather than the army.

Miss Gunn, citing British and Mozambican sources, also wrote that when Mozambique and South Africa signed the Nkomati Accords Cuban leader Fidel Castro told Machel that he supported him despite disagreement on the actual agreement.

Struggle

“Tell the President we cannot question any decision of the Mozambican Government,” Castro apparently told Machel. “You fought the war on your own, you independently decided on a socialist course, you supported the Zimbabwean struggle by yourselves. Therefore I cannot question your decisions. Therefore I must support you. We will do our best to improve bilateral relations.”

Miss Gunn quoted Mozambicans as saying that when Castro first met Machel in 1977 it was “love at first sight.”

The Mozambican leader immediately began referring to Castro as “Comrade Fidel — guerrilla of the first hour.”

But despite this, what keeps the two socialist countries apart, Gunn concluded, is their differing views on the speed with which apartheid can be overthrown in South Africa.

“Castro,” she wrote, “foresaw a relatively brisk escalation of armed struggle against apartheid. Chissano believes that eradication of apartheid will be a slow process.”
Rebels seize army outposts — claim

LISBON. — Mozambique's rightwing rebels claim their guerrilla forces seized army outposts in four provinces in fighting between New Year's Day and Jan 9, killing 27 government regulars and 61 support troops from neighbouring Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

In a note released in Lisbon yesterday, the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), also known by its Portuguese acronym Renamo, put casualties among its own units in the same encounters at eight dead and 41 wounded.

According to the Renamo note, signed by the rebels' Lisbon spokesman Manuel Frank, the insurgents overran joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean bases at Espungabera and Mungari, located respectively in Sofala and Manica provinces.

Mr Frank said Renamo forces destroyed three government battalions at Vila Caldas Xavier in Tete province during the same period.

According to the note, three Zimbabwean soldiers were captured by Renamo in Tete.

Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces all border Zimbabwe in central Mozambique.

In the north-eastern province of Nampula, the army post at Namaatil was taken by the rebels, the note said.

MNR rebels have destroyed nearly 600 health facilities in recent years, cutting off about 2 million people from health care, the national news agency AIM has reported in Maputo.

Attacks by MNR rebels forced 585 of the country's 1 921 health centres to close during 1986, AIM reported. The news agency said figures for 1987 were not yet available.

The facilities shut down ranged from hospitals to small rural clinics.

The rebels have been fighting an 11-year-old insurgency in a bid to topple Mozambique's Marxist government.

Mozambique says neighbouring South Africa supports the rebels in violation of a 1984 mutual non-aggression treaty between the neighbouring countries. South Africa denies the charge.

Since the government passed an amnesty law last month, about 25 guerrillas have reportedly surrendered — Sapa-AP.
PRETORIA. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the Freiomo government in Mozambique is still allowing its country to be used by the African National Congress, SABC radio news reports.

Mr Botha's statement followed Mozambican charges that a recent visit by a South African journalist to a Renamo camp near Maputo was what the Mozambicans termed a gross violation of the Nkomati Accord.

Mr Botha said the South African government could not be accused of violating the Nkomati Accord when an independent newspaper published reports critical of the Mozambican government.

Talks between representatives of the two governments were taking place in Pretoria yesterday.

South Africa is represented by the director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Nell van Heerden, while his Mozambican counterpart is believed to be representing Maputo. — Sapa
Secret paper on Renamo 'clears' SA

Sunday Times Reporter

A SECRET briefing paper by an organisation representing business interests in Mozambique and Zimbabwe suggests that South Africa would not let the Renamo rebels come to power through force. This finding is at odds with constant Mozambican accusations that South Africa still supports the rebels.

The paper — by the Beira Corridor Support Group — admits that Renamo rebel activity has placed severe strains on the country.

Link

The Support Group was set up by business and government to open the rail link between Zimbabwe and Beira, which has been under constant rebel attack for the last seven years, and to try to restart economic activity in the war devastated country.

Among the main conclusions of the report:

1. There is now little difference between the basic economic-policy positions of the two warring parties in Mozambique.

2. Internationally there are no substantial political interests prepared to back Renamo's thrust for power.

3. Renamo's activities have created conditions of economic, social and political collapse in Mozambique. But, with increasing international support and a new and positive South African strategy, Renamo's position can only improve.

The report documents South African support for the rebel movement up to the signing of the Nhamatia Accord in 1984, noting that it has since scaled down considerably.

"There are so many weapons in Mozambique that it has been quite simple for Renamo to sustain its position," it observed.

Among signs of a positive new South African approach was the signing of an agreement to rehabilitate the Cahora Bassa power lines.

"It seems clear that the position of Pretoria can only improve as its policy of economic reform takes root and Western assistance gathers momentum. South Africa's new strategy of seeking economic and political linkages with neighbouring states will reinforce this shift," says the report.

The report observes that the right-wing lobby groups in the United States which supported Renamo have become more powerful, despite the deterioration in the organisation's competence and standing.
Rebels routed

MOZAMBIQUE'S armed forces said yesterday they had killed 50 rebels in operations in three provinces last week.

A military spokesman said a large quantity of arms, including mortars, were also captured in the attacks.

Sapa-Reuter
Mozambique rebel group is ‘still popular and influential’

International consensus should now be possible to end the war, says an analysis of the security situation. Robin Drew reports from Harare.

Unless a truly international consensus can be struck on the future of Mozambique, one that includes South Africa, the only outlook for the immediate future is one of bloody stalemate associated with enormous human suffering.

This is the conclusion reached in an analysis of the security situation in Mozambique prepared by a well-informed group which has taken a special interest in the territory. Its views are contained in a paper circulating in diplomatic and intelligence circles in Harare.

The analysis maintains that despite well-documented accounts of savage atrocities inflicted by the rebel group, Renamo, as the MNR has come to be known, the movement remains influential and popular in many parts of Mozambique.

It says that while Renamo is no doubt responsible for some of the savagery, Mozambique is infested by “freelance bandits and local warlords” not necessarily directed by Renamo.

It says that from an ideological point of view, the movement includes people who regard Frelimo as being revisionists in Marxist terms right through to right-wing rebels who want a free enterprise approach to the economy. It includes corrupt and criminal elements simply out for themselves, while many supporters are hungry people who see banditry as the only way of feeding themselves and their families.

The analysis says nothing could be further from the truth than the image put about of Renamo being a coherent political force fighting a repressive communist regime which had suppressed religious freedom.

Tracing the history of the movement from the time it was established by the Rhodesian Government during the guerilla war, the analysis says that by 1984, after South Africa had taken charge of it, Renamo had 15,000 men under arms, secure rear bases in South Africa and supply bases in several other countries.

A number of Middle East countries and right-wing groups elsewhere were giving it support.

Then came the Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo, and says the analysis “The signing marked the end of the official destabilisation programme which was thereafter gradually wound down until it was finally abandoned in mid-1985.”

It maintains, however, that initially support continued as South Africa had given Renamo with two years’ supplies before Nkomati and there was evidence that the communications system was maintained and periodic air and sea drops continued, “some of which were authorised and some unauthorised by Renamo.”

Commenting on the Mozambique situation under the late President Samora Machel (right), the analysis says “Machel’s banning of religion shortly after independence, its position as a radical Marxist regime and the withdrawal of all property rights had created many disenchanted elements within the country.”

Quote from the analysis: “Mozambique remains a country in crisis. Out of its population of approximately 15 million people, up to 5 million face starvation and almost 50 percent of these people are beyond the reach of the aid agencies. Infant mortality is now among the highest in the world and life expectancy has declined sharply.”

The analysis says that South Africa never regarded Renamo as a potential substitute government and deliberately restricted its assistance to a level enabling Renamo to be a destabilising factor without actually threatening the power base of Frelimo.

Today Renamo had degenerated as an organisation and had more pronounced divisions. But as Mozambique’s economy deteriorated, so the numbers supporting Renamo had grown and it was now probably three times the size it was in 1984, though poorly equipped for anything approaching conventional warfare.

The analysis says there are no substantive political interests prepared to back a Renamo thrust for power and that the South Africans would not be prepared to allow it to come to power through force.

But Renamo’s activities had created conditions of economic, social and political collapse and severe hardships for the people of Mozambique.

While Frelimo’s position could only improve as its policy of economic reform took root and western assistance gathered momentum, an end to the civil war seemed unlikely in the short term. Even if Renamo’s hold were to be broken, local warlordism would remain endemic.

In the unlikely event of a Renamo victory, Frelimo would presumably revert to the bush and fight on.

The analysis concludes that an international consensus should be possible because the war is now in nobody’s interest.

“In many respects peace in Mozambique is a prerequisite to progress in the region as a whole,” it says. — The Star’s Africa News Service.
Bavarian Prime Minister Mr Franz-Josef Strauss, left, with South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha after his arrival at Cape Town's D F Malan airport today

Bavarian PM arrives in city on diplomatic mission

Staff Reporter

BAVARIAN Prime Minister Mr Franz-Josef Strauss arrived in Cape Town today on the first leg of a Southern African diplomatic mission for the West German government.

Mr Strauss will spend today in Cape Town for top-level meetings with members of the South African Government, including President P W Botha, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Viljoen.

Tomorrow he goes to Maputo for discussions with, among others, Mr Joxim Chissano, President of Mozambique.

It is understood one of the major reasons for his Southern African visit was the Mozambican meeting and that it might not have come off had he not been able to see Mr Chissano.

He returns to South Africa on Friday for more meetings with members of the Government during a further seven-day stay.

At a brief airport Press conference Mr Strauss said he had an extensive list of other groups he wanted to meet, such as church and trade union organisations.

INSIGHTS

He hopes to get a “complex impression and obtain helpful insights to advise the Federal Government of Germany as to what our policy should be.”

Mr Strauss was met at D F Malan airport by Mr Pik Botha, West German Ambassador Dr Immo Stabert and the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Peter Muller.

Mr Botha said he was glad Mr Strauss had found the time to visit Southern Africa to give him a chance to make an objective assessment of developments.

Yesterday in Bonn, West German opposition leader’s blasted Mr Strauss’s visit to South Africa, saying it would give credence to apartheid.

Sapa-AP reports his trip has come under fire from the Free Democrats, and from the main opposition Social Democrats and Greens parties in the federal Parliament.

Greens party spokesman Christian Schmidt called Mr Strauss’s trip “politically damaging.”

“It enhances the South African Government and weekens opposition.”
Boy 'kills' ten women

MAPUTO - Mozambican armed forces had killed eight bandits of the South African-backed MNR during a pre-dawn bandit attack against the town of Manhica, a defence spokesman reportedly said.

A 12-year-old boy arrested during a shootout claimed afterwards that he had killed ten women under instructions of the MNR.

Manhica is 78 kilometers north of Maputo and lies on the country's main north-south highway.

During the raid, the bandits murdered 11 people and wounded 28.

Mourners

The raiders clashed with Mozambican troops when they tried to attack a shop and a warehouse near the Manhica railway station. Eight of the bandits were killed and one, a 12-year-old boy, was taken prisoner.

The boy said he was forced to join the MNR. He had received military training from them and had under orders killed ten women with a bayonet.

"The people we have to kill are tied up. They give us a bayonet, and show us where to strike, usually here."

He indicated his throat.

The murders he carried out were punishment ordered by the local MNR chiefs after the women had tried to escape from a bandit base.
Agreement reached on Cahora Bassa

LISBON — Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa have reached a tentative agreement on how to revive Africa's biggest hydro-electric project, the Cahora Bassa dam, which has been crippled by Mozambican rebel attacks.

One delegate said yesterday after the three countries ended talks here that proposals on the maintenance and security of the dam were given initial approval and would be studied further before another meeting in Maputo.

The dam is basically operational but more than 1,000 pylons and many power lines would have to be repaired or replaced," the Portuguese delegate, Mr. Lopes de Costa said.

He also said Mozambique was training a special army unit to protect the power lines when repair work was finished, possibly by the end of this year.

The 2,000-megawatt project was finished shortly before Mozambique won independence from Portugal in 1975.

It has been virtually paralysed by attacks from Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels opposed to Maputo's Marxist government.

The 160-metre high dam lies across the Zambezi river in northern Mozambique and was designed to supply about eight per cent of South Africa's electricity needs.

Portugal is keen to see the dam working again because it is still repaying millions of dollars in construction loans — Sapa-RNS
Bid to quiet Renamo
German investment in Mozambique possible

MAPUTO — West Germany is prepared to invest in Mozambican ports and railways, and in the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

The Prime Minister of the West German state of Bavaria, Dr. Franz Josef Strauss, said in Maputo yesterday that West Germany was prepared to help finance the rebuilding of the power lines from the Cahora Bassa dam, located in Mozambique's northeastern province of Tete, to South Africa.

The Mozambican news agency AIM said that over 520 of the pylons have been destroyed by South African-backed MNR bandits.

The power lines extend for some 900 km inside Mozambican territory.

Mr. Strauss expressed concern at security along the lines, but said that it was out of the question for any South African troops to be stationed inside Mozambique to guard the pylons.

He said that yesterday morning's meeting with the Mozambican president, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, had lasted for four hours and was "very frank and open," as well as being "highly confidential."

"I could not accept all I heard, and my partner could not accept all that I said," he added, and claimed that there had been an "80 per cent agreement" between the two men.

He said that both Mozambique and South Africa "seem to be observing the Nkomati accord, but each blames the other for multiple violations."

The Nkomati non-aggression agreement was signed by Mozambique and South Africa in March 1984. Mozambique has produced a mass of evidence that the South African military never intended to observe the accord, but instead continued supplying the MNR rebels.

The most damning evidence was diaries and notebooks captured from MNR headquarters at Gorongosa in central Mozambique in August 1983, and which authenticity the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, accepted.

"The government here," Mr. Strauss continued, "believes that South Africa has the capacity to reduce MNR activity."

Asked whether he considered the MNR to be a liberation movement, or merely terrorist, Mr. Strauss replied: "I can only repeat what other people have told me. One side calls them a resistance movement, and the other side calls them bandits."

He added, however, that he had never met with any MNR representative, and that he hoped never to do so in the future.

He refused to give further details, arguing that "what you say in public is detrimental to diplomatic contacts and to the people who are suffering."

On being asked whether his role as an intermediary was necessary, Mr. Strauss replied, "I did not invite myself here."

Asked about his discussions with the Mozambican defence minister, General Alberto Chipande, Mr. Strauss said "it was a privilege to meet the defence minister, but we discussed more ideological than military questions."

He ruled out any military cooperation between Mozambique and West Germany.

The Bavarian politician said that among the topics discussed with Mr. Chissano were "the sense or otherwise of holding a meeting between the two presidents (of Mozambique and South Africa), or a wider-ranging conference. But this was 'music for the future', and it was not possible to say anything firm now."

On South African politics, Mr. Strauss repeated his well-known defence of the homelands system, claiming that there was "no apartheid" in such places as Bophuthatswana, a homeland with close ties to Mr. Strauss's Christian Social Union.

He used this as an excuse for an attack on the German Democratic Republic, one of Mozambique's closest allies, saying that, "if East Germany had the same degree of independence as Bophuthatswana, it would be a step forward."

Mr. Strauss also claimed that a "one man, one vote" system in South Africa "is not achievable, and is perhaps not even desirable." — DDC
Aid not arms for Maputo - Strauss

MAPUTO. - West Germany was prepared to invest in Mozambique's ports, railways and hydro-electric networks, but would not co-operate militarily with the government, which has close ties with East Germany, Mr Franz Josef Strauss said yesterday.

Mr Strauss said he had discussed a meeting between the presidents of Mozambique and South Africa, "or a wider-ranging conference", with President Joaquim Chissano.

He said it was not possible to make any firm statements now, that the idea was "music for the future".

Mr Chissano had earlier told Mr Strauss he sought improved relations with Bonn.

There have been reports that Mr Strauss is visiting Mozambique and South Africa in an effort to decrease tensions.

"I did not invite myself here," Mr Strauss said when asked if it was necessary for someone from a third country to act as intermediary.

"The government here believes that South Africa has the capacity to reduce MNR activity," Mr Strauss said.

He said he was concerned about security along the 900m of power lines that extend from the Cahora Bassa Dam and hydro-electric system.

Mr Strauss said it was out of the question for South African troops to be stationed in Mozambique to guard the pylons, but that West Germany was prepared to help finance rebuilding of the lines.

Mr Strauss, who was to have gone to Bophuthatswana yesterday, was delayed when his meeting with Mr Chissano took longer than expected. His trip has been put off to tomorrow.

Mr Strauss said earlier: "If East Germany had the same degree of independence as Bophuthatswana, it would be a step forward."

He said at the airport that there was "no apartheid" in places like Bophuthatswana. The idea of one-man, one-vote in South Africa "is not achievable, and is perhaps not even desirable".

Mr Strauss, the governor of Bavaria, met the State President, Mr PW Botha, in Cape Town on Wednesday. He met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria last night. -- Sapa-AP
Coronavirus Takes the
Crown

The ongoing pandemic has had a profound impact on the world. As countries grapple with lockdowns and vaccine rollouts, the need for information is greater than ever. This special correspondent's report offers a unique perspective on the latest developments in the fight against the virus.

In recent weeks, the focus has shifted to the effectiveness of various vaccines. The Race to a Cure has been a race for innovation and speed, with pharmaceutical companies working tirelessly to develop life-saving treatments.

As the world waits for more conclusive data, the debate continues. Critics argue that the rush to approval could result in long-term health risks, while proponents point to the urgent need to stop the spread.

In an effort to address these concerns, governments and health organizations are tightening regulations and oversight. The pressure is on to ensure that new treatments meet the highest standards of safety and efficacy.

This report will provide an in-depth analysis of the latest developments, including interviews with key figures in the field. Stay tuned for the latest updates from the front lines of the pandemic.
The Russian/US Links

The Mozambican regime had told Mr. Nkomo that South Africa had stronger links than Mozambique with Europe and America, and Dr. Sihanouk and the Mozambican leader wanted South Africa to employ more Mozambicans.

The Mozambican regime had told Mr. Nkomo that South Africa had stronger links than Mozambique with Europe and America, and Dr. Sihanouk and the Mozambican leader wanted South Africa to employ more Mozambicans.

SIPRI tells MSPD:

We want peace!

The Russian/US Links

The Mozambican regime had told Mr. Nkomo that South Africa had stronger links than Mozambique with Europe and America, and Dr. Sihanouk and the Mozambican leader wanted South Africa to employ more Mozambicans.

SIPRI tells MSPD:

We want peace!

The Russian/US Links

The Mozambican regime had told Mr. Nkomo that South Africa had stronger links than Mozambique with Europe and America, and Dr. Sihanouk and the Mozambican leader wanted South Africa to employ more Mozambicans.

SIPRI tells MSPD:

We want peace!

The Russian/US Links

The Mozambican regime had told Mr. Nkomo that South Africa had stronger links than Mozambique with Europe and America, and Dr. Sihanouk and the Mozambican leader wanted South Africa to employ more Mozambicans.

SIPRI tells MSPD:

We want peace!
Message of love to the refugees from Hluvukani

By Carmo le Grange, Religion Reporter

Do not deprive foreigners and widows of their rights. Remember to welcome strangers in your home, remember the suffering," So said Archbishop Denis Hurley yesterday at a special mass in a remote Eastern Transvaal village near Acomronk.

The archbishop was speaking under the blazing sun to a receptive audience of 2,000, some of whom Mozambican refugees from the village of Hluvukani, and some the people of Gasanzuka.

They had gathered for the visit of nine Catholic bishops who arrived in the Eastern Transvaal "in their flying machines" to show solidarity with refugees, according to the priest responsible for refugees in the Catholic Church, Father Jean Pierre Le Scoor.

The bishops—from all over the country, with Bishop Paul Nzumane of Watshak as main celebrant—were representing the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC).

In a service characterised by the use of many languages, the congregation were told: "We have come here because of you. We came because of your suffering to show we have not forgotten you. You have had to flee your home, lost dear ones, were injured and find yourself in a strange country. We endeavour to spread our love to you, want to intensify hope for a return to your country, to better lives."

Hour after hour the refugees sat in the sun gazing at the bishops, listening to some more fortunate dignitaries sat under red and white striped canvas in the makeshift open-air church, arching over by a blue sky.

The collection plates tumbled with the offerings of those who had little to give.

The gifts offered included copper beakers, macula cols in woven baskets and lebo bottles of soft drink.

There was no lack of a sense of occasion, the simple pate tables were covered in white-thtan-white cloths and the hall of incense filled the air.

Clothes ranged from Sunday best to the ragged clothes of the poor.

Two cattle had been slaughtered and there was meat and porridge cooking in large cast-iron pots on open fires.

"Finally, toddlers sang and danced their way into the hearts of everyone."

The mass celebrated at the special Holy Mass in Hluvukani yesterday, Bishop Paul Nzumane of Watshak, blesses the people. They are all refugees from Mozambique. Congregants, visiting local dignitaries and bishops sat through a service of more than three hours.

Mozambicans live life of impermanence in E Transvaal

Religion Reporter

About 2,000 Mozambican refugees live in Hluvukani—only one village of its kind, which houses about 20,000 Mozambican refugees in four Eastern Transvaal districts.

The masses and meals growing between them and hens cackling around their chickens, differ from the dwellings of Gasanzuka citizens. Gasanzuka dwellings seem more permanent. In Hluvukani, existence seems more precarious. The inhabitants are, after all, refugees from a neighbouring country, and official policy is that they should return.

But some things remain the same: the people of the village speak Shangaan, like their hosts, and unemployment is high for all in the homeland.

The refugees are fed by Operation Hunger, the Red Cross, World Vision and through the hard work of church workers.

The hospitality of the Gasanzuka people is remarkable, before these organisations pitched in to help, they fed the people themselves. Today, children are educated along with those of the homeland and health care—such as it is—is available to all.

Hluvukani itself boasts a remarkable creche, run by a refugee, which is housed in a prefabricated building.

But all things are not that bright: among the 20,000 refugees is also at least one former member of the MNR—from whom the others had fled. Yet even this man is a given refuge.

Refugee Mr Alphabata Kubayi is emphatic that he would never allow this particular refugee in his house. But the local chief, Chief P. Musi, declared not to call on the "police or soldiers because I saw him as a victim also."

Chief Musi said the man told him he had been forced to join the MNR, and after his unit had suffered a defeat and their camp burnt down, he joined the exodus of refugees.

The chief and other Gasanzuka officials are adamant that the Mozambican refugees should be allowed to remain where they are until it is "one day" safe for them to return. But they are understandably resentful that the refugees are not allowed to seek work outside the homeland, where unemployment is endemic.

"I think the (South African) Government behaves badly," the chief said on this issue.

Chief Musi, along with the special commission of inquiry of which he is a member, also wants the electrified fences on the border between Mozambique and South Africa removed. "Too many people die this death," he said.
Thatcher sends secret note to Botha

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has sent a top-secret letter to President PW Botha.

The letter, which was delivered to Mr Botha last week, is believed to deal with events in Mozambique and could be connected with Dravonian leader Mr. Franz Josef Strauss's mission to Southern Africa to try to negotiate an end to Renamo rebel activity.

A Downing Street spokesman declined to confirm or deny the existence of the letter. "We can't comment on whether or not a letter was sent. It's a long-standing practice not to comment on communications between heads of government."

However, a senior British government source said the letter had been sent "in the past few days". While declining to elaborate on the contents, the source did not deny that it had dealt with Mozambique.

Mrs Thatcher's letter followed a visit to London last week by the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, who held extensive discussions with the British Minister of State for Overseas Development, Mr Christopher Patten.

The US administration is known to have given its backing to the Strauss mission which was requested by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano when he met West German Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl last year.

Mr Kohl discussed the mission with the US Ambassador to West Germany, Mr Richard Burt, and later with a US security adviser.

Observers here believe the US would certainly have kept Britain informed of developments especially as the UK is the leading Western provider of aid and military assistance to Mozambique.

There is growing belief among Western governments that, amidst the general turmoil in Southern Africa, a solution to Mozambique's security problems is the one attainable goal in the short term.

This is strengthened by recent Soviet indications that Southern Africa requires "regional solutions for regional problems" and that it is no longer prepared to pour endless amounts of money into seemingly bottomless pits to prop up bankrupt governments.

Mr Chissano, like his predecessor Mr Samora Machel, has a good personal relationship with Mrs Thatcher and, according to diplomats, has a great deal of the political and economic backing of the US. British officials said.

Britain and the European Community, as well as Canada through the Commonwealth, have been pumping in vast sums of money in emergency development aid to Mozambique in the past year. Despite this Renamo's attacks and in many cases has destroyed the very projects, especially in transport installations, which the Western governments are funding.

Given this growing support for the Mozambican government, a Western initiative to South Africa, which is still seen as the main backer of Renamo, was inevitable.

British Deputy Foreign Secretary Mr Lynda Chalker is believed to have been sounding out South Africa's willingness to co-operate with any Western initiative when she met Deputy Foreign Minister Mr J Willem vs Hof on before visiting Mozambique at the end of last year.

Mr Strauss's initiative comes at a time of increasing instability in Mozambique.

Mr Botha's media liaison officer, Mr Jack Viviens, yesterday declined to confirm or deny receipt of the letter, saying it was not policy to comment on the President's correspondance.
Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA was in favour of a regional conference to negotiate a pact which would ensure that countries in the region did not allow their territories to be used for the training and operation of guerrillas, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking he said South Africa wanted a guaranteed peace contract with neighbouring states that they would not allow their countries to be used for the training of terrorists.

“We are for better and closer discussions of mutual interests in Southern Africa,” he said after talks with Bavarian Prime Minister Mr Franz Josef Strauss.

Asked to comment on the chances of a meeting between Mozambique and SA, Mr Botha said every visit by a “reasonable leader” from the West could contribute to the idea.

Mr Strauss met President Botha for a second time yesterday with details of his talks with Mozambican President Mr Joaquim Chissano.

Mr Strauss said he had come to Southern Africa at the request of West German Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl.

Mr Strauss said he had discussed the problems in Mozambican-South African relations, including economic problems and the MNR rebels.

© Soviets 'want peace not victory' — Page 2
NEW TALKS ... The Bavarian Prime Minister, Mr Franz Josef Strauss (left), and President P W Botha pose for press photographers after their talks yesterday.

Soviets want peace, not victory — Strauss

shall accept a solution which guarantees peace and which is approved by all parties’

Mr Strauss said he had got the impression the Soviets felt they were over-committed in several parts of the world, including Africa.

“Shavardnadze said they would not reject a peace solution including both the MPLA and Unita. The Soviets are convinced, neither side can win the war in Angola.”

He disclosed at a joint press conference that in spite of increasing world pressure for punitive economic measures against South Africa, President Chissano of Mozambique had asked him to ask Mr Botha to “allow more unemployed Mozambicans to work in South Africa”.

“After meeting Chief Qosses Mangopi of Botswana, Mr Strauss said the chief’s problem was that SA did not consider the homeland part of SA and did not finance it. Because of the lack of international recognition, the homeland was not entitled to development aid.”

Political Staff

THE Soviet Union would not reject an Angolan peace solution that included both the MPLA government and the rebel Unita movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi.

This was the substance of an unofficial message relayed to President P W Botha by visiting Bavarian Prime Minister Mr Franz Josef Strauss.

Mr Strauss yesterday said he had met the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shavardnadze, shortly before his Southern African mission. Mr Shavardnadze did not say “we want a victory in Angola”. He said “we
'Increasing 'Peace parley' pressure' from UK

LONDON.—The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and West German Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl were each increasing pressure on South Africa “to give up its policy of destabilizing Mozambique”, the London Guardian reported yesterday.

The Guardian said Mrs Thatcher had sent a letter to President P W Botha, urging him to heed the strength of feeling not only about apartheid in South Africa, but also about the perilous security situation in Mozambique, which is seen to have been provoked by Pretoria’s deliberate efforts to destabilize its northern neighbour.

However, the Guardian said Whitehall referred to the visit of Mr Franz Josef Strauss as “an unguided missile whose target was unclear”. — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG.—The Prime Minister of Bavaria, Mr Franz Josef Strauss, last night proposed an international peace conference for Southern Africa.

His call echoed that of President P W Botha earlier this week when he said he would like a regional conference of Southern African states and interested powers.

At a reception in Pretoria hosted by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, Mr Strauss called for “an international Southern African congress which all the powers will attend”.

He said it was senseless “to exchange opinions by interviews and hostile statements”. Political leaders should “sit together and give South Africa a chance to explain its problems. This would be a democratic way of assessing Southern African problems.”

Mr Strauss also made a scathing attack on supporters of economic sanctions against South Africa. He warned sanctions would not lead to equal rights or an end to apartheid. It would take 15 to 20 years to rebuild the South African economy after sanctions.

Meanwhile, concern was growing yesterday that the Strauss visit may backfire unless he could gain some positive assurance on reform from the government, or even some positive sign concerning political prisoners.

Attempts to set up meetings with left-of-centre black leaders had come to nothing by late yesterday, provoking fears that his visit would be lambasted as an exercise in moral support for the Botha government.
Rail blast: 7 die

SA-Maputo Line cut as Renamo raiders attack station near capital
MAPUTO. — Seven people have been killed in an attack by Renamo forces on a station on the railway between Maputo and South Africa.

Official sources said rail traffic was cut after rebels attacked the station at Pessene about 40km from Maputo yesterday.

The railway was blown up and the station damaged.

It is the second attack on the line in the past six days and the sixth in the past four months.

On Friday, six people were injured, three of them seriously, when rebels attacked a passenger train travelling from South Africa.

Target for rebels

This attack also took place about 40km from Maputo. Rebels opened fire from both sides of the track.

The line, which carries a considerable volume of goods traffic between South Africa and Maputo, has increasingly become a target for rebels since October last year.

Since then, there have been at least six attacks on the railway, disrupting traffic at a time when efforts are being made by both Mozambique and South Africa to increase the flow of goods through Maputo.

More than 500 people have been killed and a South African railway worker has been seriously injured in the attacks.

On New Year's Eve, at least 22 people were killed when MNR rebels ambushed a train, again about 40km from Maputo.

About 1,500 people were on the train when it hit a landmine, which derailed five coaches.

In November, six people died and six were injured when a goods train carrying freight from South Africa was derailed by a landmine and then ambushed by guerrillas.

In October, a South African railway worker lost a leg when he stepped on a mine while repairing a bridge damaged by attacks.

The bridge was blown up five days before that another bridge, 51km from the capital, was blown up.

The line also carries goods from Zimbabwe via Beit Bridge.

In October, Sat's reported a goods backlog of 20,000 tons on the line, apparently as a result of rebel attacks. In one attack alone last September, 60,000 tons of goods were delayed.

It is believed that South African Transport Services repair crews have played a major role in making quick repairs to the line, whenever it has been cut by the rebels.
West considering military aid to Mozambique

Food crisis
Attacks on Mozambique's health service

MAPUTO — The undeclared war against Mozambique through the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) bandits has destroyed over 30 percent of the country's primary health care services, according to the latest study by the Mozambican Ministry of Health.

"The displacement of millions of people and the deliberate destruction of health facilities has caused immeasurable suffering and the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, mostly of children, the most vulnerable section of the population," write two Ministry doctors, Abdul Razak Noor Mohamed, and Julie Chiff, in a new edition of a ministry brochure entitled "The impact on health in Mozambique of South African destabilisation."

This document details the assault on the health services by MNR bandits with statistics up to the end of 1986. The full figures for 1987 are not yet available.

By the end of 1986 the MNR had destroyed 213 health posts or centres and another 252 had been looted and/or forced to close. This represented 31 per cent of Mozambique's primary health care network in addition, four rural hospitals have been forced to close.

In previous years, the Health Minister managed to open or reopen more health posts than were destroyed, so that up to 1985 the health services was still expanding, though at a slow rate.

But in 1986, for the first time, the number of functioning peripheral health units fell — from 1416 to 326.

Without South African destabilisation, the number of health posts operational by the end of 1986 would have been at least 921.

In 1987 bandit raids on health centres became even more destructive, as they used explosives and mortars to reduce health posts to rubble.

In the Northern Province of Nampula in the second half of 1987, five health centres and one rural hospital were razed to the ground.

As a direct result of the war, says the report, over two million Mozambicans are now beyond the reach of the health service.

"Even when health posts have remained open," it adds, "access has been diminished because the long journey to the health post has become dangerous."

At least 21 health workers were murdered and a further 44 kidnapped by the MNR by the end of 1986.

431 health workers have lost all their belongings in bandit raids.

Health vehicles have come under systematic bandit fire.

More than 35 ambulances (all clearly marked with red crosses) have been destroyed.

The report notes that Zambézia, the most populous of Mozambique's ten provinces, had ambulances in 16 of its 17 districts in 1983. By mid-1986 the bandits had destroyed all but five of them.

The report notes that the attacks on health vehicles constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention, which states that "Medical units and transports shall be respected and protected at all times, and shall not be the object of attack."

The attack on the primary health care network has had catastrophic effects on Mozambique's children, leading to an infant mortality rate of 200 per thousand, and an under-five mortality rate of between 325 and 375 per thousand.

According to figures given by UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), war and destabilisation caused about 84,000 child deaths in 1986 alone, and a total of 329,000 between 1981 and 1986.

But in some areas, the death rates are even higher.

Two surveys among people displaced by the war in the north-western province of Tete in 1987 showed under-five mortality rates of 448 and 552 per thousand.

That means that half the children die before reaching their fifth birthday.

The document notes that most of the dead and injured in the war are civilians, with many meeting their death in massacres.

"In Maputo Province alone, hundreds of people have been killed in attacks on buses and trains," says the report.

The large numbers of wounded put a massive strain on hospital services.

"Large numbers will pour in after an attack on a bus or village, needing the mobilisation of all the staff."

"Patients with serious wounds take a long time to recover and thus take up precious hospital beds."

"Thanks usually to mines planted by the MNR, the number of people needing artificial limbs has increased dramatically."

The report says that the number of people fitted with artificial limbs rose from 53 in 1981 to 319 in 1986.

Since the numbers were too great for the service in Maputo to cope, in 1987 artificial limb centres were opened in Beira and Quelimane as well.

The three centres attend to a total of 247 patients.

Yet the health service continues to resist the attempts to destroy it.

Dr. Mohamed and Chiff note that "most health workers are still at their posts and they do make the dangerous and difficult journeys to get medicines and to vaccinate people."

New strategies are adopted to fit changing circumstances — while vaccination may be out of the question in war zones, the ministry has intensified vaccination campaigns in provincial capitals and in safe rural areas.

Rebuilding goes on, even in the face of destruction. Thus in 1986, 27 peripheral health posts and centres closed by bandit activity were reopened, and the Ministry built 54 completely new health posts.
THE trial in which Mr Mhethetheli Mncube (27) of Soweto and Mr Moondele Nondula (24) of Mamelodi are facing 41 charges ranging from murder to treason in the Mabola Circuit Court was yesterday postponed to Monday.

No evidence was led before Mr Acting Justice J P O de Villiers and two assessors. The accused have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Pictured above are instructing attorney Mr Azhar Cachalia (left), the two accused Mhethetheli (second from left) and Moondele Nondula, and defence counsel Mr Roets.
The decomposed and burnt bodies of two men believed to be refugees from Mozambique were found on the outskirts of Actonville township in Benoni this week.

One of the men had been beheaded.

The two were Mr. George Sithole (24) and Mr. Johannes Sithole (26).

They were not related, according to the police, who confirmed that their bodies were found on Tuesday at the Mshikazi football grounds in Actonville.

Police believe that they were killed last week.

"They had no stab wounds on their bodies," said a police spokesman.

From Page 1

Their throats were slit and one was beheaded. Their bodies were then burnt," the police spokesman said.

Police said no arrests had been made in connection with the killings.

The spokesman said, "We have received reports that the men were refugees from Mozambique and were looking for work when they were killed. But we have not confirmed if the men were from Mozambique. The killings have shocked the residents of the nearby townships of Actonville and Waterval."
THE small knot of people hesitated for a moment at Sam Nkazla's gate and then approached

Four women, a grandmother, six children and three babies in arms, they had walked from the Magude district in southern Mozambique. They had told many stories of their time there.

They said they had lost their home in the recent conflict, which caused a large population of refugees to flee to Zimbabwe. One woman told of being attacked and then tied up by soldiers, while another recounted being forced to leave her home with her children.

The women were tired but determined to find a place to stay. They followed the trail of other refugees who had also fled the conflict, hoping to find safety and a better life.

As they walked, they passed through fields of crops and small villages, each with its own story to tell. They saw children playing and families busying themselves with their daily tasks.

The women continued their journey, their spirits lifting with each step. They knew they were not alone in their search for a better life, and that others had made similar journeys before them.

The story of the women serves as a reminder of the resilience and determination of those who are forced to flee their homes in search of safety and a better future.
AMONG THE REFUGEES LIVES A KILLER. NO-ONE HARMED HIM...
Aid appeal

A CONSERVATIVE group of Mozambican exiles has appealed for supplies to help those in the country. Chairperson of the Mozambique Youth Rights Group, Pola Malosa called on "every community" to donate supplies to "alleviate the unbearable suffering experienced by the six-million refugees in and around Mozambique." - Sapa

Political comment and editorial by ZJ Moobs, Hearths, and sub-editor by P. Albers, all of 200 Eloff Street East, Johannesburg.
The Mozambique Youth Rights Group — an anti-communist, Christian organisation of exiled Mozambicans — is appealing for food and medical supplies.

Chairman Miss Pola Malossa, in a statement called on "every community" to donate food, medical supplies, clothing, blankets and money, to "alleviate the suffering of the six million Mozambican refugees in squat conditions in and around Mozambique."

Miss Malossa said the group was confident that a new government would be formed soon after talks between Frelimo and Renamo in Mozambique. — Sapa.
Starvation and a high infant mortality rate

Extracts from the special report on Mozambique being studied by diplomatic and intelligence circles in Zimbabwe.

Mozambique remains a country in crisis. Out of its population of about 15 million people, up to five million face starvation and almost 50 percent of these are beyond the reach of aid agencies.

Infant mortality is now among the highest in the world and life expectancy has declined sharply.

By the end of 1986 Renamo was diplomatically isolated throughout the world with only a residual base of influence in the United States where right-wing elements, in pursuit of the Reagan doctrine, continued to press for military and financial support for the organization.

This was not supported by the Reagan Administration, which drew a distinction between the character of UNITA operations in Angola and those of Renamo in Mozambique.

Samora Machel's banning of religion shortly after independence, Frelimo's position as a radical Marxist regime and the withdrawal of all property rights had created many disenfranchised elements in the country.

Then came the Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo and, says the analysis, "the signing marked the end of the official destabilization programme, which was thereafter gradually wound down until it was finally abandoned in mid-1985." It maintains, however, that initially support continued because South Africa had given Renamo two years' supplies before Nkomati.

Of the current position, the analysis says South African assistance, official or unofficial, has been scaled down and Renamo has been forced to seek supplies by raiding neighbouring territories and attacking Frelimo installations.

"There are many weapons in Mozambique that it has been quite simple for Renamo to sustain its position by such activity although this is now becoming more difficult and most recent reports indicate that the movement is seriously short of supplies." It adds "South Africa's strategy is always difficult to read and probably remains ambivalent.

"On the one hand, they have recognized the importance of the Nkomati Accord to their own international diplomatic status and to efforts to sustain their international trading position. On the other hand, they probably want to maintain Renamo in some kind of residual form. The recent signing of an agreement to take part in the rehabilitation of the supply lines from Cahora Bassa so that South Africa could begin to take power is significant."

"It points to a firmer commitment to Mozambique's stability and security and to a desire to reinforce the relationship between the two states. If this policy stance is taken to its logical conclusion, it will have profound implications for the whole region."

The analysis says South Africa never regarded Renamo as a potential substitute government and deliberately resisted its assistance to a level enabling Renamo to be a destabilizing factor without actually threatening Frelimo's power base.

Today Renamo had degenerated as an organization and had more pronounced divisions. But as Mozambique's economy deteriorated, so the numbers supporting Renamo had grown and it was now probably three times the size it was in 1984, though poorly equipped for anything approaching conventional warfare.

It noted that no substantive political interests were prepared to back a Renamo thrust for power and that the South Africans would not be prepared to allow it to come to power through force.

While Frelimo's position could only improve as its policy of economic reform took root and Western assistance gathered momentum, according to the civil war seemed unlikely in the short term.

The analysis concluded that an international consensus should be possible because the war was now in nobody's interests.

"In many respects peace in Mozambique is a prerequisite to progress in the region as a whole," it said.
Call for arms to save Maputo's aid

MAPUTO — Western aid donors are considering supplying the Mozambican army with military equipment to protect emergency food supplies from an increasing strategy of looting and burning by roving guerrilla bands.

Diplomats and aid workers say better safeguards are needed urgently for a relief operation aimed at providing food to 6.5 million people affected by drought, transport sabotage and deliberate destruction of crops.

The idea is controversial because of support which Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) fighters have among some conservative American politicians and the frequency with which Mozambican soldiers abandon their weapons and flee when attacked.

But aid workers trying to keep a subsistence level of corn, rice and oil flowing to 3.2 million displaced people and provide food to 3.3 million others prepared to pay for supplies, feel that helping the poorly trained army with armoured cars, helicopter and communications support is justified.

Care International, which runs the most efficient transport system in the country and which is training Mozambicans to operate their own relief agency, has had 15 drivers and assistants killed, 25 trucks destroyed and 50 damaged, and 1,000 tons of food footed or burned since 1984.

Still, it continues to move 8,500 tons of supplies a month by road and rail, and more in-airlifts to remote towns.

Recently, the International Red Cross discontinued all its food airlifts to villages in parched central and northern provinces because of threats by the guerrillas to shoot down its planes.

The MNR has been fighting for 10 years to topple the Marxist government.

Attacks on food convoys increased in 1987 with nearly half of total killings and vehicle destructions occurring in that year, Mr. David Neff, CARE's director in Mozambique, said this week.

At the same time, he said, the numbers of displaced people, now estimated at 2 million who have fled their homes and farms because of drought or insecurity, has increased.

BARE RUDIMENTS

"We come from a country where people understand what an army is, what it's supposed to do. You have just the bare rudiments of that here, if at all," US ambassador Ms. Melissa Wells said in an interview yesterday.

Ms. Wells said providing military equipment to protect food "is an issue we need to look at unless you want to go to total airlifting" (at R1,000 to R1,200 a ton).

"Do we want to keep replacing trucks or have a massive airlift?"

Ms. Wells would not say whether she has proposed a military support programme, but added: "They're aware of it, not just in Washington, but the whole donor community."

"Admittedly the Mozambican army is not one of the top-notch armed forces of the world," said Mr. Neff.

"But if they were given armoured vehicles they would be much more willing to stand and put up a fight."

He said no one travelled without a convoy further than 50 km from Maputo.

Recent ambushes have occurred close enough to government helicopter bases that help could have arrived if the convoy guards had radios, he said.

The violence is sometimes likened to the Dark Ages, when bands of brigands looted poverty-stricken peasants of the little they had, forced people to carry booty for them and burned what was left.

Government and independent observers believe some attacks are part of a plan to target civilians, perhaps to drive the rural population into the cities to overstress the government.
US envoy in Maputo clarifies view

On January 25 The Star published a report from Washington that quoted the US ambassador to Maputo, Miss Melissa Wells, as having told the Washington Post that the US had seen no proof that South Africa was currently aiding MNR rebels in Mozambique.

Miss Wells later told the Post that she understood the interviewer's question to be whether there was proof of direct South African involvement in massacres of civilians or in airdrops of weapons used in such massacres, which Mozambique has blamed on the guerrillas.

She noted that she and other US officials had consistently referred to "a pattern of communications support" for the rebels that appeared to point towards Pretoria.
Generous Gazankulu
is now watching a
changing homeland

By Winnie Graham

New "towns" are beginning to spring up close to the Kruger Park as thousands of Mozambican refugees, made welcome by the Gazankulu government, build new homes for themselves in an area of their adoption.

While South African politicians fret and fume about the growing number of "illegal" migrants to South Africa, the refugees in Gazankulu have taken advantage of the ground placed at their disposal by the homeland government and built shelters for themselves.

Thousands of thatched huts, quite different from those usually put up by the people of Gazankulu, are clustered together to form new communities.

Small vegetable gardens take shape

After two or three years, these towns — they are too big to be classified as villages — are fast getting a "settled" look with more and more vegetables growing in them.

Towns such as Jutcula and Hlulucana are populated mainly by women and children, but the few men there have started small businesses, such as carpentry shops where simple furniture is being made.

Sister Agnes, a Roman Catholic nun who works among the poor in southern Mozambique, described the refugees as industrious people who were doing their best to re-establish their lives.

"They have suffered a great deal," she says. "They would like to live normal lives but it isn't easy when their husbands have either been killed or are away from home."

Most of the people, unable to earn a living working in their home country, South Africa, are forced to rely on food parcels from relief agencies.

Sister Agnes visits distribution centres in the Maha district once a month, giving families what she calls "a meal meal", meat and spinach soup to families who are in need of it.

From Operation Hunger, high protein foods such as skimmed milk, chicken and beans from Save the Children fund, cash, medicine, sugar and salt from the Catholic Church.

Initially the refugee children went to school, but now they are being absorbed into the overcrowded schools.

Dr J C Mulli, an International Red Cross doctor working in the area, predicts that within five years the refugees will be "totally integrated" with the local population.

Same language

"They are of the same ethnic group and speak the same language," he says. "When they arrived, having a Gazankulu accent, the people fed them and gave them shelter."

Employment is a major problem. Refugees may be welcome in Gazankulu but many who come from South Africa are not. They are not paid at all. Work opportunities in Gazankulu simply don't exist.

Mrs Mandela, a volunteer from the United Christian Missionary Society (UCMS), said she has been among the refugees for 2½ years, says the Ga farmers have stopped employing her because they think she has moved to stop the exploitation of Mozambican workers.

When the refugees first arrived, some employers in South Africa took advantage of their situation and paid them less than the going rate. In some instances they were not paid at all.

Concerned at their exploitation, the UCMS now insists that employers sign contracts stating the period they need workers for, and the rate of pay.

Although few people know for certain how many refugees have fled from Mozambique across the game reserve, the Catholic Church in Maha district (southern Gazankulu) is feeding 18 699 people a month.

The situation is under control. Further north, the situation is reportedly less pleasant.

One thing is certain. While the war in Mozambique continues, the upheaval will ensure a steady stream of refugees.

The birth of the new towns could be the start of a new era for the Lowveld.

Mrs Celeste Chibora (third left) and her three children (foreground) walk through the Kruger Park. Newly arrived from Mozambique, they join the queue of two for work at Eurotension, a growing firm.
ees start new ‘towns’

Ankulu

ig a

eland

close to the Kruger
made welcome
homes for them-
about the growing
the refugees in Ga-
ground placed at their
shelters for them-
from those usually
... together to form
shape
... they are too big
... a "settled look"
... populated mainly by
... have started small
... furniture is being
... works among the
... refugees as an indus-
tribution themselves
says "They would
... when their husbands
... working in neigh-

of hut is becoming a familiar landmark. In southern
as thousands of Mozambican refugees bring
their own architecture to the region.

Mrs Celeste Chibora, a Mozambican refugee who escaped from “the soldiers” with her young
family, crossed the Kruger Park on foot to ar-
rive in southern Gazankulu a few weeks ago. She
and her young family literally huddled in, starv-
ing and thirsty, with no place to go.

A local woman gave her and the children
something to eat and a place to sleep. She is still
with them, providing an excellent example of the
on-going hospitality the people of Gazankulu are
offering their afflicted neighbours.

She had run away from her village, she said,
when "the soldiers" came. Her husband had
come with her, but he had since died.

They had walked from Maputuza for more
than two days without food or anything to drink.
The children, roughly aged two, three and four,
walked with them.

"Our village was not far from the border but
we could not stay," she said.

She was one of thousands of women and chil-
dren queuing for a food parcel from relief
agencies at the Justice distribution point last
Thursday. The parcel will have to keep her and
the children going for the next month.

Another refugee in the food queue, Melodritha,
a handsome woman with a baby and several big-
ger children, said her husband had been killed by
the soldiers. She had walked in heavy rains
through the Kruger Park in December. She was
staying with relatives in the area.

"We walked for two days without food and
water," she said.

It was a statement repeated again and again
by different refugees.

Orphans who have escaped across the border
remain emotionally scarred. Three such women
ran away after they had been forced at gun-
point to slit their husbands’ throats.

Sister Agnes, the Catholic nun who works
among the refugees, says the women now share a
hot meal of beans a day as one of the new Mozambian towns in Ga-
ankulu but they stay away from company, set-
dom appearing in public.

Another day another woman arrived to tell how
she had been forced at gun-point to "cook" her
own child in a huge pot over an open fire.

No one seems to know which soldiers are re-
ponsible for the atrocities — Freiismo or MNR.

Figures kept by relief workers show that in the
Mhali district (in Southern Gazankulu), 62
per cent of the refugees are children, 30 per
cent women and eight percent men. By the time
most of them are driven to leave home, they are
in poor shape, their food supplies long since de-
pleted.

A nutritionist from the International Red
Cross, Dr J Mulli, did a monitoring exercise on
the children’s nutritional status.

At the town of Justice, where most of the refu-
gees were newly arrived, the majority of small
children were malnourished, according to Dr
Mulli’s observations. Many had anemia and scab-
bles.

At a creche run by the Catholic Church in Hlu-
valundu, where the refugee children have been in
the country more than a year and have been re-
ceiving food from relief agencies such as Opera-
tion Hunger, Save the Children Fund and the
Catholic Church, most children were adequately
fed, according to Dr Mulli. More than 50 per cent,
however, suffered from anemia.

The flood of refugees from Mozambique is
unlikely to abate while the vicious civil war be-
tween the MNR and the Freiismo government
continues. It is South African policy to repatriate
Mozambicans crossing into the Republic, but
thousands have found shelter in Gazankulu in
the southern region of Mhali there are close on
20,000. Just how many there are in the rest of the
country is uncertain. Swaziland has about 14,000
refugees, Zimbabwe 160,000, and Malawi as
many as 600,000.

Mrs Celeste Chibora (third left) and her three children (foreground) walked through the Kruger Park to escape “the soldiers.”}

Newly-arrived from Mozambique, they join the queue for food at Justice, a growing town in southern Gazankulu.
MNR gives details of its aims

The Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) has disclosed details of its organisation and published its full political programme.

Often described as a shady organisation with little control over its guerrillas and without an alternative political programme to the ruling Frelimo Party, the MNR issued a statement outlining its military structure and political programme which, it said, was approved as far back as 1982.

The political programme covers domestic policy, foreign relations, economy, religious affairs, education, health, justice and social affairs.

It calls for the creation of a multiparty system under which individual freedoms would be guaranteed.

A new National Assembly, elected by a free and democratic vote, would draft a new constitution.

The MNR claims that, if it took power, it would respect all "honest previous agreements reached by the Frelimo government and other governments, repudiating those whose terms are dubious, treacherous and treasonable".

Its programme states that "in principle" all land and natural resources are property of the state but adds that there can be no political freedom without economic freedom. Private ownership would be permitted and encouraged.

In its statement the MNR said its National Council was its "executive political leadership" and was divided into different departments—defence, ideology, internal administration, education, health and welfare, agriculture, youth affairs, external affairs and information.
Repairs continue despite rebels

GABORONE — Rehabilitation programmes in Mozambique are progressing well despite attacks waged by rebels, the executive secretary of the South African Development Co-ordination Conference, Dr Simba Makoni, has said.

"Dr Makoni said the Nacala and Beira corridors in Mozambique were now open to traffic and rehabilitation work on the Limpopo line linking Zimbabwe to Maputo had commenced.

"The rebels can no longer stop us progressing," he said.
WHEN Lt-Colonel Oliver North presented his "freedom fighter" slide show to potential Contra patrons, he sandwiched between photos of Soviet submarines and Contra graves a chart purporting to identify the location of "Cuban troops" worldwide. Mozambique was prominently featured, with the figure "700" alongside.

In a similar vein, conservative US media routinely refer to the presence of "Cuban troops" in Mozambique, and depict a "pro-Soviet dictatorship" supported by Cuban "military, secret police and other personnel".

These claims, and others of the same genre, warrant examination. Is the underlying assumption that Cuba acts as a Soviet tool in Mozambique supported by the historical record?

Contrary to popular perception, the early pre-independence relationship between Cuba and the party that now governs Mozambique — Frelimo — was tense.

Also contrary to conventional wisdom, Cuba did not seek a relationship with the Mozambican nationalist movement at Russia's behest, but rather at the very point when both Castro and Frelimo were on relatively poor terms with the Soviet Union.

Such diverse sources as a leading Frelimo journalist and an anti-Castro Cuban defector agree that Frelimo's founder, US-educated Eduardo Mondlane, and his successor, Samora Machel, had serious differences with both Fidel Castro and Che Guevara.

The Cuban presence in Angola is frequently in the news, but little is known about Havana's relationship with Mozambique. GILLIAN GUNN, an expert on former Portuguese Africa, examines the ties between the two countries, going back to the days of Che Guevara.
LETTERS

Deear Sir,

Please give us a chance to explain.
Mozambique food airlifts suspended

BEIRA. — The International Red Cross, threatened by the worsening security situation in Mozambique, has suspended food airlifts to peasants during the past six weeks, the Zimbabwean national news agency Ziana reports.

Trapped in villages marooned by the relentless war against the MNR rebels, about 10,000 villagers in central Mozambique face starvation because some of the erratic flows of supplies to about 30,000 people in central Mozambique have been cut.

The Geneva-based international committee of the Red Cross had operated an airlift since February 1986 to about 50 relief centres for people fleeing the conflict between Frelimo troops and MNR rebels.

Before launching its Mozambiquine operation, the Red Cross agreed with the Frelimo government and the MNR rebels to allow the organisation to begin activities in provincial and district capitals.

International Red Cross officials were not available for comment in Beira, from where the organisation operated its three DC-3 aircraft to drop relief supplies mainly in Frelimo-controlled districts. — Sapa.
MOAMBA, (Mozambique) — Seventeen people were killed and 32 were injured in a guerilla attack on a town between the capital and the South African border, the national news agency, Aim, reported yesterday.

The report said a four-month-old baby, already orphaned in a February 2 attack on a passenger train, survived for eight hours in the hospital despite smoke and fumes from the beds and other material that had been set on fire in the Saturday night attack on Moambo.

The news agency said 500 raiders, which it identified as members of the Mozambique National Resistance, attacked the town from three sides. Moambo is about 50 kilometres northwest of Maputo and 25 kilometres (15 miles) east of the South African border.

Aim quoted a nurse, Luis Matsolo, as saying: “The group that came in from the south was singing, while the other two groups entered silently. I think that most of the attackers were in the second two groups, and that the task of the other was to distract the attention of our defence forces.”

Aim said three guerrillas were killed and a witchdoctor-guide was taken prisoner in the fighting with the local defence units, but gave no casualty figure for the town forces.

The news agency said the guerrillas looted the local hospital, two shops and three homes, which they then set on fire, and also blew up five trucks — Sapa.
Maputo
PM: Votes for all can wait

LISBON — Mr Mario Machungo, Mozambican Prime Minister, said here yesterday that his government accepted that the principle of "one man, one vote" need not be an immediate reform in South Africa.

"This is the most democratic principle," he said, "but the South African people may reach the conclusion that it cannot be implemented immediately.

"We are open to collaboration with the South African people," he said, adding "We do not confuse peoples with minority regimes."

Mr Machungo, on a three-day official visit to Portugal, said Mozambique was willing to cooperate in resolving internal conflict in South Africa, but appealed to the international community to pressure Pretoria to cease destabilizing actions against its black-rulled neighbours.

— Sapa-Reuters
SA 'reality which cannot be ignored'  

Argus Africa News Service  
MAPUTO — South Africa is a reality that cannot be ignored and an understanding with Pretoria can help to achieve peace, Mozambique's Prime Minister Mario Machungo has said.  

But the principle of one-man, one-vote did not have to be immediately implemented.  

Mr Machungo is on a visit to Portugal and his statements were reported from Lisbon by the Mozambique News Agency Aim.  

He denied that the reactivation of the Cahora Bassa dam would serve to increase Mozambique's dependence on South Africa and would go against the international campaign for economic sanctions against South Africa.  

OPTIMISTIC  

"Mozambique is aware of the complexity of the situation and is also aware that South Africa is a reality in our region," he said.  

"Understanding with South Africa on questions such as Cahora Bassa could help in the struggle for peace and for a relationship of interdependence."  

Mr Machungo said he was optimistic about a solution to the Cahora Bassa problem.  

"If South Africa really wants to use the energy, then the security problems will be solved," he said.  

NOT DEMANDED  

He called on the international community to step up pressure on Pretoria to end its policies of destabilisation and apartheid.  

He said, however, that the immediate application of universal suffrage was not demanded by Mozambique.  

"We think that the principle of one-man, one-vote is the most democratic but the South African people themselves may reach the conclusion that it cannot be introduced immediately. It's a decision they have to make for themselves."  

There would never be negotiations with the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, MNR.  

Mr Machungo has held a meeting with his Portuguese counterpart, Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva, with whom he discussed military co-operation, Cahora Bassa and Mozambique's debt to Portugal.
LISBON — The Prime Minister of Mozambique, Mr Mario Machungo, said yesterday his country would find peace if South Africa stopped supporting anti-government rebels.

"If South African aid for the armed bands is stopped, Mozambique's internal problems would resolve themselves of their own accord," he said.

Mozambique accuses the South African Government of supporting right-wing rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, also known as Renamo, who have been fighting to topple the Marxist government since 1977.

South Africa said it would go no further than its present policy of encouraging rebels to lay down arms and reject society without fear of punishment.

He said the massive Cahora Bassa hydroelectric dam could be reopened as soon as South Africa committed itself to buying the energy it produces. The dam in southern Mozambique has been out of action for six years, mainly because of sabotage by Renamo.

The prime minister also said Mozambique "has to turn to countries with greater skills and more experience in security" to protect energy lines.

Soldiers from neighbouring Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Malawi currently help the Mozambican army protect transport and energy lines. Britain provides military training — Sapa-AP
Mozambique PM treads wary path on S Africa

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South Africa was a reality that could not be ignored and understandings with Pretoria could help to achieve peace, Mozambique’s Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo has said.

He said the application of the principle of one man one vote did not have to be immediately implemented in South Africa.

Mr Machungo is visiting Portugal, from where his remarks were reported by the Mozambique News Agency, AIM.

He denied that the reactivation of the Cahora Bassa Dam would only serve to increase Mozambique’s dependence on South Africa and would go against the international campaign for economic sanctions against South Africa.

“Mozambique is aware of the complexity of the situation and is also aware that South Africa is a reality in our region,” he said.

“Understandings with South Africa in questions such as Cahora Bassa could help in the struggle for peace and for a relationship of inter-dependence.”

He said, however, that the immediate application of universal suffrage was not demanded by Mozambique.

“We think that the principle of one man one vote is the most democratic, but the South African people themselves may reach the conclusion that it cannot be introduced immediately. It’s a decision they have to make for themselves,” he said.

The Mozambican head of government said there would never be negotiations between Frelimo and the rebels of the MNR.”
General did not talk military aid.

Military aid to Mozambique was not a subject of discussion when Lieutenant-General Howard Crowel of the US army visited Maputo on Tuesday.

An American spokesman said from the US embassy in Maputo yesterday that General Crowel had been on an "orientation visit."
Survivor beat inmates

NEW YORK. — A 76-year-old Jewish slave labour camp survivor, Mr Jacob Tannenbaum, has been stripped of his US citizenship after he admitted he served the Nazis as a Kapo and physically beat other inmates.

Gay demo apology

LONDON. — Lord Monkswell has apologized to fellow members of the House of Lords for obtaining passes for four women who staged a commando-style protest against a bill restricting promotion of homosexuality. Three of the women slid down ropes from the gallery into the chamber of the house on Tuesday after the peers voted 202 to 122 in favour of a government bill outlawing activities by local authorities to promote homosexuality.

Monster bulldozer

JOHANNESBURG. — What is claimed to be the biggest bulldozer in the world is due to arrive in Durban tonight. Costing over R1.5 million, the 92-ton monster will arrive on board the "Reise", destined for the Eastern Transvaal coalfields.

Soviets' names cleared

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Supreme Court has posthumously rehabilitated Nikolai Bukharin and Alexei Rykov, leading Bolsheviks executed during Josef Stalin's purges in the 1930s. The court's decision cleared the two after they were convicted at show trials in 1938 of being "enemies of the people" and shot.

75 392 Aids cases
RENOVOS CHIEF SAYS: WE'RE READY TO TALK TO MAPUTO

BY NEIL HOOPER

NOVEMBER 18TH, 1988

17
SA govt 'concern at Mozambican violence

Meanwhile, Australian Foreign Minister Mr Bill Hayden signed an agreement on Saturday formalising a grant of emergency aid valued at $5 million (about R12 million). The package consists of food aid and cash contributions.

At the signing ceremony Mr Hayden described Mozambique's food situation as "critical". He said that 30% of Mozambique's population — about five million people — were facing food shortages as a result of drought or war.
Leaders must strive for peace says Pik

JOHANNESBURG
The South African Government has instructed its trade representative in Maputo to convey its concern to the Mozambican Government about the increasing violence there.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said that violence was detrimental to the whole of southern Africa.

The South African Government also regretted the derailment of a passenger train on the Nkomati-Maputo railway line, Mr Botha said yesterday.

The minister said through a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman that the accident occurred about 40 km from Maputo.

Mr Botha said he had instructed the South African trade representative in Maputo to offer the South African Government's "deep concern at the continuing and growing violence in Mozambique which affects the whole region detrimentally."

He also drew attention to the remarks yesterday by the State President, Mr P W Botha, when he opened parliament in Cape Town, to the effect that "South Africa desires peace in southern Africa."

"We do not believe in war. We do not believe war can solve any problems. Africa is faced with almost insurmountable problems, and if Africa is to survive they must be resolved soon and by Africans themselves."

Mr Botha said it was against this background that the president had proposed once again that the conference of leaders of southern Africa should give attention to the means of obtaining peace and order in the region — Sapa
A Wattyville father was killed by men believed to be members of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) near the Mozambique border last week.

Mr John Diamini (64) of 607 Dlomo Street, Wattyville, Lenoni, was killed near the Nampu border post two weeks after his son was injured near the post.

His body was found by Mozambican soldiers patrolling the area on Thursday night.

Mr Diamini's son, Manuel (38), was wounded after being shot by a group of men also believed to be members of MNR.

A man who accompanied Mr Diamini, known as Sam, was also shot, stabbed with a sharp instrument and chopped with pangas.

According to Mr Diamini's cousin, Mr Johannes Sithole, Sam managed to escape and alert the Mozambican police. He has since disappeared.
Mozambicans starve as Red Cross stops aid

The Star’s Africa News Service

HARARE — Scores of people in Mozambique are dying of hunger every day and 10,000 villagers in central areas of the country face starvation because of the suspension of airlifts of food and medical supplies by the International Red Cross Committee.

Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, reporting from Beira, said three DC3 planes had been grounded there and their South African pilots were awaiting instructions.

The Red Cross has been operating an airlift since February 1986, but six weeks ago flights were halted after the MNR rebels had destroyed one plane and threatened to shoot down others because, according to reliable sources, the Red Cross had been supplying government-held districts but not other areas which were under the control of the MNR.

A statement from Geneva said the Red Cross was making all possible efforts to resume its activities and to expand its operations on behalf of victims that it had not been able to reach in the past.

RED CROSS NEGOTIATIONS

Ziana was told the ICRC was negotiating a Red Cross presence in both government-held and MNR districts.

The statement said the ICRC had contacted all parties to re-examine the basic principles that guided its actions and its determination to bring protection and assistance to civilian victims in all regions of Mozambique.

For the time being, however, Red Cross activities have been confined to areas that can be safely reached by road or by sea from Maputo or Beira.

Among the starving thousands in Sofala are the people at Inhambane, a relief centre visited last year by the Irish rock star and international fund-raiser, Bob Geldorf.
Renamo does not receive foreign aid, says leader

MAPUTO — The leader of the Mozambican rebel movement has, for the first time in many months, broken his silence to state that his movement does not receive any external aid.

In an interview with the French News Agency, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama said his movement was also in no way involved in the civilian massacres which had been attributed to his movement.

Speaking from a Renamo base in the Gorongosa district in central Mozambique, he said the massacres such as the Homoine tragedy in July last year, were the work of government forces or foreign troops.

Zimbabwe and Tanzania say they have sent troops to Mozambique in an effort to prevent the country from falling into rebel hands.

The Renamo leader also said his movement had 22,000 fighters and that it controlled four-fifths of the country.

Mr Dhlakama, who denied receiving foreign aid, said he would gladly accept foreign aid if it was offered.

Meanwhile, the news agency of the Angolan Unita movement, KUP, reports that 17 government fugitive troops, including officers, have been admitted to two hospitals in western Zambia — Sapa
MOAMBA — Seventeen people were killed and 32 were injured in a guerrilla attack on a town between the capital and the South African border, it was reported yesterday.

The report said a four-month-old baby, already orphaned in a February 2 attack on a passenger train, survived for eight hours in the hospital despite smoke and flames from the beds and other material that had been set afire in the Saturday night attack.

The news agency said 500 raiders, which it identified as members of the "Mozambique National Resistance," attacked the town from three sides.

Moambo is about 50 kilometers north west of Maputo and 25 kilometres east of the South African border.

A nurse, Miss Luis Maseolo, said, "The group that came in from the south was singing, while the other two groups entered silently.

"I think that most of the attackers were in the second two groups, and that the task of the other was to distract the attention of our defence forces."

Three guerrillas were killed and a witchdoctor-guide was taken prisoner in the fighting with the local defence units, but casually figure for the town forces were not given.

Guerrillas looted the local hospital, two shops and three homes, which they then set on fire, and also blew up five trucks.

The baby was found on Sunday morning in the hospital.

A nurse, Mrs. Fatima Onumure, said the girl had been brought by a railway worker to the town after her parents had been killed in the train attack at Movere.

"We were looking after the child in the hospital," Miss Onumure said.

"But when the attack began everybody ran, and when we realized we had left the baby behind it was too late and they were already burning the hospital."

— Sapa-AP
17 killed as MNR hits town

MAPUTO — Seventeen people were killed and 32 injured in an attack on Saturday night on Moamba, between Maputo and the South African border, the national news agency AIM reported.

It said a four-month-old baby, already orphaned in an attack earlier this month, survived for eight hours in the burning hospital.

The news agency said 500 MNR raiders attacked the town from three sides. Moamba is about 25 km east of the South African border.

AIM said three guerrillas were killed and a witchdoctor-guide was taken prisoner. No casualty figure for the town forces were given.

The news agency said the guerrillas looted the local hospital, two shops and three homes, which they set on fire, and also blew up five trucks.

The Star Tuesday February 9 1988

Treason trial court told of Vaal meetings

Inkatha man was ‘only an interpreter’

Pretoria Correspondent

Chairman of the local committee of Inkatha in Sharpeville, Mr Amos Nkani Msimanga, acted purely as an interpreter during two meetings in which residents of the township expressed their grievances at rent increases in the Vaal Triangle in 1984.

Mr Msimanga was giving evidence yesterday in the Pretoria Supreme Court during the trial of 19 high-ranking members of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and other organisations.

They have pleaded not guilty to the charges of high treason and to alternative charges ranging from terrorism and subversion to murder.

The trial concerns events preceding the eruption of violence in Vaal Triangle townships on September 3 1984, during which councillors were murdered and property valued at millions of rand was damaged.

NOT SATISFIED WITH RENT INCREASE

In his evidence, Mr Msimanga said he had attended a meeting at the Sharpeville Anglican Church during August 1984 after hearing about it from a colleague.

He said he was also not satisfied with the rent increase and had therefore decided he would attend the meeting.

He testified that at the meeting resolutions from a previous gathering were read out which included that the increase of R5.90 would not be paid and that a document containing complaints would be signed by residents of the community.

He said people at the meeting asked him to act as an interpreter since they could not understand Sotho.

He identified one of the speakers at the meeting as one of the accused, Mr Tom Manthata from the “Committee of 10”.

According to the witness, Mr Manthata said in his address the rent had been increased too much and it would be difficult for people to pay it. He suggested that the community meet councillors.

‘PLEASE WITH COUNCILLORS’

“He said we had to plead with councillors to do something and if they turned us down we will have to ask them to resign,” he said.

According to Mr Msimanga, Mr Manthata further said an increase in rent would not only be difficult to afford, but people would not be able to maintain their families or send their children to school.

The witness identified accused Mr Patrik Balega, a member of the Azanian National Youth Unity, as the second speaker during the meeting.

(Proceeding).
DENIS NORMAN: "Inefficiency at government level is hindering progress."

'West must help to defend Corridor''

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE - Zimbabwe and Mozambique urgently needed financial assistance from the West to defend transport routes to the ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala, an international conference on investment in southern Africa was told this week.

Mr. Eddie Cross, managing director of the Beira Corridor Group, a company formed to promote use of these routes, said zones of security and stability along the routes were of critical importance.

Western donors had ignored this aspect and had left it to regional governments and the Eastern bloc, he told a business conference organized by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

But Zimbabwe and Mozambique could not carry the burden alone and help was needed even if it was only directed at helping meet the foreign exchange costs of the military effort.

Zimbabwe has about 12,000 troops in Mozambique and concern has been expressed by businessmen and economists at the drain on the economy.

Much of the conference was in closed session.

Sources said that at yesterday's session, a former Zimbabwean Minister and current chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, Mr. Denis Norman, slammed bureaucratic demands and inefficiency at government level for hindering regional co-operation.
3-power force to protect Cahora Bassa

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg — A tripartite defence force to protect the Cahora Bassa Dam and its powerlines from attacks by Renamo rebels is due to get under way soon.

This emerged after a meeting between SA, Mozambique and Portugal at Songo, in Mozambique’s north-eastern Tete province.

Sources close to the conference said security forces of the three countries would be involved in setting up a defence perimeter around the dam, and a cordon along its 600km stretch of powerline within Mozambique.

A spokesman for SA’s Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday declined to comment on the defence pact, but said all of the proposals discussed would be considered before the end of April and would be ratified at a meeting to be held in Lisbon in May. He said further defence details would emerge from that meeting.

The spokesman said negotiations with a contractor — SAE/Powerlines — had been undertaken to restore the powerlines. Also negotiated was the introduction of a distribution entity which would supply Eskom.

"Bearing in mind the socio-economic benefits of the project to the Southern African region, the three countries remain committed to the restoration of the power supply from Cahora Bassa at the earliest possible date," he said.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman said delegates had agreed to negotiate an international financial package which would include Mozambique and SA money.

He stressed the urgency with which delegates had pushed for the restoration of power and said this would come about before the end of the year.
Bus ambush deaths denied

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities have denied that dozens of civilians were killed during a rebel attack on a bus convoy north of Maputo.

A Portuguese news agency reported on Wednesday that dozens of people had been killed in an ambush of a bus convoy.

"We are mystified by the Lisbon reports," a spokesman for the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, said.

He said the Lisbon agency was possibly exaggerating the ambush on one vehicle earlier in the week.

Freed detainees are re-arrested by police

Crime Reporter

Two Maritzburg township activists, Mr Martin Wittenberg and Mr Sikhumbuzo Ngwenya, have been re-detained in connection with activities "which threaten the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order", police said in a statement.

The two, believed to be affiliated to the United Democratic Front, are now being held in terms of the emergency regulations after police said they had "no option", but to detain them again.

A statement released by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, said: "After their release, both continued with activities which threatened the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order.

"Everything possible is being done to end the violence and the police will not allow anyone, through their actions, to endanger the safety of the public or disrupt public order."
Another 14 MNR rebels ‘surrender’

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Fourteen more rebels have surrendered to the Mozambican authorities in the central city of Chimoto, reports the Beira newspaper Diario de Mocambique.

The authorities say that so far 69 rebels have surrendered in the central province of Manica since the government offered an amnesty to all those guerrillas who surrender.

The newspaper said that among the 14 who surrendered were a Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) military intelligence officer, Luis Tome, a section commander, Jose Camo, and a secretary at a rebel base, Alexandre Manuel.

The newspaper said the Mayor of Chimoto had warned that nobody should take revenge on anyone who was granted an amnesty.
INSIDE RENAMO

THE CIVILIAN AGENTS

This is a sad transcript of an interview.

How do you feel about the government's policies?
I feel that they are beneficial to the country.

What do you think of the education system?
I think it is good, but there is room for improvement.

What is your opinion on the economy?
I believe it is strong, but there is still room for growth.

What do you think of the healthcare system?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the justice system?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the military?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the media?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the environment?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the arts?
I think they are good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the sports?
I think they are good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the culture?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the tourism?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the infrastructure?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the transportation?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the communication?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the water?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the electricity?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the internet?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the technology?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the technology?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the technology?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the technology?
I think it is good, but there is still room for improvement.

What do you think of the technology?
CP Correspondent

SEVERAL Southern African churches have appealed to churches in the Nordic countries – Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden – to support the strengthening of Mozambique’s defence capacity.

The appeal came during a four-day Southern African Development Coordination Conference which ended in Gaborone on Sunday.

In the final declaration from the conference, churches from the SADC countries called on Nordic churches to put pressure on Scandinavian governments to supply Mozambique with the means for effective self-defence.

The conference, on church cooperation between the SADC and Nordic regions, was attended by 80 delegates from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zambwe, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Archbishop Khotsi Makhulu of Botswana was the moderator of the conference.

Mozambique was represented by Rev. Mbanze of the Christian Council of Mozambique.

Thabo Mbeki, a member of the National Executive Committee of the ANC also participated.

According to the final declaration, the delegates from the Nordic churches said they appreciated the urgency of the appeal. They agreed to carry the appeal back to their churches for discussion and also to bring the plight of Mozambique to the attention of the Nordic governments and public.

The declaration said the conference was “united” and had a “common understanding” on the question of the need for Namibian independence for the liberation of South Africa, for the end of apartheid’s war against Angola and Mozambique and for an end to all aggression against the Frontline states.

As part of a strategy of supplying information on Southern Africa, the conference determined that the Nordic churches should give particular emphasis to the effects of South Africa’s war against Mozambique and Angola.

The participants also agreed to promote support for protecting communications systems in the SADC member states.

By the time the conference ended, the question of non-lethal military support for Mozambique was already beginning to be discussed in the Norwegian Press.

The government had already devoted time to the subject.

The question of Norwegian defence support for Mozambique aroused considerable interest recently when Foreign Minister Thorvald Stoltenberg declared at a conference in Tanzania that his country could be prepared to supply defence equipment to the African country.

On February 3, a Labour Party member of Parliament, Torvald Gullbrandsen, asked the Minister for Development Cooperation, Veda Volden, if she thought it would be possible to grant “para-military” support to Mozambique.

The Minister replied by speaking about the “extremely serious war of aggression that Mozambique faced,” and of the fact that Mozambique was one of the main recipients of Norwegian aid.

She said her government was “seriously concerned” with events in Mozambique, but reiterated the principle that money from development assistance funds should not be used for defence purposes.

She added, however, that “in the case of Mozambique, in view of specific requests made by the Mozambican government, it will be necessary to clarify the principles involved, the political attitude to be taken, and the budgetary questions relative to this matter.”

This would be done in close cooperation with the other Nordic countries.

This was a shift in position, until then Volden had responded with an emphatic “No!” when asked if Norway might provide non-lethal military equipment to Mozambique.

Meanwhile a major Norwegian-South African solidarity organisation, the Norwegian council for Southern Africa, has announced that it intends to launch a campaign to collect funds for civil defence in Mozambique in March.

The campaign was planned to last a year. Top Mozambican music group Marrabenta Mozambique has been invited to visit the country to take part in the fund drive.

The money raised will be given to the Mozambican authorities to buy materials necessary for civil defence – and
The Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) has rejected the widespread allegation that it was established by the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO).

In a statement on its history and aims, the MNR said the organisation had been formed by Mr Andre Mate de Matsangasse, a former Frelimo commander who had been arrested in 1976 and sent to a concentration camp from where he escaped.

The statement said that after escaping the former Frelimo official had organised a group to attack the camp and release the people there.

A small group was then formed to attack Frelimo positions and, the statement said, it was joined by local people.

"After a short time ... the number of men far outstripped the availability of military supplies."

Mr Matsangasse had then decided "against his better judgment and political stand vis-a-vis Rhodesia" to approach the Rhodesians for help. "A drowning man will clutch a venomous serpent for survival," the statement said.

"This is what Frelimo did in 1984 when it sat down with Pretoria to sign a good neighbourliness act."

The statement acknowledged that after the collapse of Rhodesia the MNR had sought material support from South Africa, "unfortunately again the only country which could help in that complicated geopolitical situation."

The MNR's first president, Mr Matsangasse, was killed in October, 1979, and was succeeded by Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, a former Frelimo commander in charge of logistics in Sofala province.

The statement rejected accusations by Frelimo that both Mr Matsangasse and Mr Dhlakama had been held by the authorities for embezzling army funds.
MNR confirms attack in town

Members of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) were responsible for an attack in a town 25 km from the South African border, the movement confirmed at the weekend.

The MNR said it attacked an army barracks in Moamba, 60 km north-west of Maputo, last Tuesday and "destroyed three battalions of the 2nd Brigade" of the Mozambican army.

Mozambique's national news agency AIM reported last week that 17 people were killed and 32 injured in an attack on Moamba. No mention was made of an army barracks being attacked. — Sapa-AP.
HARARE—Mozambique has broken a pledge to Australia's Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, to put the alleged missionary spy, Mr Ian Grey, on trial last week.

Mr Hayden offered to extend his overnight Maputo visit last weekend if Mr Grey (26) from Toowoomba near Brisbane, were handed over to be flown home.

Australian officials said that during the visit President Joaquin Chissano had told Mr Hayden that he did not have the power to release Mr Grey within 24 hours. But Mr Chissano promised to take a personal interest in the case. And Mr Hayden left for Kenya with a pledge from the Foreign Affairs Ministry that the case would come to court last week.

Harare-based Australian diplomat Mr Lauree Alexander booked into the Polana Hotel in Maputo to wait for the trial to end.

But now, with no news from the Government, he does not know for how long he will have to remain in Mozambique.

"We have heard nothing," an Australian diplomat said. "There is no question that a pledge has been broken."

Maputo sources said they understand that the military tribunal which will probably try Mr Grey has been asked for a commencement date. But there is no official confirmation of this.

In the meantime, Mr Grey waits in his cramped, white-painted detention cell. He has been promised a state defence lawyer, but is allowed visits only by Mr Alexander.

HAD INFANTRY TRAINING

Mr Grey was arrested in Mozambique on November 2 on one of several visits through Mozambique to the Zimbabwean headquarters of the fundamentalist group, Arkunah, of which he is an official.

The Arkunah is funded by ultra-right American sources in Florida's Jacksonville Bible belt. One of the supporters is American Mr Tom Schaaf, a vociferous campaigner for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

Mr Hayden was told that Maputo security officials had been watching Mr Grey for at least two years.

They claimed he had abrasions on his arms, proving he had been doing infantry training with the MNR in Mozambique.
Repairs to Zimbabwe, Maputo line back on track.

Star Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Limpopo railway line linking Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port of Maputo is currently under repair and the first trains are expected to be using the line by the end of 1989 according to a report by Mozambique's official news agency, Amicom.

The first stage of the upgrading process is expected to be complete next month.

This involves the relaying of 60 km of tracks nearest the Zimbabwe border and is being financed by a R46 million loan from the British government.

Eventually it is thought that the whole 580 km length of the line will have to be upgraded if the line is to be used to its full potential.

The re-opening of the line will be of extreme strategic importance to Zimbabwe, which will then be able to dramatically lessen its reliance on South African ports for the movement of much of its mineral and agricultural exports.

MNR: JOKER IN THE PACK

The Limpopo line offers many advantages over the Beira line in that it runs over flat country, allowing heavier traffic to be hauled, while the port of Maputo is much larger than that of Beira.

The joker in the pack of these plans however remains the actions of the MNR rebel movement, which will be able to easily disable the 500 km line unless it is placed under heavy military protection.

To do this effectively will almost certainly involve the use of Zimbabwean army troops, which might prove impossible for Zimbabwe which has already committed up to 10,000 troops to guarding the much shorter and less vulnerable Beira line.

Effectively guarding the Limpopo line could prove to be beyond the capabilities of Zimbabwe both economically and militarily.
Newspaper publishes pictures of Beira UFO

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Photographs of a large, bright and boomerang-shaped unidentified flying object (UFO) have been published by the Beira newspaper Diario de Mocambique.

The UFO was spotted by Beira residents, meteorological staff and a pilot on Thursday afternoon. The photographs, although published by the newspaper on Saturday, only reached Maputo yesterday.

Diario de Mocambique said the UFO was seen in the sky southeast of Beira at about 3 pm and it remained in the same position for about three hours.

The Beira station of the Mozambican meteorological services estimated its height at 3000 m.

The Mozambique news agency AIM quoted two of the meteorological staff, Ms Augusta Alberto and Mr Octavio Chimundo, as saying they had observed the object with the aid of binoculars.

They said it was constantly rotating and moved southwards soon after 6 pm.

They said the UFO had “two very powerful floodlights”.

The pilot of a Mozambique Airways domestic flight which made a refuelling stop at Beira said the UFO switched off its lights when the plane, a Boeing 737, attempted to identify it.

The object went dark immediately the Boeing switched on its own lights.

At one point the UFO gained altitude and the Boeing flew underneath it. Once the plane had gone the UFO lit up again.

The meteorological services said the object was not a weather balloon or any other weather observation apparatus.
France in pact with Maputo

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — France and Mozambique have signed a letter of intent on military co-operation.

French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, on a short visit to Mozambique, yesterday met the chief-of-staff Lieutenant-General Hama Thaï.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said, "questions linked to possible French military co-operation" had been discussed.
Summit ‘depends on changes in SA’

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — There can be no summit meeting between South Africa and the frontline states without changes in South African policies, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has said.

He also said it was possible that Mozambique National Resistance rebels were receiving unofficial support from South Africa.

Speaking after a meeting with French Foreign Minister Mr Jean Bernard Bazombre, Mr Chissano said a summit meeting of Southern African states, as recently proposed by President Botha, did not depend on the frontline states but, “on changes in South African policies”

“NEGATIVE FACTORS”

South Africa should first demonstrate that the summit would be worthwhile.

- Negative factors militating against such a conference were South Africa’s refusal to release political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela, its unwillingness to negotiate with anti-apartheid forces and its policy of destabilisation.

Mr Chissano said his government had evidence that the MNR rebels were still receiving support from South Africa.

“Whether this is official support or not I cannot say, but everything indicates that the authorities are aware of it,” he said.

- A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria referred to a recent remark by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha about Zimbabwe not being in a position to cast stones at South Africa over internal policy.

He said said the same applied to Mozambique.

A regional conference would help to improve relations and the prospects for resolving problems.

One of the tragedies of Africa was the attempt to isolate South Africa even though it was one of the strongest powers on the continent.
War strategist who likes bird watching

Afonso Macacho Marcela Dhlikama was born on January 1, 1953, at Mangonde in Sofala province.

After attending a Catholic seminary and commercial school in Beira, where he finished his studies in 1969, Dhlikama worked as a clerk until 1973, when he joined Frelimo, fighting the Portuguese colonial government.

He became Frelimo's logistics chief for Sofala province in charge of supplies.

Dhlikama became disillusioned with Frelimo's Marxist policies and joined others to form the National Resistance Army of Mozambique (MNR) in 1977.

The MNR president, Mr. Andre Matadi Masainga, was killed during an attack on the movement's Gorongosa headquarters in October 1979.

Afonso Dhlikama, who was then second-in-command, took over the leadership.

He is married to Dona Rosaria and they have three children, Isabel (6), Albertina (4) and Henrique (three months).

He likes hunting and African politics, particularly war strategy.

Mr. Dhlikama listens to overseas news broadcasts and has taken to bird watching.

President in waiting.

MNR leader Afonso Dhlikama at a temporary camp in the bush in Gorongosa province.

MNR leader Afonso Dhlikama aboard one of the three scramblers which the movement uses at its temporary base in the Gorongosa region. Petrol is taken from Frelimo. A bodyguard is in the background.
MNR denies military support from SA

Q. How many troops are there in the MNR?
A. We have 22,000 fighting soldiers and another 3,000 in training camps all over the country.

Q. What support do you get from the civilian population of Mozambique?
A. They give us their full support. That is why we can fight in every province of Mozambique and even operate in the suburbs of Maputo.

Q. Where does the MNR get its military and financial assistance?
A. We have no money as such, but we have captured all our matériel from Frelimo and the Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops.

Q. Would the MNR like Western aid and support?
A. The most important support we would like from the West would be for us to understand that we are fighting for democratic principles and the right of freedom and development in our country.

Q. What about accusations that South Africa is sponsoring, or even running the MNR?
A. That is Frelimo propaganda. If that was so, surely we would have disappeared as a movement after the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

Q. What is the MNR's aim?
A. We want to finish this war without revenge. We want to create a more just society with a multiparty system, private economy and peaceful relations with neighbouring countries.

Q. Can you give an indication of your recent military successes?
A. In January we took the town of Manica from Frelimo, and Namhla in the province of Maputo. We then occupied Espungabera in the province of Manica, also Nungari, Moutuguye, Nueda and Gwem in the province of Cabo Delgado, and Angoche and Nuno in the province of Nampula.

We also destroyed Gove in Zambesi, and paralysed the oil pipeline in the Beira Corridor in the province of Sofala.

These are just some of our more noteworthy successes of late. We have an average of five major military clashes a day and between 40 and 50 minor incidents like ambushes.

Q. What is your comment on the Homine massacre and accusations that your troops were responsible?
A. The accusation was made by Frelimo. There was no independent testimony about what happened. Renamo is a guerrilla movement essentially dependent on civilian support.

ARMED STRUGGLE

We started the armed struggle in 1977. After 10 years of fighting it would be stupid to change our strategy of attacking enemy positions — not the civilian population.

You must remember that Frelimo is being defeated by our forces and to hide the fact they have started horror stories about massacres.

I, as a leader, cannot go against the population by committing atrocities. To survive in the bush we must have total support from civilians.

Also, there are thousands of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian

MNR soldiers take a breather while the MNR flag flies in the background. The red symbolises the struggle and the blue the nation. The five arrows in the centre represent MNR heroes who have died in the war. A circle enclosing a five-pointed star represents the five Mozambican provinces.
orders from the Frelimo general staff. They are here to kill Mozambicans.

Who says they do not commit these massacres and then blame Renamo? Even the Portuguese, whom we fought, massacred civilians and then blamed Frelimo.

The policy of massacre is not new, as Frelimo itself can testify. It is a way of distancing the people from a liberation movement. This is the case here.

I expect Frelimo to step up its massacre accusations, as we gain more and more successes in every province of Mozambique.

I would like a neutral investigation, preferably by Western countries, into this massacre accusation.

Q. Will Renamo sabotage the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme?
A. As long as it is in Renamo's interest not to allow power to be supplied to South Africa, we will attack the line.

Q. Renamo successfully disrupts rail traffic between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Do the same tactics apply to traffic to and from South Africa?
A. Renamo has continually attacked the South Africa-Mpumalanga line. Each time South Africa sends repair teams to repair the damage within days. Were it not for the efficiency of these teams, the line would be paralysed for longer periods — as is the case with the Beira-Zimbabwe line.

Q. Does Renamo have overseas offices or representatives?
A. We have offices in Portugal, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Canada, and various African countries which, for various reasons, I cannot identify.

Q. Do you plan any overseas visits in the near future?
A. There are negotiations going on about this.

Q. Do you get any visits from foreign groups or individuals?
A. Politicians and journalists have been to see me. I expect very soon a group of important visitors.

Q. Any comment on the training of Frelimo troops by Britain?
A. This training, initiated two years ago, has had no effect on Frelimo's capability. In fact, their performance has become worse.

Q. What system of government would Renamo like to see in Mozambique?
A. Multiparty democracy with a strong president.

NON-AGGRESSION

Q. What is your comment on the Nkomati accord?
A. The non-aggression pact signed by Frelimo and South Africa, proves that our movement is independent of South African support.

Q. What is your opinion of American Under-Secretary of African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker?
A. Chester Crocker is not well informed about the situation in Mozambique.

Q. Bavarian premier Dr Franz Josef Strauss paid a visit to Mozambique recently. What is your view on the implications?
A. If Dr Strauss came to discuss ways to end the civil war, we are interested. He understands the situation in our country and can see that it is impossible for the West to continue to invest in a country torn apart by war.

We are prepared to negotiate with Frelimo and have made many public statements to this effect. But Frelimo is afraid to negotiate.

We saw that when we talked with them in 1986. They got into trouble with their army, which refused to continue with the fight, accepting it had lost the war.

Frelimo does not want peace. It does not care about the living standards of the people.

It receives aid from the Western countries and agencies. Every day ships call at Maputo with goods and food which never reach the people, but get diverted to Frelimo interests.

Q. Are you, then, prepared to talk to President Chassano?
A. Yes, if it is about peace and the wellbeing of our people. They have suffered long enough. They deserve peace.
SIX SOUTHERN African countries — Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania, SA and Swaziland — are coping with the influx of what could eventually be as many as one-million refugees fleeing the savage civil war in Mozambique. Refugee numbers are escalating daily, and most estimates have been described as conservative by the countries grappling with the problem.

The number is presently given at a total of about 600 000 for the six countries. Most of the people have left Mozambique in the past year. At the present rate, the figure could reach one-million out of a Mozambican population of 14-million.

The Frelimo government is, according to Mozambican news agency AIM, involved in discussions at present with several countries on the problem, and possible repatriation.

Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi are experiencing their own security problems with incursions by the rebel Renamo group into their border areas, and it has been reported that more than 10 000 Zimbabwean, Tanzanian and Malawian soldiers are helping fight the rebels.

But there seems to be no end in sight to the conflict, and in December security problems forced the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) — a lifeline to thousands of Mozambicans — to suspend its airlift activities in parts of the country.

ICRC president Cornelio Sommaruga yesterday arrived in Mozambique on part of his visit to five southern African states to discuss the security problems in Mozambique where, according to Frelimo statements, 6.5-million people are dependent on emergency food aid.

The ICRC is reported to be discussing with Renamo the dropping of food and emergency supplies in areas not under Frelimo control.

There have been unconfirmed reports that Renamo threatened to shoot down ICRC planes unless the committee agreed to distribute aid in areas where the rebels say they control.

Sommaruga’s response: “When operating in a conflict area, you have to have at least the understanding of all parties concerned.” However, other airlifts by overseas countries are believed to be continuing.

Worst hit by the refugee crisis is Malawi. Some 400 000 people have crossed its border, and the figure is growing by the day. In one week last month, 2 000 more people limped in.

A Malawi government spokesman said the flood was contained mostly in the southern and most densely populated part of that country, but it was spreading northwards.

According to SA’s Department of Home Affairs, figures for illegal entry from Mozambique were difficult to establish because of the border the refugees could penetrate. Last year 26 700 illegal entrants were repatriated from SA.

Available figures show that in the 26 months to the end of January, 8 161 illegal entrants were given conditional permits in KaNgwane. There were further 26 423 in Gazankulu, where there is a large refugee camp at Lillydale. Most were from Mozambique.

One measure: resorted to by SA in a bid to stem the tide was the erection of an electric fence along the Lebombo Mountains, on the Transvaal lowveld border.

The ICRC in SA has said attempts were being made to establish liaison channels between the refugees and their relatives in Mozambique.

Swaziland’s government this week said its refugee problem was worsening, with more than 12 000 registered Mozambicans presently in the country and more than 250 entering each month. More than 1600 refugees are crowded into one refugee centre at Malka, built to hold 100 people.

In Zambia, according to a recent report, the Ukwint refugee settlement has been built in the bush to accommodate nearly 4 000 Mozambican refugees.

There is a five-year plan involving the Zambian government, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and aid organisations to establish a long-term refugee camp for 10 000 people 100km from the border.

The bulk of the refugees, which could number up to 40 000, fled into Zambia early last year, mostly from north-western Tete province.

The current inhabitants were transported by truck from the Zambia-Mozambique frontier and many more of an estimated 20 000 people sheltering in the border area are expected to follow.
WASHINGTON.— The United States has secretly been supplying the Marxist Mozambican government with military aid to fight the MNR rebels, according to a policy analyst attached to a prominent Washington think-tank.

The US had been doing so for more than five years, said Mr William Pascoe of a leading conservative institute, The Heritage Foundation. He said this had been confirmed to him by "a high (Reagan) administration official".

He said President Reagan's administration had since 1982 — while "trumpeting the Reagan doctrine of support for resistance forces fighting Soviet-backed regimes in world trouble spots" — worked actively against it.

A State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, responded yesterday that there had been laws against US military aid for the Mozambican government since 1986.

"The administration has always followed congressional restrictions or prohibitions regarding military assistance to Mozambique," he said.

But Mr Redman did not spell out what happened before 1986. "If you go back beyond that, you will then be in a different scenario," he said.
Frelimo gov't is 'afraid to negotiate' — MNR leader

The president of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, says his movement is prepared to negotiate for peace with the Frelimo government despite being labelled by it as "disorganised armed bandits."

In a recent interview with journalist Catoe Breytenbach, he said he would talk to President Joachim Chissano if the discussions were centred on peace and the well-being of the people, but he said the Frelimo government was afraid to negotiate, because this would be an admission of defeat in the war.

He said the MNR was fighting to achieve peace, but Frelimo did not want peace and was not concerned about the people. Aid from Western countries was being diverted to Frelimo interests.

*See Page 12*
MAPUTO — There can be no summit meeting between South Africa and the Frontline States without changes in South African policies, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has said.

At the same time he said that Mozambique National Resistance Movement rebels might be receiving unofficial support from South Africa.

Speaking after a meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond, Mr Chissano stopped short of rejecting the recent proposal by South African President P W Botha for a summit meeting of all southern African states.

Mr Chissano said such a meeting did not depend on the Frontline States but “on changes in South African policies”.

There should be a clear basis for any such conference and South Africa should first demonstrate to the world that any such exercise would be worthwhile.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported that Mr Chissano told French journalists that there were still “negative factors militating against such a conference”.

These were South Africa’s refusal to release political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela, the unwillingness of the South African Government to negotiate with “anti-apartheid forces” while at the same time South Africa continued to carry out a policy of destabilisation in the region.”
WASHINGTON — The State Department has declined to deny a report that the Reagan administration began providing military equipment to the Mozambican government as early as 1982, long before the public rapprochement between Maputo and Washington and the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

According to Mr. William B. Pascoe, a policy analyst at the Heritage Foundation, the equipment included "Jeeps, trucks and small arms, including rifles and mortars of Soviet origin." He said it was part of the attempt to "wean away" Frelimo from the Soviet Union.

Department spokesman Mr. Charles Redman would say only that no such assistance had been provided since the 1986 fiscal year when it was specifically banned by Congress.
SOUTH AFRICA'S relations with Mozambique nose-dived dramatically last night as the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, signalled a new hard-line approach towards its immediate neighbours.

Mr Botha made it clear in a tough tit-for-tat statement that South Africa was no longer prepared to include Mozambique in a Southern African "summit" until it made fundamental political and strategic changes.

Up to now South Africa, through President PW Botha, has said it is prepared to talk to any leader in the region about peaceful co-operation.

This is the first time South Africa has denounced from this stand.

It comes shortly after a tough statement on Zimbabwe in the wake of a rocket attack on an isolated northern Transvaal farmstead, and after the deaths of four South African soldiers in Angola. It appears to signal a serious hardening of attitudes by the government towards its immediate black neighbours.

Angola earlier rejected President Botha's suggestion of a Southern Africa peace conference.

While the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, argued in Luanda yesterday for talks with Angolan leaders, Angola claimed to have driven back a joint South Africa and UN troops offensive near the strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale, killing more than 60 troops, destroying more than 20 tanks and 50 armoured cars in a four-day battle.

Diplomatic observers suggested last night that Mr Pik Botha's statement, taken in conjunction with other recent events, seemed to indicate that South Africa had had "had enough" and that if its neighbours did not want to.co-operate with them, they could go their own way.

"If this speculation is correct it could have serious repercussions for neighbouring states as far as labour, transport and other issues are concerned," Mr Botha's statement on Mozambique was prompted by remarks by President Joaquin Chissano after Pretoria, had died in a southeast Angola.

Chissano said South Africa's offer to participate in a Southern African "summit" was pointless until there had been further changes in South Africa.

Mr Botha said "in view of President Chissano's stand, the South African government has come to the conclusion that such a conference would indeed not have much hope of success before certain changes have taken place in Mozambique.

"For example that country has never had an election and it is also becoming increasingly important that the Mozambique government should give attention to the security issue in Mozambique before such a conference can take place."

Reacting to comments about South Africa's support for the MNR, he said it was known that Mr Chissano told the Mozambican Prime Minister, Dr. Paulo Jose de Sousa, that South Africa could be the prime source of support for the MNR.

He had listed support from Portugal, France, Brazil and other countries as the most important.

In a communiqué on the latest fighting in southern Angola, the Luanda Defence Ministry said Angolan casualties in the battle begun last Sunday were 23 dead and 30 wounded, with five Soviet-built Angolan army tanks destroyed.

The claims were dismissed by the SADF, though it was admitted that another South African soldier, Lance Corporal William Arthur Frederic Price, had died in Angola, bringing the number of deaths announced by the SADF this week to 11.
MESSINA — South Africa had reserved the right to launch hot pursuit of terrorists into Zimbabwe, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He was on a visit to the Messina farm of Mr Cyril Fisher, where five alleged terrorists carried out a rocket attack last weekend. The attackers are alleged to have crossed the border from Zimbabwe.

He told local farmers the South African government had had enough of Zimbabwe dismissing allegations of terrorist incursion as a joke.

"We have now reserved the right to act without liaison with them next time, as the circumstances may require," he said.

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Meanwhile, Mozambique reacted angrily yesterday to Mr Botha’s statement yesterday on Mozambique’s political, security and health situation.

Mozambique charged that Mr Botha was ignorant of its history.

"Mr Botha demonstrated his ignorance of Mozambican history by his claim that that there has never been an election in Mozambique," the official AIM news agency said.

"There have in fact been two general elections in Mozambique since independence, in 1977 and 1986," it said.

The agency said in a commentary that in Mozambican elections all citizens voted, while in South Africa the vast majority of the population was excluded from national elections.

"Mr Botha’s concern about elections is more applicable to his own country than to Mozambique," AIM said, adding that Botha had not complained about lack of democracy when Mozambique was run by "his friends and allies in Lisbon."

It added, "As for Mozambique’s health, the South African regime is responsible for the destruction of over 30% of the country’s primary health care network."

Mozambique accuses South Africa of backing rebels behind a sabotage campaign which has damaged its economic infrastructure. — Sapa-Reuter
Mozambique claims death of anti-government rebels

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government has said that 33 anti-Marxist rebels have been killed in the past week in three battles in southern Mozambique, the national news agency AIM reported yesterday.

Eleven guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) were killed in fighting at Belo Vista, a town about 50 kms south of the capital of Maputo. Furthermore, 17 rebels died in a battle at Funhalouro, north of the capital, and five were killed at Nampula, 75 kms west of Maputo.

AIM said that the two battles were fought in the past week, but did not give the exact dates.

The report made no mention of government casualties in any of the conflicts.

The MNR rebels have been fighting for 11 years to topple Mozambique's Marxist government.

Guerrilla attacks on both civilian and military targets have seriously disrupted the economy and food supplies. An estimated 4.5 million of the country's 14.5 million people are in need of food aid.

Mozambique has accused South Africa of helping the rebels. However, South Africa has replied by saying it ceased providing support to the rebels under the terms of a mutual non-aggression pact signed by the two countries in 1984.

The two governments frequently exchange accusations. In the most recent exchange, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, accused the Mozambican government of not being "aware of the wishes of the overwhelming majority of its people" and of ruling the country by force, "which is contrary to African traditions and norms."

Mr. Botha also said Mozambique "has never had an election" since gaining independence from Portugal in 1975.

Pik Botha is ignorant of our history — Mozambique

MAPUTO — Mozambique reacted angrily yesterday to the statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Mozambique's political, security and health situation.

Mozambique charged that Mr Botha was ignorant of its history.

"Mr Botha demonstrated his ignorance of Mozambican history by his claim that there had never been an election in Mozambique," the official AIM news agency said.

"There have in fact been two general elections (in 1977 and 1986), in Mozambique since independence," it said.

The agency said that in Mozambican elections all citizens voted, while in South Africa the vast majority of the population was excluded from national elections.

"Mr Botha's concern about elections is more applicable to his own country than to Mozambique," AIM said, adding that Mr Botha had not complained about lack of democracy when Mozambique was run by "his friends and allies in Lisbon".

It added "As for Mozambique's health, the South African regime is responsible for the destruction of over 80 per cent of the country's primary health care network."

Mozambique accuses South Africa of backing rebels behind a sabotage campaign which has damaged its economic infrastructure — Sapa-RNS
South Africa's patience WEANS thin

by JOAO SANTA RITA
Argus Africa News Service
Johannesburg — South African troops were being held in the vicinity around the ghost town of Cuito Cuanavale as thousands of Cuban and Angolan fighters vied for control of the town. Government spokesmen said UN forces had achieved “resounding successes.”

On Monday the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Adriaan de Goede, said UN forces had achieved “resounding successes.”

On Wednesday Unita said it had killed 62 Angolan government soldiers and 17 Cubans in a 10-hour battle near Cuito Cuanavale.

Angola’s government also reported direct fighting in the area this week, saying that 42 soldiers had been killed. Angola’s government army is the biggest fighting force in the country.

Angola added that 50 Cuban troops had been killed and 26 tanks destroyed in the battle.

There were 70 South African soldiers killed, two planes were shot down and more than 20 tanks and armored vehicles were destroyed in the fighting, the Angolan Defence Ministry said in a statement.

Giving rare details of its own casualties, the ministry said 22 Angolan soldiers had been killed and five tanks destroyed before 7,000 South African troops were repulsed.

**Fresh fighting**

The offensive, which began on Sunday was over but Pretoria was putting in more reinforcements to the battlefield. The South African and Angolan press carried a report of the attack and there was talk of continued fighting.

The South African press said it was wrong to assume that South Africa’s forces were withdrawing. South Africa’s forces were engaged in direct fighting with Angolan forces from other parts of the town.

**SA’s long guns out pressure on Angola**

“SA’s long guns” out pressure on Angola

by GERALD L’ANGE
Argus Africa News Service
Johannesburg — The anger and tension in the war-torn region is evident from the fact that Pretoria is losing patience with its seemingly uncooperative neighbours.

Foreign Minister Ptoh Botha’s unusually sharp reaction to government rhetoric from Harare and Maputo suggests that Pretoria is losing patience with its seemingly uncooperative neighbours.

In the past few weeks, there have been reports of major developments on the ground in the region, but no signs of the hoped-for breakthrough in negotiations.

South African troops have not abandoned their offensive, however, and it is clear that Pretoria is determined to act in the region.

It is partly in this capacity that South Africa is sending its troops to fight in Angoland in the wake of the recent developments in the region. The death of four SAAP soldiers were announced this week.

And it is partly in its role of regional power that Pretoria has taken an increasingly assertive stance towards the front line states.

The harsh exchanges with Zambia and Mozambique indicate a sharp determination in relations with South Africa, although it remains to be seen whether this will persist.

But the exchanges suggest that South Africa is increasing its determination to maintain its borders.

**Offendedness**

“South Africa will not tolerate continued offensiveness on matters which profoundly affect the security of South Africa,” he said.

By this he means that the relationship with Pretoria should be ended and that a new approach should be taken.

This week, the government said it had taken steps to end the relationship with Pretoria and that a new approach should be taken.

The government said it had taken steps to end the relationship with Pretoria and that a new approach should be taken.

Mr. Botha said that in future the South African military forces would be on the lookout for any sign of Pretoria’s offensiveness.

**Get respect**

Mr. Botha said that in future the South African military forces would be on the lookout for any sign of Pretoria’s offensiveness.

He warned that the government believed that Pretoria’s offensiveness could be tolerated and that a new approach should be taken.

Pretoria’s offer of cooperation could not be accepted.

Mr. Botha said that in future the South African military forces would be on the lookout for any sign of Pretoria’s offensiveness.

He warned that the government believed that Pretoria’s offensiveness could be tolerated and that a new approach should be taken.

Pretoria’s offer of cooperation could not be accepted.

Mr. Botha said that in future the South African military forces would be on the lookout for any sign of Pretoria’s offensiveness.

He warned that the government believed that Pretoria’s offensiveness could be tolerated and that a new approach should be taken.

Pretoria’s offer of cooperation could not be accepted.

Mr. Botha said that in future the South African military forces would be on the lookout for any sign of Pretoria’s offensiveness.

He warned that the government believed that Pretoria’s offensiveness could be tolerated and that a new approach should be taken.

Pretoria’s offer of cooperation could not be accepted.

Mr. Botha said that in future the South African military forces would be on the lookout for any sign of Pretoria’s offensiveness.

He warned that the government believed that Pretoria’s offensiveness could be tolerated and that a new approach should be taken.

Pretoria’s offer of cooperation could not be accepted.

Mr. Botha said that in future the South African military forces would be on the lookout for any sign of Pretoria’s offensiveness.

He warned that the government believed that Pretoria’s offensiveness could be tolerated and that a new approach should be taken.

Pretoria’s offer of cooperation could not be accepted.

Mr. Botha said that in future the South African military forces would be on the lookout for any sign of Pretoria’s offensiveness.

He warned that the government believed that Pretoria’s offensiveness could be tolerated and that a new approach should be taken.

Pretoria’s offer of cooperation could not be accepted.
SA will hit back, Malan warns after farm, bank blasts

by DAVID BRAUN
Weekend Argus Political Staff

MSSIONA — The South African Government yesterday shocked a clenched fist at the African National Congress and the frontline states, saying "Enough is enough; next time we send in our troops!"

The Minister of Defence, General Magor Malan, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. K. Botha, were reacting to last week's rocket attack on a farmhouse on the banks of the Limpopo river, and to yesterday's attack on a National Bank at Oshakati.

Mr. P. K. Botha effectively declared that South Africa's regional defence policy was dead.

And General Malan vowed to "eliminate the ANC wherever it might be."

Follow-up

The next time terrorists crossed the border South Africa would take follow-up action, he said.

The Ministers were speaking on the swollen banks of the Limpopo at the scene of the attack on a farmhouse outside Messina.

They were accompanied by General J. B. C. Fourie, Colonels B. L. Nel and T. J. Theunissen, and Major-General T. J. van der Merwe.

They inspected the scene of the attack and walked to the river to look across the border to Zimbabwe.

News of the Oshakati attack reached them while they were there.

General Malan said that he and Mr. Botha had come for the sake of the South African people. More than the lives of the farmers was at stake, he said.

"We are not against Zimbabwe as such, but in the light of another one of those horrible attacks, we will have to do something."

"I'm afraid we'll have to think in terms of crossing the river next time, and not withholding our troops," he said.

Given chance

Mr. Botha said it was important to point out that Zimbabwe had been given a chance but had used it for terrorist activities.

The response had been that South Africa was turning a pack of bees, and the whole matter which had been treated as a joke.

"The SA Government has now had enough of this. We have just had enough," Mr. Botha said.

Mr. Botha said later there should be no mistake about the Government's feelings towards South Africa's neighbours.

"We have repeatedly invited them to talk to us to sort out our problems in peace. Now they have demonstrated that they are not interested. They think we are going to lean over backwards until we fall over," he said.

"As far as I'm concerned, there'll be no more talk of a regional conference, but not from our side. It's up to them to take the initiative."

"We are no longer interested in the neighbouring states. We are going to get on with our own business and stabilise our situation - and we will succeed."

"No peace"

Earlier Mr. Botha said there would be no peace and prosperity in Southern Africa while there was violence such as the rocket attack and the Oshakati incident.

He said, "We will have to act against the violence, even if it means more boycotts and sanctions."

"If we have more boycotts and sanctions, which we do not want, it will hurt our economy and delay the economic recovery. But to give in to pressure of this kind is not right."

If they invite us to participate in peace talks, we will do it only if the other countries are ready to stop their activities," he added.

Mr. Botha and General Malan made direct appeals to the ordinary people of Zimbabwe to resist terrorists using their territory to cross into South Africa.

Mr. Botha said it was in these people's interests to stop such terrorists or they would have to pay the price.

General Malan said he had nothing against the people of Zimbabwe.

"But there is one thing I will do," he said. "Whenever the ANC is in this country, we will eliminate it. If they want to play the game, they will have to play by the rules."

General Malan said he would investigate extending the bounty system, whereby rewards could also be paid to Zimbabweans for information which led to the capture of terrorists.
Mozambique aid to be re-started

HARARE — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) expects to resume a suspended relief airlift to four million needy people in war-torn Mozambique soon.

"We hope to be able to start again a full-fledged relief operation in favour of all victims in Mozambique as soon as possible," ICRC president Mr Cornejo Sommaruga told a news conference in Harare at the weekend.

The Red Cross stopped its airlift on December 23 after threats by the MNR to shoot down ICRC planes unless relief supplies also reached areas which they claimed to control.

Mr Sommaruga said Mozambique and Angola "perfectly understand the humanitarian mission of the ICRC, and that it cannot avoid having contacts with all parties".

- Mozambique's Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi travelled to London last week to deliver a message from President Joaquim Chissano to British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said Mr Mocumbi had met his British counterpart Sir Geoffrey Howe and had addressed an informal meeting of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee on cooperation between Mozambique and Britain.

- The Soviet Union will continue to give military support to Mozambique, the military attaché at the Soviet embassy here, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugeni Gavrikov, said in Maputo at the weekend.

His remarks, made during a press conference here, came at the time when a number of Western countries are becoming more involved in military cooperation with the Maputo authorities. — Sapa-Reuter, The Star's Africa News Service.
Russia promises support (28) for Maputo

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Soviet Union will continue to give military support to Mozambique, the military attaché at the Soviet embassy, said Lieutenant-Colonel Eugeni Gavrlikov.

His remarks, made at a press conference here at the weekend, come at the time when a number of Western countries are becoming more involved in military co-operation with the Maputo authorities.

Colonel Gavrlikov said military co-operation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique began in 1976 and was based on the supply of Soviet military equipment, the training of Mozambican cadres, the building of military installations and sending military specialists to Mozambique.

He said the Soviet Union would continue to assist in the struggle for freedom and independence in the former Portuguese colonies.

"Soviet support and assistance are directed against the export of counter-revolution to developing countries and has contributed to their defence," he said.
MMABATHO — The South African Defence Force says two people have been killed and one injured in separate incidents while trying to cross illegally from Mozambique into South Africa.

In response to inquiries, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that two people in a group of four were killed in the early hours of the morning of February 7. He said the SAP was investigating the matter and until the investigation was completed, the Defence Force could not give any other information about the incident.

The spokesman said if the police inquiry revealed any illegal action or irregularities by Defence Force personnel, the necessary action would be taken.

He also confirmed that Defence Force members fired warning shots at four people on February 16 as they tried to cross illegally from Mozambique into South Africa. Two of the four fled back into Mozambique, while the other two ignored the warnings. Shots were again fired. One man was hit in the leg and wrist, the other fled back across the border. The injured man was taken to hospital, where he was admitted for treatment. — Sapa
Renamo ‘seizes two towns’

LISBON — Mozambican National Resistance rebels (Renamo) claimed yesterday they seized control of two towns last week, killing 33 government regulars, 17 Tanzanian support troops, two Cubans and a Soviet technical advisor.

According to a statement released in Lisbon, Renamo said its units overran Boavista, 40km south of Maputo, last Wednesday, and the town of Lusala in northern Zambezia province two days later. Two mobile radar tracking stations were destroyed in the actions.

Renamo claimed among the dead were three uniformed technicians — two Cubans and a Russian — running the tracking stations — AP.
JSC collapse?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Joint Security Commission established after the Nkomati Accord appears to have collapsed. According to Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the JSC has not met since 1986. He told PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin yesterday that a joint liaison committee — established to improve relations between the two countries — had met three times, the last occasion being on January 15.

School boycotts
Political gains in West give muscle to Maputo

By Ken Pottinger

 Pretoria changes course, assessing its survival as a guerrilla war is virtually assured.

Convincing proof

Nobody in official Lisbon circles will speak for the rebels but they are confident they can weather the storm and are still able to operate effectively. A senior US diplomat last month said that Pretoria was still supplying the rebels with communications equipment.

Growing hold

Support for the Mozambican leadership among Western countries has increased. Lisbon, Paris and Washington are all concerned at the prospect of a return to a situation similar to that before the 1983 ceasefire.

The situation is further complicated by the growing influence of the Lubango regime in Angola, which has been seeking to extend its influence in southern Africa.

The guerrillas are believed to be well-prepared for the struggle, with the support of their regional allies.

Chissano looks to the whole thing out

The situation is not helped by tension and rivalry between the international community and the Lubango regime. The rebellion is seen as a serious challenge to the existing order in southern Africa.

Too much favouritism for Afrikaans by SABC

From April Jones (Tamborsk): The SABC should be more objective in its coverage of Afrikaans.

The channel is accused of giving too much airtime to Afrikaans-speaking politicians, particularly in the context of the recent elections.

The channel is accused of giving too much airtime to Afrikaans-speaking politicians, particularly in the context of the recent elections.

Sailors should have expertise

From I. Beach: There is a need for more qualified persons to be involved in the navy's operations.

The navy has been criticized for its lack of qualified personnel and expertise in recent years.

Mistake to extend city centre mall

From Mike Aden Doroti: The extension of the city centre mall has caused more difficulty to find parking and the shop

SILENT STRIDES...
Botswana civil pay increase

GABORONE — Civil servants' salaries in Botswana are to go up by 7 percent on April 1, Minister of Finance and Development Planning Mr Peter Mmusi has announced.

Mr Mmusi, who was presenting the 1988/89 budget to Parliament this week, said public servants, many of whom benefitted from salary increases under the job evaluation programme, would appreciate the need not to raise wage costs further this year.

The modest salary award for this year was one percentage point below the annual rate of inflation recorded up to December 1987, Mr Mmusi said.

He would be introducing legislation to establish the Botswana Institute of Accountants during the current session of Parliament.

He described the legislation as an important step towards meeting the needs of the private, parastatal and public sectors for trained Botswana accountants.

Mr Mmusi also announced a proposal under which the maximum annual tax deduction for contributions to approved pension funds and approved retirement annuity funds and schemes would be 15 percent or $3,000 US (about R6,000).

Maximum tax-deductible contributions by employers to approved pension funds, or retirement annuity funds or schemes, would be raised from 10 percent of an employee's pensionable emoluments to 20 percent of earned income or $3,000 (R6,000), he said. — Sapa
Strain of Maputo refugees

London: The exodus of hundreds of thousands of refugees from the civil war in Mozambique accelerated sharply during 1987 and shows no sign of abating this year, putting an additional strain on food supplies in Africa, the World Food Programme said this week.

Mozambicans form the largest refugee group in Africa and the second largest in the world after the Afghans, according to WFP executive director James Ingram.

He appealed to the international community to recognise the strains which the refugee crisis was placing on Mozambique and its neighbours.

In addition to the displaced people within Mozambique, there were now more than 650,000 of its citizens who had fled the country — 420,000 to Malawi, 300,000 to SA and others to Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

"The large number of Mozambicans dependent on food aid will, with other pressing emergency need in sub-Saharan Africa, severely strain WFP's emergency resources during 1988," the statement said.

WFP, based in Rome, is the food aid arm of the United Nations.

In a gloomy assessment, WFP said refugees were expected to continue leaving Mozambique because rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance had forced agriculture to a virtual standstill.
Documenting MNR banditry

A BOOK on the atrocities committed by the Mozambique National Resistance movement in Mozambique has been translated into English, and it is said to be playing an important role in alerting American politicians to the true nature of the war being waged in Mozambique by the MNR.

The book, Duma Nenga, is the work of Mozambican writer Lina Magaia. Under the English title of Run for your Life, the book was published in January by the New Jersey Publishing House. The initial print run of 4,000 copies sold out almost immediately.

Magaia herself visited the US from late January at the request of American solidarity groups to not only promote her book, but also to explain the struggle of the Mozambican people.

Interviewed in Boston, Magaia said that her book "testifies that in Mozambique there is no civil war, but a war of aggression."

She also said that she had travelled widely, meeting with Afro-American communities and groups in solidarity with Mozambique, in such places as San Francisco, Oakland (California), Seattle, Washington DC, Chicago, Atlanta, New York, Boston, and in Canada.

Many people in the US, she said, had been influenced by "distorted and manipulated" information on the situation in Mozambique. She added that she had seen how sectors hostile to Mozambique used such distortions to pressurise the US Congress so that it in turn would lean upon the Mozambican government to alter its policies.

Magaia called for further exchange of delegations between Mozambique and the United States.