MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1989

JANUARY — MAY.
Pragmatic Chissango accepts challenge

The Ruling through the Ruins

Focus on Mozambique's President Chissango - Part 1

In this article, taken from the latest issue of

The image contains a drawing of a hand and some text in Portuguese, which is not legible. The text appears to be related to economic challenges and the role of the former President Chissango. The article seems to be discussing the impact of the ruling party's policies and the challenges faced by Mozambique.

MNR amnesty extended by one more year

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano has announced that the amnesty offered to MNR rebels who surrender will be extended for a further year.

The amnesty was first approved by the Mozambican parliament in December 1987 with an expiry date of December 31, 1988. Under the amnesty law, a full pardon is granted to all those who have advocated or committed violence against the Mozambican people or state provided they surrender voluntarily.

Harmony

So far, more than 3,000 rebels have handed themselves over to the authorities.

Announcing the extension, President Chissano said Mozambique was thus "proposing to prolong the measures which in 1988 allowed us to save lives and promote the harmony of the nation".

He called for "special attention" to be paid to rebels who surrendered "so that they may feel pride in their praiseworthy decision to abandon terrorism in order to contribute to the construction, rather than the destruction, of their country.

"We must give those who have been amnestied the opportunity to realise their desire to participate actively and without complexes in national reconstruction," the Mozambican leader said.

But although the MNR had suffered "major reverses, militarily and diplomatically", it was trying to recover its lost position.

"The major aims of the enemy," President Chissano added, "continue to be preventing the development of our country, creating discontent among the population and putting our state and our revolution at risk."

The meant the struggle against banditry remained the principal task for the coming year. Mozambique would continue to reorganise its armed forces and would allow citizens to form their own self-defence units, he said.
Uneasy peace living on Mozambique frontline

THE STAR'S AFRICA NEWS SERVICE
GILE (Mozambique) — Among the ruins of this town, soldiers amuse themselves with a game of football, ignoring the weight of their guns. Star 31

Others, nearby, crown around a "Xirico", one of Mozambique's locally assembled radios. The batteries are fading but still allow something to be heard.

All this makes it difficult to recall that Gile is supposed to be one of the "hottest" zones in the central province of Zambezia, a place from which the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels were expelled only six months ago.

But a war zone it is. One obvious sign is the complex system of trenches, some of which lead right up to the residents' doors, and the sight of aircraft circling high above the town before receiving guarantees that it is safe to land.

There is a curfew, too, from six in the evening to eight in the morning. When it is over, the daily life of the 38,000 displaced people living in Gile begins.

The most crowded places in Gile are the cemetery and the two health posts. In August, an epidemic of measles began sweeping through the town. The death toll is 1,500.

The first bandit incursions into the Gile district took place in 1983, and in that year areas in the interior of the district began to fall under MNR control.

In 1986, the small Mozambican military force in Gile was no longer able to withstand the massive bandit offensives launched from the Malawian soil.

"The major attacks began on the third day of October 1986," recalls the Frelimo party district secretary for defence, Mr. Ernesto Ntalausse. "On that day they came en masse and managed to seize the town. We reorganised ourselves in the mountains, and we were able to reoccupy the town, although some of the houses were already destroyed."

The attacks continued and still the small force in Gile did not receive reinforcements. On February 10, 1988, the bandits returned and murdered the district administrator. On October 28 that year, while those townsfolk with radios were listening to President Samora Machel's funeral service in Maputo, the bandits struck again and occupied the town. This time they stayed.

After they seized Gile, the rebels put former collaborators with Portuguese colonialism back into power in the villages. Their task was to extract food from the local people, recruit youngsters into the rebel ranks, and organise columns to transport looted goods to other bases and into Malawi.

They also sought out and denounced those whom the MNR have always considered priority targets — teachers, nurses and members of the local political and administrative structures.

"It was not long before the people were suffering," Mr. Ntalausse said. "The rebels destroyed the hospital and took away all the goods the people had, including the very clothes they were wearing. Then, even with the threats that the bandits made, people began to disappear, slipping away into the bush or to neighbouring districts, such as Pebane and Morrupula."

On the morning of July 10, the rebels were surprised by the arrival of several Mozambican Air Force helicopters. After an aerial bombardment the helicopters unloaded special units of the Mozambican army who recaptured the town.

That day, through the sound of the fighting, and from people freed from bandit captivity in camps around the town, most of the people hidden in the bush came to know that Gile was back under Mozambican control.

Two days later about 30,000 people had made their way to the town.

A month later, Gile experienced one of the biggest battles fought in Zambezia.

One of the MNR's top commanders, the self-styled General Calisto Meque, led a force of about 1,000 men and for seven hours tried to wrest back control of the town.

At midday the battle ended in celebration for the government troops as they paraded the body of Meque, who died with 30 of his men, through the town.
Chissano extends amnesty for rebels

MAPUTO. — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said at the weekend that a government amnesty for rebels proclaimed a year ago would be extended until the end of 1989.

Mr Chissano said about 3,000 men had accepted the amnesty in 1988, including several leaders of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

Mr Paulo Oliveira, the group's former spokesman in Lisbon, and Mr Chamuino Chivica Joao, another official in the same office, were the most prominent MNR officials to have surrendered. Both now live in Maputo.

Mr Joao was quoted by the Aim news agency as saying the MNR would try to concentrate its attacks inside Zimbabwe this year in a bid to force Zimbabwean authorities to move their troops away from the strategic transport routes inside Mozambique — Sapa-Reuter
Chissano in (3x)

Tanzanian talks

MAPUTO – Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has been visiting Mozambique since December 23, when he flew into the capital, Maputo, with his Mozambican counterpart, Mr. Armando Guebuza. During his stay, he is expected to finalise an agreement formalising the land and maritime boundaries between the two countries.

The Associated Press Service
Chissano says SA must help dismantle MNR

MAPUTO - Mozambican president Mr Joaquim Chissano yesterday demanded that South Africa accept its "historic responsibility" by helping dismantle the MNR rebel operation.

Speaking at a New Year reception for the foreign diplomatic corps, Mr Chissano pledged to continue dialogue with South Africa as part of the "reactivation" of the non-aggression accord between the two countries.

The purpose of the dialogue, he said, was to persuade South Africa "to participate actively in dismantling the machinery of terrorism and death that was set in operation in Mozambique at the time of the illegal minority regime in Rhodesia".

Eradicating the MNR, the Mozambican leader added, was "a historic responsibility that still weighs on South Africa".

The Mozambican authorities were convinced that the end of terrorism in Mozambique could only reduce the climate of tension and war in the region to the benefit of both Mozambique and South Africa.

President Chissano called on all the governments represented at the reception to help in the struggle to eliminate the "monstrous crimes (of the MNR) which are reaching the proportions of genocide".
UN gives aid to refugees

HARARE. — The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has allocated about R0.4m for administration of Mozambican refugee camps in Zimbabwe this year. There are four refugee camps in the country and a fifth one is being built in Masvingo province.

Report by Staff Reporters, Own Correspondent, Sapa, Reuters AP, UN and Sape
Mozambican children threatened by measles

LISBON — More than a hundred children have died in the last two months from an outbreak of measles in a refugee camp in northern Mozambique, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported yesterday.

Many other children at the Padue camp in the north-western city of Tale also faced severe malnutrition and could soon die, Lusa said in a report from Maputo.

Poor sanitation and lack of medicines and food were blamed for the outbreak in the camp, which houses 25,000 people fleeing fighting between the army and Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas.

No supplies had reached the camp for three months because of rebel activity, the agency said.

Lusa said last November that more than 200 children had died of measles in similar circumstances in neighbouring Manica province.

The right-wing MNR has fought a bush war against Mozambique's leftist government since shortly after independence — Sapa-Reuter

Sayuka show protected by strict security
Mozambique to rely on foreign aid

J. A. M. New Service

Maputo, Mozambique: The Mozambican government needs a further 120,000 tons of grain to feed its people between now and the end of April. It does not have the foreign currency to import the grain.

So the country will have to rely once more on foreign food aid.

In recent years, the situation has been aggravated by the 3.3 million people who have been displaced from their homes because of rebel operations and are unable to produce enough food to keep them alive.

About 2.5 million people, essentially the rural population, depend on the markets for their food.

Nearly one million tons of grain will be needed to feed the whole nation in 1989. Of this, Mozambique itself will only be able to supply 150,000 tons.
Moz. leaders reshuffled

MAPUTO Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano appointed new ministers of education and trade yesterday after the departure of the widow of the former president, Mr Samora Machel. Mrs Graca Machel wanted to quit as education minister to work more directly with children. She was replaced by Mr Aniceto dos Muchangos. The Trade Minister, Mr Aranda da Silva, was replaced by his deputy, Mr Daniel Gabriel Tombe.
Chissano reshuffles Mozambican cabinet

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano appointed new ministers of education and trade on Friday in a reshuffle involving the departure of the widow of former President Savora Michel, state radio said.

"Graca Michel, whose husband was killed in a plane crash in SA in October 1986, let it be known that she wanted to quit as education minister to work more directly with children," Outgoing Trade Minister Aranda da Silva was one of many white Mozambicans whom the incoming Frekomu Party asked to suspend their university studies and serve in the independence government in 1975.

Da Silva's friends and relatives said before the reshuffle he had asked to return to academic life.

Michel was replaced by Amoeto dos Muchangos, director of the Higher Pedagogical Institute, Mozambique's main teacher training body. Da Silva was replaced by his deputy, Daniel Gabriel Tembe.

The third most important switch was the recall of Mozambique's ambassador to the UN, Manuel do Santos, who becomes a deputy foreign minister.

Other deputy or junior ministerial posts affected in the reshuffle involved the ministries of education, trade, finance and industry and energy — Sapa-Reuter.
New AIM director for Mozambique

MAPUTO — Well known Mozambican journalist Carlos Cardoso has been replaced as director of the Mozambique news agency, AIM.

AIM said Mr Cardoso, who studied in South Africa, before Mozambique's independence, had asked to be relieved of his functions as director "in order to concentrate full-time on his journalistic work.”

AIM's new director is Ricardo Malate, formerly chief news editor of Radio Mozambique — The Star's Africa News Service. 9/11/89
Mozambique baby-death rate highest

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique has the highest infant and child mortality rate in the world, said Health Minister Dr Leonardo Simao.

Although no overall reliable figures existed for mortality in Mozambique Dr Simao said surveys indicated an infant mortality rate of 200 in 1,000 live births and a child mortality rate of 350 in 1,000.

Infant mortality refers to children who die before their first birthday and child mortality to deaths under the age of five.

"SUFFERING"

"These are the highest rates in the world They show the extent of the suffering of our people," Dr Simao said.

The rehabilitation of health facilities destroyed by rebels in Mozambique had not gone ahead as planned because of lack of funds, he continued.

In an interview with the Mozambique news agency, Aim, Dr Simao said the Ministry had planned to rehabilitate 247 health facilities in 1980 at an estimated cost of about R40-mil-
Out Eastern Transvaal Way,

BUSINESS EYES TURN TO MAPUTO

This growing extent of the export trade behind the recent records between South Africa and Mozambique does not provide the stability to which South Africans are accustomed. The export figures are also consistent with the trend towards a more diversified economy.

The volume of goods exported from Maputo to South Africa has been increasing steadily. This trend is expected to continue in the coming years, driven by the growing demand for industrial products in South Africa and the increasing economic cooperation between the two countries.

The growing trade between the two countries is also reflected in the increase of South African investments in Mozambique. South African companies are increasingly looking for investment opportunities in Mozambique, driven by the abundant natural resources and the growing market potential.

Despite the economic cooperation, there are still challenges to overcome. One of the major challenges is the infrastructure gap between the two countries. The road networks and other transport infrastructure in Mozambique are not as well developed as in South Africa, which can limit the trade potential.

However, the growing trade and economic cooperation provide a solid foundation for a bright future. The two countries are working together to address the challenges and further develop their economic relationship.

Businesses and investors are encouraged to explore the opportunities in Mozambique, realizing the potential for mutual benefit and growth.
MNR has destroyed third of pylons

New headache over Cahora Bassa plan

By João Santa Rita,
The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal are reassessing the costs of rebuilding the Cahora Bassa powerline after a rebel offensive which has left about 35 percent of the pylons in Mozambique out of action.

Mr Jan Els, Eskom's general manager for strategic planning, said the number of pylons sabotaged inside Mozambique was now about 1 400.

This means it could cost at least R200 million to repair the line.

When the three countries signed an accord in Lisbon in June to reactivate the scheme, it was estimated that 520 of the 4 000 pylons in Mozambique had been sabotaged by the MNR (Mozambique National Resistance movement).

MNR sabotage has kept the Cahora Bassa scheme out of operation since 1983.

Mr Els said representatives of the three countries met last week to examine the extra costs involved in rebuilding the powerline.

The contractors will now have to submit new bids, taking into account the higher costs, and the three countries will then have to review the arrangements for financing the reconstruction.

Mr Els said that despite these new difficulties, the three countries remained committed to the project.

"I want to emphasise that there is no thought whatsoever from any of the parties involved of abandoning the project. We are committed as ever to have power from Cahora Bassa," he said.

The MNR vowed last year not to allow power to reach South Africa from Cahora Bassa.

Reconstruction

Last year it was disclosed that the reconstruction teams would be protected by Mozambican government troops, with South Africa providing logistical support.

Once the line was again operational responsibility for protection would fall to an organisation called "the distribution entity."

Sources in Zimbabwe and Portugal have now said that a London-based security firm, Defence Systems Ltd (DSL), has been given the contract to co-ordinate protection measures.

Portuguese sources said DSL plans to have a force of 1 500 men being trained in 10 companies by 60 former members of the British SAS led by a Major Alastair Morrison.

The 10 companies would be stationed along the line in bases 100 km apart, with landing facilities for helicopters.

Analysts have doubted that the scheme is viable unless either the MNR is destroyed or a deal is struck with them.

Mozambican authorities have said the military situation in the key northern province of Zambezia is again deteriorating.

Tanzania recently withdrew its contingent stationed in northern Mozambique, and in recent weeks there have been reports of increasing rebel activity in Zambezia and along the Zambezi river – where the Cahora Bassa dam is situated.

The Harare sources believe that Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano will come under international pressure to negotiate with the MNR.

The sources said that without the presence of Zimbabwean troops in central Mozambique, the MNR could well have taken control of the central provinces and cut the country in two.

Rhula (TN)
Police deny link to rebel leader's murder

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO—Mozambique's security police, SNASP, has denied Portuguese media reports that it was involved in the murder of rebel leader Eva Fernandes.

Two Lisbon newspapers reported that a Portuguese man held on suspicion of involvement in the assassination of Mr Fernandes had confessed killing him on orders from Mozambique's secret police.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, quoted a SNASP spokesman as saying that the reports were "designed to confuse public opinion and to hide the identity of the real culprit".

The influential Portuguese weekly Expresso and the Correio da Manha newspaper reported that Mr Alexandre Xavier Chagas, a sometime businessman, had confessed to shooting Mr Fernandes last April after dining with him in a suburban restaurant.

'FREE HAND'

Citing unidentified sources close to the investigation, they reported Mr Chagas told Portuguese police he had acted on orders from Mozambique's SNASP secret police who had given him a "free hand".

Maputo's embassies in Lisbon and Paris, he reportedly confessed, had provided logistical support and aid in escaping from Portugal after the killing.

Mr Chagas and a suspected accomplice were detained in Morocco 15 days after the killing and extradited in October. A third suspect was detained in Paris and also extradited. All three are Portuguese.
LILONGWE — A visiting US senator has praised Malawi, one of Africa's poorest countries, for its help to more than 600,000 Mozambican refugees.

Senator Paul Simon, chairman of the African affairs subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is on a tour of Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Nigeria.

"It is an incredible thing the government has done — as far as I can see — without hesitation and without any bitterness," he said on Friday.

"It has been a great illustration of humanity at its best," Simon said the number of refugees in Malawi would be equivalent to an influx into the US of 20 million people.

The Mozambican refugees have fled the civil war in their own country.

Simon said he wanted the US to spend more on foreign aid, particularly to African countries, but some countries discouraged assistance by not being fiscally prudent.

Malawi had shown the prudent use of foreign aid. — Sapa-Reuters
Fighting leads to refugee exodus

LUSAKA — More than 700 Mozambicans have fled into Zambia in the past few days and the Zambian authorities are preparing for an influx of refugees following reports of heavy fighting in the Mozambican province of Tete.

At the weekend, 350 refugees, mostly women and children, arrived at the Ukwimi resettlement centre. A few days before, a similar group had also crossed the border. — The Star’s Africa News Service
MAPUTO — For the first time Mozambique is exporting radios to a European country, the local newspaper, Noticias, said yesterday.

On Monday a first shipment of radios with the Mozambican brandname "Xoroco" was dispatched to Bulgaria. The shipment is valued at R620,000.

A second, larger shipment valued at R1,4 million will be sent to Bulgaria in February or March.

The exports follow successful tests in Bulgaria on the quality of the radios which are assembled in Maputo using components supplied by East Germany.

Several other countries, including Tanzania, Angola, Zambia and Uganda are interested in purchasing the radios, the newspaper said.
TOURISTS TICKET BACK TO MOZAMBIQUE'S BEACHES

A
Attacks on pylons: SA gets the blame

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The chairman of the Mozambican parliament, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, has accused the South African Army of being responsible for attacks against the Cahora Bassa electricity pylons.

Speaking at a preparatory meeting of the Frei-mo Party's fifth congress, Mr dos Santos was quoted by the local newspaper, "Noticias", as saying that more than 600 pylons had been knocked down in the space of two months.

Mr dos Santos said the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement did not have the capability to carry out such destruction and he added that the special forces of the South African Army were responsible.

South Africa has persistently denied helping the MNR.

The SADF has said problems concerning relations between the two countries should be discussed at the Joint Security Commission, which meets regularly.

Mr dos Santos also said that "the defeat" of the South African Army in Angola had opened the way to the independence of Namibia.
Missing "Beeld" journalist is now believed to be in Mozambique

By Craig Kotze and Tim Cohen

A missing South African journalist, Nelis Greyling (21), is understood to be in Mozambique. He was on holiday in Swaziland when he disappeared.

Sources said last night that "a white South African journalist" arrived in Mozambique shortly after the New Year. Greyling was a crime reporter with Beeld newspaper in Johannesburg.

It is not yet known if his disappearance has any political links.

A South African Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman told The Star last night: "We are aware of the allegations surrounding his disappearance and are closely watching the matter."

He did not elaborate on the allegations referred to.

No comment could be obtained last night from Mozambican authorities.

SEARCH

Greyling was last seen in the Lomahashe area of Swaziland, which is near the Mozambique border.

A Swaziland spokesman confirmed last night that a search was under way for him.

Police found his car 30 km from the Lomahashe border post between Swaziland and Mozambique. It has been returned to Johannesburg.

The last that was seen of Greyling was when a Swazi man saw him disappear into thick bush. He had a rucksack on his back.

It seems Greyling, a BA graduate from Rand Afrikaans University, had no fixed touring plan when he left for Swaziland.

According to Phillip de Bruyn, news editor of Beeld, Greyling had been called up for military service from February 2, but had decided to do an honours degree instead.

He went on holiday on December 28.

De Bruyn said Greyling's grandmother had become seriously ill since he left and her condition had been worsening.
Maputo out to lure foreign investors

DIANNA GAMES

IN WHAT is seen as a major policy shift from its socialist stand, the Mozambique government has made sweeping tax concessions in a bid to lure foreign investors.

One of the inducements offered is exemption from tax for a period of between two and 10 years on the share of profits attributable to foreign investors and profits on dividends distributed to the foreign investor.

The perk is one of many published in an investment guide which details big tax incentives for investors. It said laws, according to which foreign investors would have to operate, had already been approved and a special agency — the GPIE Office for Foreign Investment Promotion — set up to assist investors.

The transfer of foreign currency abroad would be guaranteed for foreign investment ventures and provided the projects in question generated the necessary foreign exchange resources.

Investment incentives

Transfer of profits and the repatriation of capital would be made in the currency of the original investment in the absence of any other agreement.

It said in the case of re-exportation of capital upon liquidation or disposal of a venture, the transfers would be timed to avoid disturbing the balance of payments.

Incentives for direct foreign investment include:

- Exemption from customs duty on equipment and materials imported for pre-investment studies and project implementation, and raw materials required for the production of export goods.
- Tax exemption on salaries of staff recruited for such projects.
- Tax exemption on the proportion of the profit transferred to reserve.
- 50% deduction from taxable profits of reasonable expenses incurred in carrying out vocational programmes for Mozambican workers.
- Tax exemption on interest to a foreign investor or any party in respect of a loan made to an authorized foreign investment project.
SA is still supporting MNR say refugees

MAPUTO — Four months after the meeting between the Mozambican and South African presidents, Joaquim Chissano and P W Botha, at which Botha pledged to end Pretoria’s support for the MNR bandits, South Africa’s Eastern Transvaal province remains a launching pad for the MNR.

This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the testimony of Mozambicans who have been repatriated from South Africa, where they had fled in early December after a bandit attack near the border.

One of these displaced Mozambicans, Eduardo Tivane, even spent some days in an MNR base somewhere near South Africa’s Kruger National Park.

On December 4 an MNR gang attacked villages around Mapulanguene, a locality in the northwest of Maputo province, just 10 kilometres from the South African border. This Wednesday, at a centre for displaced people at Xipamannene, in Maputo, Aim heard the testimony of four of the 225 people who had fled from Mapulanguene on that day, leaving behind them homes set on fire by the MNR.

Fifty-year-old Gustavo Malhope, a farmer, said that the people fled towards the South African border post. “There were some black South African policemen there, and they opened the gate for us”, he recalled.

The following day, said Mr Malhope, a group of “Matsangas” (the popular name for the MNR in much of Mozambique) arrived on the Mozambican side of the border gate. “We want all those people to come and work at our bases”, they told the South African policemen.

The refugees refused to go. Fearing that they would be handed over to the MNR, the Mozambicans fled into the bush on the South African side of the border. They were later rounded up by white South African soldiers who had arrived in two military trucks.

Mr Malhope said that conversation between the soldiers and the bandits at the border gate was overheard. The bandits were told to come back the following day, and the fugitives would be handed over to them.

The soldiers later told Mr Malhope the same thing. “When the hoer soldiers rounded us up, we told them that we didn’t want to be governed by the Matsangas”, he said. “We told them they should contact Ressano Garcia and arrange transport to take us there”.

Detained

Ressano Garcia is the main border post on the Mozambican side. It is about 85 kilometres northwest of Maputo on the Maputo-South Africa railway. It is 100 kilometres south of Mapulanguene.

“Later seven trucks came and took us to Skukuza. There three men and a woman were separated from the rest of us.”

Skukuza is inside the Kruger National Park, about 40 kilometres west of the Mozambican border. The four they were going “into town” to buy clothes. During the journey the three South African soldiers accompanying them blindfolded the two men.

When the vehicle stopped, they were taken to a “big house” where the blindfolds were removed.

The two were separated, and Mr Tivane was interrogated by a white officer in uniform, carrying a pistol, and speaking fluent Portuguese. The interrogator quizzed Mr Tivane about the Mapulanguene defense system, and the roads in the area.

“You have studied, but in Mozambique you are suffering,” the officer said. “We shall arrange work for you here. You’re going to work with Renamo” (the Portuguese acronym for the MNR).

The man pointed to the window, showing Mr Tivane armed black men outside the building.

“The interrogator said they were Mozambicans”.

The following day they came back. They showed me bank notes, meticais and rands. They said the money was for me if I would work with Renamo. I said I would rather die than join Renamo.”

Mr Tivane was a prisoner for five days. “On the sixth day they blindfolded me again and took me to Ressano Garcia where I found the others who had fled from Mapulanguene”.

Mr Tivane declared categorically “South Africa is still supporting the bandits. The centre near Skukuza is big. They have lots of armed black Mozambicans there, and also South African soldiers”.

It appears that Mr Tivane was saved because the other Mozambicans demanded that those who had been separated at Skukuza be returned. When they arrived at the town of Nelspruit, said Mr Malhope, the Mozambicans spoke with black functionaries in a government office:

“There was a white civilian there. He gave orders to arrest us, but the black functionaries told him we were refugees. Then the white man spoke with us and we complained that four people had been separated from us at Skukuza”.

Woman

Similar complaints were made at Ressano Garcia, and eventually the South Africans brought the Skukuza four to the border.

Aurelio Lhanguene, detained with Nelsa Mucavele at Skukuza, said that he had spoken with some of the black policemen who had been
They were then put in an open truck and told to walk at the border post. Mr. Tiane said he had entered Mozambican territory after the Mozambican Air Force had bombed an MNR base at Ngungue, South of Mapulanguene, in November. He found that none of the bandits had died in the attack.

Mr. Lhanguene interrupted Mr. Tiane to say that he was surprised, since everyone in Mapulanguene knew that when the bandits were attacked they fled over the border to a base inside South Africa.

The policeman, Mr. Lhanguene, spoke of the trade between South African soldiers and policemen and the bandits at Ngungue. He said it was very cheap to buy things from the MNR.
PRETORIA — A Beeld reporter being held in Mozambique, Mr Nelis Greyling, was expected to be released soon, a Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Duke Kent-Brown, said yesterday.
Rebels using telescopic ladders

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels are using telescopic ladders, similar to those used by fire brigades, to sabotage transmission lines carrying electricity from South Africa to Maputo.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said a group of Mozambican miners returning from South Africa on December 19 was kidnapped by rebels and forced to carry some of the goods stolen by the rebels.

They were marched towards the South African border until they reached a pylon, where they watched saboteurs at work.

The rebels were using a telescopic ladder like a bridge enabling them to avoid the mines planted around the foot of the pylon.

Explosives had been placed halfway up the pylon so that when detonated the pylon split in two.

AIM said that last year the power lines from Maputo to South Africa had been sabotaged five times. All these acts of sabotage had taken place after the September meeting between the presidents of Mozambique and South Africa.
Refugees bribed to join rebels

MAPUTO — The chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General A.J. Liebenberg, has promised to investigate accusations that South African officers have tried to recruit Mozambican refugees into the ranks of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement, reports the local news agency, AIM.

Speaking to journalists here after a meeting of the Joint Security Commission between Mozambique and South Africa, General Liebenberg said the question had been raised by the Mozambican delegation.

"I have invited the Mozambican delegation to assist me," he said.

General Liebenberg said "tremendous progress" had been made on establishing contact mechanisms between South African and Mozambican units in border regions.

"We have established means of communication whereby commanders in frontier areas can communicate, if necessary, on a daily basis."

The Mozambican delegation to the meeting was led by Lieutenant-General Tobias Dai.
Transvaal launching pad for MNR

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — The Eastern Transvaal remains a launching pad for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement, the Mozambique news agency, Aim, has claimed.

The agency said this was "the only conclusion that can be drawn from the testimony of Mozambicans who have been repatriated from South Africa where they had fled in early December after a bandit attack."

Aim said one of those displaced Mozambicans, Mr. Eduardo Tivane, had spent "some days in an MNR base somewhere near South Africa's Kruger National Park."

He and other refugees had fled to South Africa after rebels had attacked villages around the Mapulanguene area last month. The refugees had been allowed into South Africa at an unspecified border gate manned by black South African policemen.

Later they had been rounded up by soldiers and taken to Sehluza.

BLINDFOLDED

There, Mr. Tivane, a government clerk, and three other Mozambicans were separated from other refugees, blindfolded and taken in an open truck to a "big house" where they were interrogated by a white man in uniform carrying a pistol and speaking fluent Portuguese.

Mr. Tivane told the agency the man in uniform had told him he would now be working with the MNR. The man had pointed to the window showing Mr. Tivane armed black men outside the building.

"The interrogator said they were Mozambicans. They were wearing blue uniforms," Mr. Tivane said.

He added that because he had refused to join the MNR he had been beaten up by other men, one of whom also spoke fluent Portuguese.

Six days later he was taken to the border post of Ressano Garcia and released with the other refugees.

2 hurt in plane crash

HARRISMITH — Two people were injured when a light aircraft plunged to the ground violently after take-off here.
Missing SA reporter in Maputo jail

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

Missing Johannesburg journalist Mr. Nellis Greyling, 21, is being held by Mozambican authorities in a Maputo jail but is expected to be released soon, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said.

Mr. Greyling went missing while apparently on holiday in Swaziland. He is a crime reporter for the Afrikaans newspaper, Beeld.

It is understood he will be handed over to the South African Trade Mission in Maputo "within the next few days."
Missing journalist
held in Maputo jail

By Craig Kotze

Nels Greyling (31) is being held by Mozambican authorities in a Maputo jail but is expected to be released soon, the South African Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

Greyling, who went missing while apparently on holiday in Swaziland, entered Mozambique early in January. He is a crime reporter on the Afrikaans newspaper, Beeld.

As far as I know Mr Greyling is well. We should be hearing about him in the next few days," he said.

Swazi police found Greyling's abandoned car 30 km from the Lomaha border post between Swaziland and Mozambique.

The last that was seen of him was when a Swazi man saw him disappear into thick bush. He had a rucksack on his back.

Greyling, who is a BA graduate from Rand Afrikaans University, apparently had no fixed tour plan when he left for Swaziland.

According to Mr Phillip de Bruyn, news editor of Beeld, Greyling had been called up for military service from February 2 but had decided to do an honours degree instead. Greyling has not yet undergone his national service.

He left on holiday on December 28.

According to Mr de Bruyn, the missing journalist's grandmother has become seriously ill since he left.
PRETORIA — The Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) called on the SA and Mozambican governments yesterday to remove land mines, booby traps and other devices that killed and maimed Mozambican refugees.

In a report tabled at the SACBC plenary session here, the bishops called for electric fences to be switched off and for a more humane form of border control. They also wanted "hunting squads" disbanded.

The report said judicial action should be initiated against cases of bribery, rape and intimidation.

Between 1985 and 1987 the stream of refugees became a flood. The SA government continued to deport refugees at a rate of about 2,500 a month, it said.

"The tragedy in Mozambique has produced more than 500,000 refugees and displaced a further 1.8 million within the country," the report said.

The report claimed harassment of refugees by troops, police, electric fences and land mines, while those employed on white SA farms were exploited.

Refugees had to survive the "nightmarish escape route through minefields within their own country and SA's electrical barbed-wire fences". The fences alone claimed as many as 20 lives a month.

An SADF spokesman said the electric fence on the border with Mozambique was not directed at law-abiding people who could enter SA through recognized border posts, but at terrorists who infiltrated SA to kill and maim civilians.

The SADF had not land land mines on the SA side of the border. The only mines in the area were laid by Mozambique on its side of the border, he said.
MAPUTO — It would be some time before all Mozambicans could eat and dress well, President Joaquim Chissano said over the weekend.

"But what is good now is that we can move ahead at a faster pace, even if we cannot yet run," he said.

The president called on Mozambicans to be patient and to eliminate their problems through their own work.
PRETORIA. — The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) has called on the South African and Mozambican governments to remove land mines, booby traps and other devices that kill and maim Mozambican refugees.

A report tabled at the SACBC conference yesterday says judicial action should be initiated against reported cases of bribery, rape and intimidation of refugees.

Between 1985 and 1987 the steady stream of refugees had become a flood. However, the SA government continued to deport them at a rate of about 2,500 a month.

Statistics were not easy to establish because refugees were "hidden" among the local population for fear of arrest and deportation by the SA authorities.

Church workers, however, put the figure at between 100,000 and 150,000, while a world refugee survey estimates the total at 175,000, the report says.

"The tragedy in Mozambique has produced more than 500,000 refugees and displaced a further 1.8m within the country."

Most were rural Mozambicans fleeing the atrocities committed by Renamo.
Package tours to Mozambique in sight

The Star's Africa News Service

South African Airways is looking into the possibility of organising package tourist tours to Mozambique. However, an SAA spokesman said the standards of hotel accommodation would have to be raised before package tours can go ahead.

The airline's marketing manager, Mr F Dippenaar, visited Maputo and Inhaca island late last year to assess the possibility of package tours.

POTENTIAL IS HIGH

"There is a lot of potential in Maputo and Inhaca but we found that the Mozambicans will have to raise the standards of the hotels before package tours can be sold," the spokesman said.

Hotel buildings in Maputo and on Inhaca island were in poor state, the official confirmed.

A South African-based company is selling package tours to Magoza in the Bazuroto archipelago north of Maputo.

The tours have been in operation for a few months but accommodate only a few people at a time.
Milange slowly returning to normal

MILANGE, Mozambique

Nearly three years ago, 50,000 people lived in this northern town made prosperous by a large tea estate and enhanced by a nightclub and shops.

Today, only 5,000 remain, the rest having fled to safety in neighboring Malawi. The nightclub and shops have been gutted, the tea estate razed. Grass pokes through pot holes in the wide avenues.

The destruction was wrought by MNR guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Mozambique government. They occupied Milange from September 1988 until a government offensive ousted them last June.

Now government troops keep a watchful eye for rebel attacks while they supervise reconstruction of the town in Mozambique's fertile Zambeza Province, just 3 km from the border with Malawi.

But the work is slow. The rebels control much of the bush, isolating Milange and leaving it dependent on international aid brought in from Malawi. A government poster pasted on the wall of Milange's rundown, vacant hotel vows "We will eradicate the armed bands and construct freedom and progress!"

A school and clinic have been rebuilt, but there are only three teachers for 1,500 children and one medical assistant with scarcely any drugs to combat malaria, diarrhea and bilharzia, the region's most deadly diseases.

The UN High Commission for Refugees is distributing cassava, groundnut and maize seeds to help encourage Mozambican refugees in Malawi to return to their abandoned homes.

Little effort has been made so far to rebuild Milange's derelict town center. Instead, people have built grass huts on the edge of their fields around the town.

A bulldozer, loaned by aid donors, is clearing an airstrip for light planes bringing relief supplies.

An estimated 640,000 Mozambicans have fled into Malawi in recent years because of food shortages and the war between the government and the MNR.

The refugees in Malawi are among 1.2 million Mozambicans who have fled to neighboring countries. But officials say those in Malawi are slowly starting to return home, with 500 leaving in December, many bound for Milange.

One recently returned refugee said he went to Milange when he heard the rebels were coming.

"Those who stayed were beaten, and the women — young or old — were raped," said a father of five. "I have come home because I feel safe with the Frelimo government."
French-trained troops will protect key Nacala rail line

LUANDA — Repairs to a key southern African rail route, halted for almost a year by rebel attacks, will resume soon and French-trained troops will protect it, Mozambican Transport Minister Mr Armando Guebuza said last week.

Mr Guebuza said France would train several hundred Mozambican troops to protect the repair works on the Nacala line, northern Mozambique.

"Work will resume soon," said Mr Guebuza, in Angola for the annual meeting of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). "The French are training a small unit of several hundred to protect the line."

He gave no exact date for the resumption of repairs or a target date for the line to be reopened to traffic.

The Nacala line, the main route to the sea for landlocked Malawi, has been closed since 1984 because of sabotage attacks by rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

A seven-year repair programme began in 1983, funded largely by France, Portugal, Canada and the European Community.

But work was stopped on the central section of the line between Nampula and Cuamba in May last year because of increasing MNR attacks.

This has forced Malawi to re-route most of its trade through South African ports.

Mr Guebuza said Mozambique's Limpopo rail line between Zimbabwe and Maputo would re-open to commercial traffic in the first half of this year.

He said Mozambican troops, including several hundred men trained by Britain, would guard the line from MNR attack, with help from Zimbabwean forces if necessary. — Sapa-Reuters
Journalist fled to ‘avoid army’

MAPUTO — A South African journalist who crossed illegally into Mozambique at the end of last year, Nelis Greyling, says he left South Africa to avoid military service.

Speaking at a press conference here, Mr Greyling said he was opposed to both apartheid and capitalism.

Greyling said he had applied for Mozambican citizenship. Should this be refused, he asked not to be deported to South Africa.

He said that he had entered Swaziland from South Africa on December 27 and the following day had driven his car towards the Mozambican border, abandoned the vehicle and then crossed into Mozambique — The Star’s Africa News Service.
38 killed in two MNR attacks

MAPUTO — At least 38 people were killed in two different attacks by Mozambican anti-government rebels in the last five days.

Radio Mozambique said 27 people had been killed when rebels attacked the sugar centre of Maragra — The Star's Africa News Service
BEELD crime reporter Nehe Greyling, 21, yesterday told a press conference in Maputo he had lived a "double life" in order to hide his true feelings about the political situation in SA.

The Mozambique news agency Am reported yesterday Greyling had applied for Mozambican citizenship because he was opposed to apartheid and capitalism and wanted to live in a socialist country.

Greyling, who was to have begun national service this week, also said he did not want to serve in the army.

Greyling disappeared on December 30. His car was found abandoned on New Year's Day in the Swaziland bush. He was later reported to have turned up in Mozambique.

Greyling said "being a reporter on a NP-supporting newspaper with constant contact with police was "very difficult" and he could not reveal his true feelings.

He said he had thought a lot about his defection and had taken a long time to make the decision. He said he had not tried to contact his family since he had left SA.

Greyling is living in a house in Maputo guarded by police. Moзамibique authorities had not yet commented on Greyling's statement. Am said.

A SA Foreign Affairs spokesman said last night that SA had requested - but was never granted - access to Greyling since his arrival in Maputo. "The Press conference was convened without our knowledge and he is now subject to the Mozambican authorities and their regulations"
MAPUTO — A South African journalist who crossed illegally into Mozambique at the end of 1988 told a press conference in Maputo yesterday that he has applied for Mozambican citizenship.

The journalist, 21-year-old Neels Greyling, said that he had worked for two years on the Afrikaans daily paper Beeld, and that for 18 months he had been a crime reporter on this paper. He said he had a Bachelors Degree in Philosophy and Administration of Development from the Rand Afrikaans University in Johannesburg.

Mr Greyling said that he had entered Swaziland from South Africa on December 27, and the following day had driven his car towards the Mozambican border, abandoned the vehicle, and then crossed into Mozambique on foot through the bush.

He said he had left South Africa just before he was due to be called up to the apartheid army for his two-year compulsory military service.

Greyling said he was opposed to both apartheid and to capitalism. He described the South African aggression against Angola as "both a war to protect apartheid, and a war against socialism in Angola".

Questioned about the restrictions he had faced as a "Beeld-reporter, Greyling replied "You ask if there was anything I couldn't write about. I would much rather ask if there was anything I could write about. Any unrest, anything happening in the townships linked to implementing apartheid — you can't write about it until the police give an official statement, and then it's only the bare bones and often not true".

He said he had been well-treated since his arrival in Boane, and denied suggestions that he might have been tortured by the Mozambican authorities.
Rebels massacre 38 in Mozambique

MAPUTO — Renamo rebels massacred at least 38 people, wounded a further 16 and kidnapped 40 others in two weekend attacks, officials said yesterday.

Eleven people died in an attack on a passenger train by rebels on Sunday, the Mozambique news agency AIM reported.

At least 16 people were wounded in the attack at Movere, 15km east of Ressano Garcia near the SA border. The train had been running from Ressano Garcia to Maputo.

The news agency AIM quoted one survivor as saying that rebels opened fire with bazookas and light arms. The passengers were mostly women, children and some Mozambican miners from South Africa.

Rebels killed at least 27 people in an earlier attack on Friday on a sugar-producing centre at Maragra, 80km north of Maputo, and abducted 40 people in the raid, AIM said.

Radio Mozambique said government forces killed four rebels in follow-up skirmishes.

A report commissioned by the US State Department last year accused Renamo of murdering some 100,000 Mozambicans since 1984. SA has denied supporting the rebel movement — UPI
I left SA to avoid call-up, says journalist

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — South African journalist Mr Nelis Greyling, who crossed illegally into Mozambique at the end of last year, says he left South Africa just before he was due to be called up to the army for his two-year compulsory military service.

He said he had applied for Mozambican citizenship. Should this be refused he would ask not to be deported to South Africa but to be allowed to move to a third country.

Mr Greyling said that he had entered Swaziland from South Africa on December 27 and the following day had driven his car towards the Mozambican border, abandoned the vehicle and then crossed into Mozambique on foot through the bush.

He had spent four nights in the bush, avoiding open spaces and moving slowly towards Maputo with the aid of maps and a compass.

He had left the bush somewhere near the town of Boane, 30km west of Maputo, where officials had taken him to a police station.

He said he had made no attempt to contact his family in Johannesburg.

He described the South African military intervention in Angola as "both a war to protect apartheid and a war against socialism in Angola."
Journalist fled from military service

MAPUTO — A journalist with the Beeld newspaper fled to Mozambique to avoid compulsory military service.

Mr Nelis Greyling, 21, told a news conference he had applied for Mozambican citizenship.

He said he did not want to perform military service for personal reasons.

Mr Greyling said that if his application was rejected, he would ask to be sent to a third country rather than return to South Africa.

South Africa's Foreign Affairs Department confirmed on January 20 that Mr Greyling, crime reporter for the Afrikaans daily newspaper Beeld, who had been reported missing in early January, was in custody of Mozambican authorities in Maputo. No further details were released as yet.

Beeld said last month that Mr Greyling had been called up for military service starting on February 2 and had hoped to defer the service to study for a graduate degree.

He left Johannesburg in late December, and his car later was found in Swaziland about 30 kilometres from the Mozambican border — Sapa-AP
Pik peace plan for Mozambique

MIKE ROBERTSON

CAPE TOWN - SA had suggested a peace-process for Mozambique similar to that in Angola and Namibia, Foreign Minister, Pik Botha said yesterday.

Botha told foreign correspondents that in December he had written to the then US Secretary of State George Schulz offering SA's help in launching a peace initiative, similar to that which succeeded in Angola/Namibia, to end the Mozambican war.

Foreign Affairs officials are convinced that by working together with the US and USSR, they can bring an end to the civil war.

Reuter reports that Botha said yesterday he had not had any feedback from the Bush administration about his idea.

MICHAEL HARTNACK reports from Harare that Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark last night brusquely rebuffed Botha's personal appeal to him for new peace initiatives, saying it had not influenced the Commonwealth Special Committee on Southern Africa currently meeting in the Zimbabwean capital.

See Page 5
Mozambican peace initiative a tough task

What was accomplished last year in the negotiations brokered by the United States was agreement on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola and on the implementation of the independency process in Namibia.

There has been no reconciliation between the MPLA government and the Unita rebels in Angola which could be used as an example for a reconciliation in Mozambique between the Frelimo government and the MNR rebels.

Unlike the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), Unita has long-standing and respectable credentials as a liberation movement as well as clear policies and a strong leadership.

The Mozambican rebel group, on the other hand, has shady origins, a little-known leader and vague policies and objectives. It has in addition been accused of widespread and ferocious atrocities.

**Pressure**

It is therefore unclear what role Mr. Botha envisions for the United States in Mozambique.

The Frelimo government will, however, come under increasing pressure this year to reach a settlement with the MNR, but indications are that for the moment no negotiations are in sight.

There has been no comment from the Mozambican authorities on Mr. Botha's statement, but it is unlikely that the Frelimo authorities will at this stage agree to any direct negotiations with the MNR.

"We will not talk to murderers," President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said late last year.

"We will not talk to murderers," President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said late last year.

BY JOAO SANTA RITA, The Star's Africa News Service

Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha's proposal for the US to mediate in the conflict in Mozambique as it did in the Angola-Namibia dispute is puzzling in at least one major respect — there is no clear parallel between the situation in Mozambique and that in Angola.

In November, Tanzania withdrew its army contingent from Mozambique, saying the soldiers had accomplished their mission.

However, some diplomats said Tanzania could no longer afford the costs of keeping thousands of men in Mozambique and other reports said the Tanzanian government had been infuriated by President Chissano's decision to meet President Botha and to reactivate the Nkomati Accord.

In November, the Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, Mr. Nikolay Dybendko, caused shock waves in the Maputo diplomatic community when he said that the Soviet government was not going to increase its military aid to Maputo.

**Troops**

At the same time, Zimbabwe, which has thousands of troops in Mozambique, is coming under increasing pressure as the MNR extends its areas of operations to the Zimbabwean border regions.

The Zimbabwe government says, however, it has no intention of leaving Mozambique But sources in Harare said last month that pressures on the Mozambican government to seek a peace agreement were likely to increase this year.

The situation in certain areas of Mozambique was, in fact, deteriorating.

The Frelimo leadership appears to be united and President Chissano is firmly in control.

There have been no changes in the Frelimo Party hierarchy since President Chissano succeeded President Samora Machel more than two years ago and although a party congress later this year is expected to introduce formal changes in the party's ideological and economic policies, no leadership changes are expected.
MAPUTO — Contacts between Mozambique and SA were aimed at the "complete implementation of the Nkomati accord", Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday at a banquet in honour of visiting Italian President Francesco Cossiga.

This referred to the non-aggression agreement between SA and Mozambique, signed in March 1984.

"We are trying to put into practice a policy of good neighbourliness, of peaceful resolution of conflicts and regional co-operation," said Chissano.

However, apartheid continued to prejudice the development of SA's neighbours and Mozambique supported efforts to eradicate it.

Chissano pointed out that Mozambique remained a target of "the war of regional destabilisation waged from outside through the bandit gangs who sow death, terror and suffering in our country".

He called on Italy and the international community to support the efforts of the Mozambican authorities to end the banditry affecting the country.

He praised the attitude taken by Italy, in particular, towards Mozambique's foreign debt.

In early 1988 Mozambique's debt to Italy, amounting to about $100m, was rescheduled for the second time. The entire debt was renegotiated as aid credits, and a 15-year repayment term was agreed.

Italy was the first Western creditor to agree to slash interest rates. Mozambique's debt to Italy now carries an interest rate of a mere 1.5%, he said. — ANO.
Botha talks peace with Chissano

Political Staff

FOREIGN MINISTER Mr Pak Botha had talks with Mozambican leader President Joao Chissano in Maputo yesterday about his proposal for a new peace initiative in the strife-torn country.

A spokesman said Mr Botha had explained to President Chissano what South Africa had in mind with the peace initiative.

"The two governments agree that the situations in Angola and Mozambique are completely different, and that there is no role for a third party as a go-between," he said.

"South Africa and Mozambique agree that if the US or any other country wants to play a constructive role in ending the conflict, they will be welcome to discuss this with the two governments.

"The governments of Mozambique and South Africa will also inform the US about the talks," it was also thought that Mr Botha discussed the possibility of President Chissano visiting SA. He accepted an invitation to do so from President Botha last year."
Pik, Chissano in talks on new peace initiative

PETER FABRICIUS
Political Correspondent

An Angolan-style peace initiative to end the Mozambique war could be under way after Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's visit to Maputo yesterday for talks with President Joaquim Chissano.

Mr Chissano agreed to Mr Botha's proposal that America could play a role in ending the conflict between the Frelimo Government and MNLF rebels.

The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) said in a statement last night that Mr Botha and Mr Chissano had agreed that the Angolan and Mozambican situations were completely different.

Because both the South African and Mozambican governments agreed on the need to end the conflict there was no need for a third country to play a go-between role.

However if America "or other countries" wished to play a "constructive role" in ending the conflict they were welcome to discuss this with the two governments.

DFA sources said last night the Mozambique response should be interpreted as positive to Mr Botha's proposal.

Though the Soviet Union was not explicitly mentioned in the statement, the reference to "other countries" had left the way open for its involvement.

Mr Botha said at a news briefing in Cape Town this week he had written to the US government offering South Africa's help in ending the Mozambique war.
AN Angolan-style peace initiative to end the Mozambique war appears to be under way after foreign minister Mr Pik Botha's surprise visit to Maputo for talks with President Joaquim Chissano.

With the peace process now well under way in the Angolan-Namibian region, Mr Botha has turned his diplomatic attention to Mozambique and the devastating war between the Fretilin government and the rebel Renamo forces.

Mr Botha, who mooted a new initiative in Mozambique at a press conference this week, spent yesterday in Mozambique discussing possible solutions with Mr Chissano.

Mr Chissano agreed to Mr Botha's proposal that America could play a role in ending the conflict between the Fretilin government and MNR rebels.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement that Mr Botha and Mr Chissano had agreed that the Angolan and Mozambican situations were completely different.

Because both the South African and Mozambican governments agreed on the need to end the conflict, there was no need for a third country to play a go-between role.

"Constructive role"

But if the US "or other countries" wished to play a "constructive role" in ending the conflict they were welcome to discuss this with the two governments.

Foreign Affairs sources said the Mozambique response to Mr Botha's proposal should be interpreted as positive.

Though the Soviet Union was not explicitly mentioned in the statement, the reference to "other countries" had left the way open for its involvement.

It is understood South Africa is offering to use what limited influence she still has to bring pressure to bear on Renamo with a ceasefire being the first objective.

South Africa feels if a ceasefire can be achieved at least in the southern region of Mozambique, a start could be made in getting the country back on its feet - which, in turn, would encourage the peace process.

Earlier this week, Mr Botha said at a news briefing in Cape Town that he had written to the US government offering South Africa's help in ending the war in Mozambique.

American advantage

He said his proposal was based on two assumptions that it was acceptable to Mozambique, and that the Soviet Union would play the same constructive role it had played in Angola/Namibia.

The US government immediately responded to saying it was prepared to play a mediating role if Mozambique invited it to.

Observers believe the advantage for the US of involvement in another peace initiative is that it will help justify the policy of "constructive engagement" under which the Bush administration is likely to follow, by demonstrating the positive effects of co-operation.
Chissano reaffirms peace quest

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO - President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said his country supports all efforts aimed at bringing peace to the world, particularly in southern Africa.

Mr Chissano was speaking in Maputo at the weekend.

He received the letters of accreditation of the East German ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Gunter Faesch.

His statement came two days after he held a meeting with South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha during which peace initiatives for Mozambique were discussed.
MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said his country supports all efforts aimed at bringing peace to the world, particularly in Southern Africa.

But he yesterday once again ruled out the possibility of negotiations between his Frelimo government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement.

Mr Chissano was speaking here during the weekend at a ceremony in which he received the “Certificate of Accreditation of the new East German ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Gunter Frisch.

Meanwhile, at least 10 people died and nine were wounded when rebels attacked a truck in Maputo province on Friday.

The truck was traveling from Catuane, near the border with Natal, and was ambushed about 160 kilometres south of the capital.

Mr Alfredo Uachisse, who survived the attack, said the rebels had opened fire with a bazooka against the truck which was carrying 25 people.
Renamo rejects peacemaking role for S Africa

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON — The Mozambican rebels have rejected a mediating role for South Africa in ending their 12-year conflict with the Maputo government.

In a statement distributed in Lisbon yesterday their leader said "Renamo welcomes and will always welcome any initiative which seeks to end the civil war in Mozambique, but it refuses South African mediation."

The statement was issued in the name of Alfonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader. It followed South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha's approaches to Washington and Maputo to help achieve a negotiated settlement for the war, which has cost at least 100,000 civilian lives.

The decision to reject the South African role, the statement said, was taken by Dhlakama and Renamo's National Council after Mr Botha's meeting with President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo on Friday.

"Peace in Mozambique depends only and exclusively on mutual understanding and comprehension between Renamo and Frelimo," said the statement. It added that the conflict was "completely different" from that in Angola.

LOGISTICAL AID

South Africa was not the party "most indicated" to mediate a peaceful solution because of Pretoria's military and logistical aid to Maputo, Frelimo's insistence that peace depended "solely on South Africa" and "systematic accusations" from both governments that Renamo was "alone responsible for the violence and civil war."

● Renamo rebels used rubber dinghies to attack an island in the Incomati river 80km north of Maputo, the Argus Africa News Service reported.

The Maputo daily newspaper Noticias said two people were killed when rebels attacked Joana Machel island in Manhiça district, north of Maputo, Joana Machel island is surrounded by the Incomati, Inhulana and Nwatsecura rivers.

Two shops on the island were looted and destroyed by the rebels, the newspaper said.

One of the people killed was identified as a militarist who, according to Noticias, fought until he ran out of ammunition.
MNR says 'no' to SA as a mediator

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) has rejected any mediating role for South Africa in ending the bloody 18-year-old conflict between it and the Maputo government.

In a statement distributed in Lisbon yesterday, it said "(MNR) welcomes and will always welcome any initiative which seeks to end the civil war in Mozambique, but it refuses South African mediation."

The statement was issued in the name of Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, the MNR leader.

It followed South African Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha's recent approaches to Washington and Maputo to help achieve a negotiated settlement for the war.

The decision to reject any South African mediating role, the statement said, was taken after Mr. Botha's meeting with President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo on Friday.

"Peace in Mozambique depends only and exclusively on mutual understanding and comprehension between Renamo and Frelimo," said the statement. "South Africa was not the party 'most interested' to mediate a peaceful solution because of Pretoria's military and logistical aid to Maputo, Frelimo's insistence that peace depended 'solely on South Africa', and 'systematic accusations' from both governments that the MNR was "alone responsible for the violence and civil war."
Cahora Bassa power talks end

MAPUTO - Delegations from South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal yesterday ended two days of talks in Maputo on the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

A statement said the delegations had reviewed "certain tasks to which attention would have to be given" but gave no other details.

The South African delegation to the talks was led by Mr Tan McCrae, Eskom's managing director.

— The Star's Africa News Service
Help needed for 4.6 m

MAPUTO — The number of Mozambicans in need of foreign aid was now 4.6 million, Co-operation Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso said here yesterday.

He told international donor community representatives that 1.7 million were displaced inside the country and a further 2.9 million, though not displaced, were affected by the emergency situation and unable to produce enough for their own subsistence.

Not included in the figures are about one million Mozambicans who have fled across the border to neighbouring countries. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Triumphant Pik gazes east, but Maputo remains suspicious

The US responded enthusiastically to the Pik Botha suggestion for ‘peace in the east’ but the frontline states remain unimpressed. By EDDIE KOCH

Although "peace in the east" has become the latest catchline in Foreign Minister Pik Botha's diplomatic repertoire, most Mozambicans remain unconvinced that it will bring an end to the war that has ravaged their country.

This week Botha told foreign correspondents he had asked the United States late last year to broker a peace agreement similar to the one that ended the war in Angola and brought Namibia to the verge of independence.

"The idea," said the foreign minister, "is that if we could have done it in respect of a very difficult area in the west, why can't we do it in the east?" The US State Department was quick off the mark with an enthusiastic response: "If (Mozambique) were to ask us to play a role in this regard, we would be prepared to give thoughtful consideration to exactly how we could be of assistance," said representative Charles Redman.

The government of Mozambique, however, was more wary. A representative told the news agency, AIMA, that before responding to Botha's offer they need the exact content of his proposals and wanted them delivered through appropriate channels.

Botha's immediate aim is making the peace offer was clearly rebut to claims at the Harare conference that Pretoria was still waging a covert war in Mozambique. At the same briefing he made public a letter to the chairman of the Commonwealth meeting, Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark, which offers South African support for creating peace in the region and points to economic assistance Pretoria is giving Mozambique.

The point was repeated in a Network programme aired on SABC-TV News this week. But South Africa's twofold response to the Commonwealth conference is clearly linked to deep-seated problems in its economy that are pushing it along the path to peace in Mozambique.

Since September last year South Africa has revived a series of trade and labour agreements with Mozambique. Many South African corporations have also recently shown an interest in investing in Mozambique. Mineowners, industrialists and farmers in the Eastern Transvaal district of South Africa are eying Maputo as a natural export outlet.

The renaissance in economic activity between Mozambique and South Africa was stressed in the Network programme — which acknowledged sanctions have ended any hopes of competing on the markets of the developed world and had forced South African industrialists to expand exports to the African hinterland.

Another crucial factor in Pretoria's increasing use of diplomacy in the east appears to be the crisis it faces in repaying its foreign loans.

In October last year PW Botha announced, after a visit to Switzerland, that South Africa's $52-billion foreign debt, he had told the bankers of the role South Africa could play in developing the sub-region.

Pik Botha's peace offer was obviously a continuation of these attempts to solve domestic economic problems by portraying South Africa as a force for development rather than destabilisation. But Mozambique's suspicious response — and that of other cynics — was clearly shaped by the fact that an escalation in the war by Renamo has accompanied Pretoria's recent diplomatic and economic overtures.

Just days before Botha's statement the rebels massacred 27 civilians on a sugar complex north of Maputo. Renamo followed with a weekend rocket attack on a passenger train travelling between Komatipoort and Maputo which left 11 people dead.

Attacks have been stepped up since September and have apparently been aimed at sabotaging the growing economic links between the two countries. These led Mozambique to claim last month that the Eastern Transvaal was being used as the springboard for new forms of covert aid to the rebels.

An SADF representative reportedly rebuffed the allegations and insisted that South Africa has stopped all aid to Renamo since 1984. He added the Mozambican government had not made any complaints about violations of the Nkomati Accord through the joint security commission.

Whoever is to blame for Renamo's recent attacks it is clear these must be stopped before Mozambicans will believe "peace in the east" can be transformed from an epigram into reality.
### Varsitys get more donations

By Helen Grange

The private sector has reacted to the Government's cutting of subsidies to universities by increasing its donations.

The University of the Witwatersrand received R24 million in donations last year—a 25 percent increase on the previous year's figure.

This helps to compensate for last year's R50 million budget loss caused by the 30 percent cut in Government subsidies.

Mr. Richard Anderson, director of the University Foundation, said this week that most donations were restricted to bursaries, supplementing academic salaries and research projects.

### Maputo's plea

MAPUTO — Mozambique has issued a worldwide appeal for $382 million (about R900 million) to feed the third of its population depending on foreign emergency relief.

The Minister of Co-operation, Mr. Jacinto Veloso, told foreign aid agency officials on Wednesday that he estimated 4.6 million people needed aid. Of these, 1.7 million had fled their homes and 2.9 million were unable to feed themselves.

Speaking to a Socialist International conference in Harare, President Joaquim Chissano said Mozambique was suffering a form of genocide at the hands of the rebel MNR movement. — Sapa-Reuter.
Maputo prepared to study SA suggestion

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Mozambique was prepared to study the South African suggestion that the US should mediate in an attempt to end the conflict between the Frelimo government and MNR rebels, President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday.

"I don't know yet how far the South Africans want to go when they say they want to end the conflict. We will have to study the issue and seek more information from SA and from the other countries," he said after a meeting in Harare of the Socialist International and Frontline states.

DIALOGUE

Mr Chissano said the issue of dialogue had been raised by several countries.

But before dialogue took place there should be clear signs of the intention to end the conflict, he said.

At least 18 people died and a further 23 were wounded when MNR rebels attacked the town of Manjacaze, in the southern province of Gaza, authorities in Maputo reported.
Maputo's 2.1k
R900m plea

MAPUTO — Mozambique has issued a worldwide appeal for R32 million (about R900 million) to feed the third of its population depending on foreign emergency relief.

The Minister of Co-operation, Mr Jacinto Veloso, told foreign aid agency officials on Wednesday that he estimated 4.6 million people needed aid. Of these, 1.7 million had fled their homes and 2.9 million were unable to feed themselves.

Speaking to a Socialist International conference in Harare, President Joaquim Chissano said Mozambique was suffering a form of genocide at the hands of the rebel FRELIMO movement. — Sapa

Reuters
Renamo rejects SA’s role to end bloody war

LISBON — The Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo, has rejected any mediating role for South Africa in ending the bloody 12-year-old conflict between itself and the Maputo government.

In a statement distributed in Lisbon this week, it said “Renamo welcomes and will always welcome any initiative which seeks to end the civil war in Mozambique, but it refuses South African mediation.”

The statement was issued in the name of Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, the Renamo leader. It followed South African Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha’s recent approaches to Washington and Maputo to help achieve a negotiated settlement for the war which has cost at least 100,000 civilian lives.

The decision to reject any South African mediating role was “completely different” from that in Angola.

South Africa was not the party “most indicated” to mediate a peaceful solution because of Pretoria’s military and logistical aid to Maputo, Frelimo’s insistence that peace depended “solely on South Africa,” and “systematic accusations” from both governments that the MNR was “alone responsible for the violence and civil war.”

“Peace in Mozambique depends only and exclusively on mutual comprehension between Renamo and Frelimo,” said the statement. It added that the conflict was “completely different” from that in Angola.

South Africa was not the party “most indicated” to mediate a peaceful solution because of Pretoria’s military and logistical aid to Maputo, Frelimo’s insistence that peace depended “solely on South Africa,” and “systematic accusations” from both governments that the MNR was “alone responsible for the violence and civil war.”
Train ambushed

MAPUTO. Eight people died and 50 were wounded when Renamo rebels ambushed a passenger train travelling from the South African border, the Mozambican news agency reported at the weekend.

The attack took place on Friday at Moven, about 55km north-west of Maputo. — Sapa-AP
Zimbabwe softening on talks with MNR

HARARE — After President Chissano's visit to Zimbabwe last week for a meeting of front-line states and the Socialist International, there are signs of a softening on Zimbabwe's part to the prospect of negotiations with the MNR.

There has been no official reaction to President Chissano's remark that he was prepared to study the South African suggestion for international mediation in the conflict.

But the Herald newspaper — which often reflects government thinking, especially on foreign affairs — said moves to end the conflict appeared to be gaining momentum.

CAUTION

President Chissano was rightly viewing developments with caution, said the paper, and the question was whether Pretoria could be trusted.

But the editorial did not condemn suggestions for negotiation.

It said, however, that a ‘vital’ link was the need for South Africa to give a clear sign that it was going to end apartheid.

This was necessary, for the MNR and destabilisation were all about apartheid.

“Any negotiated settlement, even with one brokered by the big powers, will have as much chance of working as Nkomati unless South Africa abandons apartheid,” said the Herald.

Zimbabwe has about 12,000 troops stationed in Mozambique guarding transport routes and fighting the MNR.
Economy benefits from easing in tensions

**Things looking a little brighter in Mozambique**

There are signs of an economic revival in Mozambique after the easing of political and economic tensions between Pretoria and Maputo.

Tonnage handled by the railway link between Komatipoort and Maputo has more than doubled in the past 10 months, and nearly 60 SA businesses have now opened offices in Maputo.

Sappi Africa division manager David Murhead said last week business relations with Mozambique had been "cordial" in the past year with that country's economy showing definite signs of a modest recovery.

Mozambique Harbours and Rail spokesman David Gomez said trade interest in Mozambique had been gaining momentum since the start of 1989.

In spite of regular attacks by Renamo guerrillas on the railway line in January, freight handled rose to 170,000 tons compared with 105,000 tons in August last year, when there were no disruptions to the railway line.

Gomez said his department planned to transport 222 million tons of freight through Maputo from Komatipoort this year. Maputo had the capacity to accommodate the freight, but the security of the line remained the main problem.

As a result, the Mozambican authorities were planning to step up the protection of the railway link this year.

Sappi Africa division deputy manager Nynke Vos confirmed that, saying many SA companies were expressing interest in investing in Mozambique.

**Edward West**

An Anglo American spokesman said his company was evaluating a range of investment projects but the lack of infrastructure and skilled labour were problems.

Sappi and Premier International recently announced ventures in Mozambique. Sappi is evaluating a forestry enterprise south of Maputo and Premier International has pledged long-term investment.

In an effort to boost the economy, the Mozambican government has come up with sweeping tax concessions in a bid to lure foreign investors. The opening of an SA Trade Office in Maputo in October 1988 has brought talk of reviving tourism in Maputo.

**Freight**

Vos said there had been a considerable decline in trade through Maputo from 1984-85 because of fears about the safety of the line. But the recent increase in freight indicated increased confidence in Maputo as a viable and cheaper port through which to export goods from the eastern Transvaal.

Vos said typical freight exported through Maputo included citrus fruit, coal and ferrous metals.

Other reasons for the increase in confidence and trade were the improvement of friendly relations between the Mozambican and SA governments, and that there were no delays in shipping freight once it reached Maputo.
Maputo: SA ties boosting economy

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — There are signs of an economic revival in Mozambique after the easing of political and economic tensions between Pretoria and Maputo.

Cargo handled by the railway link between Komatipoort and Maputo has more than doubled in the past 10 months and nearly 60 South African businesses have now opened offices in Maputo.

The Africa division manager of the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, Mr David Muirhead, said business relations with Mozambique had been "cordial" in the past year with that country's economy showing definite signs of a modest recovery.

A Mozambique Harbours and Rail spokesman said trade interest in Mozambique had been gaining in momentum since the start of 1988.

Despite regular attacks by Renamo guerrillas on the railway line in January, freight handled rose to 170 000 tons compared with 106 000 tons in August last year, when there were no disruptions to the railway line.

Mr Gomez said his department planned to transport 2.2 million tons of freight through Maputo from Komatipoort this year. Maputo had the capacity to accommodate the freight, but the security of the line remained the main problem. As a result, the Mozambican authorities were planning to step up the protection of the rail link this year.

Interest from SA

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74,000 flee from MNR rebels

HARARE — The population of refugees in Zimbabwe at the beginning of this year was estimated at 74,484 of whom 74,173 are Mozambicans displaced as a result of the havoc wrought in their country by MNR bandits, the national news agency Ziana reports.

The figures are contained in the latest Country Briefing Note compiled by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees whose programmes are supported by non-governmental organisations.

The report estimated that there could be 100,000 spontaneous-settled Mozambicans in the south-east but the rest were located in four rural camps at Nyamatikitis, Mazowe River Bridge, Nyangombe and Thingapara.

Asylum

"Whereas at first most of those who sought asylum were victims of drought and famine, those who have entered Zimbabwe in the last four years have been victims of the banditry of the MNR and most come from areas of Mozambique bordering with Zimbabwe," said the report.

Shortage of land for agriculture, added the report, limited the number of refugees who could engage in that activity and in turn, this had meant that the refugees would continue to receive food for an indefinite period.

Work started on a new camp site at Chambuta in Chiredzi and an estimated 20,000 mostly new arrivals would be accommodated there while reducing pressure on the other camps.

by "Need" ok.

Initially the four main camps were estimated to have a total holding capacity of 25,000 but the present figure of more than 74,000 shows a dire need for more land.

"Discussions continued with the Zimbabwe authorities on the possibilities of opening more camps to cater for increasing numbers," said the report.

The UNHCR this year committed almost R8 million for assistance to rural Mozambican refugees.

The report said that an estimated 311 "urban" refugees were located in Harare and Bulawayo, the majority of them being South Africans but including Malawians, Namibians and Ugandans as well — Sapa
Teacher dies during ‘MNR School Raid’

Luanda: Mozambican rebels killed a teacher and wounded another in a raid on a primary school on Zambia’s eastern border with Mozambique, it was reported yesterday.

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail quoted the Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, as saying the rebels, members of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), burned several houses in last week’s attack on the Chi-karawa school.

The MNR has launched several cross-border raids into Zambia in the past 12 months. — Sapa-Reuter
SA aircraft supplied MNR rebels — claim

MAPUTO — A captured MNR guerilla claims South African aircraft continued to supply the Mozambique rebel army until at least last November.

This would have been in contravention of the pledge made two months earlier by President Botha, at his meeting with Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano, that South Africa would no longer support the rebels.

The guerilla, Mr Moises Macaxaze, said the last time he saw a South African aircraft supplying the MNR was on November 11, in the Chubute district in the southern province of Gaza.

He said the plane had unloaded anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, explosives, mortars and ammunition.

After his capture, Mr Macaxaze admitted being involved in an espionage mission for the MNR in Chimoio.

There has recently been an upsurge of MNR attacks in the eastern part of Gaza, which would be consistent with the claim that the rebels have received fresh supplies of weapons.
Mawu alleges improper finding

Own Correspondent
MARITZBURG — Hundreds of people jammed the Natal Supreme Court yesterday as the Metal and Allied Workers' Union asked a judge to review and set aside a decision of the Industrial Court given here in September 1987.

The Industrial Court in 1987 dismissed an application by Mawu to direct BTR Industries to recognize or negotiate with Mawu for the reinstatement of its members who had been dismissed. The dismissed workers had on average 18 years' service.

Mawu's lawyers say that the findings and conclusion of the industrial court were such as to permit the inference that the court had not properly applied it's mind to the matter.

Mawu's lawyers said in papers that factors justifying the conclusion that the participation of the chairman of the Industrial Court, Mr. P. E. Roux, in a seminar was irregular were:

- His knowledge that the seminar he was to address was organised by Andrew Levy and Associates, who had been retained by BTR to advise the company on its dealings with Mawu.
- His knowledge that the propriety and content of the advice tendered by Andrew Levy and Associates, and the adherence to the advice by BTR, had been a matter of controversy in the cross-examination which had preceded the seminar.
- His knowledge that BTR might call testimony from that firm on matters relevant to the issues in dispute.
- That to the knowledge of Mr. Roux the seminar was of a partisan nature, aimed at identifying and debating the strategies and options of management in its relationship with labour.
- His knowledge that the seminar was to be addressed by members of the legal team engaged by BTR in the dispute with Mawu, and would not be addressed by members of Mawu's legal team or by its officials or members.
- That Mawu had clearly articulated its objections to Mr. Roux's participation in the seminar before the seminar and had refused to withdraw the objections after being invited to do so by Mr. Roux.
- His knowledge that Mawu and previously expressed unhappiness about the composition of the tribunal.

The matter is being opposed.

Mozambicans high and dry

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Hundreds of would-be passengers have been left stranded by the crash of a Mozambican airline last week, according to the national news agency, AIM.

The national airline's fleet has been reduced to two planes by this and an earlier crash and domestic services have as a result been severely curtailed.

Attacks by Mozambique National Resistance rebels on road and rail traffic have made travel by these means hazardous and Mozambicans have come to rely heavily on air transport to move between the towns and cities.

One of the four Boeing 737s operated by Mozambique Airlines, LAM, was badly damaged in a landing accident at Quelimane in March 1983 and another was damaged last week when it ran off the end of the runway at Lichinga.

The aircraft is reported to have touched down half way along the runway and the pilot was unable to stop it on the runway. It ran for 120m into the veld beyond the runway before coming to a stop, badly damaged.

The resultant reduction in LAM's domestic flights has left hundreds of passengers stranded. Many are secondary school students who normally fly at this time from their homes in outlying towns to schools in the major centres, according to AIM.
PRETORIA — A plenary meeting of the joint SA-Mozambique Economic Affairs Commission would take place in Cape Town today, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

The commission’s establishment was agreed to by President P W Botha and President Joachim Chissano at their Songo meeting last September.

Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Kobus Mering and Mozambique’s Labour Minister Aguer Mazula are joint chairmen of the commission.

The spokesman said closer economic co-operation was of the utmost importance to SA and Mozambique.
INVESTMENT opportunities in Mozambique are currently favourable and cover a very wide spectrum of business activities, Americo Magana, President of the Mozambican Chamber of Commerce notes. He said opportunities existed in industry, agriculture, tourism, mining and service industries. Magana said SA businesses in Mozambique were showing encouraging results, and these included Premier and Sappi. Referring to tourism, Magana said while certain hotels required attention, South Africans would find Mozambique and adjoining islands such as Inhaca, Bazaruto and Shai-Shai similar to other Indian Ocean islands.
SOUTH AFRICA and Mozambique yesterday agreed to take practical steps to continue cementing relations in a wide variety of fields.

The moves towards increased co-operation between the neighbouring states follow the second meeting of the SA-Mozambique Commission for Economic Affairs in Cape Town yesterday.

The meeting also comes in the wake of a proposal by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pak Botha, that internationally sponsored efforts towards peace in Angola should be extended to Mozambique.

A communiqué released by the Department of Foreign Affairs noted that the co-chairman of the commission, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, and Mozambique's Minister of Labour, Mr A Mazula, "confirmed their commitment to put into practice in 1989 the ideals enunciated by President P W Botha and President Joaquim Chissano at Songo in 1988." The Songo meeting reaffirmed the countries' desire to establish peace in the region and get the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project back on stream.

It was agreed at yesterday's meeting that the committee should meet at least twice a year alternately in South Africa and Mozambique and establish a number of sub-committees.
The need for co-operation

CAPE TOWN — South African and Mozambican spokesmen yesterday stressed the need for closer co-operation.

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr K. Mering and Mozambican Minister of Labour, Mr A. Mazula, were speaking at a meeting of the Commission of Economic Affairs in Cape Town.
Mozambique 'is right for investment'

EDWARD WEST

MOZAMBIQUE Chamber of Commerce president Americo Magau said yesterday the time was right for foreign investment in his country.

He told a Johannesburg meeting that since the start of the economic rehabilitation programme in 1987 Mozambique had liberalised its policies.

Government monopolies of a few years ago had, with the exception of LAM airline, disappeared and state-owned farms had been broken up.

During the past two years economic conditions had improved.

Stores and supermarkets were re-stocked with consumer goods — two years ago shelves were bare. — but many people could not afford them.

Magau said potential investors need have no concern about government control. Among the incentives offered was the provision that a foreign investor could retain 100% shareholding in his company.

The Maputo port annual report said imports through its wharves increased by 61% last year, compared with 1987, because of emergency food aid programmes from the US and Europe.

It added export traffic fell 19% because of disruptions to rail lines by sabotage and derailments.

SA trade through Maputo declined by 44% last year compared with 1987 because of international sanctions coupled with rail disruptions. Sefo said last week trade through Maputo had been increasing steadily this year compared to the same period last year.
‘Nkomati Corridor’ must be secured — Meiring

CAPE TOWN — This year had to be one of action and achievement in the relations between Mozambique and SA, Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Kobus Meiring said yesterday.

He was speaking at the second meeting of the Commission for Economic Affairs, which was established in September, following the meeting in Mozambique between President P W Botha and President Joaquim Chissano.

Welcoming the Mozambican co-chairman of the Commission, Labour Minister A Mazula, Meiring said the time for talk was over and that concrete evidence had to be given to both countries’ people that their governments were serious about co-operation.

Listing goals that had to be realised this year, he said the Nkomati Corridor, a vital link between the two countries, had to become, and be seen to be viable and operative.

“By the end of this year the tonnage passing through the port of Maputo must be increased threefold.

“The road from Ressano Garcia to Maputo must be upgraded and the corridor must be secured.

“In spite of sabotage setbacks towards the end of last year, both sides were working hard on the restoration of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project, Meiring said.

“Mozambique agreed much time had been wasted on rhetoric and that it was now time for concrete results. SA and Mozambique were neighbours, whether they liked it or not, and they had common objectives which were to the benefit of both countries.

“We must see to it there is true peace in this land,” he said — Sapa.
President has cancer — report
Chissano ‘has been given a year to live’

The Star’s Africa News Service

Mozambican President Mr Joaquin Chissano is terminally ill with cancer, according to an unconfirmed report.

If the report is true, it will have a major effect on political attitudes in the Frelimo government and on its relations with Pretoria.

Mr Chissano, who had a prostate gland operation in Cuba in November, has been given only about a year to live, according to the Johannesburg newsletter, Southern Africa Special Report. No confirmation of the report could be obtained from Maputo.

Severe setback

If Mr Chissano is indeed terminally ill, it would be a severe setback to SA’s efforts to forge closer relations with Mozambique.

At the historic meeting of the two presidents at Songo in Mozambique last year, Mr Chissano accepted an invitation from President Botha to visit South Africa. The visit had unofficially been expected to take place this year but whether it will now take place at all is uncertain.

Experts believe that in the event of Mr Chissano vacating the presidency, his likely successor would be the present Minister of Transport, Mr Armando Guebuza.

A veteran of the guerilla war against Portugal, Mr Guebuza is one of the 10 members of the ruling Frelimo Party’s Politburo.

Under the country’s constitution, the leader of Frelimo is automatically president of Mozambique.

In theory, two other Politburo members, Mr Marcelino dos Santos and General Alberio Chipande, rank above Mr Guebuza but their chances of being elected are considered minimal.

Mr dos Santos, considered a Marxist hardliner, is now no more than a father figure of the movement.

General Chipande, the Minister of Defence, has done badly in that portfolio, which observers believe he still holds because of the backing he has from veterans of the struggle against the Portuguese.
President of the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce, Prof. Paulo Machele, has expressed concern over the high cost of living in Mozambique, which he said is affecting the country's economic growth. He called for urgent measures to address the issue, including increased investment in infrastructure and education. The President also highlighted the importance of strengthening ties with international partners, particularly with the European Union, to promote trade and investment in the country.

By Aldo Marques
6 die as MNR storm town in the south

MAPUTO. — Rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rampaged through a small town in southern Mozambique this week, killing six people, the official Mozambican news agency Aim said.

The raiders swept into the town of Mabé, 14 km north of here, looting and setting shops, cars, trucks and buses ablaze, eyewitnesses told Aim.

Mr Luis Almeida, son of the Portuguese owner of one of the shops, estimated damage to his family's property at 300 million meticais (R1.1m).

— Sapa-Reuters
SA business cool on Mozambique stability claims

IN spite of assurances from a Mozambican delegation that its investment climate is highly favourable, South African businessmen remain sceptical.

Mozambique, one of the world's poorest nations, has been disrupted for 13 years by the civil war between the Frelimo Government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNRM).

A lecturer at the University of Eduardo Mondlane in Maputo, Robert Davies, believes that the war cost Mozambique an estimated $2 million in 1986, 90 times the value of its exports in 1987, 100,000 lives and has displaced 1.6 million people.

Destroyed

As a result of the war and South Africa's destabilisation policy in the early 1980s, more than 2,000 primary schools in rural areas have been destroyed and about a third of Mozambique's health network is nonoperative.

Mozambique has kept going primarily through huge injections of international finance, including a $50 million package from Britain and $50 million from United Nations donors last year.

Mozambican Chamber of Commerce president Americo Magusa told businessmen in Johannesburg this week that the economic rehabilitation programme initiated by the government in January 1987 was having positive effects.

The programme has liberalised trade so that there is no further a government monopoly of companies in terms of import and export industry has been given foreign exchange to enable it to import spare parts and raw materials.

Tourism

Businessmen at the meeting expressed reservations about investing in tourism in the war-torn area, and the difficulties South Africans had in obtaining visas to enter Mozambique.

Mr. Magusa said people in Maputo had a different image of the city now than they did five or six years ago. Previously empty shelves in shops now contained food.

Visitors to Maputo confirm this, but say conditions in rural areas are as desperate as ever.

Travel near Maputo is dangerous. Travel by bus or train is difficult because the Maputo-Mozambique railway line is out.

Tonnage

Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Kobus Hulwer said at the second meeting of the Commission for Economic Affairs this week that the transport system was functioning, but that the railway line had been damaged. The train service between Maputo and Nhamatanda had not been resumed.

Resources

"Investment in Mozambique for the ordinary businessman would be a terrifying project, taking into account the war, lack of infrastructure and skilled labour. However, special funds of SA companies which can afford to make a long-term investment could do well."

"Such companies would have to have large resources — both monetary and manpower — as well as expertise in fields related to food, footwear, textiles, wholesaling and retailing."

Mr. Hulwer said interest from SA investors is mild, but has increased. Things are beginning to function again, but Mozambique has a long way to go.
Major success for Premier International

CO-OPERATION between Mozambique and SA's private sector has achieved a major breakthrough following discussions in Maputo between President Chissano and Premier International chairman Albert Nellisd.

Decisions were also taken to expand the company's developmental activities not only in Maputo but into the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane as well — Sapa.
MÁPUTO — More than 100 people have starved to death in recent weeks in the northern province of Nampula, Radio Mozambique has reported.

The radio said the deaths had occurred in the district of Mamba but did not give the exact period of time during which they occurred.

It added that 60,000 people in the Nampula district of Lalau had been cut off from their normal source of supplies by flooding which has washed away a bridge over the Lalau river.

FLOODING

The Maputo newspaper Domingo reported that renewed flooding in central Mozambique was threatening to make the main road from Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean port of Beira impassable for the second time in a month. This occurred early in February after several days of torrential rains.

Domingo also reported that most of the flood gates on the Cahora Bassa dam, on the Zambezi river, were open and the flood waters were threatening the sugar town of Marramadi.
Mozambicans starved to death

More than 100 Mozambicans have starved to death in the northern province of Nampula, reports have claimed.

It quoted Radio Maputo as saying the people died in recent weeks in the coastal district of Memba.

The report said 48,000 people in the district of Laluaa had been cut off from their normal source of supplies by flooding which washed away a key bridge over the Laluaa River.

The road across the river is the only overland link between Laluaa and the rest of the country.

Reports say the bridge cannot be repaired until August.

SAPA
USSR team in Maputo to discuss debt

The Star's Africa News Service 216

MAPUTO — A top-level Mozambican delegation is in Moscow to discuss Mozambique’s R8.9 billion debt to the Soviet Union, it is reported here.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said the largest slice of the debt was for military equipment.

The agency said the Soviet embassy in Maputo had not confirmed reports that the Soviet Union intended to write off the Mozambican debts.

It quoted Mr Andrei Pokrovsky, third secretary at the Soviet embassy in Maputo, as saying that discussions were still in a preliminary stage.

"The Soviet government is studying the question of the Mozambican debt to the USSR and is analysing Mozambique’s financial situation and the perspectives for paying all or part of the debt."
Ivory smuggled from Mozambique

MAPUTO — Mozambique rebels were still smuggling large quantities of ivory to Malawi last year, a former anti-government rebel, Mr Diogo Domingos, has said.

In an interview with Radio Mozambique, Mr Domingos, who surrendered to take advantage of an amnesty, said that in February last year a group of rebels from a base in the central province of Sotala transported the ivory to Malawi, where it was exchanged for consumer goods.

— The Star’s Africa News Service
The Star's Foreign News Service
LISBON — Mozambique's secret police and diplomats at its embassies in Lisbon and Paris allegedly ordered and prepared the assassination in Portugal last year of MNR rebel leader Evo Fernandes, a Portuguese newspaper claims.

The alleged hitman was paid more than $40,000 (R100,000), says the weekly Expresso.

The paper says investigators submitted their report last week to the suburban Cascais court where the trial will take place.

Morocco arrest

Mr Fernandes, the MNR's chief political strategist, was shot dead outside Cascais last April 17 Mr Alexandre Chagas, a former businessman and Maputo resident who dined with Mr Fernandes that night, was arrested in Morocco 12 days later and extradited to Portugal. He has allegedly confessed.

Expresso, citing unidentified judicial sources, said Mr Chagas, a Portuguese citizen, had been recruited by Mozambique's Snapp secret police in Maputo. He arrived in Portugal several weeks before the killing with about $25,000 (R87,500) as a down-payment.

An unidentified "diplomat" at the Mozambican embassy in Lisbon, said Expresso, gave Mr Chagas an additional $7,000 (R17,500) and provided him with "instructions about his mission and the manner to carry it out."

Only days before the murder, Mr Chagas met a Mozambican diplomat in Paris who gave him "final instructions and details of an escape plan."

Expresso added that the Mozambican embassy in Lisbon had declined to comment on the report, saying there was "no qualified official" available.

In an editorial, the newspaper called on the Portuguese government to take strong action against Maputo if the trial determines Mozambique's complicity in the assassination.

"Whatever the cost, the Portuguese government — once the involvement of Mozambican authorities in the assassination of Evo Fernandes is unequivocally established in court — must take a position on the subject," it said.
MOSCOW-MAPUTO
accord signed

MAPUTO - Mozambique and the
Soviet Union have signed a new
cooperation agreement following
several days of talks in Moscow
last week. (17)

During those talks the question
of Mozambique's Ré billion debt
to the Soviet Union was also dis-

cussed, but no details on the re-
sults of those talks have been re-
leased. (The Star's 'Africa News
Service')
3,500 starve to death as rebels hamper supplies

MAPUTO — More than 3,500 people have starved to death this year in the war-ravaged northern province of Nampula, according to the official news agency, Aim.

"Local people have been reduced to eating banana roots and wild fruits," the report said on Monday.

Quoting Roman Catholic missionary sources, the report said the deaths occurred in the coastal district of Memba — an isolated district in Nampula province, just north of the port of Nacala — between January 5 and February 17, amid efforts to provide emergency food aid have been hampered by right-wing guerrilla attacks.

Official reports late last month indicated that 48,000 people were in need of emergency supplies in Memba and that deaths due to starvation were continuing.

Provincial authorities sent 330 tons of supplies to Memba but guerrillas attacked the district capital's warehouse a week ago and removed all the food stored there, according to the report.

Aim said that one of its journalists saw five people die in part of the district, Namahaca.

The year-long drought has driven peasants to the towns in search of food. — Sape-Reporter and UPI.

%
US queries SA border-fence death toll

From SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON. — The deadly electrified fence along the South African-Mozambique border may have caused many more casualties than the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has admitted to Parliament, a newly-released State Department report concludes.

"South African government officials have informed (United States) embassy personnel that the fence claimed 52 lives in 1987 and 16 in the first half of 1988," says the report, which was prepared at Congress's request by the department's bureau of refugee programmes.

It notes that General Malan told Parliament in March 1988 that only 46 deaths had been recorded between June 1, 1986, when the fence was first electrified, and February 15 last year.

There had also been large numbers of injuries. In January of 1988, a US government official was told that between 50 and 100 severe burns had been seen by local homeland officials dealing with refugees.

In addition, SA security forces were shooting Mozambicans who successfully navigated the barrier, which "consists of three rolls of barbed wire about ten feet high" through which run "electrified wires... connected to a central computer".

"Although SA government officials claim policy is to use minimum force in intercepting Mozambicans, local hospitals have reported numerous instances of gunshot wounds which Mozambicans have received while crossing the fenced border."

Two-thirds of the 90-km fence at present carries a charge of 3,200 volts, the report states.

The US co-ordinator for refugee affairs, Mr John Moore, has unsuccessfully urged Pretoria at least to reduce the voltage to safe levels.

The report notes that "over 200,000" Mozambicans now in SA "are believed to have fled the civil strife caused by the Renamo insurgency".

"Some 35,000 who are in KaNgwane and Gazankulu are allowed to stay... however, the SA government forcibly repatriates Mozambicans whom it catches outside the 'homelands' without work permits and has "no judicial process by which these individuals can seek refugee status or appeal a decision to return them to Mozambique."

The report was released by Senator Pat Leahy, a Vermont Democrat, who said of the fence "it is hard to imagine a more barbaric way to control migration" especially since it was caused by "SA-backed insurgency".
3500 starve to death in Mozambique after raids

MAPUTO — More than 3,500 people died of starvation in six weeks in the coastal district of Mamba in northern Mozambique, according to the official AIM news agency.

"Local people have been reduced to eating banana roots and wild fruits," the report said.

Although food had been sent to the area, it was raided from warehouses by MNR rebels — Sapa-Reuter.
Mozambique suffers huge war death toll

MAPUTO — An estimated 600,000 Mozambicans, most of them children, have died as a direct or indirect result of the war being waged by the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

'A report prepared by the Mozambican government and the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) describes the devastation caused by the war in Mozambique.

In addition to the 600,000 deaths caused by the war, another 100,000 people died as a result of the 1982-84 drought in the south and centre of the country.

'War is much more responsible than drought for the shortage of foodstuffs, because of its destructive impact on Mozambique's economic and social fabric,' the document says.
Charges on deadly fence unanswered

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE SADF yesterday declined to respond to US State Department charges that the deadly electrified fence along the SA-Mozambique border had been responsible for many more casualties than Pretoria admitted.

General Magnus Malan told Parliament last March that 46 deaths had been recorded between June 1, 1980 — when the fence was first electrified — and February 15 last year.

However, a recently released State Department report prepared for Congress noted that the 3,300-volt fence had also been responsible for a large number of severe burn injuries.

The report also charged that despite claims by Pretoria that it was policy to use minimum force in intercepting Mozambicans, South African security forces were shooting refugees who successfully negotiated the barrier.

Asked to respond to these charges and supply more recent figures on victims of the fence, an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said “The minister has already answered a question in Parliament on the subject.”

It is understood that the voltage is kept at such high levels to discourage armed insurgents.
US studying moves for peace in Mozambique

From DAVID BRAUN
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush Administration is studying an African-led solution to Mozambique's civil war.

This was revealed by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Ms Alison Rosenberg, during congressional hearings yesterday.

She was being questioned by a panel of congressmen under the chairmanship of Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Sub-Committee on Africa.

The panel is considering the 1989 budget for American foreign aid to Africa.

The State Department is asking for $907-million for sub-Saharan Africa, up from last year's $819-million Mozambique is earmarked to be the largest single recipient.

Ms Rosenberg was asked by Republican Mr Dan Burton, who has recently returned from a tour of African countries, why the State Department refused to have contact with Renamo and why it did not make itself available to help end the civil war in Mozambique.

OTHER OPTIONS

Mr Burton said there were 800,000 refugees in Malawi from the war, and Malawi was obliged to use transport links with South Africa at an additional cost of $100-million a year because it could not use facilities in war-torn Mozambique.

Ms Rosenberg said the US Government was interested in the possibility for peace in Mozambique.

She said President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique recognised there were other options besides the military to resolve the conflict.

"This Administration stands ready to be helpful to the Mozambique Government as it seeks options," she said.

She said Renamo was a force to contend with and it would not go away overnight.

On recent reports that the US was ready to play a mediation role in the war, she said the Administration was ready to play a "constructive facilitative role".

"I am not sure we would play the same mediation role as we did in south-western Africa. Maybe an African-led solution is what we are looking at," she said.
"Corruption widespread"

MAPUTO — Mozambique’s Minister of Health, Mr. Leonardo Simão, has lashed out at corruption in government departments.

Addressing government officials, Mr. Simão said there was “looting of public goods and money” in some departments and “unscrupulous officials who use positions of authority and management to steal from the people, from the workers”.

He said thefts took place “under the complacent gaze of their superiors”. — The Star’s Africa News Service
US seeks role in Mozambique

WASHINGTON — A top US State Department official, Mr. Charles Freeman, has just returned to Washington after sounding out governments in southern Africa about ways in which the Bush administration can help to solve the conflict in Mozambique.

The American activity shows that they were much more interested in the suggestion by South African Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha that they follow the successful conclusion of the Angola/Namibia negotiations by getting involved as peacemakers in the Mozambique war along with the Soviet Union than their initial public response indicated.

Significant differences

US analysts pointed out that there were significant differences between the situations in Angola and Mozambique, among the most important being America's influence with the Unita rebels and its total lack of influence with the Mozambican MNR.

Mr. Freeman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, was sent to the region last week to explore the possibilities. His chief role was to speak to governments there in the hope of defining a US role that would be acceptable to all the parties involved.

The key talks took place in South Africa and in Maputo.

He is reporting his findings to his chief, Dr. Chester Crocker, and the official who will replace Dr. Crocker in April, Mr. Herman Cohen. What is significant is that Mr. Freeman spent time in Harare, discussing the issue with the Mugabe government.

It is important for the Americans that Zimbabwe be supportive, because of its close ties with Mozambique. Another consideration is that Zimbabwe and the other Frontline states played hardly any role in settling the Angola/Namibia conflict — a fact which appears to have ruffled some feathers.

One asset the Americans have is the reputation that their ambassador, Ms. Melissa Wells, has made for herself in Maputo. According to analysts here, she has been a vigorous and highly visible envoy who has established a great deal of influence with the Chissano regime.

It is unlikely that the US will take on a mediating role in settling the conflict between the Frelimo government and the MNR rebels. This would imply that the US believes the MNR is a valid national movement in the style of Unita. It does not, believing the MNR rather to be an artificial creation with no real political agenda or ethnic base.

The Americans are more likely to emerge as facilitators who may be able to end the fighting by persuading outside parties to stop arming the MNR and by devising a system that would allow the rebel forces to fade out of existence without fear of major retribution.

Influential MNR supporters

If this is the path that is chosen, it could be a little tricky for the Bush administration in domestic political terms. There are many influential American right-wingers who believe that the MNR should be supported as an anti-communist force of national liberation. They could make things uncomfortable for President Bush.

But Mr. Bush is anxious to win bipartisan consensus for his African policies. It is highly unlikely that he will risk the ire of the Democrats by providing aid or comfort to a rebel movement that, according to a State Department report last year, was responsible for at least 100,000 deaths of innocent civilians in Mozambique.
Search for peace in Mozambique

From NEIL LURSEN, Argus Foreign Service in Washington

A MERICAN diplomats are actively pursuing a wider role for themselves in solving the Mozambique conflict. A top US State Department official, Mr Charles Freeman, has just returned to Washington after sounding out governments in the region about ways in which the Bush Administration can help.

The American activity shows that they were much more interested in the suggestion by South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha that they follow the successful conclusion of the Angola/Namibia negotiations by getting involved as peacemakers in the Mozambique war along with the Soviet Union than their initial public response indicated at the time.

Washington's response to Mr Botha's suggestion was that the US would welcome an end to the conflict but that American assistance would have to be requested by the Mozambican government.

US analysts pointed out that there were significant differences between the situations in Angola and Mozambique — among the most important being America's influence with the UNITA rebels and its total lack of influence with the Mozambican MNR.

Thus there could be no basis for an American mediating role in the style of the negotiations that led to the signing of the Angola/Namibia accords last December.

Nevertheless, US officials were intrigued by the possibilities offered by the Mozambican situation. If a solution could be hammered out of the complexities on the south-western side of Africa, why not on the south-eastern side — in spite of the many differences?

Mr Freeman, deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, was sent to the region last week to explore the possibilities. His chief role was to speak to governments there in the hope of defining a US role that would be acceptable to all the parties involved.

The key talks took place in South Africa and in Maputo. He is reporting his findings to his chief, Dr Chester Crocker, and the official who will replace Dr Crocker in April, Mr Herman Cohen. What is significant is that Mr Freeman spent time in Harare, discussing the issue with the Mugabe Government.

Clearly it is important for the Americans that Zambia be supportive of any effort that is started because of its close ties with Mozambique. There are other considerations.

Zimbabwe and the other frontline states played hardly any role in settling the Angola/Namibia conflict — a fact which appears to have ruffled feathers in the frontline governments.

Most of the influence from African states comes from French-speaking countries which posed the Americans and the Soviets in putting pressure on Angola to come to terms.

It is thought probable here that Frenchman irritation about being left out of the party was the real reason why the African bloc nixed suggestions to the reduction in the size of the UNITA force to be sent to Namibia — a main squabble at the United Nations that the Africans lost.

However, for an American-led peace initiative to succeed in Mozambique, the Zambians would have to be involved, or at least give their blessings. At this stage, Washington is still exploring its options. One asset the Americans have is the reputation that their ambassador, Ms Melissa Wells, has made for herself in Maputo.

According to analysts here, she has been a vigorous and highly visible envoy who has established a great deal of influence with the Chissano regime.

Another asset is the fact that Dr Crocker was scrupulously impartial during the Angola/Namibia talks — to the point that even the Soviets praised his work. The Americans have become respectable referees in African conflicts.

It is unlikely that the US will take on a mediating role in settling the conflict between the Prehmo Government and the MNR rebels. This would imply that the US believes the MNR is a valid national movement in the style of UNITA.

It does not, believing the MNR rather to be an artificial creation with no real political agenda or ethnic base.

The Americans are more likely to emerge as facilitators who may be able to end the fighting by persuading outside parties to drop arming the MNR and by devising a system that would allow the rebel forces to fade out of existence without fear of major retribution.

If this is the path that is chosen, it could be a little tricky for the Bush Administration in domestic political terms.
From stagnant to vibrant city: that's Maputo

MAPUTO — Since the Marxist government began re-organising its centrally-controlled economy into one based on market forces, Maputo has turned from a stagnant capital into a vibrant commercial city.

At the same time, the city’s poor suffered as government, trying to meet international aid and lending agencies’ demands, dismantled its socialist apparatus.

Fuel is now easily obtainable in Maputo, and private cars abound. The black market in beer and cigarettes has almost disappeared. Foreign investors and executives fill the seats of virtually every incoming plane. International aid workers, management consultants and technicians spend their wages in new discoos and restaurants.

After years of frosty relations, Mozambique has opened its doors to SA and businessmen are pouring in to assess investment opportunities.

The upshot is that for the first time, malnutrition is seen on a large scale in the city. A recent study showed one-third of urban children are underfed, and it linked an increase in low birthweight to the ending of most subsidies on basic foods.

Foreign diplomats and aid agency workers say the consumer boom in Maputo is not reflected in the rest of the country, where a 12-year guerrilla war of economic sabotage continues.

As part of its economic recovery programme launched in 1987, government devalued currency several times, increased prices and wages, laid off 14% of public employees, and evicted non-paying families from old Portuguese colonial homes that are now being sold or rented at a profit to foreign aid workers, diplomats and business executives.

Wage increases of 12% for the average factory worker have not kept pace with price hikes or inflation, at 25% since 1987. The average factory work makes about $30 a month.

Most urban dwellers had depended on food subsidies and other government aid, and they are suffering under the new economic programme intended to eventually benefit the entire country.

Currency

The price of rice last year went from 9c to 50c/kg. Cornflour costs 32c/kg, compared with 9c last year, and sugar went from 11c to 50c/kg.

Value of the national currency, the metical, has dropped from 40 to the dollar to more than 600 to the dollar.

Foreign diplomats and officials of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund say the Frelimo government moved much faster than expected on the economic programme. But 1988 industrial growth was 5.1%, compared with the 20% hoped for.

Mozambique has vast natural resources, but lacks functional national transport, trained manpower, private capital and skilled management.

Prawns and cashews accounted for more than two-thirds of its exports in 1987. It has vast stockpiles of tin, coal and other minerals in the north, which cannot get to market. Tea exports fell more than 50% in two years — AP-DJ
Blackout blamed on saboteurs

MAPUTO — Mozambique is blaming saboteurs for Maputo power cuts since Sunday night.

State electricity company EDM said yesterday lines from SA to the capital were brought down 30km from the border town of Rossano Garcia, where the network enters Mozambican territory.

The company said Renamo rebels were believed to be behind the sabotage.

Maputo is being supplied with electricity from oil- and coal-fired power stations.

EDM has appealed for economic use of power.

This is the sixth time Renamo has knocked out the power supply to Maputo since the meeting in September between Presidents Joaquim Chissano and P W Botha.

Botha promised Chissano then SA would end all aid to the rebels — ANO.
War cause of Mozambican malnutrition

MAPUTO — An estimated 600,000 people, most of them children, have died as a result of Mozambique's 12-year-old war, the national news agency AIM reported on Monday.

AIM, citing a report produced jointly by UNICEF and the Mozambican government, said the overall casualty figure includes the deaths of 494,000 children "from causes directly attributable to malnutrition associated with the war."

Mozambique is one of the world's poorest countries and an estimated six million of its 15 million people are in need of food aid.

According to UNICEF, as many as 375 children out of 1,000 die before the age of five. These rates are among the highest in the world, the report said.

The hit-and-run attacks of the Mozambique National Resistance on both civilian and military targets has seriously disrupted the economy.

Rebel attacks shut down 822 health clinics between 1982-7, and only 537 of those have subsequently been rebuilt, the report said.

Millions of Mozambicans will have to continue to go without enough food because of damage caused to food crops by pests and bad weather, a report from Harare said yesterday.

The latest issue of the Southern African Economist magazine, published by the SADCC Press Trust, said drought and floods in different provinces of Mozambique exacerbated the situation.

The food deficit was estimated at about 300,000 tons, said the magazine, and Mozambique would have to rely on foreign food aid because of lack of foreign currency — Sapa-AP.
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — A new report to be released here today casts doubt on the South African government's insistence that it has ended all support for the MNR rebel movement in Mozambique.

It is likely to be seized on by the pro-sanctions movement in the United States whose leaders are determined to demonstrate that, in spite of signing the Angola/Namibia accords and sending supplies to the Frelimo Government, South Africa is still set on a course of destabilising its black neighbours.

The pro-sanctions movement tried to use last year's Geneva report, prepared for the US State Department, on alleged MNR atrocities in Mozambique — but interest in the Angola negotiations and the SA Government's swift denials of involvement in the conflict took the sting out of the study.

While the earlier study did not probe the source of the MNR's weapons and supplies, the new report — based on 32 interviews with former MNR soldiers who had been captured or granted amnesty — concludes that a pattern of SA support in communications and other areas has continued.
Pik Botha sees Thatcher

From JAN HOBBS and ROBERT GENTLE

LONDON — The Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, yesterday told Mrs. Margaret Thatcher that Southern Africa was "on the brink" of an exciting new era of stability and prosperity, including a major new peace venture in Mozambique.

A surprise 90-minute meeting with the British Prime Minister at 10 Downing Street was dominated by discussion on a joint initiative with Mozambique and the United States to end the war in Mozambique.

He told a press conference at the South African embassy that in their "warm" and "rewarding" talk

Mrs. Thatcher showed astonishing perception of Southern Africa's problems.

They discussed the leadership crisis and the government's wish to release Mr. Nelson Mandela in the right circumstances, but she particularly welcomed the "monumental event" of settlement in Namibia.

Mr. Botha said his meeting with Mrs. Thatcher reflected new positive attitudes and changes he had been working for all his life.

Warmly welcoming a statement in Moscow yesterday that the Soviet government was distancing itself from the ANC's military campaign and committed to a peaceful resolution in South Africa, he said: "I think it is of great significance. The season of employing violence is over."

"The tide has turned. Moscow is not interested in using these tools any longer to further its interests."

Discussing his hopes for peace in Mozambique, he said he had met President Joaquin Chissano of Mozambique some four weeks ago to discuss a plan for establishing peace, security and economic ventures. Both had then approached a representative of the US government and he was now hopeful of progress. He might soon visit the USA in pursuit of the plan, which envisaged major South African investment in Mozambique and the possible support of neighboring states, Mr. Botha said.

Asked if South African armed forces might be used against Renamo guerrillas, he said he could not comment at this stage - but did not rule it out. He said an entirely new force could be created to safeguard lives, communications, ports, roads and railways in Mozambique.

Mr. Botha conceded that the current leadership battle between President F.W. de Klerk and NP party leader Mr. F.W. de Klerk was a major dilemma. However, he said it could be resolved "in such a way that no one gets hurt." He would not be drawn on the issue of which of the two men he would prefer to work under.

Mr. Botha admitted candidly that the real problem was whether to release Mr. Mandela but how. He repeated his government's concern that Mr. Mandela's release could create a situation the government may not be able to handle.

An anti-apartheid demonstrator who burst through police ranks and hurled himself screaming at Mr. Botha outside the South African embassy in London was in custody last night.
Famine relief food arrives

MAPUTO — The first shipments of food aid to relieve the famine in the northern Mozambican district of Mamba have arrived in the area after a reported 3,500 people had starved to death there since the beginning of the year. The food shortages are said to have occurred because two bridges to the area were destroyed by MNR rebels. — The Star's Africa News Service.

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New report doubts SA’s denial of aid for MNR

By Neil Luessen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — A new report being released here today casts doubt on the South African Government’s insistence that it has ended all support for the MNR rebel movement in Mozambique.

It is likely to be seized on by the pro-sanctions movement in the United States, whose leaders are determined to demonstrate that, in spite of signing the Angola/Namibia accords and sending supplies to the Frelimo government, South Africa is still set on a course of destabilising its black neighbours.

The pro-sanctions movement tried to use last year’s Gersony report, prepared for the US State Department, on alleged MNR atrocities in Mozambique, but interest in the Angola negotiations and the South African Government’s swift denials of involvement in the conflict took the sting out of the Gersony study.

Unlike the earlier study, the new report, written by Dr William Minter of Washington’s Georgetown University, probes the source of the rebel movement’s weapons and supplies.

INTERVIEWS

The report is based on 32 interviews with former MNR soldiers who had been captured or granted asylum and concludes that a pattern of South African support in communications and other areas has continued.

Dr Minter writes in the report “Some observers now argue that South African assertions of non-support for Renamo (MNR) should be believed because no recent ‘smoking gun’ evidence has been uncovered.

“...The author’s interviews and Mozambican eyewitness reports, together with South Africa’s well-documented past record of deception, make it hard to accept such an argument as credible.”

Dr Minter said the interviews provided no substantiation for reports alleging that South African support for the MNR had been replaced by private right-wing networks in South Africa or elsewhere.

Asked yesterday if he believed that the US and the Soviet Union might have sufficient influence with the MNR to broker an end to the Mozambican civil war, Dr Minter said the real question was whether or not the superpowers had enough influence with South African military intelligence to bring about an end to the conflict.”
Starvation deaths near 5 000

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Nearly 5,000 people have starved to death in a district in the northern province of Nampula, the Mozambique news agency, AM reports.

Last month, missionaries working in the district of Memba said that 3,591 had died there between January 15 and February 17. The missionaries have now said that the death toll has risen to 4,910.

The Mozambican authorities have sent seven trucks to the area and since Saturday about 40 tons of maize and beans are being transported to Memba every day.

Two weeks ago, anti-government MNR rebels attacked the provincial capital, looting shops and warehouses.
3 die in bakery raid

MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels killed three people and stole 2,000 loaves of bread when they attacked a bakery in the village of Matola-Rio, 25 km west of here on Tuesday, reports the local paper Noticias.

After stealing the loaves of bread they had blown up the bakery — Saturday Star Africa News Service.
Diplomat ordered out

MAPUTO — The government ordered a Portuguese diplomat to leave the country within four days, apparently in retaliation for Portugal's expulsion of a Mozambican diplomat suspected of involvement in an assassination. Mozambique's Foreign Ministry said Jose da Silva Pereira, commercial consul at the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo, has been declared persona non grata and must leave by midnight on Tuesday.

6 Arab protestors killed

JERUSALEM. — Israeli forces in the West Bank and Gaza Strip shot dead three Arab protestors on Sunday, bringing to six the number of dead in a weekend of bloody clashes.

New political party

A NEW political party called Aksie Christelik Nasionaal (National Christian Action) was formed in Namibia at the weekend. The SWA National Party announced at its national congress in Windhoek that the party had been formed to take part in the election under UN supervision in November this year and that the SWNP will be the nucleus of the ACN.

R5m for Aids campaign

JOHANNESBURG — The Department of National Health and Population Development plans to spend R5-million on an Aids awareness campaign which will include the establishment of advisory centres in larger cities. The department said in a memorandum on its budget that Aids was spreading rapidly among all races and sexes. The economic implications of this for the country were enormous.

KwaZulu deals
Maputo rejects request

The Star's African News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has rejected a request from the Portuguese authorities to lift the diplomatic immunity enjoyed by a Mozambican diplomat in Lisbon.

The diplomat was allegedly involved in the assassination of a top rebel leader last year.

A spokesman for the Mozambican foreign ministry said the Portuguese authorities had requested Mozambique to lift the diplomatic immunity of Mr. Rafael Marques, an official at the Mozambican embassy in Lisbon.

Mr. Marques has been mentioned in Portuguese press reports as one of the Mozambican officials involved in the killing of Mr. Elio Fernandes, a MNR rebel leader found murdered outside Lisbon in April last year.

Two men were subsequently arrested in Morocco and Paris and deported to Portugal where they are awaiting trial on charges of murdering Mr. Fernandes.

Portuguese newspapers have said the men were paid by Mozambican officials to kill Mr. Fernandes.

A spokesman for the Mozambican foreign ministry said his government had sent "a verbal note to the Portuguese foreign ministry reiterating that neither the Mozambican state nor any of its functionaries were involved in the death of Elio Fernandes."
Diplomatic expulsions hit Maputo-Lisbon links

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO – Relations between Portugal and Mozambique dropped to their lowest level during the weekend when the Mozambican government ordered the expulsion of a Portuguese diplomat from Maputo.

The expulsion of commercial consul Mr Jose Pereira for "activities incompatible with his diplomatic status" follows the Portuguese government's decision to expel a Mozambican diplomat stationed in Lisbon, Mr Rafael Marques.

The Portuguese government had asked Mozambique to lift the diplomatic immunity of Mr Marques so that he could be questioned by Portuguese police on his alleged involvement in the killing of Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) leader, Mr Evo Fernandes, last year.

IMPlicated in crime

It has been alleged that the two men arrested in connection with the murder, Mr Alexandre Chagas and Mr Joaquin Messias, implicated Mr Marques in the crime but this was denied by the Mozambican government.

Mr Marques said on his arrival at Maputo from Lisbon on Saturday that his expulsion had been "a mistake".

Portuguese Prime Minister Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva has said that Mozambique's decision to retaliate by expelling a Portuguese diplomat had no justification.

Mr Cavaco Silva said he did not want the issue to take on serious proportions.
Tribunal's work to end

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities have decided to abolish the revolutionary military tribunal which tried all political and security cases behind closed doors.

At the same time it was announced that 960 people held under Mozambique's security laws, and who had been held "for much longer than allowed by law", had been released.

The tribunal was established in 1978 and was empowered exclusively to hear security cases. It was presided over by military judges and prisoners brought before the court had no right to a lawyer.

Mozambique Justice Minister Mr Ossumane Dauto said the tribunal had been formed as a transitional court and would cease to exist once the Justice Ministry had ensured that the country's normal courts could deal with security cases.

Mr Dauto said the country's judicial system had now been completed and provincial courts were now working and at the end of last year the Supreme People's Court had come into operation.

From now on, all security offences would come before the provincial courts and appeals against any judgments would be heard by the Supreme Court.
Thatcher likely to support new accord

LONDON. — Mrs Margaret Thatcher is expected to offer British support, including military backing, for South Africa’s bid to establish a new Komati-poort-style accord with Mozambique when she visits Harare next week.

It was announced in London yesterday that Mozambique President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, will fly to Harare to meet Mrs Thatcher and Zimbabwe’s President Robert Mugabe on March 29 to 30.

Following her meeting with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in London last week, Mrs Thatcher will fly in armed with details of SA’s determination to act positively to end the costly civil war in Mozambique.

Mr Botha said the accord plan was to possibly create a new armed force to guard Mozambique’s railways, roads, ports and the Cahora Bassa dam and then to boost the economy, including tourism.
Renamb holds four Red Cross employees

GENEVA — Guerrillas fighting the Mozambican government are holding four international Red Cross workers, a Red Cross spokesman said yesterday.

Juerg Bischoff, of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross, said the four were captured when Renamo guerrillas took the town of Memba in Nampula province on Thursday. The ICRC was talking to Renamo about their release.

They were identified as Claude Felix, a Swiss national; Friedrun Medert-Le Borgne, a West German; Liselotte Bosma, a Dutch national; and Januario Mpatua, of Mozambique. — Saps-AP.

Govt approachable on political, civic affairs

CONSTITUTIONAL Development and Planning Minister Chris Hennis said yesterday that while government — and regional and local authorities — were open to approaches on civic and political affairs, a negotiator with a clear mandate would always have a better chance of success.

He was responding to a question from Business Day as to whether government would advise the Transvaal Provincial Administration and the NP-led Johannesburg City Council to negotiate with the Soweto Delegation on its proposals for unifying Johannesburg and Soweto into a single city.

The delegation, led by SACC general secretary Frank Chikane, has also made proposals on the transfer of ownership of Soweto’s housing stock to inhabitants, the improvement of infrastructure, and service charge structures.
Renamo causing instability

President Chissano’s government to oversee the rebuilding of Mozambique, told an Africa Institute conference: “The options open to us are few — perpetuate instability and tension, or act in order to establish a stable climate of understanding, peace, security and co-operation.”

Dr Ratulal said that whatever path was followed, it affected the day-to-day lives of millions of people in Mozambique, South Africa and other Southern African countries.

“What crushed that great enthusiasm (Nkomati Accord), this will to have peace and co-operation, publicly declared with the aim of promoting stable relations of respect and mutual security, the continued violence inside Mozambique, the increase in terrorist actions perpetrated by the so-called MNR or Renamo has created a climate of instability in which life and property are at risk.”
The Nkomati Accord between SA and Mozambique, five years old last week, would never have properly implemented until Renamo headquarters in SA were dismantled and support for the rebels discontinued.

That was the view of Prakash Ratilal, co-ordinator of Mozambique's national commission for the emergency and former governor of its reserve bank, who was speaking at an Africa Institute meeting in Johannesburg yesterday on SA-Mozambique relations since the accord.

He said that violation of the accord was blocking the development of multi-faceted relations between the two countries.

Pretoria has denied it is supporting Renamo.

Ratilal said 600,000 Mozambicans had been killed by the rebels since the war began, with many others tortured and mutilated, and material damage had amounted to around R350m—four times the country's annual GNP.

These statistics were to be presented to the UN in New York next week, he said.
Red Cross workers held

GENEVA Guerillas fighting the Mozambique government are holding four International Red Cross workers, a Red Cross spokesman said yesterday.

Mr Juerg Bischoff, of the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), said that the four were taken prisoner when Renamo guerillas captured the town of Memba in the province of Nampula last Thursday.

Mr Bischoff said the ICRC was in touch with Renamo in an effort to get the four released. He said all four were reported to be in good health. — Sapa-AP
Mozambican Minister in peace appeal

By Norman Chandler
A top Mozambican government Minister said in Johannesburg yesterday that his country could not understand why the MNR had been allowed to affect the vital Nkomati Accord signed between South Africa and Mozambique.

Dr Prakash Ratalal, coordinator of the National Emergency Commission set up by President Chissano's government to oversee the rebuilding of Mozambique, was speaking at an Africa Institute conference.

He said: "The options open to us are few — perpetuate instability and tension, or act in order to establish a stable climate of understanding, peace, security and co-operation."

Dr Ratalal said that whatever path was followed, it would affect the day to day lives of millions of people in Mozambique, South Africa and other southern African countries.

"The continued violence inside Mozambique, the increase in terrorist actions perpetrated by the so-called MNR or Renamo has created a climate of instability in which life and property are at risk."

"This violence is blocking the normal development of multifaceted relations between Mozambique and South Africa," Dr Ratalal said.

While not directly accusing South Africa of supporting Renamo or causing destabilisation, Dr Ratalal said that there were "pro-apartheid elements" which continued to interfere in the internal affairs of Mozambique.

He appealed for the effective "dismantling of the apparatus which supports the MNR" and guarantees of inter-state security.

He gave dramatic statistics of damage done to Mozambique's economy and people, saying that the continuation of "external aggression and destabilisation has already cost, directly and indirectly, the lives of 600,000 Mozambicans and material damage of about $25 billion."

He said 5.6 million of his country's population of 14 million had been forced to abandon their homes and property.
Government forces take 5 MNR bases

Own Correspondent

HARARE — The Mozambican rebels’ ability to mount attacks has been crippled by recent joint operations by Zimbabwean and Mozambican government forces, says a report published in yesterday’s Herald newspaper.

The semi-official daily quotes a senior Zimbabwean field commander, Colonel Misheck Tanyanyiwa, as saying, “The MNR’s command and control set-up has been paralysed.”

Colonel Tanyanyiwa, acting commander of the Zimbabwe National Army’s new Sixth brigade, said five MNR bases had been attacked, captured or destroyed, seven towns liberated and thousands of people removed from rebel control.

The briefing given by the colonel at Chimio appears to indicate the early start of a dry-season offensive by the government forces, who are traditionally put at a disadvantage by the rains with the resulting availability of surface water and cover to the insurgents.

Colonel Tanyanyiwa said the main MNR base at Gorongosa had been captured together with one at Chicamba, also in central Mozambique.

He said the offensive had resulted in reduced MNR sabotage attacks on Zimbabwe’s trade lifelines to the Indian Ocean via the Beira corridor and the Chicalacucaua route to Maputo’s deep-water harbour, which is currently being reopened after four years’ continuous closure by sabotage.

The Zobue route to Malawi had also benefited.

Colonel Tanyanyiwa said the offensive had had a major impact on the morale of the Mozambican civilian population, enabling them to receive relief from international aid agencies and to be resettled with proper security, force protection, medical care and administration.

The briefing for the pro-government Herald partly lifts the news blackout the government has imposed on the war over the past nine years but there is no indication that foreign or independent pressmen will be given similar facilities.
PRETORIA — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambique's President Joachim Chissano in Maputo yesterday, in a continuation of discussions that took place on February 10.

Mr Botha said they had exchanged ideas on latest developments towards achieving peace in Mozambique — Sapa
Maputo talks further
SA-Soviet relations

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE gradual thaw in SA-Soviet relations has been taken a step further by the reported meeting in Maputo between Mr Pik Botha and the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoly Adamishin — their third in less than a year.

Previous meetings between the two men took place in Brazzaville and New York.

Though there has been no official confirmation of the latest get-together, diplomats are convinced that Mr Botha managed to pull off a "piggyback" meeting with Mr Adamishin while he was in Maputo to see Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano last Thursday.

Contacts with Soviet officials — and a desire for more of the same from Pretoria — have developed over the past year during discussions aimed at reaching a settlement in Namibia and Angola.

During these meetings South African delegates observed what appeared to be a shift in Soviet attitudes towards conflicts in the subcontinent and South Africans often privately gave credit to the Soviets for the way in which they were using their influence to bring about negotiated solutions.

More recently, Moscow has pleased Pretoria by indicating that it is reviewing its hitherto unqualified support for the ANC and expressing a preference for political solutions to armed struggle as a way of resolving the South African impasse.

Last week's talks between Mr Botha and Mr Adamishin are almost certain to have included discussions on the ANC — as well as the possible release of its leader, Mr Nelson Mandela.

There was renewed speculation at the weekend that Mr Mandela's release may be imminent — despite continuing official concern about the political implications of such a move.

The speculation linked Mr Mandela's release to events as diverse as Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Africa visit and President P W Botha's expected retirement later this year.
5 000 die of starvation in Mozambique

MAPUTO — While about 5 000 people starved to death in Nampula Province in Northern Mozambique, 5 000 tonnes of food were stored just 70 kilometres to the south, it was disclosed here during the weekend.

The shocking disclosure by Deputy Agriculture Minister Alfredo Gamito, follows the death of at least 4810 people in the coastal district of Mamba since the beginning of the year.

Mr Gamito, who heads the country's Executive Commission for the Emergency, led a delegation to Nampula Province earlier this month to investigate the situation in Mamba.

At a Press conference in Maputo during the weekend he strongly criticised the provincial authorities for failing to take any action to save the people living in Mamba.

Information on the famine in Mamba had come, not from the provincial authorities but from the Catholic Church. The resources available locally to assist the starving people had not been used. Thus sailboats that exist in large numbers on the Nampula Coast had not been used to take food by sea to Mamba.

While people starved in Mamba just 70 kilometres to the south there had been 5 000 tonnes of food in the Port of Nacala, he said.

Previous reports said road links between Nacala and Mamba are practically cut but Mamba district has a port of the same name.

"We are waiting for the provincial authorities to provide an analytical account of what happened and why it was not foreseen," Mr Gamito said.
'MNR not to blame for state of economy'  

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The state of the Mozambican economy could not be blamed entirely on the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement, Finance Minister Mr Abdul Osman has said.

Speaking at a seminar on administration and development, Mr Osman said resources in Mozambique had been used inefficiently.

The main purpose of the government economic recovery programme was to change attitudes towards work and economic factors, he said.

He warned, however, that there was a danger that following the liberalisation of economic policies there would be an over-concentration of people in the trade sector rather than in the productive sector of the economy.

MARKET FORCES

In much of Africa, he warned, the concentration on circulation rather than production had resulted in the creation of "a comprador bourgeoisie that acts as middleman for multinational capital."

Mr Osman rejected both the practice of running the economy through administrative orders and reliance on market mechanisms.

"We told the IMF and the World Bank that market forces in Mozambique were very weak and could not be used to effect changes," he said.
Over 4,000 die in starvation tragedy

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAPUTO — While more than 4,000 people were starving to death in Nampula province in northern Mozambique, 5,000 t of food were stored just 70 km to the south of the area, it was disclosed here at the weekend.

The revelation by Deputy Agriculture Minister, Mr Alfredo Gamito, follows the death of at least 4,100 people in the coastal district of Mamba since the beginning of the year.

Mr Gamito, who heads the country’s Executive Commission for the Emergency, led a delegation to Nampula province earlier this month to investigate the situation in Mamba.

At a press conference in Maputo during the weekend, he criticised the provincial authorities for failing to take action to save the people living in Mamba.

Information on the famine in Mamba had come from the Catholic Church.

Local resources had not been used to assist the starving people, he said.

Mr Gamito said that while people were starving in Mamba, there had been 5,000 t of food in the port of Nacala.

“We are waiting for the provincial authorities to provide an analytical account of what happened and why it was not foreseen,” Mr Gamito said.

He said supplies were now being sent to Mamba despite increasing rebel activity in the area.

Rebels have apparently attacked Mamba town twice this month.

Two boats will be sent to the area to transport food supplies to Mamba and two helicopters supplied by the Soviet Union will be used to airlift food supplies to areas inaccessible by land.

Misuse of relief aid is now under State investigation

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government has set up two commissions of inquiry to investigate theft or misuse of goods given to the country for its emergency relief programme, it was announced in Maputo.

The Deputy Agriculture Minister, and head of the country’s Commission for the Emergency, Mr Alfredo Gamito, said the authorities were now convinced that some emergency relief supplies “had not been used correctly”.

But he said he did not believe that the misuse of relief goods was taking place on a significant scale.

Anyone found involved in such activities would be brought to trial, he said.

One of the two commissions will investigate the ports and railways, and is headed by Interior Minister Mr Manuel Antonio.

The second commission will investigate the distribution of donated goods. It is headed by Deputy Minister of the Interior Mr Hipolito Patricio.
4 800 starved to death in sight of big food supply

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — While more than 4 000 people starved to death in Nampula province in northern Mozambique, 5 000 tons of food were stored just 70km to the south, it was disclosed here.

The shocking disclosure by deputy agriculture minister Alfredo Gamito follows the death of at least 4 810 people in the coastal district of Membia since the beginning of the year.

Mr Gamito, who heads the country’s Executive Commission for the Emergency, led a delegation to Nampula province earlier this month to investigate the situation in Membia.

At a press conference in Maputo, he strongly criticised the provincial authorities for failing to take any action to save the people living in Membia.

Information on the famine in Membia had come, not from the provincial authorities, but from the Catholic Church.

Mr Gamito said supplies were now being sent to Membia despite increasing rebel activity in the area.

Rebels had attacked Membia town twice this month.

Two boats will be sent to the area to transport food supplies to Membia, and two helicopters supplied by the Soviet Union will be used to airlift food supplies to areas inaccessible by road.

“While people starved in Membia, just 70km to the south there had been 5 000 tons of food in the port of Nacala, he said.

Previous reports said road links between Nacala and Membia are practically cut, but Membia district has a port of the same name.

“We are waiting for the provincial authorities to provide an analytical account of what happened, and why it was not foreseen,” Mr Gamito said.
Maputo sets up watchdog bodies on emergency aid

Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican government has set up two commissions of inquiry to investigate any theft or misuse of goods given to the country for its emergency relief programme.

Deputy Agriculture Minister and head of the country’s Commission for the Emergency, Alfredo Gamato, said the authorities were now convinced that some emergency relief supplies “had not been used correctly”.

He said, however, that he did not believe the misuse of relief goods was taking place on a significant scale.

Anyone found involved in such activities would be brought to trial, he said.

One of the two commissions will investigate the ports and railways and is headed by Interior Minister Manuel Antonino. The Minister of Security, Mr Mariano Matinhas, is a member of this commission.

The second commission will investigate the distribution of donated goods and is headed by the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Hipolito Patricio.
Famine supplies cut off

MAPUTO — A vital bridge over the Limpopo River in southern Mozambique has collapsed, bringing traffic to a halt on the main coast highway linking the capital, Maputo, to the rest of the country. SABC Africa desk reports that the road was used to carry most of the emergency relief supplies to famine-stricken regions in the north.
Rebels kill missionaries

MAPUTO.—Two Roman Catholic missionaries from Italy were killed this week in an attack by Renamo rebels in central Mozambique, the national news agency reported yesterday.

AIM quoted an unidentified church official as saying the missionaries were found dead in their homes after a raid by Renamo insurgents south of the port of Quelimane in the central province of Zambezia.

The slain men were identified as Francesco Forteletti and Camillo Campanella, members of the Capuchin order who had lived in Mozambique for more than 15 years. Two other Italian missionaries, Gecundo Bagliani and Antonio Saltori, have not been seen since the attack, AIM said. —Sapa-AP
Mozambican peace prospects ‘good’

HARARE — Prospects for a peace initiative in Mozambique, probably involving Kenya’s President Daniel Arap Moi, yesterday dominated summit talks between the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Zimbabwe’s President Robert Mugabe and Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano.

Sources close to the talks said sanctions against SA were only briefly touched upon, with Thatcher warning Mugabe not to “undo” the good achieved by the recent agreement over Angola and Namibia.

In the face of Mugabe’s strongly-vowed doubts yesterday about SA’s good faith, Thatcher reportedly said “Let’s hope you are wrong and you and I will be the first to cheer.”

Speculation that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would deviate from the planned itinerary of her African trip and visit Namibia this weekend was firmly denied yesterday by spokesman for Downing Street, the British Embassy in SA and the Namibian Administrator-General.

Mozambican peace prospects ‘good’

At a banquet in her honour here last night, Thatcher again warned against confrontation, saying there was “now greater hope for peace and stability” in Southern Africa through a “growing readiness among countries to resolve conflicts by negotiation.”

Thatcher said Britain was ready to take part in any political initiative supported by Mozambique and other countries of the region to end conflict there.

While much remains for condemnation in SA — apartheid, detention without trial and the suspension of basic human rights — “we should be no less...”

Michael Harnack

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Mozambican peace prospects ‘good’

ready to acknowledge changes for the better when they are made, whether it be within SA or in relations with neighbouring countries,” said Thatcher.

After three hours of talks with Mugabe at Harare’s State House yesterday morning, Thatcher flew with him and Chissano to Nyanga Battalion Battle School, near the Mozambique border, where 27 British instructors are instilling much-needed professionalism into Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops going out to confront Renamo rebels.

Chissano reportedly briefed Thatcher on recent clandestine contacts between top Mozambican churchmen and Renamo “in attempts to establish what Renamo wants.”

Chissano urged a two-pronged international peace offensive, simultaneous- ly exposing the savagery of the rebels to the world and bringing pressure on them to accept his current amnesty offer.

Thatcher pledged an extra £8m in aid to Zimbabwe and Mozambique, including an extra £1.8m to the British military advisory and training team (RMAT), £36m in programme aid to Mozambique, £11m for Mozambique refugee relief and 15,000 tons of food aid.

Chissano reportedly pleaded with Thatcher for substantial enlargement of British logistical and training support for his war effort.

Thatcher went to the bush wearing an impractical black and lace costume and patent leather shoes, but was not deterred from descending into troops’ slit trenches to inspect living conditions.

Discord was struck over the continued detention of British Patricia Brown and Squadron Leader Jack Lewis-Walker, accused of spying for SA. Mugabe reportedly said their cases “would continue to be reviewed.”
MAPUTO — A three-year relief operation involving more than 50 countries and organisations and millions of dollars of aid has eased, but not halted, the effects of Mozambique's war, drought and famine.

Relief workers and government officials say peace is the only real antidote to the decade-old crisis.

"We need peace and then a solid package of aid to get the whole thing back on its feet again," said UN Development Programme representative Charles Larsmont, who helps to co-ordinate the aid operation.

Aid organisations and government officials say a guerrilla war waged by Renamo rebels for more than a decade is the main cause of the continuing crisis.

A report released by government and UNICEF in March estimated that 600,000 Mozambicans, more than two-thirds of them children, have died as a result of the war.

Victims of war and famine are still flocking to towns and settlements, many of which have become fortified feeding stations to be reached only by plane or armed convoy.

Renamo rebels, themselves often facing starvation, frequently attack convoys and warehouses — Reuters
HOORAY FOR MAGGIE: A crowd of about 500 enthusiastic supporters greeted the British Prime Minister after her visit to the British Council offices in Harare yesterday.

Criticise SA and give credit: Maggie

From ROBIN DREW
Argus Africa News Service
HARARE. — British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher has urged South Africa’s neighbours to condemn what is wrong in the country but be ready to acknowledge changes for the better when they are made.

Speaking at a banquet held in her honour in the Zimbabwean capital last night, Mrs Thatcher said constant encouragement and persuasion — not isolation or sanctions — were the ways to achieve Mr Nelson Mandela’s release, the suspension of violence and the beginning of negotiations.

The banquet concluded a crowded day during which Mrs Thatcher had talks with President Mugabe at State House and a meeting with him and Mozambique’s President Chissano in on the banks of the Nyangombe trout stream on the Zimbabwean eastern border in a British-run camp.

In her private talks with Mr Mugabe, Mrs Thatcher said she believed hope was in sight in South Africa and that nothing should be done to upset the delicate progress of Namibian independence. Mr Mugabe, according to sources, disagreed but said he could be wrong.

She said Britain was ready to take part in any political initiative to help resolve the conflict in Mozambique.

Earlier in the day at Nyanga, she told Mozambican troops in training by British and Zimbabwean instructors, that terrorism in Mozambique had to be defeated. She announced too a $44-million increase in aid to Mozambique.

According to sources, President Chissano said President Moi of Kenya was willing to help bring MNR rebels back into the Mozambique fold.

But in the same breath the Mozambican president called on the international community to condemn the movement for its atrocities, a move which had Mrs Thatcher respond with her reference to defeating the rebel terrorism.
54 soldiers killed, says MNR

LISBON Right-wing Mozambican rebels said yesterday they had killed 32 government and 22 foreign soldiers in four attacks on military installations last week.

A statement issued in Lisbon by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said guerrillas killed 10 Tanzanians and seven Mozambican soldiers at the Nampula barracks in the northwestern province of Niassa last Saturday.

It said the MNR shot dead 13 soldiers in an attack on a barracks at Pessene, near Maputo, on March 20. Nine Tanzanians and five Mozambicans died in an attack on an army post at N'Zoro in the northern Zambezi province on March 21.

Rebels killed seven Mozambicans and three Zimbabwean soldiers in an attack on a military school last Wednesday in Dondo near Beira and destroyed or captured many weapons, the statement said.

Several southern African countries, including Zimbabwe and Tanzania, have sent troops to Mozambique to help fight the rebels — Reuter.
Red Cross resumes flights

MAPUTO — The International Red Cross has resumed relief operation flights into areas in Mozambique controlled by MNR rebels. The flights were resumed in January to rebel-controlled areas in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala.

The International Red Cross operated flights to rebel-controlled areas between April and July last year but suspended them following an outcry in Mozambique.

At a Maputo seminar on international humanitarian law, a spokesman for the Red Cross said the flights to rebel-controlled areas were necessary for humanitarian reasons.

Three Red Cross workers were kidnapped earlier this month in the northern province of Nampula. — The Star's Africa News Service
Steaming in, armoured, to save Malawi’s economy

The timing of Mrs Thatcher’s visit to Malawi is not insignificant. Much of the work that has gone into reopening the 400-km Nacala line has been paid for by Britain and there are British experts directing operations on the ground.

Bill Halpin is the man who runs the railway in the northern Mozambican town of Nampula, headquarters of the Nacala line. A former head of operations for British Rail, his problems now as deputy director-general of the Caminhos de Ferro do Mozambique-Norte are tropical weather and well-armed guerrillas.

For the past two years he and engineer John Wresford have struggled to keep the track open and the trains running. In spite of the obvious frustrations and discomforts of life in Nampula, they have come to see the re-opening of the line as a challenge and they are currently trying to persuade the British Overseas Development Administration to fund them for a further two years.

As the first through-train trundles towards Malawi, in the workshops at Nampula the two Brits are putting together a project they hope will make such trips easier in future.

Bill Halpin explained the project by outlining the two ways that Renamo operates to disrupt the line.

For preference, the guerrillas find one of the remote bush areas through which the line runs for most of its length. They tear up the tracks and toss them into the bush and burn the wooden sleepers.

A French project to replace the wooden sleepers with concrete ones and long-wheel the track to make it impossible to pull up has progressed about a quarter of the way along the line but the general security situation in northern Mozambique has deteriorated in recent months. The French team has been refused to continue without permanent protection from the Mozambican Military. The government cannot afford to pay for the moment, so the project has ground to a halt.

Last week Halpin learned that his diguist, that more than 1,000 metres of track had just been destroyed near Moiwa, halfway to Malawi. His team could repair it in a couple of days, he said, but it all added up to a further delay in resuming full operations.

Where Renamo cannot destroy the track, Halpin says, their practice is to ambush the trains, firing automatic weapons and rocket-propelled grenades at the driver’s cab.

The driver tends to flee and the guerrillas then usually light a big fire under the abandoned locomotive which effectively warps the engine frame, putting it completely out of action until John Wresford’s maintenance department can bend it back into shape.

The sidings at Nampula are full of similarly disabled locomotives.

The important thing, Halpin says, is to prevent the guerrillas from being able to stop them and light their fires.

"Two weeks ago there was an attack on a train between here and Nacala — they fired a rocket which went straight through the cab and out the other side — it didn’t explode but it killed both the crew on its way through."

"When the officer commanding the soldiers on the train had the presence of mind to keep the others in the carriage,"

"At the workshops at Nampula they are building a new type of secret weapon — an armoured locomotive."

Opinion

Mr and Mrs Thatcher’s tour of Mozambique is a timely visit, but it is unlikely to make much difference to the economy.

The government cannot afford to pay for the project without permanent protection from the Mozambican Military. The government cannot afford to pay for the moment, so the project has ground to a halt.

The British government is likely to put up the money for the armouring of a further seven locomotives.

The Mozambican railways are fairly new, having been built since independence in 1974. The government has invested heavily in them, but they remain underdeveloped and underfunded.

The terrorist activities of Renamo have caused significant damage to the railway network, leading to delays and disruptions in the transportation of goods and people.

The British government has committed to supporting Mozambique in its efforts to develop the railway network and improve connectivity. This project is part of that commitment.

The British government has also been working with Mozambique to improve security and stability in the region, which is crucial for the success of this project.

Overall, this project is a positive step towards the development of Mozambique’s railway network, which will benefit the country’s economy and improve the lives of its citizens.
Red Cross workers freed by Renamo

GENEVA. — Mozambican rebels yesterday freed four Red Cross workers they had held for two weeks, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said.

"We are happy to have our people back in good health," an ICRC spokesman said.

He said the workers were not kidnapped but "woke up" in guerrilla hands during a Renamo raid against government forces in northern Mozambique. The guerrillas immediately liaised with the ICRC to hand them back. — Sapa.
MOST of the MNR rebels fighting the Frelimo government of Mozambique were recruited by force and kept within rebel ranks through threats of execution for attempting to desert, according to a recently released report.

Quoting a statement from the United States Information Service in Harare, the Zimbabwean National News Agency, Ziana, said the report was prepared by William Minter, a visiting researcher in African studies at Georgetown University, who interviewed 32 former rebels during a research trip to Mozambique in November and December last year.

"This report, based on recent interviews with 32 ex-participants in the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) describes the operations of this guerrilla group and its linkages with the South African Defence Force," the statement said, adding that former rebels had given information which led to two major conclusions.

"A high proportion of the MNR rank-and-file combatants, probably in excess of 90 percent, were recruited by force, and kept in the MNR ranks by control mechanisms including threats of execution for attempted desertion.

"The professionally competent MNR military operations are sustained by regular supplies from South Africa as well as by a centralised system of command, control and communications (C3) and a coordinated programme of basic and advanced military training," Minter wrote in his report.

He said out of the 32 rebels interviewed, 27 had been directly involved in combat inside Mozambique, and all had been originally abducted.

"Moreover, they said that all or almost all of those who trained with them had been forcibly abducted. Most said the standard penalty for trying to escape was execution," Minter wrote.

"Almost all make reference to captured arms, but none said these were their major source. Outlying bases received supplies from central bases in each province by head porterage. Bases in southern Mozambique received some supplies overland from South Africa but elsewhere the pattern was of periodic landings of DC-3s, parachute drops or sea landings," the report said.

It said that a given area received supplies only once or twice a year in quantities sufficient to last that long, and the last specific delivery cited to Minter by the rebels was a plane landing in Zambezia Province in April 1988.

"Another ex-MNR member, speaking to journalists in Manica Province in late November, said he had carried supplies from South African planes which landed in the Goromera area in October 1988. "South African involvement was also cited in an interview by a recent defector from the MNR's Lisbon office. He said that in October, when he left, they were still receiving MNR military communications from the same South African officers who had always handled the communications," Minter wrote."
Growing MNR terror blocks normal SA links with Mozambique

It is not often that a high-ranking Mozambican official addresses a conference in South Africa. Dr Phrahalt Ratala, confidante of President Joaquim Chissano, was in the Republic recently to talk to the Africa Institute, and also gave an interview to The Star NORMAN CHANDLER reports.

Dr Ratala said that Mozambique supplied 138,000 workers for the gold mines of South Africa. Nipasta was a natural outlet for Transvaal goods, tens of thousands of his compatriots worked on South African farms and in (at least in the white South Africans control) the good old days of "LX" — tens of thousands of South Africans crossed the homestay border to spend their holidays in that country — and Mozambique wants them back to bolster tourism and foreign reserves.

The 5th anniversary of the signing of the Nkomati accord passed a few days ago. Good neighbourliness, peace and progress, declared by negotiators from both countries to be the will of the two governments and people, have still not been achieved,' said Dr Ratala.

"The continued violence inside Mozambique, the increase in terrorist actions perpetrated by the so-called MNR or Renamo, widely described as armed bandits by Mozambicans, has created a climate of uncertainty in which life and property are at risk.

"This violence is blocking the normal development of multi-faceted relations between Mozambique and South Africa.

It is the violence which is so appalling.

A total of 44 agro-industrial enterprises 1360 trucks, tractors and buses and 4000 shops. The figures go on and on and graphically illustrate the devestation wrought upon Mozambique by civil strife.

I asked him in the quietest surroundings of the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg, what was his saddest experience.

"He took a while to think about it, but then said:

"The massacre".

"What massacre?"

"The answer was swift. "When 424 people were killed at Ruvuma 1 was there the next day. Just people who had survived was bad enough, but listening to people who in anguish was anguished in itself.

Another lurid memory for me is the lack of reaction from the children — blank faces and tears in a state of shock. They were completely traumatized."

Dr Ratala has invited a group of South African businessmen, academics and politicians to visit Mozambique to see for themselves what has been happening.
LILONGWE — An eight-man delegation from Mozambique is in Malawi on a six-day visit to work out ways of repatriating Mozambicans now living in refugee camps here.

Malawi is host to more than 600,000 Mozambican refugees.

The delegation, led by Interior Minister Manuel Jose Antonio, has six other members of the Mozambican government and two members from the resident office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Mozambique.

Wilfried Rupprecht promised at the weekend his government would help flood victims in the Chikwawa district of Malawi by sending in food supplies and clothes. An estimated 500,000 people have been made homeless by the floods. — ANO.
Namibia also on the cards

Protea Hotels bound for Mozambique?

By AUDREY D'ANGELO
Financial Editor

CAPE Town-based Protea Hotels is likely to play a leading part in reviving Mozambique's dormant tourist trade Chairman Otto Stehlik disclosed yesterday that he has been involved in discussions with senior officials of the Mozambitan government.

Matters discussed have included the need to train Mozambitan hotel staff, which could be done by Protea in SA and at Pigg's Peak in Swaziland.

"There is no tourist infrastructure in Mozambique at the moment — it will have to be rebuilt," said Stehlik.

"But tremendous efforts are being made with the help of the Mozambitan government, various European governments and the SA government and I believe that Mozambique could be ready for tourists again within a year."

"I hope our group will be involved because we have so much to contribute. It is such an attractive place — even now I can see its potential — and it needs a hotel management group."

"We have various projects we are investigating with senior officials of the Mozambitan government."

The group is also preparing to expand in Namibia once a political settlement has been reached. Stehlik believes the country has tremendous potential for tourism.

At present, because of all the activity to do with independence, accommodation in Windhoek is at a premium. The Kalahari Sands Hotel, managed by Protea, has doubled its turnover in the past six months.

"We are interested in doing more in Namibia," said Stehlik. "But the difficulty is to get things to fall into place. We do not know, at this stage, who will be in authority."

Meanwhile the group has strengthened its links with Europe — where it has offices in London and Germany and representation in Bucharest and Zagreb — through a connection with the Austrotel group.

Based in Austria, the Austrotel chain has hotels in Germany, Italy, Greece and Hungary and has started a new resort chain, Marco Polo.

This already has resorts in Kitzbuhel, Turkey and in Russia, near Leningrad. Stehlik hopes one will be started in SA, "we already have the franchise."

About 14% of the Protea chain's business comes from overseas tourism, compared with an average of 10% for the SA tourist industry as a whole.

And Stehlik hopes to increase this to more than 20%.

To help achieve this he hopes to persuade racing driver Nicky Lauda, who heads one of the largest air charter services in Europe, to organize flights to SA. "This country is now open to charter flights and Lauda is a senior associate of Austrotel."
NEW YORK — About 150,000 children in southern Africa die each year because of the effects of conflict, particularly in Angola and Mozambique, says a report published on Tuesday under the auspices of the UN Children’s Fund (Unicef).

"By 1988, the number of Angolan and Mozambican children under the age of five whose lives were lost as a consequence of war and destabilisation totalled more people than were killed by atomic bombs in Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

The report, titled "Children on the Front Line: the impact of apartheid, destabilisation and warfare on children in southern and SA," was drafted for Unicef by eight experts on the region.

The centre-piece of this conflict is SA and apartheid, it says, quoting statistics to show "both 'coloured' and black children are between 14 and 15 times more likely than their white compatriots to die before their fifth birthdays." — Sapa-Reuter.
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Renamo, bandits, week havoc
MNR rebels kill 13 in quarry raid

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — MNR rebels have murdered 13 people and destroyed 56 houses at a large quarry works at Salamanga, 60 km south of here, the news agency Ann reports.

The rebels also destroyed workshops and equipment, putting the quarry out of action.

The attack happened on the afternoon of last month when a crowd was gathered at the quarry's rail siding, where a train had just left for Maputo.

The rebels opened fire on the crowd and then began destroying the machinery. Five people were seriously wounded.

Residents said the rebels looted the settlement for food and medicines.
News Brief

12 Renamo rebels killed
LISBON. — Mozambican troops killed 12 Renamo rebels who attacked Marracuene, a town just north of Maputo, the Portuguese news agency Lusa said on Saturday.

Man-eating lions shot
NAIROBI — Wildlife officials shot dead two man-eating lions which had killed three people near Bagamoyo on Tanzania's Indian Ocean coast, Radio Tanzania said yesterday.

‘Guerillas’ in dinghy sunk
JERUSALEM — An Israeli navy patrol sank a dinghy carrying suspected guerrillas off the coast of southern Lebanon yesterday, an army spokesman said.

Hudson’s lover to get less
LOS ANGELES — A judge yesterday said he might be more lenient on the man who gave the woman he now marry an award of $21.7 million.
Town 'occupied and wrecked' by Renamo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A large group of rebels attacked and occupied for several days the town of Iapala on the strategic Nacala-Malawi railway line.

The local administrator, Mr. Antonio Costa, said yesterday that about 800 rebels had late last month attacked the town which had been "systematically wrecked".

The news agency Aim said large quantities of food were stored in the town waiting to be sold to the Mozambican authorities for relief work.

Aim reported that the virtual destruction of Iapala means that it will now be very difficult to market goods produced by peasants in the region.
MNR declares a 30-day ceasefire

The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON — Rightwing Mozambican guerrillas have announced a unilateral month-long ceasefire to allow relief officials to supply emergency aid to more than four million people facing starvation.

Diplomats in Lisbon said yesterday's initiative by the Mozambican National Resistance rebels might signal a "new readiness" toward recent South African — and US — moves aimed at mediating an end to the 12-year war.

In a statement distributed in Lisbon, MNR chief Alfonso Dhlakama said he had ordered a "unilateral ceasefire" across the country of 13 million people from March 31 to midnight April 30 for "humanitarian reasons."

This was to allow "transport of emergency aid to the hardest-hit zones and to ease the action of national and international aid organisations."

Disrupted

The statement was dated April 7 but distributed by the MNR to news media in Lisbon only yesterday. There was no explanation for the delay.

The rebels, who have severely disrupted the country's road and railway systems in their fight against Maputo's Marxist government, are generally blamed for the famine threatening more than four million people, about one-third of Mozambique's population.

Recent estimates from Maputo said about 130 people were dying daily from starvation in central and northern provinces.

There was no independent word from Maputo on a ceasefire or about a downturn in the fighting since April 1.

A western diplomat in Lisbon said the MNR had never before announced such a long ceasefire nor one safeguarding aid workers.

"If confirmed, this decision could indicate a new readiness in Mozambique for a negotiated, peaceful solution to the war," the diplomat said.

Since January Pretoria and Washington have indicated their willingness to try brokering a peace deal and South African and US officials have held talks with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano.
Renamo breaks pledge

MAPUTO — Rebels have raided a town, killing two people, in breach of a ceasefire they declared in Mozambique this month to allow food to reach famine victims, State Radio reported.

The radio said the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) attacked Nacara in Northern Nampula Province, four days after the April ceasefire.

It said the attackers had destroyed an unspecified quantity of food in warehouses of the Government's agricultural marketing board and the local disaster relief fund.

The right-wing MNR, said earlier this month it would observe a ceasefire in April to allow food to reach famine victims.
UN aid urged for Mozambique

Special Correspondent
NEW YORK — Governments, inter-governmental organisations and international agencies will be represented at a special United Nations meeting here tomorrow in response to an appeal by Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar for the equivalent of $100 million in emergency relief for Mozambique.

Mozambican Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo will attend. He is reported to have rejected the offer by rebel forces of a one-month ceasefire.

In his appeal, Dr Perez de Cuellar spoke of relentless pressures by rebels on Mozambique’s fragile social and economic infrastructure.
MAPUTO — Mozambican Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, yesterday dismissed a ceasefire declared by the Mozambique National Resistance movement as “an attempt to present an acceptable face.”

“These are just noises made by criminals who don’t know how to justify their crimes to the rest of the world,” he said.

The Mozambican government learnt of the ceasefire through the international media.

The ceasefire was “a propaganda campaign,” Mr Machungo said.

He ruled out political negotiations with the MNR — The Star’s Africa News Service
No info on SA men in Renamo

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Department of Foreign Affairs did not have any details about the alleged involvement of three black and two white South Africans at Renamo bases in the Gaza province of Mozambique in 1988, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

He also said he had not instructed his department to investigate the alleged involvement of the five South Africans at the Renamo base.

Mr Botha was asked by Mr Jac Rabe (UDF, Reiger Park) whether he had instructed his department to investigate the alleged involvement of three black and two white South Africans at Renamo bases in the Gaza Province in 1988.

He replied "No I and my department do not have at our disposal particulars which correspond to the incident as described by the Honourable Member."

Mr Rabe wanted to know whether any South Africans were involved at these bases, what the nature of their involvement was and on whose behalf were they involved.

He also wanted to know if any of these South Africans were killed and whether he would make a statement on the matter.
"No details" on SA's role at MNR bases

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday he and his department did not "have at our disposal" particulars corresponding to alleged incidents involving South Africans at MNR bases described by Mr Jac Rabe (NDP, Reiger Park).

Mr Rabe had asked whether General Malan had instructed the department to investigate the alleged involvement of three black and two white South Africans at MNR bases in the Gaza province in 1983.

He asked whether any South Africans were involved at these bases, what the nature of their involvement was and whether any had been killed. — Sapa
Mozambique ‘rejects’ MNR 30-day ceasefire

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, on Wednesday rejected a 30-day ceasefire announced by right-wing Mozambican rebels, calling it a publicity stunt.

In the first official response to the announcement in Lisbon on Monday by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), Mr Machungo called the offer of a month’s ceasefire to allow relief supplies to move “a deception by criminals”.

He was speaking to reporters before leaving for talks on Mozambique’s appeal for emergency aid in New York, where the UN has issued an appeal for $382.711 million (about $957m) in emergency aid for the war-torn land.

The Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, will convene a meeting of government representatives today to discuss the emergency and efforts to rehabilitate Mozambique — Sapa-Reuters
A day after the peace, Renamo makes war again

RENAMO guerrillas staged some of the most destructive raids in Mozambique's 13-year war last week — just days after the rebel movement had announced a one-month ceasefire so that emergency supplies could reach the country's drought-stricken areas. Bands of insurgents brought the war closer than ever to the country's capital when they last week attacked the commercial centre of Maputo.

One day after its surprise ceasefire declaration this week, Renamo attacked a town near Maputo, reports EDDIE KOCH.

The guerrillas keep their heads down — but 435 looks back on track

By SHAUN JOHNSON, in Namibia

The arrival of four exhausted Swappo guerrillas at the Otahongo assembly point on the "cafale" separating Ne-Wa and Angola this week does not mean that the "Mount Epic" ceasefire will work.

But there are strong signals that the complex independence package is getting back on track order after more than a week of postponements and a UN representative in Windhoek. Col. David Thoburn announced yesterday that constitutional talks referring to the independence elections were once again being dealt with by the offices of the UN on a joint request to the UN.

The development suggested that the Kassanga campaign, if not entirely united, was at least preparing to move.

Long-dilayed elements of the UN forces are now arriving regularly, with the first members of a large group of the UN police contingent expected to arrive in Ireland, Denmark and Sweden today.

In remote bush camps all across northern Namibia, United Nations soldiers hourly ask each other the same question: "What on earth are we doing here?" — and do the whole of Namibia, when large numbers of Swappo guerrillas will come for transportation to bases above Angola's 16th Parallel. Unless the guerrillas begin to come to the politicians' appeals to accept the ceasefire proposals from the local population, and do not hear the UN ceasefire message to return to Angola with Swappo President Sam Nujoma. It seems likely they have no choice but to accept the independence elections at the first available moment.

Thoburn says that the independence plan does not stand or fall on the success of the ceasefire agreement. The situation has been substantially unchanged.

Villagers with clothes washed out on a dryish area, Northern Namibia

In their buses, they killed by police in clashes on the On-

Picture GUY TILIM, AFP

The bodies had been lying in the bush for three days

by South African troops.

It was reported that an SADF platoon had dug themselves in around a church and mission station in Entumbe. The Swappo forces are supposed to have free access to the church in order to hand themselves over.

Local church leaders sent a delegation to the UN and to report to their superiors.

The task of the peace talks, which Swappo opposes on the grounds that the ceasefire proposals from the local population, and do not hear the UN ceasefire message to return to Angola with Swappo President Sam Nujoma. It seems likely they have no choice but to accept the independence elections at the first available moment.

Thoburn says that the independence plan does not stand or fall on the success of the ceasefire agreement.
10 MNR rebels killed last week.

MAPUTO — The Mozambican army said troops killed 10 rebels in four separate clashes in Gaza province last week.

Three civilians were also killed and four wounded when rebels attacked four villages, looting shops. Five rebels surrendered last week in Gaza.

The Star's Africa News Service
MNR bases recaptured

MAPUTO — Mozambican government troops have recaptured two areas in the southern Maputo province which had been under rebel control since 1987, an army communiqué said.

In the first two weeks of April five rebel camps in Maputo province had been overrun by government troops and more than 150 rebels killed.

In Gaza province 22 rebels were killed in three operations while two other rebel bases had been seized in the northern province of Zambezia — The Star's Africa News Service.
MBABANE – Residents in the border area of Swaziland and Mozambique say the road between Swaziland and Maputo, known often as the "Hell Run", has become safer over the past few weeks.

The roughly 150 km of road has for years been plagued by MNR bandits who attacked vehicles of all kinds, causing many deaths.

Lomahascha area residents said at the weekend that security on the road seems much improved since a clean-up by Mozambican security forces.

The clean-up preceded a visit to the Mozambican border town of Namaacha by President Joaquim Chissano, residents said. Since then there have been no reports of MNR activity — The Star’s Africa News Service.
Food prices set to rise in Mozambique

MAPUTO — Prices of basic foodstuffs are going up this week following wage increases, Finance Minister Mr Abdul Osman announced here.

Mr Osman said government did not fear that the increases would cause riots as had happened in other countries. In those countries riots occurred because no compensatory wage rises had been introduced.

Subsidies on maize and rice would be reintroduced to cushion the impact on the poor.

Mr Osman added that the state only controls prices of 27 goods and services. All the rest were set by laws of supply and demand. — The Star's Africa News Service
Talks with MNR 'possible'

The Star's African News Service

MAPUTO — In a major policy shift, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has said he is ready to talk to representatives of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

But, he stressed, the talks would be aimed at discussing how the MNR members could be integrated back into society and not at discussing any power sharing between the ruling Frelimo party and the rebels.

President Chissano said the war would continue.

He added that he did not deny that the rebels could have some useful ideas for the development of the country "but what we can't accept is the recourse to violence as a way of presenting their ideas".

Mr. Chissano, the local news agency, reported that at the rally addressed in Maputo, many citizens said they did not agree with the MNR being allowed positions in the government.

President Chissano accused the rebels of murder and indiscriminate destruction.
Former ‘enemy’ training the elite

Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican citizens who served in Portugal’s special forces during the colonial war are now being used to train Mozambican army units.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said a training centre for special forces of the Mozambican army had been established at the Incomati sugar company in Xingavane, north of the capital.

The training was being carried out by Mozambicans who served in the commando units of the Portuguese army before Mozambique’s independence in 1975, it said.

The Commandos were then regarded as one of the most effective anti-guerrilla units of the Portuguese army.

Aim said President Joaquim Chissano had visited the training centre and had praised “the efforts under way to guarantee the self-defence of the local people”.

Not punished

After independence Mozambicans — who served in Portugal’s special forces were publicly denounced for collaborating with the colonial army and of being responsible for atrocities during the war.

Their photographs and names were displayed in public buildings for several months but they were not punished by the post-independence Frelimo government.

Aim said Mr Chissano had also visited another military centre at Magune, and had met officers.

It did not say whether the military training at this centre was also being provided by Mozambicans who served in the Portuguese army.
FOOD PRICES RISE FOLLOWS PAY INCREASES IN MOZAMBIQUE

arger Africa News Service

(2/8)

MAPUTO - Prices of basic foodstuffs are to rise follow the fuel price increases announced last week. Finance Minister Abubakar

(25/4/98)

(25/4/98)
4 Reef miners killed

CARLETONVILLE — Four miners were killed and two are missing after a pressure burst at the Blyvooruitzicht gold mine here shortly after midnight yesterday. According to a mine statement, 22 miners were injured in the accident which occurred 2.23km underground.

Renamo butcher mine

HARARE — Renamo rebels axed to death nine people including a 70-year-old man and a two-year-old child in a raid on the village of Chidya-munda near the Mozambique frontier on Thursday last week. Meanwhile, more than 6,700 people living in Zimbabwe's north-eastern border areas have been moved into protected villages because of increasing Renamo attacks.
SOUTH AFRICANS who lost their properties after Mozambique independence are likely to get them back. The effect of this will be made by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, which is drafting a list of owners Mozambique authorities are seeking to recover. The list includes owners who recently visited South Africa and have asked owners to list their claims with the department. Owners include those who had substantial shipping interests and Tongaat, which had cashew nut plantations.

Cottages

Hundreds of South African citizens lost their holiday homes and cottages in Mozambique in the mid-70s when authorities confiscated assets, allegedly without legal proceedings or compensation. Several SA businessmen see the return of property rights as a prerequisite for new South African investments in Mozambique, as it would restore confidence in the future of that country.

One of them, Mr. Stan Hoffman, whose family and associates owned the prestigious 250-room Polana Hotel in Maputo, says he hopes to see the Mozambiquan Prime Minister, Mr. Mario Fernandes da Graça Machungo, in Maputo soon. He confirmed that he had a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Koos Memming, who heads the Mozambiquan delegation, in Parliament two weeks ago to re-submit a 1984 claim on behalf of Polana Hotel Ltd., the holding company, and further discuss the matter.

Banner

"We would like to get the Polana Hotel back and are prepared to invest $20 million in refurbishing it and place it under the banner of the Karoo Hotel Group," says Mr. Hoffman, who is joint managing director of Karoo Hotels.

"If the Mozambiquan authorities are going to restore property rights on small properties, they can't exclude the big properties," Mr. Hoffman said the Polana Hotel was confiscated in 1976 and has been run by the Mozambiquan authorities since then.

"The last time I saw it, it was in a poor state. I don't know whether they have refurbished plans of their own," he added.

Both the Southern Sun Hotel group and Protea Hotels are interested in running the hotel under management contract. "The big question is one of ownership. If the Hoffmans don't get it back then we will certainly be in the bidding for managing the hotel," says Protea Hotels chief executive Otto Stehlik.

Tout

The subject of SA property claims was raised recently during a Mozambiquan trade delegation, headed by Mr. Americo Magara, president of the Mozambiquan Chamber of Commerce, visited South Africa to tout for investments. Acting on the authority of the Mozambiquan Government, the delegation invited South Africans who owned property in that country prior to its independence to contact the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.
SA soldiers helped in rebel attack claim

MAPUTO — Residents of the border town of Ressano Garcia said that South African soldiers helped guerrillas in an attack in which 10 died, 22 were wounded, stores were looted and locomotives were blown up, the national news agency reported on Saturday.

In a dispatch from the town, AIM reporter Mr Cassiano Ginebey said, "Townpeople unanimously agree that there was South African involvement in the attack" which began on Thursday night and ended early on Friday morning.

Four locomotives worth $6 million (about R15.8m) were also destroyed and shops were looted in the attack.

The South African Defence Force said the fact — also reported by AIM — that townpeople had fled from the fighting into South Africa, "makes nonsense of AIM's claims".

An SADF spokesman said, "147 refugees, a Mozambican policeman and two (Mozambican army) soldiers fled into South Africa late on Thursday night and early Friday morning after heavy gunfire was heard coming from the direction of Mozambique."

South African government officials say that no official support now goes to the guerrillas. But AIM continues to carry reports that South African military equipment and soldiers are used to supply the MNR rebels or aid them in operations. — Sapa-Reuters
West Germany writes off Mozambican debt

MAPUTO. — West Germany has written off 149.7m marks (R340m) owed it by Mozambique and promised the Southern African nation a grant of 38m marks (R80.6m) this year under a new agreement signed here on Tuesday.

West German ambassador Reinhard Kraus said Bonn had placed Mozambique, whose economy has been battered by civil war and natural disasters, in the category of least developed countries.

All future West German aid to Mozambique would be in grant form, he added. — Reuters
MAPUTO — Mozambican army forces killed eight Kenano rebels and captured one after an attack by the rebels on the town of Chibuto, 180km north-east of Maputo, on Sunday, the Maputo daily Noticias reported. Nine people were killed and 28 wounded in the rebel raid.

said yesterday
Barlow Rand may invest in Mozambique

MAPUTO — The South African Barlow Rand group may soon invest in Mozambique, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, has reported.

Mr Con Schabert, Barlow Rand's executive director made a brief visit to Mozambique last week during which he held talks with Co-operation Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso.

A statement issued here said Mr Schabert had shown interest in the development of relations between his company and Mozambique, in particular in the rehabilitation and running of the Ressano Garcia railway line which links Maputo to South Africa.

AIM said Mr Schabert and Mr Veloso had flown over the Bazaruto archipelago, off the coast of Inhambane. Barlow Rand was interested in this area.
Mozambican forces kill 303

MAPUTO — The Mozambican armed forces killed 303 rebels during operations in the last week of April in the centre and south of the country. A statement issued here said 287 rebels were killed in operations in the central province of Sofala. It said the rebels' infrastructure in the region had been "practically eliminated." The statement said 16 other rebels had been killed in action in the southern province of Inhambane during the same period. The Star's Africa News Service.
Mozambicans kill 303 rebels

Argus Africa News Service 8645 88 0 2983

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Soviets pledge on Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo

SOUTH Africa has assured the Soviet Union that the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement is not receiving any South African government support, the Soviet ambassador at large, Mr. Vyacheslav Ustinov, has said.

Mr. Ustinov was in Cape Town recently to attend a meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission of Angola, South Africa and Cuba in which the Soviet Union and the United States have observer status.

In an interview with a Soviet journalist distributed by the Africa News Organisation, ANO, Mr. Ustinov said the war in Mozambique had also been discussed during his stay in Cape Town.

He said the Soviet Union supported a political solution for the war in Mozambique and was ready to play a part as a mediator in such a solution if requested to do so by the Mozambican government.

Mr. Ustinov said that in his opinion, however, the conflict in Mozambique was totally different from that in Angola.

"The MNR and Angola's Unita have absolutely different roots. Closely connected and backed by the United States, Unita has tribal origins, whereas the MNR was formed in Rhodesia by the former racist regime and then infiltrated into Mozambique where it is used by the internal anti-government forces. So the main question is how to stop the external aid to them (the MNR)," said Mr. Ustinov.

It was the first time that a top level Soviet official acknowledged that the Unita rebel movement has internal roots in Angola.

Mr. Ustinov said the United States and South Africa agreed that there was a distinction between Unita and the MNR.

"At any rate, during the meetings of the Joint Commission to observe the settlement in South-West Africa, the South African delegation assured us that the MNR did not receive any aid at government level," the Soviet ambassador said.

Mr. Ustinov also referred to a recent proposal by South African Foreign Minister Mr. F. P. Botha that the United States and the Soviet Union act as mediators in the conflict in Mozambique.

"The Soviet Union believes that the priority in decision-making in this question belongs to the Mozambican leadership. I don't see what we can do technically, as it were, to tackle this issue," he said.

The Soviet Union was prepared to provide assistance to Mozambique in resolving the war if the Mozambican leadership asked Moscow for help.

"In other words the Soviet Union and say the United States can act as mediators, but not between the MNR and the Mozambican government. Apparently Washington is not against this but this is so far a hypothetical question," he said.

His country supported political solutions to all disputes but this should not be interpreted as an act of interference or imposition of solutions.

"The same can be applied to Angola. The government's policy of clemency and national harmony is an internal affair of Angola. Each country has the right to settle its internal issues as it sees fit," Mr. Ustinov added.
Rebels kill 4 in Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service (2/8)

MAPUTO. - At least four civilians were killed and 11 wounded when a large group of rebels attacked the town of Moamba, 70km northwest of Maputo. (2/8)

Reports reaching Maputo yesterday said the rebels started the attack on Sunday and battled continued until Monday. The Mozambican army said it killed seven rebels during the attack but did not mention any casualties on its side. (2/8)

The rebels are alleged to have looted shops, houses and the hotel and to have destroyed telephone lines.
SA moves to reclaim land in Mozambique

DURBAN — New moves by the Department of Foreign Affairs to help South Africans reclaim properties lost when Mozambique was taken over by the Frelimo government have given many Durban people a glimmer of hope.

Mr Russell Cleaver, whose family owns a 20 000-ha cotton farm on the border of the Gorongosa Game Reserve at Dondo, said yesterday that they were forced to abandon their farm in 1974 after their properties were nationalised.

A spokesman for the department said yesterday that negotiations were still in progress with the Mozambique authorities to secure the return of the properties. A statement this week said: "South African citizens who have not furnished written information of these properties can do so by sending copies of the title deed and other relevant documents to the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Route AA33, Private Bag X152, Pretoria 0001."
MAPUTO — Right-wing guerrillas released an Italian missionary, Mr Giocondo Baghini, who was kidnapped during an Easter Sunday attack in which three other Italians were killed. Mr Baghini was handed to a Catholic priest from neighbouring Malawi.
When words strike - deadlier than bullets.

Your words are more of a weapon than a lifeline. They can heal or they can cut. Be mindful of your words, for they have the power to shape opinions and influence actions. Always strive to use words that build up, not tear down. For words are not just words, they are tools that shape the world around us.
Priest tells of attack on mission and capture by rebels

BLANTYRE (Malawi).—An elderly Italian missionary held prisoner for 40 days by Mozambican rebels has described how he survived a gruelling trek through the African bush, part of it on the rebel leader's motorcycle.

Father Giocondo Pagliara, 67, was speaking to reporters after his release on May 8. He was due back in Rome yesterday on a flight from Addis Ababa.

He spoke only on condition that the circumstances of his release were kept secret.

KILLED THREE MONKS

His ordeal began when the rightwing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement attacked his mission near the coastal town of Quelimane in Mozambique on March 27, killing three Italian monks.

"Some of them tried to rip my watch off," he said, "but I was afraid they would try to rip my arm off too, so I said 'One moment, the arm is mine' and gave them the watch."

He was taken hundreds of kilometres by foot, stretcher, canoe and motorcycle to rebel headquarters in Gorongosa, where he met MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama.

Dhlakama told him he wanted talks with the Mozambican government which he wanted to abandon Marxism and adopt a multi-party system, elections and guaranteed freedoms.

A US State Department report last year accused the MNR of murdering at least 100,000 civilians and operating a system of forced labour and extortion in the areas where it had its bases.

But Father Pagliara said he saw a well-organised medical station near Gorongosa and passed through many villages where the population appeared sympathetic to the rebels.

"We passed in front of a school at one point, and as the soldiers went by the students clapped their hands shouting 'viva',' he said.

Father Pagliara said his statements were not aimed against the government of Mozambique or in favour of the MNR "but rather in favour of the truth as I have known it".

— Sapa-Reuters.
Portuguese official meets Chissano

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Portugal's Secretary of State for Co-operation, Mr. Durao Barroso, yesterday held a meeting here with President Chissano of Mozambique, aimed at patching up relations between the two countries.

Earlier this year Portugal expelled a Mozambican diplomat allegedly involved in the killing of a top Mozambican rebel leader, Mr. Evaristo Fernandes, in Lisbon.

Mozambique retaliated by expelling a Portuguese diplomat.

On his arrival yesterday, Mr. Barroso refused to comment on the affair.

He said he would "evaluate" whether a planned visit to Mozambique by the Portuguese Premier, Mr. Cavaco Silva, would still go ahead.

Mr. Barroso said that during his meetings in Mozambique he would discuss the situation in southern Africa.

He is expected to visit South Africa next week.
32 die in raid — Renamo

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels yesterday said they killed 32 government and Tanzanian soldiers in a raid on barracks in the northern province of Nampula
71 Renamo rebels killed this year

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO - The Mozambican army killed 71 rebels in operations in the southern province of Gaza in the first four months of this year, it was reported here during the weekend.

Noticias newspaper said that during the same period eight rebel bases were destroyed and several weapons captured.

Radio Mozambique also reported that Renamo rebels massacred at least 50 people and castrated nine men during an attack earlier this month on the town of Massinga in the southern province of Inhambane.

The radio said the attack against the town of Massunga failed because of local military resistance.
600,000 war dead

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — About 600,000 Mozambicans, mostly children, have died as a result of the war being waged by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), according to a report released here.

Prepared by the Mozambican government and the United Nations Children’s Fund, Unicef, the report describes the devastation caused by the war.

In addition to the deaths, another 100,000 people died as a result of the 1982-84 drought in the south and centre of the country.

Malnutrition

The report says “War is much more responsible than drought for the shortage of foodstuffs, because of its destructive impact on Mozambique’s economic and social fabric.”

The effects of the war on the social services, plus the government’s own inability to provide a minimum of basic services in large parts of the country, had resulted in the deaths of about 494,000 children “from malnutrition associated with war.”

There were more than 200,000 orphaned, abandoned or traumatised children in the country.

In addition many children had been mutilated, either through stepping on rebel mines and losing limbs or through mutilations the rebels were alleged to practice.

By the end of 1987 45 percent of the country’s primary education network had been destroyed.

Starvation claims 3,500 lives in northern Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — More than 3,500 people starved to death in the northern Mozambican province of Nampula from January 5 to February 17, missionary sources say.

A few days ago, the authorities said several hundred people had starved to death in the Mamba district of Nampula.

Missionaries said they knew that more than 3,500 people had died in just three areas of Mamba district, namely Cava, Mazoa and Namahaça.

The area where the deaths have occurred are north of the Port of Nacala.

The authorities say the situation in the area is “very difficult” because of rebel activity in the area.

Rebels had attacked the district capital of Mamba on the coast and had stolen all the food that was in a warehouse there.

Mamba district has been droughtstricken for the past year and because of the poor state of the roads the district is almost totally isolated.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said the population in the area were reduced to eating banana roots and wild fruits.
MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1989

JUNE - OCT.
MOZAMBIQUE’S Frelimo government is now ready to accept the participation of members of the Renamo rebel group in the country’s political system.

This is outlined in a 12-point “position paper” presented to foreign governments.

The paper was presented in March but details have only now been leaked by different sources.

Although it maintains the government’s refusal to negotiate with Renamo as an organisation, the paper offers dialogue on condition that the rebels renounce violence and agree to take part as individuals in constitutional and legal discussions.

Guarantee

The government, the document says, is committed to opening up the political system and to guarantee the rights of all Mozambicans including rebels to participate in the country’s political life.

Indications are that the ruling Frelimo party was ready to change its position of “no-negotiations with the armed bandits” were given for the first time by Mr Chissano himself in a speech in April when he said that Renamo had sent a message stating that it had agreed to recognise him as president but was still demanding posts in the government.

Mr Chissano then said he could not deny that the rebels could have some useful ideas for the development of the country “but what we can’t accept is the recourse to violence as a way of presenting their ideas”.

Indications are that at the forthcoming party congress Frelimo will abandon Marxism-Leninism and return to its pre-independence status of being a front where people of different political views will be accepted.

In Niassa province delegates to a provincial party conference convened to prepare for the national congress caused a sensation when they openly called for peace negotiations.

It is possible that at the congress there could be agreement on a new constitution under which government would be totally separated from Frelimo, thus enabling the country’s president to negotiate at government level with the rebels without compromising Frelimo.

In this scenario, President Chissano would continue as head of state but would abandon the post of Frelimo president.

The London newsletter Africa Confidential said in its latest issue that representatives of Mozambique’s churches had already met rebel leaders in Nairobi to discuss a possible peace deal.

It said several rebels had attended the meetings including a representative of Renamo’s leader Afonso Dhlakama, Mr Vincent Ululu.

The newsletter said another Renamo leader who attended those meetings was Mr Artur da Fonseca “who is known to be close to Brigadier Charles van Niekerk, formerly South African military attaché in Mozambique’s Nampula province during colonial days and the overall commander of the Renamo operation in military intelligence since 1989”.

South Africa has consistently denied it continues to have links with the Renamo rebels and analysts agree that one of the biggest difficulties in finding a solution to the Mozambican conflict is that, unlike the situation in Angola, there seems to be no overall rebel central command.

Rhodesian

Mozambican officials say that another difficulty encountered is that, because Renamo was for a long time “an extension of the Rhodesian and South African armies, it was never allowed to develop its own leadership and political line”.

And doubts still exist that the Renamo leadership could order a cessation of hostilities throughout the country.

Paradoxically, therefore, Mozambique finds itself in the position that the prospects for peace would be greater if the opposition to Frelimo was as united, efficient and disciplined as Unita in Angola.

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1 Wage Determinations in S.A. 1984
Chissano appoints new deputy Minister

MAPUTO — President Chissano, of Mozambique appointed a Deputy Planning Minister during the week-end.

He is Mr Tomas Salomao, who had previously been general director of planning in the defence ministry.
Renamo calls for peace talks

The Star's Africa News Service

The Mozambique National Resistance movement, Renamo, has called for direct negotiations with the Frelimo government to end the war.

The call was made in a resolution adopted at a congress held by Renamo last month. Details of the meeting, said to have been held inside Mozambique, have only now emerged.

Delegates to the congress adopted a resolution calling on all countries of the region which have become involved in the war in Mozambique to stop supporting the Frelimo government.

"Aid to Frelimo will not stop the war. On the contrary it will only prolong it," the resolution said, adding that the conflict could only end in dialogue.

"We want to reiterate our willingness to end the war through dialogue once the reasons that divided us in the past have been removed. We are brothers. Let differences be put aside. With African wisdom and guided by the example of our ancestors, let us settle our differences through dialogue, the only resource to peace and reconciliation," the resolution said.

In a speech to the congress, Renamo's leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama called on the Frelimo government to accept a proposal for "genuine negotiation leading to national reconciliation and constitutional reform".

Mr Dhlakama told delegates that it was now acknowledged by the Frelimo government and its allies that the war against Renamo could not be won.

"As president and commander-in-chief of Renamo and by the unanimous declaration of this congress, I today call on Frelimo to lay down their arms and to pick up our offer of constitutional reform and national unity," he added.

Renamo's call for peace negotiations follows statements by the Frelimo government that it is ready to accept the integration of all Renamo members in Mozambican society and to "democratise" and change government structures to accommodate them.

The Renamo congress also discussed regional issues and called on the leaders of South Africa to create conditions "conducive to dialogue with all members of its population and to renounce its policy of apartheid".
Massive food crisis looms in Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique could face a food crisis of "alarm ing proportions" if international aid does not arrive soon, Mozambique's Co-operation Minister, Mr. Jacinto Veloso, has said.

Speaking at a diplomatic corps meeting, Mr. Veloso said only 62 percent of the country's emergency needs for 1989/90 had been met.

According to authorities, 7.7 million Mozambicans are wholly or partly dependent on food aid. At a UN-sponsored conference in April, emergency aid of about R1.900 million was requested, but only R717 million had been pledged.

Mr. Veloso said that investigations into theft and misuse of emergency supplies were continuing and several cases were close to legal action.

America, already the largest donor of food aid, was prepared to examine further needs, US ambassador, Mrs. Melissa Wells said.
Renamo ‘ready’
for peace talks

LISBON — Renamo rebels fighting the Mozambique government yesterday said they were “ready and willing” for peace talks without prior conditions as long as the government accepted the same arrangement.

Mr Manuel Frank, Renamo spokesman in Europe, said the rebels accepted the possibility that the President Mobutu Sese Sekou of Zaire, could mediate such talks.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has said the rebels must lay down arms and “accept the existing order” before his government would agree to talks. Mr Chissano recently attended the Zaire summit where a ceasefire was arranged in Angola.

Sapa-AP
Food crisis threatens Maputo

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique could face a food crisis of "alarming proportions" if international aid does not arrive soon, according to Minister of Co-operation Mr Jacinto Veloso.

At a meeting with members of the diplomatic corps, Mr Veloso said only 62 percent of the country's emergency needs for 1989/90 had been covered by the donor community.

The Mozambican authorities say a total of 7.7 million Mozambicans are wholly or partly dependent on food aid.

**Misuse of aid**

At a United Nations sponsored conference in April Mozambique presented a request for emergency aid totalling R1.034-million but only R691-million has been pledged.

According to the government much of this money has not been allocated and donors still have to decide which components of the appeal it will go towards.

Mr Veloso told the ambassadors that the government was continuing its investigations into theft and misuse of emergency supplies and that several cases were being prepared for legal action.

At the end of the meeting, the US ambassador to Mozambique, Ms Melissa Wells, said 165,000 tonnes of US food aid was either already in Mozambique or on its way.

The documents for a further 33,000 tonnes was signed yesterday.

The US is already the largest single donor of food aid to Mozambique and Ms Wells said her government was prepared to examine further needs.
Renamo seeks dialogue to end Mozambique war
Mozambique promised US food aid

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The United States is to supply Mozambique with 30,000 tons of grain following a Mozambique request for emergency food aid.

Under an agreement signed yesterday, the United States will supply 15,000 tons of wheat, 10,000 tons of maize and 5,000 tons of rice which will be sold through the commercial network and should relieve food shortages in the urban areas.

A statement released by the US embassy here said the food is valued at around R24 million. It says that the total US aid to Mozambique in 1999 will amount to approximately R300 million, R240 million of which will be for food aid.

The American ambassador, Ms Melissa Wells, said yesterday that, there are already 165,000 tons of maize from the United States either in Mozambique or on its way.
Renamo rebels sabotage rail line

MAPUTO — Renamo rebels have sabotaged the railway line linking the port of Beira to Zimbabwe and rail traffic has been interrupted since Saturday, Radio Mozambique reported on Tuesday.

The broadcast said the rebels had used home-made explosives to blow up a stretch of the track about 17 km west of Beira.

Poor communications had resulted in a goods train later derailing in the spot where the sabotage occurred. There were no casualties, but the radio added that the damage was "enormous". — The Star's Africa News Service
Renamo looks ready to accept govt's peace offer

HARARE — Mozambique's rebel movement appears poised to accept President Joaquim Chissano's peace offer, saying it is prepared to halt its 14-year war, adhere to constitutional rule and negotiate its differences with the Frelimo government.

The announcement of the new rebel position came in a speech by the leader of Renamo, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, at the movement's first congress in the central region of Gorongosa last month.

"We call on those brothers and nationalists within Frelimo to register their good faith towards reform in a constitutional process," said Mr. Dhlakama, according to the text of a speech he gave. "Let us settle what differences remain with words, with dialogue and with noble intent."

Mr. Dhlakama called on Frelimo to agree to a two-year transitional government that would prepare for elections, and genuine negotiations leading to reconciliation and constitutional reform.

The congress came in the wake of a new offer by the government to open peace talks with the rebels provided they renounced violence and adhered to constitutional rule. The offer, contained in a Frelimo position paper, said the peace initiative was an attempt to end Mozambique's "inhuman situation" resulting from an "operation of destabilization which should not be confused with a struggle between two parties."

Senior Mozambican church officials have met Renamo leaders in Nairobi over the past six months. President Chissano approved the contacts last August in the hope that the churchmen could convince the rebels to stop fighting.

The meeting saw several changes in the Renamo hierarchy, including the replacement of Mr. Artur Janiero de Fonseca, who is reported to have close links with South African military intelligence, as head of external relations. His successor is Mr. Raul Domingos, former chief of staff of the 20,000-strong rebel army.

In his speech, Mr. Dhlakama applauded the government's rapprochement with Mozambique's churches, and new free market economic policies, but said they did not go far enough.

Mr. Dhlakama continued to blame the government for the war and hunger ravaging Mozambique, an opinion hotly disputed by most Mozambicans and international observers.

The Independent News Service
Cahora Bassa power still on agenda

South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique are continuing their talks on the possibility of restoring power supplies from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in north-western Mozambique.

An Eskom spokesman said one of the issues being discussed was the ability of the Mozambican government to prevent Renamo rebels from damaging power lines.

The spokesman said investigations had shown that damage to the power network in Mozambique was more extensive than originally estimated — Sapa.
Mozambique promised US food aid

The Star's Africa News Service

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The American ambassador, Ms Melissa Wells, said yesterday that there are already 165,000 tons of maize from the United States either in Mozambique or on its way.
New global accord could pressure SA
— Schirnding

GRAHAMSTOWN — Decreasing tensions between the superpowers would subject South Africa to "pressures of a kind not previously experienced", the director-general of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, said in Grahamstown.

He was delivering the Cecily Niven Lecture during the 1820 Foundation’s National Schools’ Festival.

He said if rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union over southern Africa was replaced by accord, pressures would be brought to bear on South Africa, possibly through a revitalised United Nations.

"We are witnessing the fruits of super-power accord in the shape of the Unita presence."

"We should not underestimate the precedent which has thus been set. If it is not thinkable that the Soviet Union and the US might attempt to set a similar process in train concerning the internal situation in South Africa itself?" Mr von Schirnding warned that a politically united Europe after 1992 would also have enormous implications for this country, "if the new Europe is led by Socialist France, a Social Democratic Germany and a Labour Britain."

He said, however, there was "a vast international reservoir of potential goodwill" which would respond positively to constructive signals emanating from South Africa. — Sapa.

Iran may aid Mozambican gas search

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAPUTO — An Iranian delegation led by Mines Minister Seyed Ayotollahi has arrived in Mozambique to study the possibility of Iran helping Mozambique develop its gas deposits and mines.

Mozambique’s Minister of Mineral Resources, Mr John Kachamila, said yesterday Mozambique was open to Iranian participation in the prospecting for natural gas in the Pande region in southern Mozambique as well as in other geological and mining projects.

"Mozambique has a vast sedimentary basin with the potential for discoveries of oil and natural gas. We would like to see Iran involved and participating in prospecting," he said.

Mr Kachamila suggested the possibility of the two countries establishing a joint mining company.

S are talking about their full integration into the Angolan family," said Mr Mingas.

He said this did not mean that everyone would have to join the ruling MPLA party.

"Not all Angolans are or can be members of the MPLA party and there are members of the government who are not members of the party," he said.

However, integration did not mean political pluralism and there was no question of Unita becoming an opposition political party. — The Star’s Africa News Service-Reuter.
Cahora Bassa talks continue despite ongoing civil unrest

TALKS between the Portuguese, Mozambique and SA governments are continuing on the possibility of restoring power from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in north-western Mozambique.

The basic problem, however, remains the civil unrest in Mozambique which places the security and stability of the lines in jeopardy, said Eskom corporate counsel Dries Loots.

The safety of those who will be working on the lines was of major concern, he said.

He said the SA government, together with the Mozambican and European governments, was working towards a political solution for Mozambique.

The contract has already been awarded to a consortium of South African and Italian companies. The South Africans will supply the materials while the Italians will do the construction work.

Eskom is acting in an advisory role to the SA government.

Sabotage by Renamo has kept the Cahora Bassa scheme out of operation since 1991.

Renegotiations between the three governments to restore the power link began in November 1997.

At the beginning of 1998 it was believed 526 pylons had been damaged. By the end of that year it was estimated that 1,500 were down.

In that time the cost of restoring the scheme was between R70m and R80m. The present restoration costs, boosted by foreign exchange fluctuations and inflation, had escalated to about R200m, said Loots.
Tariff preferences gazetted

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Tariff preferences in favour of Mozambique on a limited range of products will be gazetted today, Trade and Industry Director General Stel Naudé said last night.

Products affected are fish, shrimps, prawns, cashew nuts, citrus fruit, wooden furniture, coconut oil, cigarettes, asbestos cement roofing tiles, tyres, tubes and handicrafts.

Preferences take the form of rebates.
HARARE — Renamo insurgents have taken the town of Zumbo on Mozambique’s north-western border with Zimbabwe and Zambia.

A report in Harare yesterday said the insurgents first attacked the town on the Zambezi at the weekend but were repulsed. They returned in strength and overpowered the Frelimo detachment.

Some Mozambican troops, including the detachment commander, sought refuge in the Zimbabwean settlement at Kanye, the report said — The Star’s Africa News Service.
Chissano, Mugabe meet in Beira

HARARE — Top-level talks, believed to have been centred on latest moves to end the conflict in Mozambique, took place in Beira yesterday between President Chissano and President Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

The Zimbabwean leader was accompanied by his army and air force chiefs.

The meeting lasted two-and-a-half hours.

The Beira meeting took place before a visit to Mozambique this week by President Bush's top official for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, who has offered America's assistance in reaching some settlement with Renamo.

President Mugabe, who in the past has been a staunch opponent of negotiations, has recently urged the Mozambican government to follow the example of the Angolan government, and seek to accommodate the rebels.

With Mr Mugabe yesterday were his Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, and his Security Minister, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi.

The Zimbabwean president returned to Harare in the afternoon and later flew to France to attend the 200th anniversary celebrations of the French Revolution and a Third World economic conference.

Accompanying him to France was the Minister of State for Political Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.
Mozambique still not in customs union

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A preferential trade agreement between Mozambique and South Africa, which came into effect on Friday, does not imply that Mozambique has become a member of the southern Africa Customs Union, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, said.

Under the agreement, import surcharges on certain Mozambican goods entering South Africa are eliminated, and customs duties are reduced to 3 percent.

The goods must be destined for consumption in South Africa or Botswana, a union member.

The agreement covers fish, cashew nuts, citrus fruit, wood, furniture, coconut oil, cigarettes, fibre-cement, roofing sheets, tyres and works of art.

In a second phase the agreement will be extended to cotton cloth, carpetware and blankets.

The agreement is not reciprocal and Mozambique is not obliged to offer South African goods the same exemptions.

AIM, quoting unnamed official sources, said the agreement could bring in about R51 million a year in hard currency to Mozambique.
MAPUTO — Mozambican troops killed 114 rebels in the war-torn central province of Manica in the first six months of the year, Radio Mozambique reported. The radio said that in the same period 13 rebel bases had been destroyed in the province, which borders Zimbabwe, and nearly 2000 people "freed" from rebel control. It added that rebels burnt down 29 houses in a village in the Gondola district of Manica last month. — The Star’s Africa News Service, 28.
MAPUTO — An outbreak of measles has killed 68 people in two refugee camps in the northern Mozambique province of Zambeza, it has been reported here.

The newspaper *Diario de Moçambique* said that in the last two weeks 34 people had died at the Lcua camp centre for refugees in the Nacala district. In the same area, 34 other people had died in another refugee camp, but the situation was now under control.

The authorities say the resurgence of measles in many parts of central and northern Mozambique is a result of the war waged by rebels, which has caused the collapse of health infrastructures in the country and prevents vaccination campaigns from being carried out. — The Star's Africa News Service
Callers complain about troops

MAPUTO - Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique have been accused of being involved in black-market operations in the Mozambican province of Manica.

During a telephone-in programme on the Manica station of Radio Mozambique, several listeners said Zimbabwean troops were bringing in goods from Zimbabwe and selling them at exorbitant prices - The Star’s Africa News Service.
Aids is on the increase in Mozambique

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The number of confirmed cases of Aids in Mozambique has risen to 40, but the authorities have warned that the real figure is probably much higher.

A statement issued by the health ministry said that of the 40 confirmed cases, 26 were male and 14 female. The ministry added that of the 40 cases 11 had died.

The statement said the real figure was probably much higher because of the lack of health facilities and medical personnel in large areas ravaged by the war.

The statement warned that the existing data served to confirm that the disease is following a similar increase as in other African countries.

Given Mozambique’s borders with countries seriously affected by Aids and frequent cross-border movements a continual worsening of the situation is expected.
EC mission for southern Africa

PARIS — European Community foreign ministers agreed yesterday to send a mission to Angola and Mozambique to demonstrate support for peace efforts in southern Africa.

French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, after chairing a meeting of the 12 ministers, told a news conference some had also wanted an EC delegation to visit SA.

But he said most felt it would be better to wait until after the elections and the expected transfer of power from President P W Botha to NP leader F W de Klerk.

The delegation would involve officials of the so-called troika of the EC's present, past and next chairman — France, Spain and Ireland.

Said Dumas: "The mission will allow us to appreciate how the Community can support the efforts of certain governments to achieve national reconciliation and re-launch their economies."

Ministers expressed concern about events in Israel, where Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud party has toughened conditions for elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

EC leaders recently argued against such conditions fearing they would choke off the Middle East peace process.

Dumas said ministers agreed to study providing more aid to Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Diplomats said they agreed to seek China to allow international observers at trials following the recent protests — Sapa

Reuter
Rebels sabotage lines

5/8/1917

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance movement (Renamo) rebels have sabotaged the transmission lines carrying electricity to the Mozambique cities of Beira and Chimoio.

Beira, Mozambique's second biggest city, was not badly affected since it possesses alternative generating capacity, but in Chimoio the electricity company is rationing power. — The Star's Africa News Service.
News in Brief

Renamo rebels captured

LUSAKA. — Government troops captured four Renamo rebels in eastern Zambia. A Zambian source said guerillas had been raiding villages and had killed a headman some days ago.
Meeting with Chissano confirmed

De Klerk is on course for major summit

MIKE ROBERTSON

NP LEADER F W de Klerk will hold talks with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano in Maputo on July 19, which could be a prelude to a regional summit of southern African leaders.

The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed the Maputo meeting last night and said Foreign Minister Pik Botha would accompany De Klerk.

The visit would be a precursor to a summit of southern African leaders, former deputy director general of Foreign Affairs Glenn Babb had said yesterday.

Babb, who is standing for the NP in Randburg in the general election, has been involved in all recent preparatory work to bring about regional rapprochement.

Babb said the meeting with Chissano was important as Chissano would have a crucial role to play in persuading Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe to agree to a regional conference.

"Chissano is an important player, I was in Zambia when the Angolan peace discussions took place and he played a big role in getting the MPLA and UNita to come together," Babb predicted that after November 1, either Chissano or Kaunda would convene a regional conference — with SA present.

Countries represented at the conference would include SA, Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho.

Mugabe, he said, was the only southern African leader at this stage opposed to the convening of a conference, which would aim to develop a united southern African bloc to deal, in particular, with Europe after 1992.

The conference would also have as an aim developing regional co-operation at a point where southern African states could play a positive role in influencing the internal situation in SA.

They could do this by trying to persuade opposition groups like the ANC to adopt a "reasonable" attitude to negotiations.

With the exception of Mugabe, Babb said, there was strong support from African leaders for regional economic co-operation.

There was vast scope for co-operation in electricity supply and the re-routing of railways, and African leaders had already expressed interest in this regard.

But regional co-operation did not just cover economic terrain. There were enorms advantages in the political arena and southern African leaders were looking to De Klerk to take the lead in this respect.

SA, he said, would have great difficulty in dealing with a united Europe after 1992.

Referring to the more closed market, the SA trade union federation would then present, Babb said SA needed to take the rest of the sub-continent with it.

The southern African states would be treated as poor relations in terms of the Lome Convention.

Together, however, southern Africa with SA's economic muscle, would constitute a powerful enough force to negotiate a fair deal with the EEC.

SA, he said, did not have the finances to give large scale assistance to Mozambique, but it had given the private sector a "lot of facilities" to get involved.

Our Political Staff reports from Harare that SA and Mozambique are expected to establish full diplomatic relations before the end of the year. This is the view of the former Beira Corridor Project MD Eddie Cross.

In a wide ranging talk on the situation in the southern African region, Cross stated that:

- UNita's Jonas Savimbi would dominate a government of national unity in Angola.
- SA's arms exports to Mozambique were bigger than the Soviet Union's, and
- Seven of the nine SADCC countries had either economic, diplomatic or military links with SA.

Citing sources in Mozambique, he said the delay in the establishment of relations between SA and Mozambique was caused by the desire of the Mozambican government to resolve its conflict with Renamo before entering into a formal diplomatic situation.
De Klerk plans Mozambique trip

National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk heads north next week, meeting first President Joaquim Chissano on Wednesday when he will seek to add impetus to the Mozambique peace effort.

South African officials have held discussions about possible meetings between Mr de Klerk and African leaders such as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, but nothing definite has emerged.

During Mr de Klerk's recent visit to Britain and Europe, leaders backed peace efforts in Mozambique.

The Government's involvement in a new peace bid became apparent in February when Foreign Minister Mr P K Botha met Mr Chissano.
Renamo won't suspend violence before talks

The US envoy was briefing Dr Kaunda at his holiday lodge in Luangwa Game Reserve in eastern Zambia after holding talks with Mr Chissano in Maputo on Wednesday.

Mr Cohen said he was pleased Dr Kaunda was ready to meet NP leader Mr F W de Klerk.

He also told Dr Kaunda the United States was ready to play a role in the peace process.

Mr Cohen's comments appeared to confirm reports from diplomats in Maputo that the government had prepared a peace plan which included negotiating with right-wing rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo).

Until now, the government had refused to talk to Renamo.

In Lisbon, Renamo rebels yesterday rejected a call by Mr Cohen to re-nounce violence and begin peace talks with the government.

Mr Manuel Frank, Lisbon representative of Renamo, said the group was open to dialogue but could not accept Maputo's condition that it lay down arms first.

As Mr Cohen was briefing Dr Kaunda, police in Mafalala, a suburb of Maputo, were investigating an explosion which killed one person and injured six others on Wednesday night, apparently caused by a car bomb — Sapa-Reuters.
Ten rebels die in attack on Niassa town

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — At least 10 rebels were killed when a large group of guerillas attacked the small town of Mavago in the northern province of Niassa, it was reported yesterday.

Storehouses, 751 huts and a clinic were looted and destroyed by the rebels.

Noticias newspaper said several tons of grain, beans and peanuts had been destroyed, and the rebels had burnt three tractors, a truck and the local flour mill.

The report said 13 people were kidnapped.
Uphill road to peace

How does the prospect of peace look from the viewpoint of the Mozambican countryside? Were it not for the garrison of soldiers billeted nearby, the rural scene in the village of Ndenguene would be little different from that in a dozen other African countries. The women were busy pounding maize. Many of the home granaries were full.

The harvest at Ndenguene near the “Beira Corridor” town of Chimoio proves that Mozambican peasants, given the opportunity, can feed themselves, with food to spare. Reports from around the country indicate that, where the Renamo rebels are not active, agricultural production is responding to the incentives offered by high prices — and there are now goods in the shops. This confirms the trend reported by Agricom, the State agricultural marketing board, over the past two years.

Unfortunately, that is not the situation in most of the country. The population of Chimoio, capital of Manica province, has, according to local officials, trebled to 200,000 in eight years — mainly people fleeing from Renamo. “We are now the biggest refugee camp in the province,” said one town official. Every day streams of men, women and children leave town to walk up to 15 km to their machambas (fields) — and walk back again before dark. Their daily long march is the direct result of the war, which continues unabated.

The main Beira-Zimbabwe road had been attacked and burnt one night despite the presence nearby of Zimbabwean soldiers guarding the road, railway and pipeline. Elsewhere in the country, new incidents have been reported on a wide scale, armed, many believe, at achieving maximum publicity before Frelimo’s Fifth Congress later this month.

The prospects of peace are not just rumours of talks. Ndenguene is an example of the process which is under way. GTZ, an official West German organisation, is spending US$8m to rebuild the ravaged rural infrastructure in Manica. Just a few months ago, a West German parliamentary group was taken to the village. The parliamentarians told the somewhat bemused inhabitants that they opposed the Bonn government’s decision to allow Renamo to maintain an office in Frankfurt and they would lobby for its closure.

War-wearied Mozambicans hope that the Frelimo Congress may take some decisions which could resolve the war. But Frelimo has few options left. There is general agreement that Renamo (which most Mozambicans and diplomats alike believe is still backed by SA) cannot be treated like Unita. Renamo’s brutality is increasingly well documented. The US State Department’s Gernsley Report estimated that at least 100,000 civilians had been massacred by the group US academic William Minter concluded, on the basis of extensive interviews with Renamo members captured or given amnesty by Frelimo, that over 80% of Renamo’s soldiers were forcibly press-ganged. So the movement has probably lost any chance it had of gaining popular support — too many families have suffered from their depredations.

Frelimo has, however, shown willing President Joaquim Chissano has indicated that he will talk and make concessions — always assuming that anyone can find a credible group to put on the other side of the conference table. Western journalists describe Renamo’s external operations as “shambolic” with little clarity as to exactly who calls the shots.

So Renamo’s recent announcement that it, too, is now willing to negotiate should be seen in the context of Ndenguene. If peace comes to Mozambique, it will be because Western countries, who are paying heavily to keep Mozambique alive, have had enough. The combined cost of the emergency programme and development support could soon reach $1bn.

Just as the peasants are reluctant to plant seed corn which they may never harvest, so the aid donors are growing restive about a war which wastes their aid. They are increasingly willing to bring pressure to bear on Renamo and its backers. When the West Germans and the World Bank join ranks with the Mozambican, Zimbabwean and Russian military, the writing is surely on the wall for Renamo’s war.
SA enclave

A self-contained, R16m, beachfront village for SA trade mission staff in the Mozambican capital, Maputo, is being built by a Murray & Roberts (M & R) company, Rebeco.

The rationale for the development is two-fold. Firstly, it will improve security for SA personnel now scattered in dwellings around Maputo. Secondly, it will cut exorbitant accommodation costs for SA’s mission members.

While up-to-date SA-Mozambican trade figures aren’t available, the country is believed to be of growing importance to SA as a trading partner. In 1987, Mozambique’s imports were worth US$625m, of which SA’s slice was probably worth around 20%.

According to architect Gilbert Colyn of Colyn & Merin, the project is being carried out for the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs. It involves 19 dwellings of varying sizes for different categories of staff, a small school for very young children, recreational facilities, a cafeteria and club room, a squash court, swimming pool and a security system.

Although the complex will be linked to municipal services, a feature of the contract is the provision of standby power and an emergency storage reservoir for water. Colyn says the intention is to maintain supplies during the frequent supply disruptions.

He says mission staff are staying in various parts of the city at “tremendous cost. The monthly rental for an ordinary, small, three-bedroomed house is anything up to R8,000 a month, and hotel accommodation costs about R800 a night.”

While Colyn was not prepared to comment on the value of the negotiated contract, he points out there is “virtually nothing” in Maputo. All goods and materials have to be brought in from SA.

“It is very difficult. One cannot buy a pocket of cement or a bag of nails, although the situation is a lot better than when the trade mission building itself, which was completed a year ago, was built.”

He says the structures, like the mission offices completed last year, are prefabricated in Durban and shipped up the coast for assembly in Maputo. This keeps down the most expensive single cost element, housing materials in Maputo.

Work on the 13-month project began in February, following a delay while the Department of Foreign Affairs negotiated with the local authority for a suitable site.
Bomb kills 1, injures 6

MAPUTO — A bomb in a minibus exploded in a suburban yard, killing one man and injuring six people, the national news agency said yesterday.

The bomb exploded about 9:30 pm on Wednesday in the suburb of Mafalala, destroying several outhouses in a yard near a major thoroughfare, Aim said.

The minibus had been parked in the yard since Monday and had been brought from a foreign country by a friend of the family that owned the main house.

The dead man and five of the injured lived in outhouses in the yard — Sapa-Reuters
Renamo kills 8 people

JOHANNESBURG. — A Brazilian aid worker and seven Mozambicans were killed and 15 others injured this week in two attacks by right-wing Renamo guerrillas, the Mozambican news agency Arm said yesterday.
MILLIONS of rands could be invested in Mozambique after July 24. The Frelimo congress is expected to relax its marxist attitudes and ratify several joint projects with SA government and business.

A key project is the reconstruction and retarcting of the 120km road between Komatipoort and Maputo SA will probably provide R35 million for the work.

The German-South African Chamber of Industry says the road is in poor condition.

Trucks from SA use the route through Swaziland to the Namachaba border post.

The SA-Mozambique Commission for Economic Affairs was established in February under the chairmanship of former Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Kobus Meerling and Angila Mazila, Mozambique's Minister of Labour.

Six sub-committees were formed, one dealing with transport and road infrastructure. It is estimated that rebuilding of the road will take about two years.

SA is said to have approved R35-million in export credits for restoration and additions to the Polana Hotel in Maputo. It is said that Mozambique will return 50% of the ownership of the nationalised hotel to the Hoffmann family of Johannesburg.

The Hoffmans have a large stake in Karens Hotels, which was recently listed on the JSE. Karens is expected to take over management of the Polana.

Stan Hoffmann, joint managing director of Karens, has made several visits to Maputo to discuss ownership of the hotel with Janette Velesa, Minister of Co-operation, and Augusto Sumbarama, director for foreign investments.

Beachfront

Restoration of the hotel is expected to take 18 months and conference facilities will be added.

The hotel will remain open during construction.

The SA government is spending R16-million on a beachfront village for its trade mission staff in Maputo. Murray & Roberts subsidiary Rhico has been building the enclave since February.

The village will house families who would otherwise have to pay up to R8 000 a month for a three-bedroomed house, or R1 000 a night in a hotel.

The 18 dwellings, a small school, cafeteria and club room are being prefabricated in Durban.

The SA Black Taxi Association (Saba) is poised to set up a R16-million operation to help the country's ailing transport system.

Premier International, Anglo American, Sappi and Metro Cash & Carry plan to expand into Mozambique. Anglo American is interested in the Punde gas fields off the coast halfway between Maputo and Beira. If the gas deal comes off, Anglo would become the biggest single investor in Mozambique.

The project could cost more than R18-million. Sappi is looking at a forestry venture south of Maputo.
‘1 040 Renamo killed’

MAPUTO — The Mozambican army killed 1 040 Renamo rebels and captured 117 in a series of operations throughout the country in the last three months, it was announced here.

Almost a third of the slain rebels — 334 — were killed in the central province of Sofala, where Zimbabwean troops are operating.

During the same period the Mozambican army said it “liberated” 3 800 people from rebel control.

The Star’s Africa News Service.
DP delegates go to Angola and Maputo

A DP delegation will meet Angolan government members in Luanda today and is expected to meet Mozambican government representatives in Maputo before returning to SA tomorrow.

Delegation leader and DP co-leader Wynand Malan confirmed from Lusaka yesterday that the delegation would meet the Angolan government today. He could not confirm if Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos would be present, but sources said he was expected to be.

Malan would not confirm if the party would proceed to Maputo for talks with President Joaquim Chissano and members of his government, but DP sources said the delegation was expected there.

The delegation met the ANC and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at the weekend. Malan described the talks with Kaunda as “excellent.”

Kaunda indicated a willingness to meet NP leader F.W. de Klerk. He told Malan he would “size up” de Klerk and if he got a positive response he would even be prepared to meet de Klerk again in Pretoria.

Malan said it was agreed stability in the southern African region could be achieved only by understanding and communication.

The delegation discussed the DP’s vision and explained its aim to promote interaction among all political organisations.

“Whatever happens in the general election and whatever government emerges, contact with that government will have to be continued and promoted,” Malan said.

The two parties agreed that unless the southern African states “got their houses in order”, Western investment could go to Eastern bloc countries in the light of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev’s initiatives and glasnost policy.

This could jeopardise economic development and much-needed capital investment in the southern African region, Malan said.

It was agreed heads of the Frontline states could play a major role in stabilising the southern African region and needed to promote the concept of talking, with a view to negotiation, he said.

It was also agreed talks should be held without preconditions being met so that preconditions, regarded as obstacles to negotiations, could be resolved by talking.

Kaunda felt very strongly there was potential for a volcanic eruption in SA because of the NP government’s apartheid policy, Malan said.

The DP conveyed the message there was fluidity in SA politics and a window of opportunity was opening for real political progress provided all political parties could communicate.

It is believed the DP delegation hoped to convey the same message to the Angolan and Mozambican governments.

Malan said the ANC, with whom they spoke for seven hours, was becoming more flexible and aware of the need for new initiatives, but he would not elaborate on this.
Cohen says SA aid is still getting to Renamo

LISBON — Mr Herman Cohen, the Bush administration's top Africa man, is optimistic about peace prospects in Southern Africa, but believes South African aid is still reaching Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

The US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, who arrived on Friday in the Portuguese capital after a seven-nation Southern African tour, said there was "a great momentum towards peace in Angola and Mozambique." Mr. Cohen denied speculation that the US would play a mediating role in ending the 15-year war in Mozambique staged by Renamo guerrillas and said that the government and the rebels could find their own solutions to the conflict.

"We don’t think there is a requirement for mediation by outside governments."

There have been reports that Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano had asked Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko to mediate in the conflict, as Mr Mobutu is doing in peace talks between the Angolan government and Unita rebels, expected to resume in Kinshasa yesterday.

‘Support continuing’

Mr Cohen repeated statements made in Mozambique’s capital, Maputo, on Thursday that the United States had evidence that aid continued to reach Renamo from South Africa.

"Washington believes a certain amount of support is continuing. We feel it is possible that South Africa could easily stop this," he said.

South Africa has in the past denied these allegations.

Mr Cohen said at the weekend that the US had no official contact with Renamo, which is not openly supported by any government and has been accused of widespread civilian atrocities.

Following a meeting with Mr Chissano on Thursday, Mr Cohen called on Renamo to abandon violence and said Washington would consider very seriously any request by Mr Chissano for a US meeting with the rebels.

Mr Cohen said the Mozambican government had approved a peace plan involving negotiations with the rebels, and added on Saturday that he noted a new willingness for peace among "friends of Renamo" in the US, some of whom are members of Congress.

Mr Cohen said he was optimistic about the prospects for peace in Angola, although he insisted the US government would continue to withhold diplomatic recognition from the Angolan government "until such time as national reconciliation takes place." The US furnishes some $15 million (R40,5m) a year in military aid to Unita — Sapa-AP.
New peace drive: Chissano accepts SA not aiding rebels

De Klerk at ‘summit’ in Maputo tomorrow

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and the leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, arrive here tomorrow in what is seen as a major development in the drive for peace in Mozambique.

At the same time a delegation of Mozambican church leaders and government officials are in Nairobi for talks with members of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, Renamo.

Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano said that the time is right to negotiate an end to one of Africa's bloodiest conflicts. He was announcing a response to his peace talks offer from Afonso Dhlakama, the leader of the rebels.

The announcement that President Moi will be in Maputo while Mr de Klerk is there was made yesterday by President Chissano at a press conference.

He said his government was now convinced that the South African Government and the SADF were no longer aiding the rebels. "We are prepared to believe that the South African armed forces, as such, are not in support (of the rebels)," he said.

Some elements

However, there were indications that "some elements inside South Africa" were still involved with Renamo. He did not give any more details but his statement is Mozambique's first acknowledgement that it now accepts that the SADF is no longer supporting the rebels.

It was not immediately clear, however, if Mr de Klerk would meet President Moi of Kenya. Mr Chissano told the press conference that there was no "cause and effect" relationship between Mr de Klerk's visit and the peace initiative. The meeting with Mr de Klerk had been requested by the South African authorities, he said.

Mr Chissano told the press conference that leaders of the Catholic and Protestant churches had gone to Nairobi to find out from the Renamo "what they want" and "who they are." A low-level government delegation made up of provincial directors was also in the Kenyan capital.

Mr Chissano said, however, that as far as he knew Mr Dhlakama had not arrived in Nairobi. A Renamo spokesman said Mr Dhlakama would not be involved at this early stage and would finally talk only to Mr Chissano.

Principles for dialogue

At his press conference Mr Chissano said his government had to make "a contact of some sort" with Renamo to end the war. A statement outlining "the principles to be observed to have a dialogue" had been prepared.

He acknowledged that there was no military solution to the war, which has left much of Mozambique a vast countryside un-governable, created at least one million refugees and cost billions of rand. The conflict is believed to have claimed more than 100,000 civilian lives.

Presenting a previously confidential 12-point statement of principles, Mr Chissano said the key to opening peace talks would be the rebels' agreement to renounce violence and to adhere to constitutional rule.

Renamo did not have to stop fighting for the talks to start, he said, but they must agree to the principles.

These were not proposals or a peace plan "but a basis for reflection" and once the principles are accepted, then dialogue would be assured and a peace platform can be elaborated," he added. The Star's Africa News Service and The Independent News Service.

Not quite a knock-out . . . but Timothy Viljoen (18) and Moshack Soke (8), from a Johannesburg Hospice, had a chance to lend a few blows on WBA junior lightweight champion Brian Mitchell at a city gymnasmium yesterday. The champion presented gifts to eight of the children before flying to the United States last night. © See Page 26 © Picture by Herbert Mabuza
Chissano in peace offer to Renamo

From KARL MAIER

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano says South Africa no longer supports the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) rebels and the time is right to negotiate an end to one of Africa's bloodiest conflicts.

Mr Chissano's statement follows an accusation at the weekend by the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, who said support continues to reach Renamo from South Africa. Mr Cohen said he believed "it is possible South Africa could easily stop this."

Yesterday Mr Chissano said that he was awaiting a response to his peace talks offer from Afonso Dhlakama, leader of Renamo.

De KLERK VISIT

The announcement of the peace initiative came just two days before the visit to Maputo tomorrow by Mr F W de Klerk, the National Party leader.

Presenting a previously confidential 12-point statement of principles, Mr Chissano said the key to opening peace talks would be the rebels' agreement to renounce violence and to adhere to constitutional rule.

Renamo did not have to stop fighting for the talks to start, he said, but they must agree to the principles.

CONFIDENT

He appeared confident that Mr Dhlakama would accept Pretoria's offer.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya is expected in Maputo within two days to discuss how to begin the next stage, direct talks between government and rebel representatives.

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe yesterday welcomed this week's meeting between Mr F W de Klerk and President Chissano and said he hoped it would help to end the war in Mozambique.

“We want to know if South Africa is prepared to act honestly,” he said — Independent News Service.
Frelimo peace talks

MAPUTO — President Joachim Chissano of Mozambique has announced that talks between Renamo and a group of Mozambican church leaders are to take place in Kenya on Wednesday at the Mozambique government's request.

Mozambique radio, quoted by the SABC's Africa desk, said President Chissano had told journalists in Maputo the Kenyan government would also be involved in the talks which he described as part of the political, military and diplomatic struggle to end the war in his country.
New peace offer to Moz rebels

MAPUTO. — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique yesterday said he had authorised church leaders to present government peace proposals to Renamo rebels this week, as his country was weary of war.

An estimated 100,000 people have been killed, 1.6 million are refugees and half of the country’s 14.7 million people are wholly or partly dependent on food aid as a result of the 12-year war that broke out after the country gained independence from Portugal.

Mr Chissano, whose government in the past rejected suggestions of negotiations with Renamo, said the decision was made because of “the population’s sentiments about the war”.

He said that although the Mozambican people repudiated the rebels’ “acts of violence”, they also had “a great desire for an end to the war”.

“We had to make a contact of some sort,” said Mr Chissano, in what the Portuguese news agency Lusa described as his first news conference in Mozambique since becoming president in 1986.

Mr Chissano said the government had asked Roman Catholic and Protestant members of the 19-church Mozambican Christian Council to meet a rebel delegation in Nairobi, Kenya, to find out “what they want”, the national news agency Aim said.

He said the church leaders had been given a set of guidelines for their talks with the rebels. Aim quoted Mr Chissano as saying the government did not insist that the rebels lay down their arms, but that they “end all acts of terrorism and banditry”.

Mr Chissano said the church leaders were to meet a delegation led by rebel leader Mr Anaso Dhiakama, which had not yet arrived in Nairobi.

But Renamo’s Lisbon representative, Mr Manual Frank, denied that Mr Dhiakama would attend the talks and said he would only negotiate with Mr Chissano in person. Mr Frank said the delegation was in Nairobi and was headed by Renamo external relations secretary Mr Raul Domingos.

He said the rebels were keen to see the plan “We are very interested in coming to a solution”.

Mr Chissano said the meeting was the idea of the Kenyan government and the church leaders Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi would be in Maputo tomorrow to help define the next steps in the peace process, Aim said.

Mr Chissano is to host NP leader Mr F W de Klerk on the same day — Sapa-Reuter-AP

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Mozambique peace talks — Page 3
What is going on?

It seems beyond belief. Yet we are told by a responsible American official, Mr. Herman Cohen, that aid from South Africa is still reaching Renamo, the marauding mercenaries who have devastated Mozambique in the last decade, acting as surrogates for Pretoria. This campaign of destabilisation, designed to dissuade Maputo from supporting the ANC, was officially terminated by Pretoria in the Nkomati Accord. But Renamo has since carried on like Frankenstein's monster, butchering civilians and laying waste the countryside.

The American government, which operates space-age surveillance systems, confidently insists that aid continues to flow. Either Mr. Cohen is talking nonsense or Pretoria, while professing peace, is acting with extraordinary duplicity. What is going on?
Moz-SA talks to include peace

JOHANNESBURG — President Joaquin Chissano of Mozambique says that although an agenda has not yet been drawn up for his meeting tomorrow with the leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, he is sure the peace initiatives in Southern Africa, including the independence of Namibia, will be one of the matters discussed.

Meanwhile, reports from Harare say that Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe yesterday welcomed the latest meetings between President F W Botha, Mr De Klerk and black leaders, but warned that there would have to be one man one vote before apartheid was abolished in his eyes.

Commenting on the meeting between President Botha and jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr Mugabe said he had agreed with fellow non-aligned movement leaders "that the mere release of Mandela would not be a solution if apartheid continues."

He also said yesterday that his government would "take action" if it was satisfied that South Africa was funding the Zimbabwe Unity Movement led by Mr Edgar Tekere, the news agency Ziana reports.

Sapa

New start to Angolan talks

KINSHASA — Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko met delegations from both sides in Angola's civil war on Sunday, clearing the way for direct talks to resume tomorrow, an Angolan spokesman said.

Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Pedro de Castro Van Dunem, in announcing the resumption of talks, suspended when his government accused Dr Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas of violating a ceasefire, said it was hoped the meetings would be fruitful.

The talks are aimed at ending the 14-year civil war. The most pressing task will be to stabilise a ceasefire that was to have begun June 24.

Sapa-AP
FW flies to Maputo for vital peace talks

Botha and Mr de Klerk

"Eventually all the Frontline states and ourselves will have to join. There is no way we can combine our infrastructure unless we get together," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha also laid heavy emphasis on the need to end the devastating war in Mozambique.

BOOST IMAGE

"If we achieve success there it will be a boost for South Africa's image as a regional power and peacemaker," he said.

It seems likely the presence of President Moi is linked to reconciliation moves between Frelimo and Renamo in which South Africa has played a part.

Botha and Mr de Klerk
Beachfront village for SA diplomats in Mozambique

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

South African diplomats in the Mozambican capital of Maputo will soon be living in a self-contained R16 million beachfront village being built for them, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said yesterday.

The project, which is being carried out for the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, involves 19 dwellings of varying sizes for different categories of staff, a small school, recreational facilities, a cafeteria and club room, a squash court, a swimming pool and a security system.

A feature of the contract is the provision of standby power and an emergency storage reservoir for water to maintain supplies during the frequent supply disruptions in the area.

The development will improve security for South African personnel scattered around Maputo, and cut exorbitant accommodation costs for South African diplomats, the spokesman said.

All goods and building materials were being brought in from South Africa.

Work on the 13-month project began in February.

There was initially a delay while the Department of Foreign Affairs negotiated with the local authority for a suitable site, the spokesman added.
Maputo shoots down 'peace plane'

LISBON — Mozambican armed forces have shot down a plane believed due to ferry Renamo rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama to talks with church representatives carrying peace proposals from Maputo's Frelimo government, reports monitored in Lisbon said yesterday. Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano told a media conference in Maputo on Monday that a plane had been hit over central Sofala province, where the rebels have their main base.

Portuguese news agency Lusa quoted diplomatic sources in Maputo as saying the plane was to have picked up Dhlakama and taken him to Nairobi, for today's planned meeting with church leaders aimed at ending Mozambique's 12-year civil war (2,18).

Chissano said the plane had not been attacked in an attempt to shoot down the tentative peace process, but had been fired upon by troops unaware of the proposed talks when it violated Mozambican airspace. — Sapa-AP
While Renamo talks go on, more talk of SA connection

The teenage Renamo soldier who fled in terror

A teenage refugee tells how he was forced to join Renamo at the age of ten and how he became both a victim and perpetrator of atrocities:

Early in the morning of the 27th of April 1987, 15-year-old Sao Joao, a refugee from Mozambique, arrived at the refugee camp two days after hiding in the bush. His family had been involved in the incident and preparing to move to the border and they had received a notice to leave.

Joao, who was in the same age group, had also been involved in the incident. His father had been arrested and his mother was being held in prison. Joao and his sister were taken to the refugee camp and placed in a group of children who were being educated in the camp.

The children were taught to speak Portuguese and were given food and clothing. They were also taught to be loyal to Renamo and to take up arms against the Mozambican army.

Joao and his sister were kept in the camp for two months before they were taken to the border of Mozambique. They were then taken to the camp of the Mozambican army and were forced to fight against the Mozambican army.

Joao was then taken to another camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier. He was then taken to a third camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier again.

Joao was then taken to a fourth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a third time. He was then taken to a fifth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a fourth time.

Joao was then taken to a sixth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a fifth time. He was then taken to a seventh camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a sixth time.

Joao was then taken to an eighth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a seventh time. He was then taken to a ninth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier an eighth time.

Joao was then taken to a tenth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a ninth time. He was then taken to an eleventh camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a tenth time.

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Joao was then taken to a twenty-second camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a twentieth time. He was then taken to a twenty-third camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a twenty-first time.

Joao was then taken to a twenty-fourth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a twenty-second time. He was then taken to a twenty-fifth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a twenty-third time.

Joao was then taken to a twenty-sixth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a twenty-fourth time. He was then taken to a twenty-seventh camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a twenty-fifth time.

Joao was then taken to a twenty-eighth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a twenty-sixth time. He was then taken to a twenty-ninth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a twenty-seventh time.

Joao was then taken to a thirtieth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a twenty-eighth time. He was then taken to a thirty-first camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a twenty-ninth time.

Joao was then taken to a thirty-second camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a thirtieth time. He was then taken to a thirty-third camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a thirty-first time.

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Joao was then taken to a forty-second camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a fortieth time. He was then taken to a forty-third camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a forty-first time.

Joao was then taken to a forty-fourth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a forty-second time. He was then taken to a forty-fifth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a forty-third time.

Joao was then taken to a forty-sixth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a forty-fourth time. He was then taken to a forty-seventh camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a forty-fifth time.

Joao was then taken to a forty-eighth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a forty-sixth time. He was then taken to a forty-ninth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a forty-seventh time.

Joao was then taken to a fiftieth camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a forty-eighth time. He was then taken to a fifti-first camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a forty-ninth time.

Joao was then taken to a fifti-second camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a fiftieth time. He was then taken to a fifti-third camp where he was forced to kill a Mozambican soldier a fifti-first time.

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FW and Chissano button up Maputo talks

TALKS OVER... President Joaquin Chissano of Mozambique and NP leader Mr FW de Klerk prepare to leave a press conference in Maputo yesterday after their talks in the Mozambican capital.

From MIKE ROBERTSON

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday that South Africa could take its place among the community of Southern African nations if there was a sound process of change in the country.

Mr Chissano was speaking at a press conference here after a 3½-hour meeting with NP leader Mr FW de Klerk and Foreign Minister Mr P. Botha.

More than an hour was spent discussing Mr Botha's "Marshall Plan" to promote economic development and regional co-operation in Southern Africa. The plan seeks to end South Africa's isolation from its neighbours and instead get the countries of the region to work together to promote development.

According to Mr Chissano, South Africa's isolation from its neighbours would end if the government embarked on a sound process of change. In this event the countries of the region would work with South Africa to help solve its problems.

Sources at the meeting said a great deal of time was spent discussing the role Mr Chissano could play in getting Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe — the only frontline leader opposed to

Chissano: SA could end its isolation

From page 1

FW in Maputo

improved co-operation with South Africa — to come on board.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said that at the end of the meeting it was generally accepted that regional co-operation could play a role in solving South Africa's problems.

Mr Chissano said Mr de Klerk had assured him that Pretoria was committed to working for unity and equal opportunities for all in South Africa.

He had been pleased to hear the NP did not intend dragging out these reforms over a long period quickly.

Mr Chissano said he had once again been assured, and accepted the assurances, that the South African government was not aiding the rebels. However, he did not rule out the possibility that certain elements in South Africa could be aiding them.

Mr de Klerk said the countries of Southern Africa needed to grasp the opportunity created by recent developments to work for peace and fulfill the potential of the region.

South Africa, he said, was prepared to play a constructive role in assisting the peace initiative in Mozambique.
Maputo meeting. Mr F W de Klerk with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique during yesterday's talks.
Reforms will be rewarded, De Klerk is told

Chissano offers SA a message of hope

Staff Reporter

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has dangled a promise of South Africa being accepted by its African neighbours if there is change in the country.

He was addressing a news conference yesterday after a meeting lasting more than three hours with National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

The leaders broke their schedule, cancelling lunch to pursue talks on Mozambique's internal war and how South Africa could help end it; relations between the two countries, a "Marshall Plan" for southern Africa, and the National Party's plan of action.

Process of change

Mr Chissano's hint of a prize for progress in South Africa came after he had said he was pleased to hear of the NIP's intentions to have a united South Africa and equality for all.

He said Mozambique was prepared to help this become reality.

Asked how, he replied: "If there is a sound process of change in South Africa, I think it will be part of the (southern African) group of countries in search of a solution. It would help create confidence among all Africans in the region."

Referring to remarks at a news conference on Monday that "some elements in South Africa" — but not the SADF — were abetting the rebel Renamo group, Mr Chissano said he could offer no proof.

If an aircraft came from South Africa, it was hard to say who the pilot was and who was behind him, he said.

I accept assurances that the Government of South Africa doesn't do it."

Cycle of violence

Referring to the possibility of supplies to Renamo, Mr de Klerk said his Government had been looking and would look into any particulars given it.

Nobody could totally prevent such activities in a country with a free economy such as South Africa's. It did not have an espionage system able to tell what was going on behind the scenes.

Mr de Klerk said all countries in the region needed to break out of their cycle of violence.

"What we need to do is grasp opportunities offered by recent developments inside certain countries in southern Africa."

He added that South Africa was prepared to play a constructive role in the economic field, resumption of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme and related matters.

"Development must go hand in hand with making of the political peace."

Sources said a considerable part of the talks was taken up discussing the idea of a "Marshall Plan," first raised by Mr Botha several months ago.

De Klerk is reported to have expressed a partnership between Europe, South Africa and southern African states. Mr Botha wanted a project where European money and South African know-how and management could steer the region away from what had happened in much of Africa.

Diplomat criticises 'Gestapo bureaux'

The Government's decision to appoint inspectors to police the Group Areas Act is undermining efforts by policemen to break out of international isolation.

The Australian ambassador in South Africa, Mr Colin McDonald, said the "Gestapo bureaux" proposals made bids to break the boycott "look ridiculous."

The Government plans to set up "notification points" where citizens can report alleged Group Areas Act transgressors — Political Correspondent.

By Helen

Scores of motorists' windscreens shattered at the N1 expressway and Brakpan, where they are being made for Gosforth toll plaza.

Callers to The Star rated it worth of destroyed by pieces of metal.

One motorist been hit on the head smashed through Monday. The windscreen's car had also been hit.

A regular user of Maynard said the windows of new forcing motorists to

Windsci
"There's a place for SA" 21/8

Change will open the door — Chissano

MOZAMBICAN President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday SA could take its place in the community of southern African nations if there was a sound process of change in the country.

Chissano was speaking at a Press conference in Maputo after a three-and-a-half hour marathon meeting with NP leader F W de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

More than an hour was spent discussing Botha's "Marshall plan" to promote economic development and regional co-operation in southern Africa.

The plan seeks to end SA's isolation from its neighbours and instead get the countries of the region to work together to promote development.

According to Chissano, SA's isolation from its neighbours would end if government embarked on a sound process of change. In that event, the countries of the region would work with SA to help solve its problems.

PRETORIA — NP leader F W de Klerk has turned down an invitation from the US Secretary of State James Baker to visit the US.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said last night: "It appears that elements within the American Congress are intent on making the visit as controversial as possible." He said De Klerk's programme was full, due to the elections, and it would be difficult to fit in a visit, other than on the dates originally set aside for a US visit.

Because of these two factors, he had informed Baker a visit by De Klerk before the elections would not advance good relations between the two countries.

Change the key

Chissano said De Klerk had assured him the SA government was committed to working for unity and equal opportunities for all in SA.

He had been pleased to hear the NP did not intend dragging out these reforms for a long period, but realising change had to come quickly.

"During the mandate of the future President the problem of discrimination should be solved so that there will be a real democracy in SA. "We are prepared to help this process become a reality," he added.

Asked how, Chissano said the group of countries in southern Africa was searching for ways to end discrimination in SA.

"If there is a process, a sound process, of change in SA, I think that SA will become part of this group."

While avoiding describing Renamo as a terrorist organisation, he said "Renamo should stop violence and become involved and participate in the peaceful development of Mozambique."

Sources at the meeting said a great deal of time was spent discussing the role Chissano could play in putting Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe — the only Frontline leader opposed to improved co-operation with SA — to come on board. Important developments in this respect could be expected in the next few weeks, the sources said.

While Chissano is said to have insisted that SA take certain steps before the "Marshall plan" could be implemented, the SA delegation argued that the fact that certain countries in the region had internal problems should not stand in the way of regional co-operation.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said that at the end of the meeting, it was generally accepted regional co-operation could play a role in solving SA's problems.

To Page 2

From Page 1

Chissano said he had once again been assured, and accepted the assurances, that the SA government was not aiding the rebels.

However, he did not rule out the possibility that certain elements in SA could be aiding them.

De Klerk said the countries of southern Africa needed to grasp the opportunity created by recent developments to work for peace and fulfil the potential of the region.

SA, he said, was prepared to play a constructive role in assisting the peace initiative in Mozambique, which is being spearheaded by Kenyan leader Daniel arap Moi who arrives in Maputo today.

In assisting Mozambique, De Klerk said, economic development would be given a high priority as "development must go hand in hand with the seeking of political peace."

Botha declined to expand on what economic initiatives SA was taking in Mozambique.
FW and Chissano pledge peace

MAPUTO - If there was a definite move away from discrimination in South Africa, the country could become part of a regional group of Southern African countries, Mozambique's President Joaquin Chissano, said yesterday. Addressing a joint press conference with South African National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, he said he believed the "problem of discrimination" would be solved during the term of office of the next SA State President.

The talks between Chissano and De Klerk in Maputo were originally scheduled to last two hours, but the two leaders conferred for more than three hours.

Both pledged themselves to work for peace in Southern Africa.

Chissano said supplies were still being flown in for the rebel Renamo movement, but he, once again, accepted assurances given by the SA Government that it was not involved in giving such aid.

De Klerk, who was accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Fik Botha, said all countries needed to play a "positive role" to ensure that the cycle of violence was broken in Southern Africa.

On allegations that Renamo was still receiving aid from within South Africa, he said, "We basically have the attitude that until information is given, we can't work out a strategy to counteract it."

-Sapa.
Hundreds leap aboard after 83 shot dead

Train dash to safety under Renamo guns

By Norman Chandler, Pretoria Bureau

A South African train reversed across the Mozambique border this week with hundreds of people clinging to it as they made a dramatic escape from a Renamo attack on a small town two kilometres from the border.

Dozens of others risked death as they fled to the electrified South African border fence, but police at Komatipoort border post opened a gate, to allow them to pass through, as a humanitarian gesture.

Renamo killed at least 83 men, women and children and injured hundreds more in the attack on undefended Sanguane, close to Reszano Garcia, on Wednesday night.

Desperate, fleeing Mozambicans flagged down the 8.22 pm Komatipoort-Maputo train and hauled themselves aboard. The train then reversed up the track back to Komatipoort border post.

The train's engineer, who has not been identified, was said by Komatipoort colleagues today to have heard the sound of firing as he left the border for Maputo. Then he saw people on the track, ''waving madly.''

A total of 457 people crossed the South African border. They were accommodated in Komatipoort for the night, and yesterday were returned to Mozambique after being given refreshments by South African security forces.

According to Mozambique sources, Renamo forces attacked a crowd of about 1,000 as they were attending an early evening ceremony at Sanguane. Some people managed to escape and run through the bush to Reszano Garcia, where the military were alerted.

A number of Renamo fighters were killed and weapons seized by the Mozambique Army units, the sources added.

It was one of the most daring attacks Renamo has launched since the start of the Mozambique civil war, and came only hours after Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano and Mr FW de Klerk, the leader of the National Party, had met in Maputo.

Eric Clepton accepts a Swazi cowhide shield, on whi
Mercy train

Hundreds flee border slaughter — hang on for ride to safety
MOZAMBIQUE

Eastern front opens

Anglo American (AA) chairman Gavin Relly's statement this week that the company is "keen to help develop Mozambique" highlights a positive trend in SA's business relations with the sprawling country on the eastern seaboard.

"Opportunities exist in forestry, mineral and agricultural development and the exploitation of natural gas," notes Relly. Clearly only the security situation in the huge, underdeveloped country prevents SA investment from taking off.

Sappi is investigating the feasibility of putting 50,000 ha under timber. (Business July 14). For some time, harbour refurbishment, agro-industrial development and road upgrading have formed part of advanced forward planning for increased investment in Mozambique.

But, while many new business links — like Karos Hotel's plan to manage the Polana Hotel in Maputo — are still in the provisional stage, substantial developments have already taken place. Among the leading actors is Premier International (PI), foreign investment arm of SA's huge Premier group.

"The day after the Nkomati Accord was signed in 1984, we moved into Mozambique. Today we operate a bonded warehouse in Maputo, are involved in feeding about 1m Maputo to assist in establishing training centres and trading facilities for formal and informal businessmen.

"The official attitude to business development has improved considerably," says SBDC GM James Scott. This week's visit by National Party leader FW de Klerk to Maputo, followed by the week-long Freixo congress, could provide further pointers to the growing business links between SA and Mozambique.

PETROL PRICE

Another notch

Predictably, outraged responses to the latest 66c/l petrol price increase were deepened by an awareness that more pain may be on the way.

YANKEE, COME HOME

It isn't a flood yet but, despite official warnings that SA is a powder keg, more North American accents are being heard in SA resort hotels this year.

Central Statistical Service (CSS) figures show a near 1,400, or 11.5% increase in the number of US visitors to SA in the first four months of the year. A total of 13,317 arrived, compared with 11,936 in the same period last year.

Sun International marketing manager Barry Hurter says the entire southern African region, including the Comores and Mauritius, "is beginning to really appeal to Americans. Many regard it as one of the most exciting regions in the world, and we agree with them," says Hurter.

"They like the Chobe Game Lodge in Botswana and our hotel complex in Swaziland. Closer to home, they go for Sun City and the Wild Coast Sun.

Advanced bookings from the US for the next six months are better than they have been in years. An enterprising travel agent is selling packaged golfing tours to any American eager to swing a club on the courses of the Swazi Sun, Sun City and the Wild Coast Sun.

Fedhara director Fred Thormann is "extremely encouraged" by this trend.

"The US," he says, "is the most fickle tourist market in the world. The fact that Americans are beginning to return to southern Africa shows they regard it as politically more stable."
82 died in Renamo rampage — report

PRETORIA — The South African police yesterday released more than 500 Mozambican citizens arrested when they fled into South Africa to escape a gunfight on the Mozambican side of the border.

The 567 refugees fled across the Komati River on Wednesday night when heavy gunbattles erupted at Resano Garcia. One person drowned.

A police spokesman said all the refugees were released from the Komatipoort prison yesterday morning. They were not charged.

On Tuesday, Renamo terrorists killed 82 villagers in southern Mozambique, state-run media reported yesterday.

The massacre occurred a day after President Joaquim Chissano announced that a church delegation acting on his behalf had flown to Nairobi to meet Renamo leaders in a bid to lay the groundwork for formal peace talks.

The Mozambican news agency Maputo said the Renamo terrorists raided the village of Sanguane, killing 82 peasants, including women and children, and wounding 111 others.

Twenty rebels were killed by security forces in pursuit operations, the agency reported.

Wednesday night's gunbattie at Resano Garcia took place only hours after Mr. Chissano held talks with Mr. F.W. de Klerk in Maputo.

Renamo forces attacked troops of the ruling Frelimo party with small-arms and mortar fire.

"Dozens of people were killed," the SABC reported, quoting witnesses at the nearby town of Komatipoort.

The meeting between a Renamo delegation and Mozambican church leaders did not take place in Nairobi on Wednesday.

There was no indication whether any negotiations would soon be held, diplomatic sources said — Sapa and UPI.
HUNDREDS of Mozambicans villages were detained by the SAP in Komatipoort on Wednesday night when they fled their homes and crossed the Komati River because of a "gunfight" in the Mozambican border town of Rossano Garcia.

Police Directorate spokesman Capt Ruben Bloomberg said yesterday police detained 587 Mozambicans who crossed the river when fighting broke out between 8pm and 9pm.

Bloomberg said it was not know what caused the gunfight or whether there were any casualties.

All the refugees were released from the Komatipoort police station yesterday morning. They were not charged and most had found their own way back into Mozambique, Bloomberg said.

He said police had "not established" if any of the refugees had been wounded, but said the body of a man who drowned while fleeing was found by SAP members and that there would be a post mortem.

Further casualty figures were not available.

In another apparently unrelated attack, reports Sapa-Reuters, Renamo rebels killed 82 villagers and wounded at least 100 others in a night attack on Sanguane village in southern Mozambique on Tuesday night.

It said Frelimo troops sent to the village had killed 20 rebels. Sanguane village is in Gaza province, 180km north of the capital Maputo. The number of army wounded was not reported.

"The rebels struck less than 48 hours after Mozambican President Jose Malusa announced his government's readiness to negotiate an end to the 14-year-old civil war."

Chissano said the MNR must first stop "all acts of terrorism and bandity."

In neighbouring Zimbabwe, a senior government official said Renamo rebels had killed nine villagers near the eastern border with Mozambique last week.

Renamo has often attacked Zimbabwean border areas in retaliation for Zimbabwean military support for the Maputo government.
KOMATIPORT — A South African railway official last night described how Renamo and Frelimo troops exchanged fire in the Mozambique town of Freetown, scores of fleeing refugees risked death in their bid to get clear of the town. Jumping on a moving locomotive, Mr. Amos Shangwengwe was on duty at 6pm yesterday from across the border fence from Mozambique. "I was in the town for about an hour when the shooting started. I saw people, including children, running towards the train," he said.
Desperate escape from fighting

FROM PAGE 1.

Komatipoort's assistant yardmaster, Mr Piet van der Merwe, said he was on duty when he heard the "terrific thunder of war" break loose.

"I'd never heard anything like it. I realised this must be a massive attack at Resano Garcia, but we had no idea of what had actually happened."

"Next thing the train arrived and permission was granted for the driver and his assistant to spend the night in our yard."

"They never switched off the (diesel) locomotive, it idled all night while they slept in it," Mr van der Merwe said.

Komatipoort residents described Wednesday night's shooting as the worst they had ever known.

"The shelling sounded so close that at one stage I thought it would hit my house," one resident said.

"It's never been like that before, although we are used to incidents on the Mozambique border."

A total of 567 refugees was allowed to cross the border into South African territory "on humanitarian grounds." All were repatriated on Thursday and yesterday all was back to normal in Komatipoort.

Rumours in Komatipoort late last night suggested the Renamo forces had overrun and gained control of Resano Garcia.

As the war clouds apparently diminished yesterday I was able to come within 100 m of the devastated town.

In heavy drizzle I watched as a few of the locals walked up a path past burned-out vehicles towards bullet-riddled buildings.

Everywhere one looked there seemed to be devastation, but whether or not the rebels had taken control the town seemed peaceful.

Rail traffic yesterday between Komatipoort and Resano Garcia continued as usual.

Coda is blamed.
‘Party of all the people’ may see heated debate at congress

The ruling Frelimo Party will drop Marxism-Leninism from its statutes at a five-day congress which starts in Maputo today and which analysts say will be the most heated since Mozambique gained independence in 1976.

Frelimo, which as a liberation front successfully fought Portuguese domination, became a Marxist-Leninist vanguard workers party at a congress in 1978, one year after the country’s independence in June 1976.

The principles submitted by the party leadership for discussion throughout the country in the last few months make no reference to Marxism-Leninism and state that Frelimo will become a “party of all the people”.

“In defining its strategy and tactics the party takes into consideration the interests of all the people and not only of a certain class,” the document states.

Base for development

While previously Frelimo stated its ideology was Marxism-Leninism, the new document states that “the theoretical and ideological base for the development of the party is the synthesis of the revolutionary struggle of Mozambican people with the universal socialist principles (and) this synthesis will be creatively adapted to the national reality.”

It says Frelimo rejects “the mechanical application” in Mozambique of socialism as applied in other countries.

By dropping Marxism-Leninism from its statutes, Frelimo will confirm its swing towards the West, which has become its main economic backer.

While the ideological shift is not expected to create controversy, Frelimo’s leadership is expected to come under fire on matters regarding the war against the Renamo rebels and the Western-backed economic recovery programme which has resulted in steep price increases.

At the same time the programme resulted in a steep rise in the incomes of housing, health services and basic foodstuffs.

In a recent article the official state news agency, AIM, said there was an increasing debate within the state and Frelimo over the country’s economic policies.

One of the factions was made up of “the groups mostly affected by the impact of readjustment and another characterised by pressure from individuals who want a formal recognition of the ‘marriage’ between the politician and the businessman”, the agency said.

It pointed out, however, that the recovery programme was aimed at increasing agricultural production, developing industry and encouraging the investment of capital.

Cannot wait

“Considering that Mozambique’s economy is essentially based on agriculture and services (ports and railways), the war raises doubts about the possibility of implementing the programme,” the agency said.

The government has argued it cannot wait for the end of the war to rehabilitate the economy. It argues that last year the economy saw a 4.8 percent increase, though this was below the 6 percent initially expected.

In sectoral terms, agricultural production and commercialisation grew by 2.8 percent, industry by 3.1 percent and transport by 4 percent.

Analysts believe the congress is unlikely to reverse the government’s economic recovery programme, although this will certainly be the subject of heated debates.

The congress is also expected to elect new members for the Central Committee and the Political Bureau.

Foreign Minister Pascual Mocumbi, a close ally of Mr Chissano, is expected to be elected to the Political Bureau the 10-member body that in practical terms rules Frelimo.
Guerilla war tops Frelimo congress agenda

MAPUTO moves to end Mozambique's civil war to rebuild its battered economy and topple down official Marxist ideology will dominate the fifth congress of the ruling Frelimo party starting today.

The Mozambican press dubs it the "congress of peace," reflecting widespread hope that delegates will back efforts by President and party leader Joaquim Chissano to negotiate a peace with the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) rebels.

A devastating and brutal guerilla war waged by the Renamo since soon after independence from Portugal in 1975 has killed an estimated 600,000 Mozambicans and crippled the country's farming-based economy, now heavily dependent on foreign aid.

Mr. Chissano said on Saturday his government was ready to talk to the rebels provided they accepted certain principles, notably a renunciation of violence. The government and previously ruled out negotiations.

OLD INITIATIVE

Last year, Mozambican leader has asked President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to set up a group of African heads of state to help negotiate an end to the war.

Maputo-based diplomats see this initiative as a bold but typically pragmatic move by Mr. Chissano.

The diplomats said the bid for a negotiated peace appeared to have widespread support from Mozambique's war-weary population of 12 million, despite the misgivings of some senior Frelimo members.

"Everyone is tired of war. We've got to find a political solution, to sit down and talk," said Mrs. Esmelia Filimone from Niassa province, one of the more than 500 delegates from Mozambique's 10 provinces who will attend the congress. - Sapa-Reuters.
Frelimo to drop Marxism and swing to the West

The ruling Frelimo Party in Mozambique starts its fifth congress today. As Joao SANTA Rita of Argus Africa News Service reports, the congress is expected to be a congress of change and heated debate.

The document adds that Frelimo rejects "the mechanical application" in Mozambique of socialism at it is applied in other countries.

By dropping Marxist-Leninism from its statutes Frelimo will confirm its swing towards the West, which has in fact become its main economic backer.

While the ideological shift is not expected to create controversy, Frelimo's leadership is expected to come under fire on matters regarding the war against the Renamo rebels and the western backed economic recovery programme which has resulted in steep price increases.

During meetings held in preparation for the congress there were, for the first time, open calls for negotiations with the rebels. In almost every meeting accusations of corruption and inefficiency were made against the country's armed forces and, in a few cases, against Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique.

The government has admitted that the economic recovery programme and the war situation have made the poor even poorer and this is backed by a recent study made by the World Bank which estimated that more than 60 percent of Mozambique's population was living at a level of "absolute poverty" with a monthly salary of less than R10.

The country is practically bankrupt. Figures released here disclosed that the country needs about R2.5 billion to cover imports and 80 percent of this comes from aid — almost totally from Western countries. The estimated export revenues for 1980 are about R300 million, and this is less than the amount for the payment of interest in Mozambique's debts.

There can be no doubt that because of this situation Frelimo is vulnerable to pressures from its western backers to put an end to the war and continue a policy of economic liberalisation.

In the cities, the recovery programme, supported by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, has however resulted in a new abundance of imported and local goods in the shops. But the high prices make it impossible for the majority of the people to buy goods.

At the same time the programme resulted in a steep rise in the prices of housing, health services and basic food stuffs.

In a recent article, the Mozambique news agency, Amn, said that there was an increasing "debate" within the state and Frelimo over the country's economic policies.

One of the factions was made up of "the groups most affected by the impact of readjustment and another characterised by pressure by individuals who want a formal recognition of the 'marriage' between the politician and the businessman," the agency said.

It pointed out, however, that the recovery programme was aimed at increasing agricultural production, developing industry and encouraging the investment of capital.

"Considering that Mozambique's economy is essentially based on agriculture and services (ports and railways), the war raises doubts about the possibility of implementing the programme," the agency said.

Analysts believe the congress is unlikely to reverse the government economic recovery programme although it will certainly be the subject of heated debates.

The congress is also expected to elect new members for the central committee and the political bureau.

Foreign Minister Pascual Mocumbi, a close ally of President Chissano, is expected to be elected to the political bureau — the 10 member body that in practical terms rules Frelimo.
SA slams Renamo attack on town

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government has strongly condemned last week's Renamo attack on the small Mozambican town of Rossano Garra and said it acknowledged President Joaquim Chissano's government.

The South African condemnation of the attack was issued in a statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs at the weekend.

Renamo killed at least 83 men, women and children during the attack on the town about 2km from the border with South Africa.

A South African train reversed across the Mozambique border with hundreds of people clinging to it as they escaped from the Renamo fire.

During the attack dozens of other refugees risked death as they fled towards the electrified South African border fence. And a total of 376 fleeing refugees were accommodated in South Africa but were later sent back home by South African authorities, according to a statement by the Department of Home Affairs.
Frelimo ideology shifts scene in wind

WORLD

218
$500m aid for Mozambique

THE EC and the US are pouring more than $500m into Mozambique with Italy topping the list of contributors of financial aid to the Maputo government.

EC embassy representatives are still awaiting an EC decision on SA Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha's "Marshall plan" which calls for European financial aid and SA technical and scientific expertise to be combined to develop southern Africa's resources.

Most ambassadors said they had not had reaction to the plan from their governments but it was felt a common position would have to be developed and communicated by the EC.

SA has to date not been allowed to tender for EC-funded projects, but recently SA companies were allowed to tender for the building of a road from Rezua to Maputo which is being funded by the Italians and West Germans.

Italian ambassador Mario Perugalli said his government was contributing $150m annually to Mozambique.

It went towards constructing dams and rehabilitation programmes.

ADELE BAILEY

He said Italy had also pledged a grant of about $30m to Mozambique for the restoration of the Cahora Bassa hydropower plants, but the project had been suspended.

The Scandinavian countries, with a contribution of more than $140m, were, together, listed as the second largest donor to Mozambique.

In third place was Britain which had budgeted $41m this year for Mozambique.

The Netherlands contributed about $50m this year, said ambassador Peter van Buuren.

In 1989, the Netherlands contributed $10m for balance of payment aid, about $15m was used to upgrade Bura harbour, universities received $2m and about $8m was spent on emergency aid.

Van Buuren said he did not have details of his government's reaction to Botha's plan. "It would be a long-term plan and would depend on what projects the money was used for," he said.

The US contributes $94m — the most it gives to a frontline state.
Feeling Party is shifting to right

MAFURO - Mingu's ruling Mugabe-
Mugabe-led ZANU-PF today announced
its shift to the right after

In a report

"Our congress, with
other indications that it
was decided to move away
from in line with
"classes", should be in

The Star's

"All Mozambican"
Chissano: We must represent all our people

Frelimo looks set to ditch leftist stance

Sapa-Reuters and
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party looks set to drop its commitment to communist ideology in an attempt to win friends at home and abroad.

President Joaquim Chissano yesterday said Frelimo had to transform itself into a party which not only led the nation but also represented all of its people.

Opening Frelimo's fifth party congress in Maputo, Mr Chissano said efforts to end the country's decade-old internal conflict and revitalize the war-hit economy would also be major themes for debate at the week-long meeting.

Ready to negotiate

The congress is being held at a time of increasing efforts to negotiate an end to the guerrilla war with Renamo rebels which has crippled the economy and killed tens of thousands of people.

Despite misgivings by some senior party officials, Mr Chissano has advocated a negotiated solution, saying his government is ready to talk to the rebels if they renounce violence.

He has asked President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to set up a group of African heads of state to help negotiate an end to the war.

But the key topic of debate at the congress could be the proposals to change Frelimo's leftist doctrine. In a significant shift, changes in party ideology to be debated at the congress drop all mention of Marxism-Leninism although they maintain an overall commitment to socialism.

Maputo-based diplomats said the softening of ideological line appeared aimed at extending and broadening the party's position in Mozambique's society. (Only 200,000 of Mozambique's 15 million people are party members.)

The diplomats said the changes also reflected improving ties with the West, particularly Britain and the US, after a decade of close alliance with the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc.

- The Soviet Union is prepared to play a constructive role in securing peace and stability in Mozambique and would welcome the involvement of other foreign powers in such a campaign.

This was announced in Lusaka at the weekend by the chief of the African Countries Department of the Soviet Foreign Office, Mr Yuri Yukalov.
Frelimo softens communist line

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party looks set to drop its commitment to communist ideology in a bid to win friends at home and abroad.

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The congress is being held at a time of increasing efforts to negotiate an end to a brutal guerilla war with right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNLR) rebels which has crippled the economy and killed tens of thousands of people.

Despite misgivings by some senior party officials, Mr Chissano has advocated a negotiated solution, saying his government is ready to talk to the rebels if they renounce violence.

He has asked President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to set up a group of African heads of state to help negotiate an end to the war. — Sapa-Reuter

Man's fatal crash

Staff Reporter

A MAN died last night after he apparently had a heart attack while driving, and smashed into another car at Llandudno.

According to a rescue services spokesman the accident took place at 10.30pm on Victoria Drive.

A woman, who was driving the second vehicle, was seriously injured and taken to Somerset Hospital. The man died before reaching hospital. Late last the victims had not yet been identified.
MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano yesterday called on the SA government to renounce regional destabilisation and make fundamental changes in its society.

Reading a report by Frelimo's central committee to its national congress, Chissano also announced the government would legalise private education for the first time since 1975.

Chissano said last week he believed the SA government and military were no longer supporting Renamo, but said elements inside SA were still giving it aid.

Chissano said the central committee "urges the SA government to make fundamental changes in SA society, giving concrete evidence of its willingness to abolish apartheid by lifting the state of emergency, freeing political prisoners including Nelson Mandela, unhauling political and social organisations and definitively renouncing regional destabilisation.

"The Frelimo party encourages dialogue with the ANC and all SA patriotic forces so that SA may become a just and democratic society," Chissano said.

The central committee said Mozambique had been a major target of SA's destabilisation strategy, because the country's ports and railways offered routes to the sea for landlocked, black-rulled nations in southern Africa.

It said a meeting last September between Chissano and President PW Botha marked the relaunch of the spirit of the 1984 Nkomati Accord.

Frelimo has dropped all references to Marxism from the official party documents to be adopted at the week-long congress and has called for more exercise of individual rights along with the redressing of the needs of the country's poorest.

The national news agency Aim said the changes had been necessitated by the government's inability to meet the people's needs, largely due to the devastation of the war. The restoration of private education, it justified by the fact that the national education system covers only about 45% of children aged between seven and 11, and there is no prospect of attaining a higher percentage over the next decade." It said the Renamo had destroyed or forced the closure of 45% of the country's primary schools.

In urban areas, there was one teacher for every 62 pupils, Aim said, partly because of migration from the war-torn countryside — Sapa-AP
MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano has called on the South African Government to renounce regional destabilisation and make fundamental internal changes as evidence of its stated willingness to abolish apartheid and introduce far-reaching reforms.

"The Frelimo party encourages dialogue with the ANC and all South African patriotic forces so that South Africa may become a just and democratic society," Mr Chissano said. — Sapa-AP.
Zimbabwe paratroops attacking us, says Renamo

By KEN VERNON
Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Renamo claims that hundreds of Zimbabwean paratroops, backed by Mozambican ground troops and supported by MiG jet fighters and helicopter gunships, are pounding the rebel group's Gorongosa stronghold.

Renamo has accused President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe of deliberately sabotaging peace negotiations by launching a major offensive.

However, informed sources in Zimbabwe were sceptical about a large-scale offensive, saying that no extra air activity or ground movements of troops had been noticed, either in Zimbabwe or among Zimbabwean troops in the Beira corridor.

In addition, the sources said, Zimbabwean paratroop commander Colonel Lionel Dyck, who would almost certainly be in charge of any major offensive involving his troops, had been seen in Harare at routine functions.

DERAILLED PEACE

In a statement issued exclusively to the Argus Africa News Service, Renamo leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama said that the offensive against Gorongosa in northern Mozambique began on July 12 and was continuing.

The attack derailed moves toward peace negotiations in the 12-year civil war, preventing Mr Dhlakama from attending peace talks in Kenya just over a week ago, the statement said.

Mr Dhlakama said the attack was in "direct violation of the public and private undertakings of President Chissano to hold negotiations with Renamo", and alleged that the attack had been planned at a Beira meeting between Presidents Chissano and Mugabe recently.

PREVENT

The aim of the attack was to prevent Mr Dhlakama from holding talks "abroad", the statement said, allowing President Chissano to offer to hold talks but at the same time accuse Renamo of not accepting his offer.

Aircraft were continually over-flying air strips in the Gorongosa area to prevent him from leaving to attend the talks, Mr Dhlakama said.

In spite of these moves, it is believed from sources close to Renamo that the organisation is still committed to peace negotiations.

Meanwhile South Africa was accused of making preparations to invade Zimbabwe when the Zimbabwe parliament agreed yesterday to extend the state of emergency for a further six months.

It has been in force for 24 years and was imposed shortly before UDI was declared by Mr Ian Smith's government in November 1965.

Home Affairs Minister Moven Mahachi said in parliament yesterday that South Africa was establishing air bases and "massive arms installations" along the Limpopo River.

"We can contain the situation in Mozambique militarily but not the one on our southern border.

"The threat from there is more serious and will remain as long as apartheid remains," said Mr Mahachi.
As refugees return Mozambique tries to heal its wounds

WISPS of smoke rise towards a majestic mountain as peasants burn overgrown fields to prepare for the coming planting season outside this northern Mozambican border town.

Soldiers stroll past crumbling buildings looking at men, women and children arriving from overcrowded refugee camps in neighboring Malawi.

Three years after they were chased out of this town in Zambezia province by marauding Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) rebels, people are coming back to Milange. Some arrive from Tete province in buses hired by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, while others simply walk out of camps in Malawi.

They are among tens of thousands of Mozambicans who are leaving their sanctuaries in neighboring countries in the hope that, at least in their home areas, the 14-year-old war in the former Portuguese colony is dying down.

Quiet life

Amid widespread popular yearning for an end to the conflict, President Joaquim Chissano's ruling Frelimo party opened its week-long fifth congress this week, 1,800 km away in Maputo, the capital. Mr. Chissano announced at the weekend that he had asked Presidents Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to mediate with Renamo leaders until direct contacts could begin.

Most of Mozambique's one million-strong refugee population just want the chance to get on quietly with their farming. I see people who returned just a few months ago, and already they are producing food," said Magalhaes Joao Calume, 47, who together with his wife and five children fled in September 1986 after Renamo occupied Milange.

"The security seems good enough now, and it is time to come back so that we can prepare our fields."

Social services

Renamo's assault on Milange in 1986 was part of a big rebel offensive in the central provinces of Zambezia, Tete and Sofala, which nearly cut Mozambique in half and pushed 650,000 civilians into Malawi, already one of Africa's poorest and most densely-populated countries.

During their occupation of the rich tea-producing area, the rebels stripped the town of everything they could carry and sold the goods in Malawi. For nearly two years Milange, like hundreds of other Mozambican cities in the war zone, was a virtual ghost town. The only two buildings left untouched were the small white Roman Catholic church and the priest's quarters.

Soviet-trained Red Beret soldiers recaptured Milange in June 1988, and since then Frelimo officials have given priority to getting the town's social services running again.

The primary school, health centre and food warehouse all have new doors and windows, and the horse of the administrator, Rafael Jose Mioso, the highest civilian authority, remains in need of repair.

Huge problems are outstanding. Several peasants said they had been waiting for months for the authorities to assign them a piece of land to farm. Until they can harvest next year's crop, each person receives 10.5 kilogrammes of maize per month. That usually lasts about 20 days.

Civilians worry that the government's overworked emergency office, known as Calambulos, and its Repatriation Office will not deliver seeds and farm implements in time to begin planting in September.

Many refugees stay in Malawi out of fear that the fighting will break out again. "My wife just cannot bring herself to return," said Joao Calume. "Since those two nights we slept in the bush waiting for the shooting to stop so we could reach Malawi, she has remained traumatised."

Symbol of hope

Milange has become a symbol of both the hope and the danger surrounding Mozambique's effort to bring its people home from the border nations of Swaziland, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania. Should Mr. Chissano's peace effort succeed in halting the war, the problems involved in repatriation here will be compounded a hundred times over.

But as more people do return, confidence appears to be rising, and hunger for land among refugees sitting aimlessly in camps is growing. Jose Sarapico Calamo, 65, spends much of his day around a tent in Benga, a small village in Tete province.

Like Mr. Calume, he fled Milange three years ago with his wife, Anna Francisco, and six children, who have remained in Malawi near the border with Milange.

"She wrote me a few months ago and said people are going back to Milange, and they seem to be getting on fine," he said. "They are working their land again," she said, "and we should return too."
MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano called on the South African government yesterday to renounce regional destabilisation and make fundamental changes in its society.

He was reading a report of the ruling Fretilin party's central committee to a national congress.

Mr Chissano said last week that he believed the South African government and military were no longer supporting the Mozambique National Resistance.

Meanwhile, according to reports from Lisbon, the rebels yesterday welcomed Mr Chissano's proposal that a group of African leaders, headed by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, should mediate for peace in Mozambique's civil war.
Private schooling on way in Maputo

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Frelimo is to propose legislation to legitimise private education but has rejected calls for the privatisation of health care.

The announcements were made at the party's congress.

Private schools were nationalised and private education banned shortly after Mozambique's independence in 1975.

A report submitted to the congress said the move to allow private schools to operate was justified as the national education system could not cater for the entire student population.

A ratio of one teacher to 62 pupils had resulted in the urban areas after the demographic explosion caused by migration from the rural areas.

“Special services”

Frelimo also abolished private medicine after independence, but a report presented to the congress said the party had no intention of allowing private doctors and clinics to operate.

Privatisation would not resolve the problems of most health workers nor would it raise the general quality of care, the report said.

However, the government should study the possibility of "special services with special fees" in some urban clinics "that would assure rapidity in treatment and provide better services for logistic support."
Three die in MNR attack on Maputo

LISBON — Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels attacked a suburb of the capital Maputo with mortar fire, killing at least three civilians, the Portuguese news agency Lusa reported yesterday.

In a dispatch from Maputo, Lusa quoted a military source as saying inhabitants of the suburb of Benfica fled their houses into neighbouring districts when the rebels began the attack just after midnight on Tuesday.

The three killed were local residents, Lusa said.

On Tuesday the rebels accepted a government peace proposal that would establish a mediating group of African leaders — Sapa-AP
Renamo talks of peace - then loots Maputo's suburbs

AS the fifth congress of Mozambique's Frelimo Party got under way in Maputo, Renamo rebels gave two rather different responses to President Joaquim Chissano's recent peace initiatives.

A statement issued from Renamo's Lisbon office supported the establishment of a group of African heads of state to mediate the conflict, as suggested in the previous week's meeting between Chissano and Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi.

And on Monday at 11pm, the first night of the congress, a large group of Renamo rebels attacked the suburb of Khongolote, on the city's northern outskirts. They ransacked homes, looting food and money. A mortar shell set a house on fire and three of its occupants, including an eight-month baby, were burnt to death.

Instead, the stress is on "unity" and "consensus" — indeed, the title of the report is "for a national consensus to normalise society". Frelimo insists it remains a vanguard party. However, it is no longer the vanguard of "the worker-peasant alliance" but of "all the Mozambican people".

The cross-class alliance that Frelimo is now trying to construct embraces all sectors of Mozambican society — including businessmen and religious believers who were viewed with hostility in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Chissano cited the threat from Renamo to justify this changed concept of the party.

"Since our essential task is to combat the destabilisation of which the country is the victim," he said introducing the report, "all Mozambican classes and social strata are involved."

"Our enemies," he added, "are only those who take up arms against the people in the service of foreign designs and deliberately persist in rejecting the will of the Mozambican family to re-establish a united nation."

That analysis has led to a substantial shift in Frelimo's language. The terms "class struggle" and "Marxism-Leninism", which were key in Frelimo's 1977 transition from liberation front to a political party, are no longer mentioned in the 315-page central committee report.

The congress has not yet moved to discuss amending the party statutes. But it is considered a foregone conclusion that references to Marxism-Leninism will be removed, and instead the ideology of Frelimo will be defined as "the synthesis of the experiences of the revolutionary struggle of the Mozambican people with the universal principles of socialism" — a formula used in the theses that were the bases for pre-congress discussions.

The central committee report frequently attacks the South African government for its violations of the 1984 Nkomati non-aggression accord and its support for Renamo. Chissano is, however, prepared to believe that today its southern neighbour has finally stopped supporting the rebels. His main guest, Julius Nyerere, Tanzania's former president, did not agree: "All the evidence indicates that South African support for the bandits continues up to today."

Chissano reiterated Mozambique's support for the African National Congress, and said that at every meeting with South African officials — the latest was with FW de Klerk just a week ago — he had raised the question of releasing Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

There could be no "significant change" in South Africa, the Mozambican leader said, while the ANC and other democratic organisations remained banned and leaders such as Mandela remained imprisoned.
Minister at odds with Chissano over SA ‘aid’

MAPUTO — In direct contradiction to statements made last week by President Joaquim Chissano, Mozambique’s Foreign Minister, Mr. Pascoal Mocumbi, said here yesterday that “special institutions like intelligence or security forces inside South Africa” continue to aid the rebel movement Renamo.

Mr. Mocumbi said it was hard to believe that material support to Renamo was possible “without the complicity of South African forces inside South Africa.”

President Chissano said yesterday he would negotiate with Renamo only if it accepted his government’s peace conditions, which include renouncing violence.

He repeated that Renamo must accept 12 principles as the price for ending the decade-long civil war.

Mr. Chissano said Renamo wanted a joint government, changes to the constitution, elections and the restoration of powers to local native chiefs, known as “regulos.”

The Star’s Africa News Service-Sapa-Reuters
Promoting foreign investment

Ray Eakinazi is with Ernst & Young

Economic policy in Mozambique is becoming increasingly capitalist and this shift in policy can be seen in the country's campaign to attract foreign investment, spearheaded by the Office for Foreign Investment Promotion ("GPIE").

GPIE's investment guidelines give priority to new foreign investment projects designed to increase and diversify exports, save foreign exchange through import substitution, improve the balance of payments and increase the supply of goods to the domestic market. The main areas of investment opportunity identified are in agriculture and agro-industry, but minerals, light industry and tourism are also singled out as having strong development potential.

Foreign investment in existing facilities, rather than in new ventures, is encouraged and there is also a preference for local partners from either the private or the public sectors.

Legal protection of foreign-owned property acquired in terms of the 1984 Direct Foreign Investment Act is guaranteed, as is the right to remit profits and re-export capital. Here are some of the incentives available to foreign investors:

- Exemption from customs and import duties on imported equipment and materials necessary for implementing projects,
- Waivers of duties on raw and intermediate materials used in the manufacture of goods for export,
- Income tax exemptions for foreign technical staff employed in project feasibility studies or project implementation,
- No tax on profits transferred to reserves in terms of the agreed investment authorisation document,
- Tax deductions equaling 300% of a firm's "reasonable expenses" incurred in training Mozambican personnel,
- No tax on profits earned by a new venture from two to 10 years, while, for a similar period, there is no withholding tax on profits distributed to foreign shareholders, depending on the actual project authorisation agreement,
- Tax-exempt interest on loans made by third parties or by participants in the venture,
- Projects generating and returning foreign exchange may remit a share of profits abroad using these funds,
- For projects generating import savings, profits can be transferred abroad on the basis agreed in the original foreign investment authorisation document and permission to remit profits is normally granted within 30 days, and
- Certain additional incentives authorised by the Council of Ministers for "investment projects of outstanding importance" to the economy.

By establishing the investment promotion office, providing a broad range of incentives and implementing a reform package that elevates economic efficiency at the expense of political ideology, the Maputo government appears to have gone a long way towards creating a positive environment for foreign investment.
'I will forgive: There is nothing else to do'

By KARL MAIER of the Independent in Maputo

Lying in a hospital bed after rebels hacked off his left ear, Paulino Chiziane talked of forgiveness.

When the war ends, there is nothing I will be able to do," he said in 1989.

Forgiveness is something Mozambique is going to need plenty of as the pace accelerates to end the 14-year-old civil war. A conflict that has killed over 100,000 civilians and maimed countless others like Mr Chiziane.

The rebel movement, the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo), announced in Lisbon on Tuesday that it had accepted the government's appointment of Presidents Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe to mediate peace negotiations.

The mediation efforts, say Mozambique officials, are needed to pave the way for direct talks between the rebels and President Joaquim Chissano's Frelimo government.

A face-to-face meeting is expected in the next several months. Action has already begun, said Pascal Mocumbi, the Foreign Minister, yesterday.

We will listen to what President Moi tells us," Mr Chiziane, 50, a former mine worker in South Africa, was one of four people who lost cars when rebels entered their neighbourhood on the outskirts of Maputo.

A couple and their child were burned to death and two more seriously injured when a rebel rocket slammed into their home.

The neighbourhood raids and reports of another attack across Maputo harbour showed how vulnerable civilians are to rebel assaults, even with the high security alert near the capital.

"The people do not know anything about this war," said Mr Chiziane. It is up to the government to know how to end the fighting."

In the run-up to peace talks, the government and the rebels have reached no informal agreement on a ceasefire, or even a significant reduction in violence.
Major implications for South Africa, Zimbabwe

Frelimo moves to jettison Marxism

The Star's Africa News Service

Maputo

In a move with major implications for both Mozambique and for southern Africa as a whole, the ruling Frelimo Party has abandoned Marxism and opened the way to a free enterprise system.

After a week-long congress, more than 600 delegates have approved a new programme under which references to Marxism-Leninism are dropped and Frelimo ceases to be "a vanguard of the worker and peasant alliance" becoming a party of "all the Mozambican people".

Although Frelimo remains nominally committed to a blend of socialism, the delegates approved plans for a mixed economy in which private enterprise will play an important role.

The move underlines the growing influence of the West in Mozambique and in southern Africa in general and the declining influence of the Soviet bloc. Analysts believe it will encourage the spread of free enterprise principles more widely in Africa.

In Zimbabwe, in particular, it is considered likely to undermine those within the dominant Zanu (PF) party who still favour hardline socialist policies and major opportunities will almost certainly be created for private investment from South Africa in commerce, tourism and other economic activity.

New constitution

The tough economic recovery programme implemented two years ago, which has the support of the Western International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, was supported by the delegates.

The new economic and social programme gives particular emphasis to peasant family agriculture rather than to state farms, and allows for the return of private education.

It is understood that Mozambique's constitution will soon be amended to reflect the new changes.

Although details of the constitutional amendments are not yet known, President Joaquin Chissano has spoken about the need to "democratise" government institutions to facilitate peace talks with Renamo rebels.

The Frelimo Party also introduced changes in its foreign policy, dropping the concept of a "world anti-imperialist front" from its statutes. The move reflects a growing alignment with the West and the Soviet Union's announced decision to pull out its military advisers from Mozambique by next year.

Frelimo will now apply "an independent foreign policy based on the defence of the national interests, founded in real goals". The premier goal will be "the elimination of destabilisation, the eradication of terrorism and the reconstruction of the nation".
Frelimo dumps Marxism and backs mixed economy

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party on Sunday ditched hard-line Marxism, declared support for a mixed economy and backed moves to end a 10-year rebel insurgency through negotiation.

The new programme and statutes approved by Frelimo's party congress after a marathon all-night session marked a turning point in the ideological direction of the party which has ruled Mozambique since independence from Portugal in 1975.

The congress, ending a week of debate, also endorsed moves by President Joaquim Chissano to talk peace with right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

Western diplomats and the ideological shift reflected the growing pragmatism of President Chissano's one-party government, which with Western support is struggling to extricate the country from war and economic collapse.

The congress declared support for a tough economic recovery plan launched in 1987 and backed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The plan steers away from the Marxist notion of centralised state control.

Minister Mr Mario Machungo said the party backed a mixed economy based on farming, to which the state, co-operatives, families and private individuals should all contribute.

Mr Machungo said the major change from the social and economic directives of 1963 "is that today Frelimo does not attempt to establish target figures for every sector of the economy. Instead, the directives set out basic policy goals."

President Chissano has asked the presidents of Kenya and Zimbabwe to mediate with the rebels and end the war which has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and displaced millions of people — Sapa-Reuter, Sapa-AP.
Frelimo moves to jettison Marxism

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Although Frelimo remains nominally committed to a blend of socialism, the delegates approved plans for a mixed economy in which private enterprise will play an important role.

The move underlines the growing influence of the West in Mozambique and in southern Africa in general and the declining influence of the Soviet bloc. Analysts believe it will encourage the spread of free enterprise principles more widely in Africa.

In Zimbabwe, in particular, it is considered likely to undermine those within the dominant Zanu (PF) party who still favour hardline socialist policies.

And major opportunities will almost certainly be created for private investment from South Africa in commerce, tourism and other economic activity.

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Frelimo will now apply “an independent foreign policy based on the defence of the national interests, founded in real goals”. The premier goal will be “the elimination of destabilisation, the eradication of terrorism and the reconstruction of the nation”.

The Star’s Africa News Service
Frelimo Party abandons Marxism

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The ruling Frelimo Party has abandoned Marxism and opened the way to a free enterprise system — a move which has major implications for Mozambique and Southern Africa.

After a week-long congress, more than 600 delegates have approved a new programme and statutes under which all references to Marxism-Leninism are dropped and Frelimo ceases to be "a vanguard of the worker and peasant alliance", becoming instead a party of "all the Mozambican people".

Although Frelimo remains nominally committed to a brand form of socialism, the delegates approved plans for a mixed economy in which private enterprise would play an important role.

The move underlines the growing influence of the West and a move from Soviet bloc thinking.

Analysts believe it will encourage the spread of free enterprise principles in Africa. In Zimbabwe, in particular, it is considered likely to undermine the position of those within the dominant Zanu PF party who still favour hardline socialist policies.

New opportunities will almost certainly be created for private investment from South Africa in commerce, tourism and other economic activity.

The new economic and social programme gives particular emphasis to peasant family agriculture rather than to State farms and allows for the return of private education.

Frelimo Party membership will be open to all Mozambicans irrespective of their social position and religious beliefs.

It is understood Mozambique's constitution will be amended soon to reflect the new changes and open the way for more private initiative and foreign investment in the country.

Although details of the constitutional amendments are not yet known, President Joaquim Chissano has spoken about the need to "democratise" government institutions.

The Frelimo Party also introduced changes in its foreign policy.

From now on it will apply "an independent foreign policy based on the defence of the national interests, founded on the elimination of destabilisation, the eradication of terrorism and the reconstruction of the Mozambican nation"
GOVERNMENT troops killed 161 rebel fighters in several separate offensives during the first half of June, the national news agency AIM reported yesterday.

The guerrillas of the Mozambique national resistance (MNR) killed 53 civilians in raids on villages during the same period, AIM said, citing unidentified military sources.
Portugal moves to end war in Mozambique

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Portugal has launched a diplomatic initiative to try to end the war in Mozambique, according to a report in Harare.

The Portuguese deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Jose Manuel Barroso, met President Mugabe yesterday and said afterwards the Lisbon government was seeking ways of persuading those involved in the destabilisation of Mozambique to stop the war.

Mr Barroso has already had talks with President Chissano in Mozambique and is to visit South Africa where he will meet members of the Portuguese community who fled Mozambique when Frei- limo came to power.
MAPUTO — More than 4,000 people are starving in the Fingoe area of Tete province in northwestern Mozambique. Roads in the area have been cut by Renamo rebels and authorities are trying to send relief aid via Malawi and Zambia. — The Star's Africa News Service.
20,000 flee fighting

Hundreds die as Mozambican war escalates

LUSAKA — A wave of fresh fighting in Mozambique is said to have left 250 people dead, many of them villagers, and has triggered an exodus of about 20,000 refugees into Malawi.

And Zambia last night responded to recent MNR raids over its eastern border with a threat that its army would not hesitate to pursue MNR rebels who raided Zambian villages.

Malawi-based Mozambican diplomats say the guerrillas' new offensive is timed to coincide with the run-up to the ruling Frelimo party's annual congress in July.

Local authorities in Changambika, Malawi, say the latest flood of men, women and children across the border raises to 652,000 the number of refugees from the war.

The refugees said rebels late last month stormed the government-occupied settlements of Kapirizana and Ntsaka, about 50 km inside Mozambique's Tete province.

Relief officials said that after fresh fighting a week ago at Villa Nova and Matarara farther south in Mozambique's Zambezi province, about 500 refugees fled to camps inside Malawi, near Nsonge.

Another 280 fugitives, 200 of them children, escaped to Likoma Island near the eastern shores of Lake Malawi after recent battles over the past two weeks in Nyanza north-eastern Mozambique, they said.

Zambia's Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, accused South Africa of continuing to back and train the rebels, an accusation South Africa has denied repeatedly.

He said an MNR raiding party attacked the eastern Zambian border village of Vubwe last Friday, killing one adult and four children.

Zambian authorities said their soldiers had shot dead around 100 rebels in retaliatory operations, some of them carried over the border into Mozambique. At least 20 Zambian civilians had died in the MNR raids they said.

In Lisbon, the rebels said recent Zimbabwean air raids had killed about 130 villagers in guerrilla-held territory in the past 10 days. Sapa/Reuters
A British TV journalist tells of his harrowing 18-month ordeal as a prisoner of the MNR guerrillas and how he finally got his freedom.

British television journalist NICK DELTA CASA decided to make a film about the mysterious Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas in Mozambique.

He was curious about how a tiny group of 200 men in 1980, had grown into a force which had paralysed the economy and rendered the country ungovernable.

He walked into Mozambique and met the MNR but things went wrong. He was accused of being a spy and taken prisoner. He tells his story of one-and-half-years in captivity in the current issue of New African magazine.

...to me
We had a lot of meat that year since there is still plenty of game in the Gorongosa National Park, though I got the impression that this is a most unusual treat for the guerrillas.

Later, after decent rains at the start of 1988, the diet returned to the more usual diet of "sadas" (stiff maize porridge) with beans and vegetables. The larger part of this, I was told, was the produce of the rural population living in MNR-held areas, though often large numbers of snails of rice would arrive, captured from ambushed trains or Freimo-held towns.

**NOMADIC LIFE**

Groups carrying these supplies would travel astonishing distances, often hundreds of kilometres.

More normally, though, the food appeared to be collected locally through an intricate organisation which ensured the delivery of the required quotas from the population.

These "state-sourced" rations however, consisted only of the grain staple — any meat or greens with which to accompany it had to be bartered for on an individual basis.

We lived a nomadic life most of the time. Guerrillas do not build permanent bases, and moves are often made in search of water or vegetation cover, the headquarters are sometimes needed in another area to organise a public rally or meeting, and even news conferences at such times, the entire complement of the base would set off in single file, a couple of kilometres long, loaded with weapons, personal equipment, radios, chickens, pots, goats and even a sewing machine.

A march could last for two or three days until the next camp, sometimes meeting other such itinerant columns on the way. They seemed quite unconcerned about the threat from Frelimo’s air activity on these moves, often alarmingly — crossing huge open spaces in broad daylight.

While the war continued, Frelimo’s plans to drag the country from the chaos and backwardness inherent in the colonial legacy to become a competitive force in the modern world, were thwarted.

Yet despite the escalation from 1984 of what some regard as the bloodiest conflict in Africa, the MNR continued to be a little-known force, whose aims in this largely under-reported war remain shrouded and unclear.

Bearing in mind their fearsome reputation as the Khumalo Gang of Southern Africa, I was somewhat relieved to be shown to a hut of my own. In it was a wooden bed, foam mattress, blanket (very welcome in the near-frost of winter at 2000m), sheets and a pillow.

I was free to move around in the immediate area, though an armed guard was never far away to prevent my escape.

I had planned a stay of only six weeks and apart from a toothbrush, my heavy luggage contained no personal equipment, only cameras. My "heats" however, soon provided a spare set of clothes — knee-length trousers and a rather tight-fitting shirt — and thereafter I regularly received large quantities of soap, toothpaste, and even tea and sugar when they had discovered my typically English dependence on the brew.

This excess of luxury I put to good use, bartering with them or guerrillas for honey, fresh fruit and even woodcarvings.

The first evening, following a welcome hot bath, I was taken to a central mess room area where joined several senior military commanders for dinner.

**BRITISH POLICY**

At this and all my subsequent meetings with the leadership I found them very eager to argue with me over various aspects of regional and international affairs, with which they seemed fairly conversant — in particular I appeared to be held personally accountable for the British government's policy of extending military support to the Mozambique government and their Zimbabwean allies.

Obviously a great deal of trouble had been taken in preparing a meal to impress the Englishman, even including a bottle of beer.

This was to be the pattern throughout my 18 months with their "honoured guest", as they rather irritatingly insisted on referring to me.

Women guerrillas of the "femme detachment", which accompanied all senior commanders and carried out clerical duties, were the ordinary soldiers.

I eventually abandoned a total of 12 such huts, scattered around the provinces of Manica, Sofala and Tete, as we moved.

I considered the possibility of escape several times. However, although I might have slipped away from my immediate guards, that would still leave me facing a 360km walk to the nearest border.

Having considered the extensive radio communications network they could use to alert units ahead to intercept me, not to mention mobilising the entire civilian population to join in the search, I decided to confide to keeping my eyes and ears open, and learn as best I could the ways of the guerrillas in the bush.

In early June 1988, the base where I was being held was directly attacked by Zimbabwean forces using helicopters and para-troopers suddenly all thoughts about my status as prisoner vanished as I fled amid the bursts of machine-gun fire, with my "minide" at my heels.

After this, obviously concerned about the safety of their valuable hostage, I was moved away from the headquarters area.

**HUMANITARIAN GESTURE**

With a group of twenty guards who took turns watching over me, we set up our own camp well away from other guerrilla units.

At a meeting in July with several American journalists flown in to interview me, I learnt that it was fairly certain that the MNR would take advantage of the next Christmas to release me in what would be seen as a humanitarian gesture.

Five months later I began the last march towards the border, which we reached in a week.

There I was met by journalists from Britain and West Germany. After a final supper with Afonso Dhlakama, president of the MNR, we crossed the border at night.
Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas at the scene of an ambush on a bus. The guerrillas have been waging a 10-year bush war against the Mozambican government.
World Bank affirms support for Mozambique

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — Continuing security and economic problems made it necessary for Mozambique to receive high levels of concessional support from the international community, the World Bank says in its latest newsletter.

The lead story in the newsletter, published by the World Bank in Washington, says that Mozambique was continuing efforts to rehabilitate its war-torn economy under the three phase of a programme supported by a credit of SDR 65.2 million ($243 million) from the International Development Association, the World Bank’s concessional lending affiliate.

Exchange rate

The IDA credit supports the deepening of the broad-based economic rehabilitation programme begun in 1987.

In addition to continued support for fiscal and exchange rate adjustment, the programme involves three areas: initiation of trade-policy reform through phased reduction in the government’s allocation of foreign exchange, improvements in the use of public finances and completion of the first phase of pricing and distribution reform.

The World Bank expects producers in rural areas, particularly farm families, will benefit as a result of increased production incentives, as well as local and international demand for their products. Efficiency gains are also expected in the industrial and transportation sectors.

According to the World Bank, Mozambique’s per capita income level (estimated at $400) is among the lowest in the world, and infant mortality and life expectancy are among the worst in Africa. A total of 85 percent of marketed food grains is imported, and exports are equivalent to less than a fifth of imports.

The bank says the difficult and continuing civil war affects about 40 percent of the population.

GDP growth

By 1986 the gross domestic product (GDP) had declined about 40 percent from its level in 1980, and the drop in individual consumption was even higher.

The initial phase of the rehabilitation programme has seen growth of the GDP resume at about four percent a year.

The bank projects a five percent growth in GDP in 1989, followed by 4.7 percent in 1990 and 4.3 percent in 1991.

Frelimo leader calls for co-operation with church

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A top Frelimo party leader has called for closer co-operation between Frelimo and the Catholic church.

The appeal was made by Frelimo’s secretary for ideology, Mr. Jorge Rebelo, considered to be an orthodox and rigid Marxist within the top echelons of Frelimo.

He was speaking at a meeting with priests, nuns and other Catholics to discuss the so-called seven theses prepared for the fifth congress of Frelimo to be held in July, during which Frelimo is expected to formally abandon Marxism-Leninism.

In the past there have been sharp polemics between Frelimo and the Catholic church but relations have generally improved following the Mozambique government’s decision to strengthen its ties with the West.

“Let us forget the past,” said Mr. Rebelo, adding that not only should Frelimo and the Catholic church live together and tolerate each other, but that they should also cooperate where they had common interests.

The meeting discussed conditions for membership of Frelimo and particularly whether religious believers could join the party.
R20-m for Mozambique

Weekend Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Canada is to channel nearly R20-million through the United Nations Childrens Fund (Unicef) for rural water supply projects in Mozambique.

A statement issued here said the money would be used to finance projects in the south, central and northern Mozambique over 3½ years.

This week, Mozambique and France signed an agreement under which France will provide R5.5-million for three development projects in Mozambique.

Under one project, a remote sensing centre will be set up in Maputo to process satellite images.

The other projects are a study of water resources in the Maputo region and a development project in the northern province of Cabo Delgado.
Frelimo still Marxist

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The ruling Frelimo Party in Mozambique remained committed to socialism, Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo said at the weekend.

Speaking at a conference of Maputo party cadres, Mr Machungo said the country's workers and peasants remained the party's fundamental social base, and that Frelimo considered Marxism-Leninism as "a source of inspiration for understanding the world."

"The problem is not whether or not we want socialism, but how to get there," he said.

Mr Machungo's statement contradicted recent reports that Frelimo would abandon Marxism-Leninism at its next congress in July.

The Prime Minister, however, defended the economic recovery programme that the government has been implementing since 1987 with the support of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank.
Corruption claims made at Frelimo conference

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Accusations of corruption, inefficiency and economic chaos were heard here during a conference of the ruling Frelimo Party, convened to elect delegates to the forthcoming party congress in July.

“Frelimo should give replies to current concerns and not bask in past glories. We should learn lessons from the lamentable situation in Poland,” one delegate said.

Several delegates accused the armed forces of disorganisation and queried whether there was any control over the army.

A truck driver said military checkpoints in the outskirts of Maputo closed down at 5 pm and soldiers abandoned their positions at night to drink in the city centre.

Another delegate said soldiers and officers were seen getting drunk at local bars while food was stolen from military warehouses to be sold on the black market.

Mr Jorge Kalaw said some military operations were jeopardised because of lack of air support. Aircraft that should have been involved did not turn up because they were being used on private and illegal transport business, he claimed.

Mr Gabriel Simbue demanded, loud applause, that the ruling Frelimo Party “learn from Zimbabwe” in how to deal with allegations of corruption.

He said the authorities should not stop following the trail of corruption even if it led to the government or to Frelimo’s highest body, the political bureau.

Some delegates also expressed anger at deteriorating living conditions for workers on low wages.
Frelimo ‘committed to socialism’

Argus Africa News Service 2/8

MAPUTO. — The ruling Frelimo Party in Mozambique remains committed to socialism, says Prime Minister Mario Machungo.

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CONTRADICTS

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© Mozambican troops killed 35 rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, Renamo, in Zambezia province last week, Radio Mozambique reported.
SA is still accused of assisting Renamo

Western and Mozambican sources still believe South African elements were destabilising Mozambique by assisting Renamo in its protracted battle against the Frelimo government, Portugal's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Jose Manuel Barroso said yesterday.

However, South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha had assured him that the South African Government was no longer assisting Renamo.

"We don't think that support has stopped," said Mr Barroso, "but we want to believe in the good faith of South Africa. Mr Botha has asked me to provide him with proof, but that is not my job as a foreign officer."

At a meeting with Mozambique's President Joachim Chissano last week, Mr Chissano had revealed his willingness to discuss the situation with the South African Government.

Mr Barroso said it was in the interests of all southern African states that regional interdependence and constructive dialogue be promoted.

He had met Mr P W de Klerk yesterday and hoped the National Party leader, whom he described as a man of goodwill, would succeed "in his plans for a democratic South Africa."

The Star has learnt that Mr de Klerk is scheduled to meet the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Amil Cavaco Silva, on June 24.

Mr Barroso said the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela were two initiatives through which South Africa could create the necessary climate for dialogue.

"We want the whites of this country to know that we are not against them. We just want the country to progress in peace," said Mr Barroso.
Limits to Beira and Maputo
Business booms but civil war

Weekly Mail, September 8, 1989
MAPUTO — A Frelimo Party publication has accused the South African Military Intelligence Directorate of continuing to support the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

But at the same time it called for continued dialogue with the South African Government.

The accusation was included in an article in the latest issue of Boletim da Cetula.

South Africa has persistently denied supporting the rebels.

The magazine said those who supported the aggression against Mozambique were in the Conservative Party and were members of military intelligence.
Although the war in Mozambique has come almost to the doorstep of Maputo, the South African presence is still surprisingly high in the capital city. JOHN RYAN's superb series on the huge but strife-torn country begins today on Page 9.

War victim . . . a child with a wooden leg.
'SA's military intelligence still supports MNR'

The Star's Africa News Service

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Mozambique is getting back on its feet

By JOHN RYAN, Argus Africa News Service in Maputo

BETWEEN the airport and the sea, the human growth generated by war is increasingly apparent. Xipamanine, the reed suburb, has burgeoned clear to the horizon. It is mainly refugee growth, from a huge influx of desperate people seeking survival. Further along past the burial ground where once-in-a-lifetime fights were promoted by a sharp entrepreneur called Santo Ondu and where the garbage awaits a collection service that happens inconsistently. The avenues lead down to the CBD are furred in many parts, cratered in others.

The city looks like what it has become, the capital of Africa's poorest country. But at least it has breath and life and sound again.

Last time Maputo seemed to be sinking through despair, a vast catacomb of scaled buildings and streets bereft of vehicles. Most of the people around then were lined up in food queues, subdued and forlorn. The destiny they wished for themselves had become very different in its delivery.

That was 10 years ago. Today, there is much more animation about the place. Most of the bars and restaurants, some street cafes, are open again, and a few discoes have surfaced on the waning tide of Marxism. A variety of goods is on offer in the shops, at a price.

The market downtown is flush with fresh vegetables of impressive quality, fish and meat. The vegetables come mainly from the "green zone" to the west of Maputo, where protected co-operatives on the periphery of the city were introduced by the Frelimo government a few years ago when the shortage of such produce became critical.

Protection given to those co-ops is physical. It involves private soldiers with guns, because the war has come almost to Maputo's doorstep. And in Mozambique the war is uppermost in everyone's mind.

The city centre, however, seems secure enough with troops much in evidence. Even the red light district near the harbour is showing signs of revival. About half the tatty pubs, once frequented so enthusiastically by South Africans and Rhodesians, have taken down their shutters and are offering beer and piped music again.

After independence, Frelimo banned prostitution and sent culprits to re-education camps. Now, others are emerging, tentatively. The oldest profession, often, is the most resilient.

There is a sad side to that development. I am propitiated by two of them one night, outside the Polana Hotel. One admits to being 14 years old, the other 12. These youngsters are in the business of bartering sex for food. For, despite the merchandise in the shops, people are starving here.

You would not want to visit the foreign exchange shop down the Avenida July 24. Anyone with rands or dollars may buy all manner of imported goods — TV sets, whisky, Portuguese wine, watches, guns, cameras, clothing, exotic canned foods. South Africa is a main source of supply.

On the Sunday, at the Zambi restaurant along the esplanade, a lunch party of Eastern Blue-aid agency workers run out of local draught beer with which to wash down their prawns and peri-peri chicken. The management produces cans of South African lager, laundered through Swaziland, and the East Germans and Bulgarians exclaim at its quality.

In fact, the South African presence is surprisingly strong in Maputo. You hear the accent in the lounges and around the swimming pools at the Polana and Garden hotels. You see the grey-and-yellow evidence of Natalan executives, particularly, on the beaches.

The South African trade mission, which opened last October on Avenida Julius Nyerere, is a subject of constant comment from passers-by. It looks like a run-down Pretoria Central, with barred gates and windows and spotlights that illuminate the whole interzone by night.

More than 60 South African companies have already opened offices in Maputo and businessmen arrive on almost every flight to investigate the possibility of investing in Mozambique, to take advantage of the government's sweeping tax concessions. Many more would come in the wake of a tourist resurgence and an improvement in the security situation.

But there is no doubt the Frelimo administration's move back to market forces has already had a beneficial effect on the economy. Despite destabilization caused by the war, the country's Gross Domestic Product has increased by an average of 4.25 per cent a year since some central controls on the economy were removed two years ago.

Last year's rate of industrial growth, however, was 5.1 per cent rather than the 20 per cent the government had hoped for.

Nonetheless, with petrol now freely available, private enterprise of various kinds is being fuelled. The taxi and heavy transport businesses are both in a state of recovery. Maputo has a moderate fleet of cabs. For years there were none.

Elements of a growing informal sector are everywhere. Young children hawk homemade cakes, cigarettes, fruit and sweets on street corners. Curb sales are on offer.

The government launched its economic recovery programme in 1987. It devalued the currency (the metical) several times, allowed a fixed exchange rate, and laid off one-seventh of its civil service.

It also evicted squatters from the old Portuguese colonial houses. These have now been sold or rented at a profit to diplomats, foreign workers and businessmen. As a result, the building industry has received a shot in the arm with renovations taking place in many areas of Maputo and parts of Beira.

Money is being spent on road and sewerage repairs.

The government has also done away with most food subsidies, on the basis that these funds would be better used to boost production. The five exceptions are rice, maize flour, cooking oil, sugar and soap, which are available on ration cards.

Souvenir salesmen are back in business
Maputo — breath of life amid war and starvation

As the war against Rhodesia looms, Maputo’s doors open and the city bottle up to keep hunger at bay, reports JOHN EVANS of THE STAR’s Africa News Service.

MAPUTO — Between Maputo airport and the sea, the human race generated by war is immediately apparent.

Xpansion of the redoubt, war has increased to the industry, a steady refugee growth, from a huge influx of desperate people of the region's agricultural areas.

Further along the road where once a separate region was controlled by a sharp entrepreneur called Speedy Grabs, a pavement made up of rental cars and trucks is seen. It is the economic intercourse to the south.

You would not think, to visit the foreign exchange store, the Avenida July 24, women with small or dollar-size bags, buying at all. It is a great change from the pre-war days, but the change is evident in the shops, including those of the American Embassy.

The market in downtown Maputo is flush with fresh vegetables of upcountry quality, fish and meat. The vegetables come mainly from the “green zone” to the west of Maputo, where protected co-operative developments have been made since the war. The meat, which is of high quality, comes from the rural areas.

The town is now secure enough with troops from Mozambique. About half the life is still going on in the market, with vendors and customers re-emerging.

Even the red light district near the harbor is showing signs of revival. About half the patsy pubs and bars are offering beer and pipe music again.

Many more would come in the wake of a tourist turn for an improvement in the security situation.

But right now lumbermen are moving in, marketing forces have already had a beneficial effect on the economy. Despite the challenges of war, the country's gross domestic product has increased by an average of 4.2 percent in the last year, some countries in the region have run at a steady 5-7 percent growth.

The recovery program has, however, been hampered by the high cost of the war, which has swollen government finances, and the high cost of importing goods like food and fuel.

This, in turn, has increased the cost of living, and the government has implemented several measures to control inflation, including the reduction of subsidies on basic goods.

The government has also introduced several measures to attract foreign investment, including the creation of special economic zones and the introduction of tax incentives.

They come from the shadows, to rummage in the garbage bins for fish heads or peels. Or almost anything to keep the hunger pangs away.

Most urban dwellers — many of them refugees from the war — are dependent on government subsidies and other aid. They have suffered Malformation in the cities.

That there are now goods to be bought, it makes the situation all the more agonizing for these people.

At night, around the downtown market, women and children can be seen searching for any scrap of food, even the slightest thing to eat, for fish heads or peels. Or almost anything to keep the hunger pangs away.
ANC thumbs up for SA musicians

THE African National Congress has supported the forthcoming trip to Mozambique by a group of South African artists.

P J Powers, said on the movement's position on the cultural boycott had been relaxed to avoid hurting the victims of apartheid.

The boycott of a South African artist depends on whether he or she is an advocate of apartheid, the spokesman said.

The group of South African musicians is to travel to Maputo to take part in a concert in July with British rock star Eric Clapton.

The South Africans are Steve Kekana, Sipho Mabuse, Brenda Fassie and P J Powers.

P J Powers will go with Eric Clapton for performances in Swaziland, Gaborone and Harare where he will sing at the International Conference Centre and the Independence Stadium.

P J Powers' manager, Miss Jenny Ward said she was delighted now that Powers has been given her long overdue recognition for her contributions.

"She is so excited and can't wait for the shows. We are looking forward to meeting her large number of fans in Maputo," said Jenny.
Can SA be their ally?

JOHN RYAN of
The Star's Africa
News Service
concludes his
six part series on
Mozambique
that, despite
vicious denials, is
still linked to South
Africa

Mozambique is embroiled in a horrendous war in which more than 600,000 people, most of them children, have died in directly related circumstances. The war has heightened over the past nine years. Large areas of the country are impassable in secure terms.

Both the government and the Frelimo rebel forces are accused of committing atrocities against civilians.

The official view from Maputo is that Renamo's goal is to establish a republic in Mozambique. The rebels are trying to create a new country that is independent of South Africa.

If so, that is a monstrous ambition. The Mozambican authorities still appear to believe some force in South Africa is behind it.

Renamo's background is long and complicated. The movement was founded in the late 1960s as a resistance group against Portuguese rule. It was formed by a group of exiles who had fled to South Africa.

Later, Renamo members operated in Tanzania with the support of the SADF and other rebel forces.

The movement's leader, Robert Mugabe, also played a significant role in the liberation struggle against British colonialism.

The movement has been involved in several conflicts over the years, including the war against the Indonesian army in the late 1970s and the war against the Portuguese in the 1980s.

The movement has also been linked to allegations of human rights abuses and war crimes.

The movement's survival has been aided by its ties to South Africa, which has provided financial and military support.

The movement's activities have caused serious damage to the country's economy and have resulted in the displacement of thousands of people.

The movement's presence in Mozambique continues to pose a significant threat to the country's stability.

Soldiers of a kind... Renamo's rag-tag guerrillas who have been blamed for acts of...
...tag guerrillas who have been blamed for acts of random savagery equal to the worst in Africa's various wars of liberation

ister called Renamo

Schaaf, the Mozambicans say, has also had a long link with Renamo and was asked to leave Zimbabwe because of "pro-Renamo activities" along the border.

They claim that he has good contacts with the British company Leucite and that Christian fundamentalist missionaries who preach support for Renamo in the border regions of Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Another preacher, mentioned in the intelligence files, was Peter Hammond, an evangelical with "Frontline Fellowship".

He is also mentioned in Renamo bulletins purporting to be from someone who travelled frequently to Mozambique in 1990, preaching in the "liberated zones", where he claims to have heard of cases where people were burnt alive by Frelimo for being Christians or Muslims.

The Mozambican government denies that this is the case. They say that the name means "dark" and that the use of the word was a smear campaign.

Another American name on Mozambique's list is James Blanchard, a Louisiana businessman alleged to have been supplying Renamo with $3,000-worth of provosts a month since 1988.

But that is small beer. It is in the same league as what white expatriates in Portugal and South Africa reasonably could expect to collect through whips around their clubs and pubs, which Frelimo claims they arrange.

That sort of money hardly fuels a war.

The magazine Africa Confidential, which usually is well-informed, recently threw another stink into the bush. It suggested that the CIA might have become involved in supporting Renamo, perhaps by proxy, in order to stem control of the oil industry from South Africa and launder it into a political alternative to Frelimo.

The thought sounds preposterous but again we come back to the South African connection. Is it still in place?

The army insists it is not involved and the government repeatedly has denied supporting Renamo since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1994. But in August 1995, when Frelimo overran the Renamo base in the Gorongosa mountains, evidence described as "conclusive" was found to back claims of South African involvement, post-Nkomati.

The US and Portugal say aloud they have Renamo to be supported from South Africa, somehow Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano says the same.

He was a foreign emissary in a confidential briefing last month. "Why are the South Africans still doing it?" We are in a process of negotiating with them, we want South Africans to invest here. But they are helping to destroy our country.

Mozambican intelligence says Ansen Odhokana has been undergoing intensive training at a base in the Transvaal, learning how to speak, dress and behave when dealing with journalists and foreign dignitaries. It says he is planning a world tour.

Mozambique intelligence says Renamo still has an office in Pretoria, Pretoria and recruits continue to be trained at a base at the conference of the Oxlands and Saldai rivers. Mozambique intelligence says major rebel actions are controlled by a cell in South African military intelligence, based in Malawi.

Claims, but nothing like evidence.

The co-ordinator of refugee settlements near Beira told me several of his employees had seen a South African vessel off-loading supplies for Renamo at a bay off the coast of Botswana in March.

How did they know the ship was South African? He could not say.

It may be that Renamo no longer needs to be provided with munitions that its air effort has become self-generative. It has guns and bullets supplied by South Africa pre-Nkomati, and captured from Frelimo sufficient for its needs.

There is another possible dimension to support for Renamo.

When Frelimo troops took the town of Cuito in February 1988, and November witnesses say at least one white fighting alongside the insurgents was killed.

They say he was in his early 30s with sandy brown hair and a new camouflage uniform.

The rebels are known to have slaughtered for fun, particularly around the Limpopo national park. There must be many soldiers of fortune in the world who would not be averse to being paid in such currency.

Could the dead man at Cuito have been a mercenary?

That is the story of Renamo. One that beggars and ends with questions.
428 000 in Maputo depend on emergency aid

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Rebel attacks in the southern Mozambique province Maputo have left 428 000 people dependent on emergency aid, according to a report released here.

The report, submitted to a provincial meeting of the ruling Frelimo party, added that in the province 203,600 people had been displaced from their homes because of the war.

Between 1984 and 1988 rebels had destroyed, or closed 151 schools and 32 health units in the province.
Easier to take a slow boat

By JOHN RYAN

The Beira, Mozambique News Service

MAPUTO — Maputo Airport’s domestic departures section looks like an evacuation scene from a war movie. The impression is not wholly wrong.

Would-be passengers for the Beira flight travel with one another to get their luggage on the scales, shouting and thrusting tickets at the ground hostesses.

The queue is never-ending.

It is an almost daily occurrence. The problem on this particular morning is that two flights to Beira the previous day were cancelled for reasons unspecified, so three placesheds of people are now seeking seats on one aircraft.

Aggravating the situation are the number of international aid workers, consultants and teachers who must be given priority because of their importance to the general scheme of the country’s future. They simply flash a red diplomatic card and walk past.

Dislocation is a new but wordless word in Mozambique’s vocabulary. More than one third of the population — an estimated six million people — have been uprooted in terms of geography through the emergency situation posed by the Renamo rebels.

Almost two million more in the country are officially classified as “displaced”, concentrated in three million who are “abandoned” by the war. A further million people have fled across the borders to escape the violence.

In the past year, 30,000 have been able to return, as the situation in some areas has improved, or as the focus of rebel attacks has moved to other parts.

There are some amongst the crowd at the airport, repairman from Malawi or elsewhere, now on their way home. One aboard the aircraft, they sit under their paucity of bundles in a maze of apprehension.

You recall the Beira 103, or a look-alike, from a different war and the memory invoked’s smell of diaper, of sawdust, and the sight of Matabele along a similar fuselage.

You fly many hours in such planes around the war zones of Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Tete, taking in the fodder for Frelimo and bringing back the remains of men without limbs, men whose young Portuguese men with little grasp of where Africa was let alone what they were fighting for.

Often, after a heavy contact on one of these fronts, you had to wait for a week for a flight back to Lourenco Marques. And then, often, be the one passenger allowed to board the plane.

Now, you feel almost a personal affair of the war did not end there, that the trauma continues as a country that by whatever measure — should be free to determine its own future.

Beira, Mozambique’s second city, is constantly under siege, but it is an attack against social standards, facilities, rather than human targets.

The principal manifestation of the war is usually by electricity, or fresh water, the shortage of food through disrupted supply routes. Renamo still ranges freely around the province of Sofala, of which Beira is the capital, although the administration insists the situation is improving.

Perhaps it is in the bedroom at the five-star hotel in Beira, one bulb out of seven works. But that is much better than no bulbs working.

More than a third of the population — an estimated six million people — have been uprooted in terms of geography through the emergency situation posed by the Renamo rebels.

Certainly, the menu offers more. Last time, ten years ago, it was beans to the point of explosion. Now, chicken in sometimes available, though, most often, goat.

Shops in the town are not in the same state of recovery as in Maputo. Whatever economic revival has happened in the capital will take time to reach here, this war permitting.

However, there are certain signs of improved security around Beira. Roadblocks are frequent on all major routes.

The central prison at Beira — notable close to the main square — is a church and a shopping center. The inmates have, not been late on time, in the museum.

Kermesina of the state are displayed that is 18th in the centre. They hang out of the dows, calling and waving to people.

Ezequiel Ambrosio, direct newspaper Diario de Moça confident that things are picking up. While he admits, some situation remains bad, he better than a year ago.

Beira’s chances of recovery against it have risen with the return of more than half of the people who have fled to Mozambique and the expansion of the African Development Conference (SADC) to create a parallel from the sea to Africa’s transport routes.

Nearly 75,000 million aid is to be spent on demobilization of the Beira Front, in coordination between Beira and Malawi’s Umusalu in Zimbabwe.

The project, which the Community of the Largest 49 percent completed of the amount, R270 million will be the part of Beira. Tenders are already in for the terminal at the harbour. One side will be to deepen the water to allow tankers and cont-
t take a slow boat to Beira

More than a third of the population — an estimated six million people — have been up to date in terms of geography through the emergency situation posed by the Renamo rebels.

Certainly, the menu offers more. Last time, ten years ago, it was beans to the sound of explosions. Now, chickens is sometimes available, though, most often, goat. Shrimp in the town are not in the same state of recovery as in Maputo. However, there is a measure of security around Beira.

- The central prison is largely intact, close to the main square, opposite a church and a shopping centre.
- The situation remains better than it was. They say it's due to the good intentions of the government.
- The chances of surviving the siege. It has been reported that the siege has eased somewhat. It's due to the good intentions of the government.

You flew many hours in such planes around the war zones of Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Tete, taking in the fudder for Frelimo and bringing back the remains.

Yet the situation takes little account of the risks of the war. On average, there are two acts of sabotage a week in the corridor, despite the presence of Frelimo and Zimbabwean troops. The Lombe-owned oil pipeline, which runs parallel with road and rail and carries more than 90 percent of Zimbabwe's fuel supplies, has been a regular target for Renamo rebels.

The realization of how close the war is to Beira comes with a visit to the central hospital. Ward after ward is crowded with amputees, victims of mines and bullets, and the doctors in the surgery tell you gunshot wounds are the main cause of death.

Many of the limbless are women and children. Renamo does not discriminate.
Beira Corridor: Slower than a GP

CHIMOIO — The traffic flow towards the town is heavy. The roads are crowded with vehicles and trucks. The Corridor route is busy with commercial activity.

But the traffic is not the only problem. There are private vehicles and trucks, coming east back to Beira. You risk your life at the Beira Corridor.

The rate of passing vehicles has fallen dramatically. The driver of the Land Rover, a veteran of the Beira Corridor run, stops suddenly at a roadside stall.

Behind the counter, an exasperated man appears. He is balancing urino on the counter. "Coconut wine," he says, "is the driver. Very good, very strong. Very necessary for this journey.

It is raining heavily in the morning, but I am early for thoughts of Dutch courage. Better, anyway, to tackle the day with a clear head.

The offer is declined. The driver, instead, has half a bottle, downed with much admiration for the man's courage.

The driver then enters the car and drives off.

There is a suggestion in all this of tilting at windmills. You begin to wonder whether the journey is worth your while.

You could call at one of the refreshment posts, however, which the driver to his credit eschews, he drives off, slowing down in passing. The passengers And immediately, the risk factor seems to be reduced. Irrationally, for what safety can there be in numbers when landmines are concerned?

One of the passengers, an elderly lady, has all her movable possessions with her, including a live chicken. She is untroubled, seated on the seat next to you, staring at the world.

Considering the circumstances, the conversation in the Land Rover becomes surprisingly lively. The new-comer to this land, Portuguese, is eager to talk and laugh. Perhaps it is a false hope to take their minds off the journey. Perhaps they have also been at the coconut wine.

The driver is now subdued, trying to steer a path through the potholes. He drives up and out of a pothole, leaving a trail of dust and mud.

Around the high grass is studded with pawpaw and citrus trees, under-nourished, perhaps. Here and there are smalls of huts, some of them new, for there is a move among the Mozambican people to home for security reasons along lines of road and rail.

Whatever the dangers on this route, they are much higher off the main road. The road is represented here, too, as a link with Chimoio and Manica and, just out of view, the entire route which provides Zimbabwe with most of its fuel.

E ven as you contemplate the relativity of safety in such an outlandish country, the Land Rover veers off the road and on to a track. It seems we are to deliver the old man clear to his front door.

The going now is soft and, incredibly, the vehicle actually accelerates. The driver obviously believes he can escape mines planted in such terrain by the simple expedient of going as fast as he is able, detonating them at such speed that the Land Rover would end up ahead of the blast.

Fortunately, the old man's village is not far off.

Food aid thanks to US

Mozambique may be a Marxist state, but good capitalist food from the United States the superpower to the war-torn land will fill a hungry belly equally well. This child carries off a precious bag full of food at a collection point along the Beira Corridor.

JOHN RYAN of The Star's Africa News Service takes an anxious drive down the road with the ghosts of hundreds of war casualties — and wonders if he will be lucky enough not to join them.

When we get there, he is met by several young women who embrace him, take care of his luggage and unash the chicken. You never discover where the old man has been, or what drove him to leave home. Or what made him return.

Back on target for the border, we run almost immediately into a roadblock Renamo's or Frelimo's? Theirs or ours?

It is Frelimo and the SDF's provincial police, in tandem, intent on searching for arms and spraying wheels of vehicles, shoes of passengers against tssebe fly and malaria.

One of the Frelimo soldiers, a tall, bearded young man, Kalashnikov crackling as he charges, commented on the road.

His foot patrol has gone off without him because he was oversleep.

You have heard speculation that some of the bands rampaging through Mozambique could be Frelimo by day, Renamo by night. This youth looks incapable of terrorising anyone. Or equally, as he

loses himself in picking his nose, p

He meets up with a three-wheeled "distant" with AK47 and file on the verge the potholes for. No one Reports a being late soon.

The piece of car which encompasses the land and all its parts of Mozambique.

It was the scene between Frelimo and Renamo in the area of Manica, the road between the border and Manica.

The rifles look well enough to draw anyone. But many a rock can be a rock in silence.

Life springs up near the provincial of Chimoio, where 7000 people live on.

Chimoio has a huge in population, but the security is developing. Some destroyed the war in the desert of the outskirts show an attack and a主持人.

The road is almost to Zimbabwe and to the east.

Zimbabwe is only does not mean the world. Since January, it and 50 soldiers rebels or crossing, on the last 2. Zimbabwean patrol Mateo for a was major in charge, in the women is quarantined.

I thought, but I believe the war is
to fight. They With much love had that feeling you
An a GP race, but twice as dangerous

He meets up with his patrol just a few kilometres distant, a platoon of men with AK47s and RPGs, walking Indian file on the verge. No one is sweeping the potholes for landmines. No one reprimands our soldier for being late.

Soon we will be reaching the most hazardous section of the trip Gorongosa, and beyond.

The piece of earth called Gorongosa, which encompasses a national park to the north and often impenetrable bush all around, has bled more than most parts of Mozambique.

It was the scene of heavy fighting between Frelimo and the Portuguese Renamo had its headquarters in the area until August 1985, when Frelimo and Zimbabwean forces overran the camp.

But Renamo has re-established itself here again.

Inside the Land Rover, silence falls as we pick our way through the bush and between the potholes, kilometre after kilometre. Around a bend, suddenly, we come upon two men with guns and there is a sharp intake of breath from the passengers in the rear.

The rifles look like old FN 7s. The men wear no uniforms. They come quickly upright as we draw level then, as quickly, appear to lose interest. Either these are someone else's mercenaries or else Renamo keeps off-duty hours too.

Climbing into the western province of Manica, the road becomes even worse, the environment more harsh with little soil and stunted trees.

It is as Cromwell said of Connemara: "Not enough wood to hang a man, not enough water to drown a man, not enough soil to bury a man."

But many a rock to hide a man. And no sign of Frelimo patrols. We crawl on in silence.

Life springs up again near the provincial capital of Chimoio, where the rear passengers leave us.

Chimoio has grown much in population, but that is security rather than development. Nor has it escaped the war. Shattered buildings on the outskirts show where the rebels have attacked and looted.

The trip is almost over. From here, Zimbabwe is only 70 km away. That does not mean the area in between is safe. Since January, more than 599 civilians and 81 soldiers have been killed by rebels or crossfire. Beyond Manica town, on the last leg, we encounter a Zimbabwean patrol walking towards Mutare for a weekend's leave. The major in charge, in beret and British uniform, is queuing about the war.

"They thought they could overrun us, but I believe we are winning now," says the major. "The trouble is finding the troops to support the troops. They are invisible."

With much less experience, you have had that feeling yourself.
Maputo to halve foreign advisers

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The number of foreign military advisers in Mozambique will be reduced by more than half this year, Mozambique's Defence Minister, General Alberto Chipande, has announced.

He was speaking at the closing session of an armed forces conference during which severe discontent among officers was reflected in several speeches.

PROLONGED

The conference was prolonged for a day because of the large number of speakers who wanted to voice their discontent with the situation in the country's armed forces.

In his speech General Chipande did not say how many foreign military advisers are in Mozambique but said those leaving the country this year would be replaced by Mozambican officers.

The Soviet Union, Cuba and East Germany are known to have military advisers in Mozambique.

The Soviets run Mozambique's army officer school in the northern city of Nampula.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said that during the conference "soldiers, sergeants and officers denounced the serious problems in the armed forces."

A 12-man commission was appointed to draw up a list of the main problems. The commission includes members of the country's security and interior ministries.

The conference had initially been convened to elect armed forces representatives to the fifth party congress of the ruling Frelimo Party.

However, during the three-day conference speaker after speaker denounced corruption and the shortcomings paralyzing the Mozambican army.

One officer said that in the Cahora Bassa lake marines patrol the area in canoes while poachers use motorboats.

The conference elected 50 delegates to the Frelimo Party congress to be held later this year.
ON Monday night, as peace talks got underway in Nairobi, a unit of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) captured and killed 54 people, including several children.

According to survivors, the MNR unit marched several dozen captives, abducted from various parts of the southern province of Gaza, into the "Fidel Castro" communal village, 10 kilometres outside the Gaza provincial capital, Xai-Xai. Once there they proceeded to abuse, club or stab them to death.

Apart from the 54 people killed — including 13 women and eight children — a further 17 were wounded, 15 of them seriously. The attack has called into question the good faith of the MNR delegation that had already gathered in Nairobi for a meeting with Mozambican church leaders scheduled to start the following morning.

By Wednesday it was reported that the meeting, however, indeed taken place, but no details were available from either side, nor from the Kenyan authorities. The senior church figure in Nairobi is the Roman Catholic cardinal of Maputo, Alexandre Dos Santos. Reliable sources say that MNR commander Afonso Dhlakama was heading the MNR's delegation.

The meeting was preceded by talks on Monday between the two leaders who have agreed to mediate the conflict — President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. A Mozambican delegation headed by Frelimo political bureau member and transport minister, Armando Gasbura, accompanied Mugabe to Nairobi, and was on hand — not to take part in negotiations, but to give the Kenyan authorities any clarification they might need as to the Mozambican government's position.

A brief communiqué at the end of the Moi/Mugabe meeting shed little light on the peace process, but it did make it clear that the meeting between the churchmen and the rebels was taking place on the basis of a 12-point set of principles drawn up some months ago by the Mozambican government. These principles were sent to selected embassies in April, and were inevitably leaked to foreign journalists.

President Joaquim Chissano made the principles public at a press conference on July 17. The principles make virtually no concessions to the MNR, and clearly rule out any form of power sharing. Indeed the first of the 12 points states unambiguously "We are facing an operation of desanctionisation which should not be confused with a struggle between two political parties."

"This operation has been carried out through brutal acts of terror which cause enormous suffering."

To bring this "inhuman situation" to an end, the Mozambican document continues, "the first act must be the stopping of all acts of terrorism and banditry."

Once that is achieved, conditions could be created "to normalise the life of all Mozambicans citizens."

The government stresses that it is normal practice to carry out wide-ranging national debate on major items of legislation, and that precisely such a debate has been underway on draft amendments to the Mozambican constitution. The "dialogue" the government has in mind would "give guarantees of participation to all individuals, including those who up to now have been involved in violent acts of destabilisation."

Political or constitutional changes should be a matter for national consensus: "It is unacceptable for a group to use intimidation or violence to impose its will on society as a whole," declares what is perhaps the most important of the government's 12 points.

The document at no point mentions the MNR by name, merely referring to "individuals" involved in "destabilisation."

This document puts the rebels in something of a dilemma. It is so reasonably worded, that Dhlakama will have difficulty finding reasons to reject it. On the other hand, if the principles are accepted, it will mean the end of the MNR as an organisation.

At the end of the Frelimo congress, addressing a mass rally in Maputo, President Chissano made it clear that there would be no move from one party to a multi-party system. He described Frelimo as "the party of all the Mozambican people," and rejected the creation of "parties of division." If proved possible, he argued, for all citizens, regardless of whether they were party members or not, to discuss their problems and propose solutions within the framework established by Frelimo.

The outcome of the peace initiative does not depend solely on what happens in Nairobi. Of greater weight will be the military position in Mozambique, and the attitude of South Africa.

The Mozambicans are determined to negotiate from a position of strength, and thus, over the past two months, joint Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces have launched one of the major offensives of the war.
Renamo still a threat
By JOHN RYAN, Argus Africa News Service, in Maputo 2/8

MAPUTO airport's domestic departures section looks like an evacuation scene from a war movie. The impression is not wholly wrong.

Would-be passengers for the Beira flight brawl with one another to get their luggage on the scales, shouting and thrashing tickets at the ground hostesses. The meek are mugged aside.

It is an almost daily occurrence. The problem on this particular morning is that two flights to Beira the previous day were cancelled for reasons unspecified, with the result that three plane-loads of people are vying for seats on one aircraft.

Aggravating the situation are the number of international aid workers, consultants and technicians who must be given priority because of their importance to the general scheme of the country's future. They simply flash a red diplomatic card and walk past.

Dislocation is a new but awful word in Mozambique's vocabulary. More than a third of the population - an estimated six million people - have been uprooted in terms of geography through the emergency situation posed by the Renamo rebels.

Almost two million inside the country are officially classified as "displaced" persons. Three million more are "affected" by the war. A further million people have fled across the borders to escape it.

In the past year, 90,000 have been able to return, as the situation in particular areas has improved, or as the focus of rebel attacks has moved to other parts.

There are some amongst the crowd at the airport, refugees from Malawi, or elsewhere, now on their way home. Once aboard the aircraft, they sit under their pathetic bundles in a muse of apprehension.

The mines of the Centrica Beque, 277, or a look-alike, from a different war and the memory invokes a smell of plasma, of soiled bandages and the sight of stretchers along a similar fuselage.

You flew many hours in such planes around the war zones of Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Tete, taking in the fodder for the Freilo and bringing back the remains of men without limbs - men dying - young Portuguese men with little grasp of where Africa was, let alone what they were fighting for here.

Often, after a heavy contact on one of these fronts, you had to wait for a week for a flight back to Lourenco Marques. And then, often, be the one whole passenger aboard.

Now, you feel almost a personal affront that the war did not end there, that the trauma continues in a country that - by whatever measure - should be free to determine its own future.

Amputees crowd the wards of every major Mozambican hospital.

Beira, Mozambique's second city, is constantly under siege and is an attack against social standards, facilities, rather than human targets.

The principal manifestation of the war usually is no electricity, or fresh water, or a shortage of food through disrupted supply routes. Renamo still ranges freely around the province of Sofala, of which Beira is the capital, although the administration must the situation is improving.

Perhaps it is in the bedroom at the five-star hotel in Beira, one bulb of many works. But that is much better than no bulbs working.

Certainly, the menu offers more. Last time, ten years ago, it was beans to the point of explosion. Now, chicken is sometimes available - though, most usually, goal.

Shops in the town are not in the same state of recovery as in Maputo. Whatever economic revival has happened in the capital will take time to reach here, the war permitting.

However, there are certain other signs of improved security around Beira. Roadblocks are frequent on all the arterial routes.

The central prison is that without a doubt, close to the main square, opposite a church and a shopping centre. Enemies of the state are better displayed than the goods in the shopping centre. They hang out of the barred windows, calling and waving at pedestrians.

Significantly, perhaps, there are fewer of them than they were on your last visit.

Exequiel Ambrosio, director of the newspaper Diario de Mozambique, is confident things are picking up in the province. While he admits the security situation remains bad, he maintains it is better than a year ago.

Beira's chances of withstanding the siege against it have risen with the interest of member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in creating alternative corridors from the seas to landlocked African states and thus reducing South Africa's transport hold.

Nearly R800 million in international aid is to be spent on developing and maintaining the Beira Corridor, which runs between Beira and Mutare (formerly Umtali) in Zimbabwe.

The project, to which the European Community is the largest single donor, is 40 per cent completed. Of the total amount, R270 million will be spent rehabilitating the port of Beira itself.

Tenders are already in for a new oil terminal in the harbour. One of the next steps will be to deepen the access channel to allow tankers and container ships of up to 60,000 tons to use the port.

Beira currently is handling about 200,000 tons of cargo a month, though port capacity is potentially five times that - 12 million tons a year. Zambia in particular has been criticised for failing to make proper use of the facilities.

Yet that criticism takes little account of the risks of the war. On average, there are two acts of sabotage a week in the corridor, despite the presence of Freilo and Zimbabwean troops. The Lombrum-based oil pipeline, which runs parallel with road and rail and carries more than 90 per cent of Zimbabwe's fuel supplies, has been a regular target for Renamo rebels.

The realisation of how close the war is to Beira comes with a visit to the central hospital. There the old, remembered smell of plasma becomes acute again.

War after ward is crowded with amputees, victims of mines and bullets, and the doctors tell you gunshot wounds are the main cause of death in the surgery section.

Many of the limbless are women and children. Renamo does not discriminate.
Tourism's Herculean task of restoring tourism industry to its pre-war glory
a haul of dagga valued at R2 million

**Officials arrested for theft**

MAPUTO. — Four officials of the Mozambican agency which handles distribution of international relief aid have been detained in connection with theft and misuse of funds.
Chissano meets Angola at top level

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique held a 70-minute discussion on Monday with a top-level Angolan official as 12 heads of state prepare to meet in Zaire to discuss peace plans for Angola.

No details of the talks between Mr Chissano and the secretary for foreign relations of Angola's ruling MPLA party, Mr Afonso van Dunem, were released, but the Mozambique news agency, Am, said Mr van Dunem had delivered a special message from the Angolan President.

Following the meeting Mr Van Dunem once again rejected the possibility of negotiations between the MPLA and the rebel group Unita.

He said that regardless of whether or not Unita's leader Dr Jonas Savimbi took part in negotiations, the Angolan government would not negotiate with Unita and was only prepared to grant an amnesty to any rebel who surrendered.

Mr van Dunem's remarks came as a surprise as indications were that the ruling MPLA party seemed ready to accept a compromise under which Dr Savimbi would go into exile for a two year period to open the way for a government of national unity and elections.

It is understood that one proposal under discussion is for the unification of the MPLA party and Unita followed by elections under a one party state system.

During the weekend President Chissano sent a message to President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire but no details were released. A few days earlier Zaire's Foreign Minister, Mr Nguza Karl I Bond, had been in Mozambique for discussions on the Angolan situation.

ENVOYS

President dos Santos of Angola has meanwhile received envoys from the President of Gabon, Mr Omar Bongo, and President Ah Sambe of Niger.

On Thursday the heads of state of Zaire, Angola, Congo, Gabon, Mozambique, Sao Tome e Principe, Zambia, Tanzania, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mali and Ivory Coast are expected to meet in Gbadolite, northern Zaire, to discuss the new peace plans.

The summit could pave the way for an end to Angola's 15-year civil war through negotiations between the Marxist government in Luanda and rebels of the Unita movement.

Last month the leaders of eight African countries met in Luanda to discuss a peace plan which was subsequently approved by the Central Committee of the ruling MPLA party.
Impossible for SA to get arms across to Renamo, says officer

Squaringly contradicting the widely-held belief that the Renamo rebels in Mozambique are being supplied from South Africa, the Chief of the South African Army, Lieutenant-General A J Liebenberg, has not only repeated the SADF's denial that it is aiding the rebels but he has also suggested they are getting no help from anyone else in the Republic.

The general said in an interview that he could not see that any individual or civilian organisation in South Africa would be able to smuggle arms, ammunition and food in the quantities required by Renamo across the border into Mozambique.

Asked whether it was possible that somebody within the SADF might be supplying the rebels without the knowledge of the SADF's chief, General Liebenberg said "Certainly not. I want to stress that we have got very definite orders from the highest level."

Direct instructions

He said the Chief of the Defence Force (General Jannie Geldenhuys) had issued "very strict and direct instructions", and in the army and elsewhere in the SADF "we adhere to that."

"I categorically deny that any military support by any military organisation. Not only by the army, but every other military organisation, because I am involved in and am responsible for the protection of that border."

"So if you want to move stores and equipment across there I would like to say it's impossible."

General Liebenberg was answering questions on the allegations of South African aid for Renamo in connection with a series of articles in The Star on the situation in Mozambique.

Civilian aircraft

At one point in the interview the General said it was possible for a civil aircraft to be flown undetected into Mozambique from South Africa provided it was first flown into another neighbouring territory and the flight plan changed.

This possibility was discussed in the interview in connection with a complaint by the General that because journalists had apparently travelled from South Africa to Mozambique to report on the activities of Renamo, Mozambican government officials assumed this was done with the collusion of the SADF.

General Liebenberg said he did not know how the journalists had got to Mozambique to link up with the rebels.

Secret movements into and out of Mozambique was also discussed in connection with the case of the German vessel, the Edda, which was seized last September at the Mozambique port of Quelimane on suspicion of collaborating with Renamo.

The captain and several crew members of the vessel had earlier gone ashore and they later reappeared in German saying they had been captured by Renamo and then flown out to South Africa.

Mozambican news media said this was proof of South African support for Renamo.

But General Geldenhuys denied that the SADF was in any way involved in the Edda incident.

"My reply to them is 'Please, contact the German government. It's their ship, their people'," he said.

General Liebenberg heads South Africa's representatives on the Joint Security Commission set up with Mozambique to monitor alleged violations of the Nkomati Accord. He was asked about frequent allegations in the Mozambican media of continued South African aid to Renamo after the signing of the accord, which outlawed such aid.

No formal complaints

"My personal view is that the senior officers (in the Mozambican armed forces) do not believe that we are involved in supporting Renamo," General Geldenhuys said. "However, they cannot openly acknowledge this."

Mr Les Labuschagne of the Department of Foreign Affairs, who was present during the interview, said that as far as he could remember the South African Government had never received a formal complaint from the Mozambican government of alleged South African aid to the rebels.

While such allegations had been made in the Mozambican media, the authorities there had used the mechanism of the JSC to bring complaints to South Africa's attention.

General Liebenberg said the cases brought to the JSC had not been in the nature of proof but of "information" the South Africans might investigate.

"In all cases this so-called information was submitted to the JSC after it had been widely publicised in the news media."

The general mentioned three such cases in recent months, all of which had been proved groundless upon joint investigation with the Mozambicans.

General Geldenhuys suggested Mozambique believed at the signing of the Nkomati Accord that if it could get the South African Government to stop supporting Renamo it would be able to deal with the rebels.

"Unfortunately, the contrary happened because after we ceased to support Renamo (after Nkomati), Renamo in fact became far more dependent on Frelimo for arms, ammunition and I think even food. And instead of experiencing a decline in the incidence (of rebel activity) there was in fact a buildup."
161 Renamo men killed, says Mozambique

MAPUTO — The Mozambican army killed 161 Renamo rebels in clashes throughout the country in the first two weeks of June, the government-owned Noticias newspaper claimed here yesterday.

Quoting sources in the armed forces' general staff, the newspaper said 53 civilians had been murdered by the rebels during the same period.

The army had captured 23 rebels and 12 others had surrendered, the newspaper said.

In the central province of Sofala, Mozambican army units, supported by the airforce, had destroyed several rebel bases and more than 600 civilians had been freed from rebel control.

The army had also destroyed rebel bases in the southern provinces of Gaza and Maputo.
Army squashes aid to Renamo claim

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“So if you want to move stores and equipment across there I would like to say it’s impossible.”
At least five million people — out of a world total of more than 12 million — are refugees, and the number is rising by the day.

All the Southern African countries with the exception of Namibia and Mozambique — themselves among the biggest exporters of refugees — are host to almost two million of the continent’s refugee population.

An estimated 150,000 refugees are living in South Africa, having fled the protracted civil war in Mozambique between forces of the Frelimo government and the rebel Renamo movement.

Many of them are in the Eastern Transvaal and, like refugees in other parts of Africa, must make the best of their lot in new and unfamiliar surroundings.

Other Mozambican refugees are among the refugees living in Botswana, where 20,000 Ugandan refugees population makes many of them feel like part of a third country.

Yesterday was the 15th commemoration of Africa Refugees’ Day, which is observed worldwide. The Soviet News Service focuses on the continent’s homeless and displaced.

Two of the world’s poorest nations Ethiopia and Malawi, are between them host to almost one and a half million refugees.

Malawi is sheltering 27,000 refugees and Ethiopia 625,000.

On the other hand, Mozambique, Somalia and Tanzania have created a refugee problem that is not limited to a million and a half people.

Many of the refugees are women and children but while most countries have extended warmth and courtesy to refugees sharing with them what they have, there has been resentment and even discrimination in others.

A few weeks ago, a meeting of more than 30 countries taking part in the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee in Nairobi, Ugandan minister of justice and attorney-general, Professor G. W. Kanythamba, said refugees were not always welcome in some countries of asylum.

He did not name the countries but said: “For a refugee it is one of the most devastating discoveries to find himself or herself in an oasis.”

“The land where he has sought refuge may not be his but he does not have the option of returning home.”
Govt kills 161 rebels

MAPUTO — Government troops killed 161 rebel fighters in several separate offensives during the first half of June, the national news agency AIM reported yesterday. The MNR killed 53 civilians in raids on villages during the same period, AIM said, citing unidentified military sources.
Maputo rail project gets EC backing

MAPUTO — Several foreign countries approved projects worth $67 million (R117 million) for the rehabilitation of the Limpopo Corridor linking the port of Maputo to Zimbabwe when they attended a special meeting.

The meeting was attended by financing bodies from Britain, Canada, the European Community, Sweden, West Germany, Austria and Botswana.

The European Community is financing a project for the rehabilitation of bridges.

EXTENSION

Britain is funding the extension of a rail welding plant in Machava in the outskirts of Maputo.

The Limpopo Corridor project has so far attracted $104 million (R291 million) of the $150 million (R420 million) needed for its core projects.

A total of 300 km of railway line has already been upgraded, most of it by National Zimbabwe Railways. The Mozambican authorities expect rehabilitation to be completed by 1991.
No complaints on aid - envoy

LISBON — Mozambique's new ambassador to Portugal says his government had "no complaints" about South Africa's compliance with the 1984 non-aggression pact that forbids aid to the right-wing MNR guerrillas.

"Our relations with South Africa are bettering significantly," said Ambassador Daniel Tome Magaia at his first news conference at the Mozambican embassy.

"At this moment, as far as I know, we have no complaints against South Africa. When we have reason to, we will complain," he said when questioned on alleged continued support by Pretoria for the guerrillas.

However, Magaia, formerly ambassador to Swaziland and Lesotho, linked his comment to the South African Government, adding that there were "individuals, elements" in South Africa who continued to aid the rebels.

The 1984 Nkomati Accord bound Pretoria and Maputo to stop supporting insurgents fighting the other's government. Until recently, Mozambique accused South Africa of violating the agreement. Magaia also said diplomatic tensions between Maputo and Portugal, Mozambique's colonial ruler until 1975, over the murder last year in Lisbon of a senior MNR official had been resolved.

"For us and for the Portuguese Government all this has been left behind," he said, adding that it was "time to turn a new page not only in relations between our two governments but between our peoples."

The trial of three Portuguese men accused of murdering the MNR's chief political strategist, Mr. Evaristo Fernandes, on orders from Maputo 19 months ago is set to begin next month.

The Portuguese Government expelled a Mozambican diplomat charged with complicity in the assassination, after Maputo declined to lift his diplomatic immunity. Magaia, who last month assumed the ambassadorial post vacated for more than two years, reiterated Maputo's denial of any involvement in the killing.
Mr. Chissano said the key to ending the war in Mozambique "is to re-establish..." the support of interests alien to the Mozambican people. At a speech to the anniversary of independence, he called the existing order "divisive."

"This does not mean that the existing order cannot be modified," Mr. Chissano said, adding that just as the Angolan government should "protect the interests of the people," the MPLA government should "protect the interests of the people." He described the continuing "cause of the war as useless and unnecessary." He added that "there is no reason for the war to continue in Mozambique..."

"We are prepared to follow the road," he said, adding that "the road to peace is fraught with..." violence and that "the road to peace is fraught with..."

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Ugly mystery of Renamo’s war

By JOHN RYAN of The Argus Africa News Service in Maputo

MOZAMBIQUE is embroiled in a horrendous war in which more than 60,000 people, most of them children, have died in directly related circumstances. The war has heightened over the past nine years and large areas of the country are impassable in security terms.

But the questions remain: Who is supporting Renamo, the rebels who once vowed to displace Frelimo as the popular government?

The official view from Maputo is that Renamo’s goal is to make Mozambique ungovernable, to drive people from the lands so that they no longer can feed themselves, to create massive starvation and death.

Worse, the Mozambican authorities still appear to believe some force in South Africa is behind it.

Renamo’s background until the time of the Nkomati Accord signed in 1984 was well documented.

The organisation was developed by Rhodesia’s Central Intelligence Organisation from a nucleus of Frelimo dissidents.

Later, Renamo members operated in liaison with the Selous Scouts in sabotage made Mozambique.

With Zimbabwe’s independence in 1980, control of Renamo passed to the South African Defence Force.

Mozambican intelligence says the rebels were resettled near Phalaborwa in the Eastern Transvaal, in Zoabisitad in Bophuthatswana and at a farm near Pretoria.

And Renamo proceeded to grow. When the Rhodesians handed over control, the rebel force was possibly 500 strong. Immediately, the new command began an expansion programme and present estimates of the total strength of the bandit groups range from 20,000 to 72,000.

Are they all instruments of Renamo? Opinions differ. Many people in Mozambique believe what is happening now is banditry run riot, with gangs led by individual warlords living on the gun and panga.

That seems to be the Soviet view. An adviser to their Foreign Ministry said recently in Washington his office thought Mozambique’s economic collapse was largely responsible for the situation — that people, even Frelimo troops, were being forced to use weapons to rob others of food.

A senior Western diplomat in Maputo shares this opinion. He told me, “I believe that even if Frelimo and Renamo were to reach an accord, the trouble would not end.”

However, a recent survey conducted by a Ford Foundation researcher among captured bandits challenges the theory of random violence.

Dr. William Minter concluded from his interviews that 90 percent of Mozambique’s terrorists are pressganged by Renamo leaders, and coerced by threats of death into fighting for Renamo.

Robert Gersony, of the US State Department, reached a similar conclusion after talking to refugees at 20 settlements inside and outside Mozambique. Gersony reported that most bandit attacks seemed to be co-ordinated and most bandits followed a similar pattern of behaviour.

Gersony’s findings support the contention of Mozambique officials that Renamo has no political aim or manifesto although its leader, Afonso Dhlakama, speaks vaguely about a democratic programme in interviews with foreign journalists.

Who is helping fund Renamo? Mozambican intelligence cites, among others, US businessmen like Thomas Schaaf and Robert C. Mackenzie — both former residents of Rhodesia.

Mackenzie, it says, heads the foremost foreign right-wing lobby supporting Renamo, a group called Freedom Inc, a Vietnam veteran and volunteer in the Rhodesian Special Forces, he helped run Renamo shortly after its creation and helped relocate it in South Africa.

Schaaf, the Mozambicans say, has also had long links with Renamo and was asked to leave Zimbabwe because of “pro-Renamo activities” along the border.

Again and again we come back to the South African connection. Is it still in place?

The army insists it is not involved, and the government repeatedly has denied supporting Renamo since the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984. But in August, 1985, when Frelimo overran the Renamo base in the Gorongosa mountains, evidence described as “conclusive” was found to back claims of South African involvement, post-Nkomati.

The United States and Portugal say aloud they believe Renamo continues to be supported from South Africa, somehow Mozambique’s President Joaquin Chissano thinks the same.

He asked a foreign emissary in a confidential briefing last month, “Why are the South Africans still doing it? We are in a process of negotiating with them, we want South Africans to invest here. But they are helping to destroy our country.”

Claims, but nothing on offer in the way of evidence.
Peace hopes get a boost

MAPUTO — Peace hopes for Southern Africa received a boost at the weekend when President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique said he was ready to change the existing political order to accommodate the Renamo rebels.

Chissano, who last week attended the Angolan peace talks that led to a ceasefire between the MPLA Party and the Unita rebel group, said the same kind of solution could be implemented in Mozambique if the rebels abandoned violence.

On Saturday, speaking on his return from Zaire, Chissano said that just as the Angolan rebel movement Unita had agreed to collaborate with the Angolan government so should Renamo in Mozambique do the same.

JOAQUIM CHISSANO

"We are prepared to follow this road," he said, adding that the rebels should however, "renounce violence and recognise the existing order".

"This does not mean that the existing order cannot be modified but those who modify it must be the Mozambican people through their unity and not through pressures exerted with the support of interests alien to the Mozambican people."

On Sunday in a speech to celebrate Mozambique 14th anniversary of independence Chissano said the key to ending the war in Mozambique lay in the hands of the rebels.

"There is no reason for the war to continue in Mozambique," he said and called on the MNR to follow the example of the Unita rebel group in Angola.
Four officials face charges

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Four officials of the Mozambican government agency responsible for distribution of foreign relief and disaster aid funds have been detained in connection with theft and misuse of emergency funds.

The official Mozambican news agency, Aim, citing an official source, said the unnamed four had been detained following two commissions of inquiry.

The minister in charge of the agency, Mr. Jacinto Valeco, has said that the results of the commissions would eventually be made public and anyone found guilty of stealing emergency supplies would be brought to justice.
Mozambique to get SA taxis

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Black Taxi Association is to send a consignment of 200 mini-buses to Mozambique to revive the paralysed transport system of that country, SABC radio news reports.

Spta president Mr James Ngonya says negotiations are afoot to supply the Mozambicans with the type of minibuses that would suit the geographical conditions of the country. — Sapa
Frelimo, Renamo may accept ceasefire plan

From KEN POTTINGER

LISBON — Mozambican Renamo rebels and the ruling Frelimo government appear set to accept a church-sponsored ceasefire and an end to a bloody 12-year civil war in the former Portuguese colony, only a week after a similar ceasefire was negotiated with Unita rebels in Marxist-ruled Angola.

According to reports here yesterday, the pro-West Renamo movement has accepted a 12-point peace plan put forward by the Mozambican Christian Council at a meeting between rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama and church officials in Nairobi last weekend.

The ecumenical church group mediating between the two warring factions had previously obtained Maputo's agreement to the deal.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has publicly endorsed an end to hostilities and a "dialogue" with Renamo and has sought UN Security Council support for his efforts.

Well-informed Portuguese diplomatic sources here said that the deal was virtually a resurrection of the ill-fated Nkomati Accord signed between Mozambique and South Africa in October, 1983.

Nkomati was designed to end Pretoria's backing for the Renamo rebels and bring peace to the country.

Meanwhile Sapa-Reuters reports that Renamo yesterday said that they killed 34 government soldiers, wiped out a military convoy and blew up three tanks in raids last Monday.
Rivals in Mozambican war sit down to negotiate

By Kel Vernon,
The Star’s Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Delegations from the Mozambican government and the Renamo rebel movement have arrived here to begin negotiations, brokered by the Kenyan government, aimed at ending the civil war that has ravaged Mozambique for more than 10 years.

This is the first time that representatives of the Mozambican government and rebels have had face-to-face discussions and the meeting represents the most promising step yet taken to end the fighting.

Renamo's delegation is headed by the leader of the rebel movement, Mr. Afonso Dhikama. The Frelimo government has sent a relatively low-level delegation. The talks are seen by knowledgeable analysts as having enormous potential significance in that they represent the first concrete steps that have yet been taken to end the conflict.

The Frelimo delegation is accompanied by senior church leaders from Mozambique, where the churches have played an important role in promoting the concept of negotiation to end the war and in bringing the parties together.

The Nairobi meeting is being closely watched, not only by the South African Government but by the major Western powers and the Soviet Union, which have increasingly been cooperating in efforts to find negotiated solutions to conflicts in the region.
Western military attacks on Maputo, Mocuba and camp away, like money when you try to catch it on the end of your pencil.

The Mozambican armed forces are small (fewer than 30,000 men) and untrained.

Most of the Mozambican army is undertrained, under-equipped, underpaid, and underfed. The collapse of the recent truce system, together with the general lack of administrative facilities, has reduced military logistics as much as it does so as to contain a war.

Troops in the field often do not receive pay, uniforms, ammunition or rations.

Morale suffers, and when soldiers are focused on survival, the army's reputation suffers.

Existence

Because Renamo's main targets are cows, granting a strong military prowess is difficult to assess in this context of dislocation, of course.

Renamo has little, if any, heavy artillery and virtually no mechanised transport its communications system, by road, or the spread of Renamo's

Captured radios describe a comprehensive system linking all areas of the country. The communities in central Mozambique are well informed of Renamo's existence.

The headquarters is located in Lica, in a base with a base in South Africa by an advanced British Rascal system, which is a frequency 16 hours a minute to avoid monitoring.

Renamo has been consistently able to mount large invasions of small units for attacks and disperse them rapidly for harassment. It is the reaction to Renamo commanders, according to reports, now communicate on cable or on contact with their superiors.

Renamo's leaders claim to control more than 80 percent of Mozambique. The figures, as before, only because Mozambique is too far large and underdeveloped for any small group to "control" much of it.

Allegiance

That includes the government of control in areas which itself "controls" little of the areas.

What fraction of the armed men roaming the countryside owe allegiance to any organisation? And how should we identify those who call themselves Renamo actually take command from Renamo?

A wild guess on both quantities might be half in many areas. Renamo does not practice anything resembling standard guerrilla warfare it does not take and hold territory and try to provide some forms of alternative administration.

Instead, it engages in hit-and-run attacks, usually on non-military targets, using a variety of weapons, including several types of maximum destruction and mass terror. It operates in a variety of areas, however, and particularly in central Mozambique.

Renamo has held territory, sometimes for years at a stretch, and positively untraced. Some Renamo veterans could even be found living in Mozambique today.

Several thousand of the veterans have been reported in Mozambique.

Recruitment is constant, constantly watered by the government's military training to help them. Since the war is the main cause of the collapse of the economy in the war, the war ends up reproducing itself.

An economy of collapse has developed throughout the economy of production, and the opportunists in the former state for some people, simply greater than the lesser.

But perhaps the most common reason for Renamo'sRenamo, and in turn, the most common reason for Renamo's ongoing survival in northern Mozambique, is clearly better than they are without it.

But the nature of the war is so different from regions that it may be misleading to write about "reasons for survival"

Mozambique seems to happen in the south of the country. People in the center and the middle consistently I'm fold that Mozambique is more than writing about Renamo's stories that have been revealed against various governments.

Renamo is first foremost a military organisation in political minimalism. Its main mission is not to capture and hold territory but to overthrow the government.

The Renamo soldiers used to come and all it ineffective. The enemy, the Renamo soldiers, used to come and all it ineffective. The enemy, the Renamo soldiers, used to come and all it ineffective. The enemy, the Renamo soldiers, used to come and all it ineffective.

It was an era in southern South Africa, when the blacks, without political rights, were fighting and dying in numbers.

I did find one place, further north, towards the south of Mozambique. It had no strategic objective, no clear objective, and was productively dissipated from the classics they conveyed under the sites.

The soldiers were illiterate, in awe of education, and did not speak Portuguese, so they apparently never grasped that the teachers remained at work using the hated Fascio curriculum.

Anti-urban

The violent history of Renamo is the most important of solidarity and solidarity. The government feeds the idea that the movement is a "violent organisation".

I see no reason why about schools in Renamo and Renamo. They are often the same point, among the same sources of the government's popularity. That is why they must be destroyed.

The destruction of machinery is less symbolic, but the strain is the same. It is a movement not just for social change, but for social change itself. Whatever weakens Renamo strengthens Renamo's weakness.
MAPUTO—The Mozambican capital yesterday suffered widespread power cuts after right-wing rebels sabotaged a transmission line for the second time in a week, Mozambique radio reported.

The radio said the sabotage by Renamo rebels took place on Tuesday on the line carrying power from South Africa to Maputo.

The capital's oil- and coal-fired power stations, which is used as a back-up source, was unable to cope with demand, resulting in electricity cuts in many parts of the city yesterday.

Last week Renamo rebels caused power cuts by sabotaging the line while a congress of the ruling Frelimo party was being held in the capital.

The government is trying to negotiate a peace with the rebels who have fought for a share of power almost since Mozambique’s independence from Portugal in 1975. — Sapa-Reuters
Mozambique move will stimulate trade

The Angoa Correspondent reports from Lubango
MOZAMBIQUE

A turn in the tide

Frelimo has formally turned its back on doctrinaire Marxism-Leninism — in favour of a mixed economy, a catch-all phrase meaning, in this case, encouragement of capitalism with a socialist net for the masses.

Mozambique is not the only African country to daily with millenarian socialism — only to find its economy bankrupted, its national wealth frittered away and its people debilitated to the point of despair. A terrible civil war rages still and probably made this renunciation of a waning ideology inevitable.

But the announcement needs to be welcomed wholeheartedly — not least because it is symptomatic of the new mood of pragmatism which appears to be sweeping through southern Africa. This mood is in sympathy with the worldwide retreat from socialism led by Mikhail Gorbachev and which has suffered a serious, but possibly temporary, setback in China.

By embracing only limited principles of free enterprise, the severe problems of Mozambique cannot be wished away. But at least the policy announcement places the emphasis where it belongs — on the failure of collectivism — rather than on essentially external factors like Renamo.

What must not be lost sight of, in addition to Frelimo’s failed economic policies, are its grand attempts at social engineering — its coercion of its people through resettlement and re-education and its sheer political unrepresentativeness. Its restated commitment to becoming a party for all Mozambicans is encouraging.

This will mean undoing some of the damage of the past 13 years of independence — and that in turn will require glasnost on an unprecedented scale, which in turn will bring the well-documented dangers of reaction. Nor, if success is perceived as becoming a realistic prospect, can Renamo’s ambitions be forgotten, any more than those of Unita.

Renamo’s exceptionally disruptive activities must be brought to a halt. And, from whatever quarter, must cease to flow to it — if the new free-market venture is to have any hope of success. Meanwhile, Frelimo must spell out its intentions on the degree, if any, of State participation in enterprises, monetary and taxation policy, and so on.

Again, foreign investors — including those in SA — will remain elusive unless there is a clear commitment to frehold tenure and secure leasing arrangements.

Only once these problems have been addressed will there be a reasonable prospect of Mozambique moving along the path to genuine recovery.
Churchmen to meet Renamo

NAIROBI — Mozambican church leaders will present a government peace plan to right-wing rebels today when talks to end 14 years of civil war open here, Kenyan officials said yesterday. The 12-point plan calls for an end to "all acts of terrorism and banditry," but does not specifically demand an immediate ceasefire.

Zambian President Robert Mugabe is due to arrive today to meet Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. They are to mediate in the talks — Sapa-Reuters
NAIROBI — Talks about talks to end Mozambique's 14-year-old civil war started yesterday with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi saying he wanted "to move quickly to save lives."

"Today was a question of procedural things, we are trying to get things started," Pres Moi told Reuters at Nairobi airport after seeing off Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, who came for a one-day meeting.

Mozambique has asked the two presidents to mediate an end to the war which has killed tens of thousands of civilians and left even more hungry and homeless.

Mozambican clergymen and Renamo rebels began talks on Tuesday based on a 12-point plan presented by the Maputo government, a joint statement issued by presidents Moi and Mugabe said. — Sapa-Reuters.
Airline in bid to fly to US

Assistance needed from Mozambique

By Dan Side

The Mozambique government needs to become involved if a bid by tiny Metavia Airlines to operate flights directly from Jan Smuts Airport to destinations in the United States is to succeed, say aviation sources.

Metavia director Mrs Deirdre Ward says she needs only a licence from the South African Directorate of Civil Aviation for the new international carrier to get off the ground.

She said backers were ready to sign contracts the moment the DCA gave approval, and financing was guaranteed for the purchase of at least two jetliners in the class and capacity of Douglas DC8s or Boeing 707s.

However, South African airlines have been prohibited from serving US destinations by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. The knife cuts both ways, with American interests prohibited from operating air services to and from South Africa.

But aviation sources within South Africa calculate there is a way around the ban.

If an airline is registered in Mozambique and its flights originate in Maputo, it would be permissible to have US-bound passengers board at Jan Smuts.

"But a mere licence wouldn't be enough to secure the route," said one observer, "a bilateral agreement between the governments concerned would also have to be negotiated. The question is, would the US government agree?"

Created rapport

"We feel there is justification for our application," said Mrs Ward, whose Lowveld-based airline has created a rapport with the Mozambique government over the years with a much-needed service from Nelspruit to Maputo.

SAA public relations officer Mr Francois Louw said SAA is "We believe that we and all other carriers travelling via Europe are rendering a satisfactory service. There is no need for another airline at this time."
Cult Wonders in Mozambique

EX bites
HARARE — Japan yesterday pledged to provide Mozambique with a Z1 million (R14.3 million) grant to build and equip a coastal transport vessel to boost Mozambique's fishing industry.

It will cover the purchase of onshore equipment and vehicles, according to the agreement signed in Harare — Sapa
Rebels want troops out and free elections

NAIROBI - Hopes for an early end to the Mozambican civil war have been dashed by the Mozambican Renamo rebel movement, which has rejected a Mozambican government plan that it integrate with Frelimo to end the 12-year-old civil war.

Indeed the guerrilla group has demanded that free elections be held in the country and that foreign troops be withdrawn before serious negotiations can begin.

In an interview on the eve of the first round of "talks about negotiations" here, Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama said there remained a wide gulf between the warring sides:

"I can't see any negotiations between Renamo and Frelimo as long as the Zimbabwean army is in Mozambique operating against Renamo and independently - that is impossible," said Mr Dhlakama.

He said he was in Nairobi at the invitation of Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi "to hear the (Frelimo) peace proposals from him and from a group of four Mozambican Bishops, and at the same time to explain Renamo's point of view as far as peace negotiations are concerned.

Integration

Frelimo have said they have a 12-point peace plan. This is believed to demand that Renamo lay down arms and renounce violence in exchange for integration into the country's political and social life.

The plan is also believed to guarantee the right of all Mozambicans, including the rebels, to participate "as individuals" in a political system which would be liberalised extensively following any agreement.

Frelimo has also said it is willing to be flexible in going into negotiations.

Mr Dhlakama said that after hearing Frelimo's proposals he would reply - the start of what promises to be a long process before negotiations begin earnest.

"I think there is a lot of confusion in Mozambique at the moment, which makes it difficult to interpret how peace negotiations can start because the Zimbabwean army is operating independently, they do not take orders from Chissano and I hope to negotiate with Chissano or Mugabe."

For talks to begin, there had to be agreement on the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Mr Dhlakama said that while President Chissano seemingly wanted the war to end, he did not want to compromise.

"But he is under pressure because Mozambique is totally destroyed and his army is rotten and does not want to fight."

"So he talks about amnesty, about integration, about Renamo laying down arms or about eliminating Renamo and so on, and this leads us to believe President Chissano is not interested in real negotiations."

"President Chissano just wants Renamo to disappear, but we are not about to disappear and I think he will change his position during the talks and opt for real peace.

Regarding criticism that Renamo lacked a coherent party structure and had no policies to present in opposition to Frelimo, Mr Dhlakama said Renamo had been a party "from the first hour it started its fight against the Marxist regime" (of Frelimo).

That is why we cannot accept integration. It will not work because the cat cannot sleep with the mouse. It does not make sense to talk about integration, only about reconciliation.

He said if agreement was eventually reached, Renamo foresaw that a governmental structure would be formed between the two parties for a period during which general elections would be organised - contested by separate parties.

"During this time Renamo will be a party and Frelimo will be a party. This eventual creation of a multiparty state is a non-negotiable condition of any agreement."

Frelimo has governed Mozambique for 14 years as a one-party state - and it doesn't work. We applaud the changes that Frelimo has made, mostly toward politics we have been advocating, but they are not enough," Mr Dhlakama said.

Mr Dhlakama said he felt Frelimo would not completely abandon Marxism, and that the changes it had made were cosmetic and designed to answer criticism from Western donors and other governments.

Another major difference between Renamo and Frelimo involved the scrapping of Frelimo's "revolutionary courts" where the Frelimo party tried individuals Renamo demanded its replacement by an independent judiciary, Mr Dhlakama said.

He said the mounting of free expression and freedom of the press under Frelimo would also be abolished by Renamo and freedom of speech guaranteed.

The economy was another area where he said both sides differed fundamentally.

The war in Mozambique is estimated to have claimed almost one million lives since it began in 1977. On the eve of peace talks between the two sides KEN VERNON of The Star's Africa News Service interviewed the leader of Renamo, Afonso Dhlakama.

The economy was another area where he said both sides differed fundamentally.

No hunger

The Marrent system has failed to produce food in all of Africa, in Zambia, Tanzania as well as in Mozambique under Frelimo. Yet in the Renamo-controlled areas of Mozambique there is no hunger - there is a lack of clothes and medicine - but not of food. Why? Because we do not have Marxism."

Despite having major obstacles to over come, Mr Dhlakama remained optimistic.

"There is a need for peace because the Mozambican people have not rested from war since 1964 when they began to fight the Portuguese."

"West as an institution is not Renamo accepting what Frelimo wants or Chissano accepting what I want. What is needed is an agreement in which Frelimo accepts that there is a place in Mozambique for two parties."
MAPUTO - Anti-government rebels systematically hacked to death 54 civilians, including women and children, near the southern coastal town of Xai-Xai, the national news agency AIM reported yesterday.

AIM said most of the victims were kidnapped by Renamo guerrillas in various parts of Gaza Province and forcibly marched to the Fido Castro village, just outside Xai-Xai and about 150 kilometers (90 miles) northeast of Maputo, the capital.

The rebels used axes, machetes and clubs to fatally hack and beat the civilians, including 13 women and eight children, AIM said, citing a report in the Notícias newspaper.
Renamo rebels butchered

54 civilians — AIM

MAPUTO — Anti-government rebels systematically hacked to death 54 civilians, including 13 women and eight children, near the southern coastal town of Xai-Xai, the news agency AIM reported yesterday.

AIM said most of the victims were kidnapped by Renamo guerrillas and forcibly marched to the Fidel Castro village just outside Xai-Xai.

The rebels used axes, machetes and clubs to hack and beat the civilians, AIM said. A further 17 people were injured, 15 seriously.

The Monday night attack occurred while rebel leaders and Mozambican government representatives were in Kenya in a bid to resolve Mozambique's 12-year-old civil war. Yesterday was the second day of talks.
IDENTIFYING Renamo's ideology is not a task for the faint-hearted. The movement is often tagger "right-wing rebels" on the international press.

The editors of the London Times call it "pro-Western".

But few of the elite white farmers who fight with Renamo publicly, in their Bank of themselves as right-wing, and those good Londons who believe that Renamo is pro-Western and should be supported through the financial support coming out of Renamo's London office, which takes Western corporations (not least, those investing in Mozambique) to task in terms of its operation, seem to know much about how much they do to help South Africa while condemning what it calls "Frelimo's alliance with" Renamo.

Renamo's spokesman, Jack Massaquoi, says his movement's commitment to "free and fair elections" is one of the main reasons why he wants to change the government in Mozambique, but simply to "get rid of" Macier on his hands.

According to the former Renamo leader who understood that Portugal's plans were to keep the once-dominant white farmers on the island, the situation is not as easy as it seems.

Renamo's leaders are in a position to be at least as important to governing the country as the white farmers were. At the moment, the white farmers have not been able to impress on the international community that they are as serious about their demands as the former Renamo leaders are.

What does Renamo want? Afonso Dhlakama: "Democratize government, freedom of movement, freedom of religion, and the London to eat!"

Defector Dhlakama has often professed unanimous military victory but Renamo has struggled to prove itself as an effective military force, especially as its forces have been weakened by a lack of resources.

The state literature pledges to support all progressive forces within Mozambique, but for most black citizens, especially armed oppositions in recent South Africa while condemning what it calls "Frelimo's alliance with" Renamo.

Renamo's spokesmen have their own movement's commitment to "free and fair elections" but it's a matter of how much they do to help actual elections to happen, not just the right to vote.

What does Renamo want? Afonso Dhlakama: "Democratize government, freedom of movement, freedom of religion, and the London to eat!"

In a recent interview, Dhlakama aired his pent-up feelings:

"Our aim is to win the war mentally. We aim to win the war mentally and psychologically. We cannot be successful if the government is not convinced that it is losing.

According to the former Renamo leaders, the situation is not as easy as it seems.

Renamo's leaders are in a position to be at least as important to governing the country as the white farmers were. At the moment, the white farmers have not been able to impress on the international community that they are as serious about their demands as the former Renamo leaders are.

What does Renamo want? Afonso Dhlakama: "Democratize government, freedom of movement, freedom of religion, and the London to eat!"

End of the pall and the 5 year plan

What does Renamo want? Years after they began causing widespread destruction in Mozambique, nobody is quite sure. BILL FINNEGAN continues with the final part of a three-part series on his visit to the country that has probably suffered the most in Africa:

Health workers are often the first targets of Renamo.

In contrast to Frelimo's revolutionary activities, Renamo's attacks have targeted health workers and hospitals.

The healthМО的主要内容是关于莫桑比克的内战，特别是反对派Renamo的活动。文章提到，Renamo的目标是推翻现政府，但其力量和资源有限，与政府军相比，其军事活动往往显得有限。文章还提到，Renamo的目标包括民主化政府、自由的移动和宗教自由，以及伦敦的美食。然而，Renamo是否能够实现这些目标仍然是个未知数。由于资源有限，Renamo的军事力量和影响力相对较小，尽管它对政府的财政支持已经引起了国际社会的关注。文章最后提到，健康工作者往往是Renamo攻击的首要目标，显示出其攻击模式的残酷性。
LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels yesterday urged Zimbabwe and Tanzania to withdraw their troops from Mozambique as a step towards ending the civil war there.

"These troops should be pulled out immediately to allow Mozambicans — Frelimo (the ruling party) and ourselves — to reach a solution," the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement issued in Lisbon.

The Lisbon statement was signed by MNR spokesman Mr. Manuel Franke.
Night of long knives in the Mozambican real world

The brutality of Renamo rebels in Mozambique knows no bounds and they have systematically wiped out whole villages and closed 822 health units, writes John Ryan of the Star's Africa News Service.

Dondo — "At one time," says Joana Manzondo matter-of-factly, "we even thought about killing our children. There was so much suffering." Joana was talking about starvation, about disease, finally about survival in the deep shadow of death.

"She is a refugee from Mozambique's war, one of nearly 900,000 people displaced people in four rehabilitation centres around this central town in Sofala province. Six million Mozambicans, more than a third of the population, are believed to have lost their homes or been otherwise "affected" by the struggle against Renamo rebels. "Affected," usually describes people who are no longer able to work their lands.

"Joana, her husband and three children were driven from a village near the Gorongosa game reserve, 75 km north of here, when the rebels attacked it more than a year ago. "We came at night," she says, "and there was much killing with axes and pangas, but we ran. Many of us ran."

Their group of villagers tried to make for Falamanga, to the north-east, but got hopelessly lost. For weeks (Joana does not know how many), they wandered around the bush, existing on berries and bark and whatever else they could find. "There was precious little water and it was dirty. Some of them contracted dysentery and diarrhoea. Some died."

"We tried to nurse the sick," says Joana, but even those who got better might have died of thirst. "We were all nearly dead."

Eventually, they could go no further. They were saved by a local miracle. A Minjongo patrol chanced upon them in the bush, many kilometres from any settlement. By then the group was down to about half its original number.

A survey of displaced people in Zambezia province has shown that a third of the children in rehabilitation centres have lost or have been separated from their parents. They would almost be impossible to find a family in Mozambique which has not had a relative killed or injured in the war.

The huge majority of victims are civilians. Typically, they die in massacres, often hacked to death. The elderly are not spared. In many areas, old people have helped to leave their homes, when their sons and daughters have moved to safer areas. They have been indiscriminately murdered. Among those injured, mutilations such as cutting off ears, noses or genitals have been frequent. The brutality of the rebels seems to know no bounds.

Since 1986, widespread reports have emerged of captured children being "blooded" into rebel groups by being forced to kill children. The reports say, their initial victims have been their own relatives.

Most of the children recruited by the rebels seem to be boys between the age of 12 and 16, perhaps because that age group is most impressionable.

In Maputo, the government has established a centre to help children overcome the psychological effects of violence.

One such child is Jose, now 12, who had part of his ear and three fingers of his left hand cut off for continuing to deny that his father was a village militia-man. Jose's father was killed anyway.

Almost as traumatic as death has been the effect of the war on the nation's health and education services. Indeed, diminished health standards have resulted in death in tens of thousands of cases.

Before this war, the Mozambican government's health care system was paraded internationally as an example of what could be achieved in the Third World. President Samora Machel's scheme was to cut the cost of basic medical facilities in order to spread them further around the country. In areas where health services had never existed through a network of clinics and nurses trained on a crash-course basis.

Renamo has destroyed or forced the closure of 822 health units. About one in a hundred has been restored.

Two million Mozambicans have been cut off completely from health care. Vaccination programmes have stopped, and many thousands of people — children particularly — have died from easily preventable diseases like measles and diphtheria.

Rebels have killed patients in hospitals, including pregnant women. As a result, sick people are afraid to be admitted.

As far as education is concerned, Renamo has wiped out 42 percent of the country's entire school network. It shut down almost 3,000 schools in the five years leading up to November 1987, and killed more than 160 teachers.

"Now, there are 600,000 children who are unable to continue their studies. Another 200,000 children of school-going age have not begun to study because the schools that remain are overcrowded.

In April, more than 500,000 sponsored donors' for $383 million (emergency aid) have been pledged.

The government's $20 million (about health and education) (about $28 million) by far the largest.

$400 million (about health and education) [year not specified] to $38 million (about health and education) [year not specified] has been pledged.

There have been hundreds of millions of dollars in aid to Mozambique, but for the necessary increase.

More than eight million Mozambicans are without food for the necessary increase.

The government has promised the survival on $20 million (about health and education) [year not specified] of people in the area of food for the necessary increase.

Alvaro Machado, a refugee from Mozambique, says: "Even if the food, we would not get to eat all the food."

That is part of the reason why things have little of what it should be. More aid and
Mrs Joana Mandundo and her six-year-old daughter, Elsa, back to health after their ordeal in the bush. "At one time we even considered killing the children," she says.

In April, Mozambique appealed to a UN-sponsored donors' conference in New York for $383 million (about R1.076 billion) in emergency aid. Most of that has already been pledged.

The government intends spending about $20 million (about R69 million) restoring health and educational facilities, $10 million (about R28 million) on each project. But by far the largest slice of the aid — $190 million (about R64 million) — is earmarked for food for its starving people, and for the necessary transport to distribute it.

More than half the population, about eight million Mozambicans, will depend for their survival on food aid this year. Whether or not they will receive it is another matter. Hundreds of thousands live in settlements in the interior that are inaccessible overland. For these people, airlifts will be the only hope and those are expensive.

Alberto Machanga is coordinator of the Sofala Emergency Commission, which runs resettlement camps like those at Dondo. As he says, "If the security situation was better, we would require many more roads to get to all the people."

That is part of Mozambique's tragedy. It has too little of what it needs and too much of what it doesn't. Like disease, starvation, violence and death.

A "dislocated" child at one of the resettlement camps near Dondo in central Mozambique. Nearly 400,000 children have died in the war against Renamo and a quarter of a million more have been orphaned.

The statistics of death in Mozambique, through war and related causes, are appalling. It is projected that:

- A third of the children will die before the age of five. The infant mortality rate is higher than Angola and Afghanistan, the other prime centres of world conflict. In Tete province, the forecast is higher still; there half the children will not live until they are five.
- 600,000 Mozambicans are reported to have been killed by the war — 380,000 of them children.
- Many more than died in the struggle between Frelimo and the Portuguese army. This is 15 times the toll of Americans in Vietnam.

A quarter of a million children have been orphaned and thousands more traumatized or mutilated.
A RECENT trip to Mozambique showed that SA's Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) could introduce the country to a development model, SBDC MD Ben Vosloo said yesterday.

Vosloo and SBDC GM (Central Region) James Scott held talks with the Department of Trade and foreign investment units there three weeks ago.

"We found we could help the Mozambicans - who have always had state-based development - to see a model based on private enterprise practised at small business level," he said.

Vosloo added that the SBDC would visit Mozambique again soon. "This time we will be looking at specific possibilities of development. "We have made useful contacts, but it will be some time before we embark on development programmes. Our priorities are still with our own people in SA."

Any project funding injected by the SBDC would come out of its own capital, he said.

During the past year the SBDC had looked at development projects and exchanged ideas with sub-Saharan countries on an ad hoc basis, Vosloo said.

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Lucem Holdings Limited

(Registration number 68/14749/06)

("Lucem")

Cautionary announcement

Negotiations are in progress which, if successfully concluded, may affect the value or status of Lucem shares.
Rebel base 'stormed, overrun by Frelimo'

12/6/84
AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

MAPUTO — Joint Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces stormed and overrun the headquarters of the Renamo rebel movement in central Mozambique last month, the Mozambique news agency, AIN, claimed yesterday, quoting a senior military source.

Renamo rebel leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama confirmed yesterday from Nairobi that a Zimbabwean offensive in central Mozambique was still going on.

"As we sit here talking, the Zimbabwean troops are attacking Gorongosa," he said.

A Renamo source denied being overrun.
Now the prawns of peace!
Neglect

South African defense for- 
got and does not have all 
the government's latest 
armaments. The Fact- 
that the country is out of 
trim after years of tea-

The city of Maputo, 
the capital of Mozambe-
que, is a contempo-
ral holiday playground 
for South Africans. 

Risky

The majestic Poola is open again. 

Picture: Robbe Bota
Mediation with rebels hits snags

MAPUTO — A churchman mediating between the Maputo government and Mozambican rebels indicated at the weekend that there were serious problems in reaching a formula to end the country's 14-year-old civil war.

"Renamo says it wants peace and will work for peace. So does the Mozambican government," said Cardinal Alexandre Dos Santos, Archbishop of Maputo, said on his return from talks with the rebels in Kenya.

CONSULTATIONS

"But there will be difficulty in reaching agreement on several points," he said.

Political analysts said Cardinal Dos Santos had probably returned to consult the government.

The cardinal said that the churchmen had presented the government's 12-point peace plan to the rebel leaders but had not yet received a reply. — Sapa-Reuter.
Optimism over Nairobi talks

NAIROBI — Mozambican church leaders and rebels agreed yesterday to meet again after holding a week of highly secretive talks on how to end their country's 14-year civil war.

"I think, under the circumstances, the talks went reasonably well and we can expect a further instalment soon," a senior Western diplomat monitoring the talks here said.

"The fact that they met at all for a whole week augurs well for the future," another diplomat said.

"There has been a lot of blood-letting and mistrust." The churchmen, representing the Maputo government, discussed a 12-point government peace plan with a delegation from the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

As a first step towards ending the war, the plan says the MNR must cease all acts of "terrorism and banditry" before direct talks can take place between the right-wing rebels and President Joaquin Chissano's left-wing government.

The war has killed an estimated 100,000 people, forced one million refugees to flee to neighbouring states and crippled the economy of Mozambique, a former Portuguese colony — Sapa-Reuters
Renamo, Frelimo talks to continue to peace?

NAIROBI — Mozambican rebels, in their first formal comment on talks with Mozambican church leaders, yesterday expressed their willingness to continue negotiations toward ending the country's 14-year civil war.

The Renamo rebels said in statements that last week's four-day talks — the first publicised contacts between the right-wing rebels and intermediaries representing the ruling leftist Frelimo party — addressed the withdrawal of an estimated 8,000 Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique.

Calling the presence of foreign troops "an obstacle to peace", the statement said that in the talks, held here under the auspices of the Kenyan government, "agreement was reached on the importance of an immediate end to the civil war" — UPI
NAIROBI — Mozambique's rebels have pledged their good faith in continued negotiations towards peace but have called for the withdrawal of Zimbabwean troops from the country and accused them of killing civilians.

It was Renamo's first public statement since last week's indirect talks here involving the Kenyan and Zimbabwean presidents and Mozambican church leaders.

The statement and a covering letter, hand-delivered to journalists' offices in Nairobi, appeared to be conciliatory and foresaw any intention to overthrow the Maputo government.

"On elections, Renamo said "The people are sovereign and have the inalienable right to elect their leaders".

Observers say it restates previous demands for multiparty elections. In its peace offer the Fre
dom government made no provision for polls, holding out instead a chance for "former bandits" to join the ruling movement.

Agreement on civil war

In the negotiations agreement was reached on the importance of an "immediate end to the civil war," Renamo said in its English-language covering letter, and said that the encounter had laid groundwork for further negotiations.

"Renamo publicly declares that it will do everything it can to the actual negotiation process continues and finally ends in peace," said the statement.

The negotiations that ended on Friday appeared to have left the two sides far apart on several issues, said sources briefed by officials of the Kenyan government, which acted as intermediary.

16-point statement

In its 16-point statement Renamo called for respect for secular traditions, an apparent reference to the rebels' long-standing complaint that the government in Maputo does not respect chiefs.

"It is not Renamo's intention to change the existing order in Mozambique through armed force," the statement said, adding "None of the parties involved in this conflict has anything to win with the continuation of the war."

The statement also accused the air force of bombing civilians and got a cost of 501 lives in Mozambique, "about 10,000 troops in Mozambique to guard its road and rail links to the Indian Ocean from Renamo attack."

The statement appeared, at least partly, to be a demand that Renamo be treated as Fre
dismo's equal, with neither side laying blame on the other. "An end must be put to insulting verbal attacks," it said. "Emphasise the future, not the past." Mozambique's official media persists in calling Renamo figures "armed bandit ringleaders." — The Independent
Maputo tyres to be imported

South Africa is to import R7 million worth of tyres from Mozambique to alleviate the shortage in this country.

The tyres are manufactured by the Marbor General Company in Maputo, and the first shipment of car and truck tyres and tyres for the agricultural sector — where there is a particular shortage — is due to arrive in about two weeks' time.

Mr Shane Nesbitt, a spokesman for the sole agent, says the tyres from the Portuguese-owned company, which is backed by American technology, are of excellent quality.

The South African Government recently relaxed import duties from Mozambique to 3 percent, in accordance with the Nkomati Accord, to improve bilateral relations between the two countries. — Sapa
Many flee to SA

Refugees last night streamed over the border after Renamo rebels reportedly attacked Rossano Garcia in Mozambique. Between 150 and 180 people, most of them children, crossed into Komatipoort. — Staff Reporter
Maputo clemency for 5 foreigners

MAPUTO — The Mozambique government yesterday freed five foreigners, including an Australian missionary and a British convicted of sabotage, as part of a clemency programme for prisoners sentenced for breaking security laws.

Also freed were men from Kenya, Zimbabwe and Sao Tome and eight Mozambicans.

They had been jailed for their involvement with the Renamo rebels.

The Australian, Ian Grey (28), confessed last year to collaborating with Renamo and was sentenced to 10½ years' jail.

He had come to Mozambique as a Pentecostal missionary.

Finlay Hamilton of Britain was sentenced to 20 years' jail in 1983 for his involvement in the sabotage of a fuel depot near Beira.

HANDED TO BRITISH EMBASSY

Peter Ngule of Kenya had been sentenced to 30 years in 1996 for espionage, Carlos Gamboa Valério of Sao Tome to 30 years for distributing rebel propaganda, and Augusto Goncalves of Zimbabwe to 20 years for aiding the rebels.

Grey, Hamilton and Ngule were handed over to the British Embassy and given 48 hours to leave Mozambique.

Under the clemency programme, 321 common law criminals were also freed recently.

A report from Lisbon said Renamo claimed yesterday to have killed 64 government and Tanzanian and Zimbabwean soldiers over the past week.

It added that 17 of its guerrillas had been killed and 63 wounded.

Renamo said that at an army base at Mueda in northern Cabo Delgado province, it killed 17 Tanzanian and five Mozambican soldiers, destroyed three armoured cars, and seized a large arms cache.

The rebels said they killed nine Zimbabwean soldiers in an attack on barracks at Sunga.

Sapa-Reuters—AP
West-backed plan has had disastrous effects

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO.—The implementation of the Western-backed economic recovery programme and the war in Mozambique have had disastrous social effects in the city of Maputo, said a report published today.

The report, distributed at a Maputo conference of members of the ruling Frelimo Party, said there had been a sharp growth in unemployment, crime, juvenile delinquency, prostitution and a spirit of "every man for himself".

DEVALUATION

The economic recovery programme, backed by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, was implemented in 1987, resulting in a sharp devaluation of the national currency, the abolition or reduction of subsidies and sharp increases in the prices of services and goods.

The report said that the introduction of a social fund for medicines and supplementary child-feeding schemes was insufficient to tackle negative social problems created by the plan.

"People on low incomes, who constitute the majority in our city, face enormous difficulties in their struggle for survival," said the report.

"Most of these people live in precarious conditions, far from their work places, from hospitals or health centres and from schools."

It was estimated that by December 1988 there were 265,000 people in Maputo who had been displaced by the war, and the report warned that since then the number had probably risen considerably, causing severe pressure on housing and social services in the city.

Maputo schools were overcrowded and teachers' wages had not kept pace with the cost of living.

The crisis in the city was leading to "corruption, bribery and other social ills", which could not be stopped "merely by the activity of party and state structures."

Although the health services were insufficient to cope with the city's population, vaccination campaigns had resulted in a sharp drop in deaths from measles and last year no deaths from polo, diphtheria or whooping cough had been detected.
Ground floor entry

Large SA corporations are already moving into Mozambique (Business July 21) But opportunities also abound for smaller entrepreneurs.

Peter Rootman, chairman of the Nelspruit-based Lowveld liaison committee for economic co-operation with Mozambique, says the business climate improved considerably over the past year.

"It has become much easier for SA engineering, manufacturing, packaging and trade concerns to obtain business licences in Mozambique. Doors open faster and regulations are less restrictively applied."

A minimum of 35% local content is required to operate a licensed manufacturing concern in Maputo. Growing demand for secondary scrap and other low-technology products create opportunities for "creative trade."

But doing business in Maputo is not the same as in SA — "they have their own business culture and methods and one must accept that you are in an independent, foreign country," says Rootman.

Once these initial hurdles are crossed, opportunities exist for export-orientated manufacturing in Maputo. By utilising local labour and government tax concessions, manufactured exports can be very profitable.

Business opportunities include publishing tourist brochures and maps. "Over the next five years, tourism should grow strongly. There is also scope for planning, vehicle parts, sugar, forestry and agro-industries."

Irrigation farming below the Corumane Dam in the Save River Valley should become feasible once the dam is completed and security problems are overcome. About 15 000 ha of farmland should become available.

Riaan Eksteen, consultant for EVN Project Management, one of the region's largest agricultural consulting engineering groups, says exciting opportunities exist for entrepreneurs prepared to move in while the going is still "rough". SA companies which get in on the "ground floor" should be well placed to establish strong trade and investment links.

"Once the security situation is resolved, longer term opportunities will emerge. Creating an infrastructure for tourism after years of neglect, the upgrading of roads, further improvements to Maputo harbour and agro-projects are examples," says Eksteen.

Joint ventures in agriculture, tourism, small industries and fishing and upgrading the state's neglected services sector, create further scope for SA entrepreneurs, while the inflow of foreign and creates an ongoing demand for consumer goods and durables.
Aid for Africa

Leaders set to back ‘Marshall Plan’

The “Marshall Plan” calls for European financial aid to be combined with South African technical and scientific expertise to develop the resources of Southern Africa.

The idea of a development plan for the region was first mooted by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha when he met Mr Chissano in February this year. Mr Botha told the Mozambican leader then that the time had arrived for the countries to carry through the logical consequences of the Nkomati Accord.

Well received

He then raised the idea of a tripartite (ECC, SA and Southern African) development programme for the region with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl and Italian Foreign Minister Mr Giulio Andreotti when he met them in March.

According to foreign ministry sources, the idea was well received “although the European leaders did not immediately start holding out their chequebooks”.

On returning to South Africa, Mr Botha again travelled to Maputo where he pursued the idea further with Mr Chissano.

A meeting between President of Kenya Mr Daniel Arap Moi and leader of the National Party Mr F W de Klerk was “possible” in Maputo today, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

But he stressed that no such meeting had been planned.

The spokesman was reacting to reports that Mr Moi would be having discussions about Renamo with President Joaquim Chissano on the same day Mr De Klerk and the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pvs Botha see the Mozambican leader.

If Mr De Klerk and Mr Moi do meet, it will be the first time there has been any direct contact between the South African and Kenyan governments.

Mozambique rebel leader’s plane shot down

LISBON – Mozambican military forces have shot down an aircraft believed to have been carrying renamist rebels to talks with church representatives, carrying peace proposals from the Mozambican government, according to reports here yesterday.

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said on Monday that a plane had been hit over central Sofala province, where the rebels have their main base.

Diplomats said the plane was to pick up Mr Orlando Chikambula and take him to Maputo for tomorrow’s meeting with church leaders.

Mr Chissano and troops unaware of the proposed talks as they had fired on it when it violated Mozambican airspace — Sapa-AP.
Komatipoort Border

2,000 Refugees Flee
ing infants, climbed over the jagged electrified fence. Although the electricity had been switched off, the razor-sharp fence caused deep cuts and ripped clothing from the refugees' bodies. Pieces of material, blankets and other garments hanging from the fence told the grim story of their rush to get away.

Six people are believed to have been killed by Renamo soldiers at Rosano Garcia. At least one Renamo soldier was killed and a number injured during the two-hour-long battle.

Townsfolk in nearby Komatiport say the shooting started shortly after 6 pm on Thursday. In what has been described as the "fiercest battle yet", the exchanges, including mortars and machine gun fire, continued uninterrupted until 11 pm.

**Gold Reef City**

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**THIS WEEKEND** see "FATZ" the gorilla impersonating the great Elvis in the Jungle Rock Show. Watch the wonderful Lenasia Marching Band with magical Coco the clown. Marvel at Cerebra the ventriloquist and roar at the crazy antics of the Three-Legged Man. Shriek as you hurl down the rapids on the Raging Rapids Ride. Please the times at the Fun Fair. Take the Avis Fun Train ride the Horse-Drawn Carriages visit the Gold Pour, The Old Houses, The Coin Exhibit, Little Hollywood, Diamond Polishing, Glass Exhibits, the wonderful Shops plus TEN GREAT PLACES TO EAT AND TWO GREAT BANDS TO LISTEN TO.

**Gold Reef City**

**TODAY'S FUN**

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Renamo to stop key link attacks

NAIROBI — Mozambican rebels yesterday promised to halt attacks on a key road and rail corridor linking Malawi, Zaire and Zambia with the Mozambican port of Nacala.

The move, disclosed in a statement here by the leader of Renamo, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, could be a big step towards ending the civil war in Mozambique.

Meanwhile, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, held talks in Maputo yesterday with Mozambique's President, Joaquim Chissano, about South African involvement in Mozambique, and the tumultuous change in leadership in South Africa during the past week.

A statement from Mr Chissano's office said that Mozambique now accepts the South African government's assurances that it is no longer assisting Renamo. However, Mozambican officials have suggested that non-government elements of renegade military officers in South Africa may be aiding the rebels.

Mr Chissano's statement and one from Mr Botha said the two discussed efforts to increase regional co-operation and end the civil war in Mozambique.

The Renamo statement was issued four days after a delegation of Mozambican Roman Catholic and Anglican bishops held talks in Nairobi with Mr Dhlakama and five other Renamo leaders, on ways of ending Mozambique's 14-year-old civil war.

"We believe this act will go a long way in reducing the suffering of the people and will be of direct benefit to the countries served by this corridor," Mr Dhlakama said.

"It is our sincere hope that this gesture of goodwill shall lead to the opening and normal functioning of other corridors, as well as other infrastructures which hitherto have been non-operational (because of the war)," Mr Dhlakama said.

He added "We want to emphasise that this action is not only a gesture of goodwill but, we believe and hope, will positively assist in the peace process."

The so-called Nacala corridor is a 500km stretch of road and railway line that has frequently been sabotaged by the right-wing Renamo, fighting since 1975 to topple Mozambique's left-wing government.

In the 1970s it carried the bulk of exports and imports for Zaire and landlocked Zambia and Malawi, but has been crippled by the war.

The other main outlet for the region's landlocked states is the so-called Beira corridor, a rail and road link running from eastern Zimbabwe to Mozambique's port of Beira.

It is now being guarded by thousands of troops from Zimbabwe and Malawi.

At the highly secretive Nairobi talks, the Renamo and church leaders agreed they should meet again to prepare the ground for the first direct meeting between the government and the rebels.

No time-scale was given for either meeting.

Renamo, in a 16-point peace formula issued after the talks, called for the withdrawal of an estimated 12,000 Zimbabwean troops from Mozambique, saying they were an obstacle to peace.

Mozambique's own peace plan urges the rebels to halt all acts of "terrorism and banditry" before the two sides can meet to try to end a war that has crippled the country's economy, killed 100,000 people and made refugees of another million.

Mr Dhlakama's statement said the ending of military attacks on the Nacala route was in response to appeals from friendly countries as well as Mozambicans.

In the meeting between Mr Botha and Mr Chissano, the circumstances surrounding the resignation of Mr P W Botha as State President after pressure from the cabinet, and the installation of Mr F W de Klerk as the acting State President, was discussed.

Mr De Klerk visited Mr Chissano earlier this year, following up a summit meeting last year between Mr P W Botha and Mr Chissano. The meetings came amidst a steady improvement in relations between South Africa and Mozambique after years of hostility — Sapa-Reuters-AP
Abandoned socialism has not
Mozambique
Memory of Ruth revived

MAPUTO - Friends and colleagues of the murdered South African academic and ANC militant, Ruth First, gathered at her graveside at Maputo’s cemetery last week on the seventh anniversary of her assassination.

Ruth First, wife of South African Communist Party leader Joe Slovo, was killed when she opened a letter bomb sent to her office at Maputo’s university on October 18, 1982.

At the time of her death she was director of research at the university’s Centre of African Studies.

At the time her murder was blamed by the ANC on South Africa.
MAPUTO - President Joaquim Chissano has called on the South African Government to make use of the present international situation to take actions to dismantle apartheid.

But, he said, any changes must have the participation of the African National Congress.

Speaking here when he received the credentials of the new Ambassador of Bangladesh, Chissano said apartheid was the principal source of tension and conflict in Southern Africa.
16 killed in Renamo attack

MAPUTO — At least 16 people were killed and 20 others injured when Mozambican rebels attacked the Nacune and Natupa villages in the northern province of Nampula, said Radio Mozambique.

The rebels burned 150 huts and looted homes.

On Friday rebels ambushed a convoy of vehicles belonging to Mozambique’s relief body, the Disasters Control Office, in Inhambane and destroyed four trucks. — The Star’s Africa News Service
11 villagers killed in MNR raid

MAPUTO. - Mozambican rebels have killed at least 11 people and cut electricity supply lines from South Africa to Maputo in the past two days, the official AIM news agency reported yesterday.

The killings took place on Monday about 30 km west of Maputo, when the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels attacked a group of women walking to their fields.

Several people had been wounded or abducted but the full extent of the raid had not yet been determined, AIM said.

Rebels hit the South Africa-Maputo power lines on Tuesday, 20 km from the Mozambican border town of Ressano Garcia and near the scene of two earlier attacks. - Sapa-Reuter
FIGHTING has broken out between Frelimo and Renamo forces on the western border of Mozambique near Pafuri.

It said 845 Mozambican refugees yesterday crossed the South African border at Pafuri to escape the fighting.

SA Police at Nelspruit have come to their aid with tents, blankets and food.

Latest reports said the fighting was continuing but did not mention whether there had been any casualties. - Sapa.
MAPUTO — At least 19 people have been killed, including 12 guerrillas, in a night battle between Renamo rebels and Frelimo government forces in the southern town of Macia, Mozambique's national news agency AIM reported at the weekend.

About Renamo rebels launched the attack on Macia, about 90 km north of the capital, AIM said. At least 12 rebels and seven civilians were killed before government troops forced the guerrillas to retreat, AIM said. Another report said rebels had killed "many" people on August 19 when they overran the central town of Lepo on the Zambezi River.

The guerrillas looted shops and blew up fuel tanks at the government-run sugar company, witnesses said.

According to an SABC news report, 845 Mozambican refugees had crossed into South Africa at Pafuri after fighting broke out between Frelimo and Renamo forces in western Mozambique at the weekend. Latest reports said the fighting was continuing, but did not mention whether there had been any casualties. — Sapa-AP
MAPUTO - Peace talks between the Mozambique rebel movement Renamo and a group of churchmen are expected to resume in the Kenyan capital Nairobi soon.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Beira, Jaime Goncalves, left Maputo yesterday to join two other churchmen already in Nairobi for the talks.

The two sides met three weeks ago in the Kenyan capital when the churchmen presented a set of principles submitted by the ruling Frelimo party.

The rebels described some of these points as "nothing more than an insult" but stopped short of totally rejecting them. In return they presented their own set of 16 principles which President Joaquim Chissano has since described as "meaningless."

"Diario De Moçambique" reported that despite this the fact that written documents were being exchanged was an important move because "the ideas have now moved into the public domain."

The archbishop said he was convinced both the government and the Renamo rebels wanted to end the war. - Sowetoan

Africa News Service
Cuban troops in Mozambique, say rebels
Frelimo ‘does not want peace’

Cubans help Maputo govt, says Renamo

The Star’s Foreign News Service

LISBON — Cuban troops have arrived in Mozambique to support the Maputo government, Mozambican rebels claim.

They made the claim as Mozambican church leaders and a rebel delegation held a new round of peace talks in Nairobi, Kenya, in an attempt to end the 14-year-old civil war.

More expected

In a weekend statement in Lisbon, Renamo said 335 Cuban troops arrived in Maputo on August 25 and 26.

"As soon as they arrived in Maputo they were isolated to prevent them from giving information about their true origin," the statement said.

"People in Maputo are being informed that these Cubans are Mozambicans who have been receiving training in East Germany."

The statement, signed by Renamo’s delegate in Lisbon, Mr. Manuel Frank, said more Cuban troops were expected to arrive in Maputo, "probably on September 9 and 10."

Renamo also accused Mozambique’s ruling Frelimo party of not being prepared to bring peace to the Mozambican people and reaffirmed its main three points for an agreement to end the war.

The rebels, led by Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, want “a national reconciliation agreement between the MNR and Frelimo to form a provisional government with the mission of preparing the Mozambican population for elections.”

They also demand elections for a constitutional assembly which will draft a new constitution for the country and “general and free elections to vote democratically for the political system to govern Mozambique.”
Diplomats sceptical about 'Cuban troops'

Reports of the arrival of Cuban combat troops in Mozambique are being viewed sceptically by diplomats.

The arrival of the Cubans was alleged in a statement issued in Lisbon over the weekend by the Mozambican rebel group

However, the report was received with scepticism in diplomatic circles yesterday. Diplomats pointed out that throughout the conflict in Mozambique the Frelimo government had refrained from seeking direct military help from Cuba. — The Star's Africa News Service
Mozambique's farmers get aid

MAPUTO — The United States is to help private farmers in Mozambique with about R118.8 million under an agreement signed here.

The money will be used over a three year period to import vehicles, agricultural equipment, spare parts and inputs such as seeds and fertiliser.

Between 1984 and 1986 the US government provided R145.8 million support for private farmers.
Maputo rejects power-sharing with Renamo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano appears to have ruled out any negotiated settlement with the rebel Renamo movement by rejecting any division of power or changes to the country's constitution.

Speaking at the Non-Aligned Movement's summit meeting of heads of state in Belgrade on Monday, President Chissano reverted to the government's previous hard stance against the rebels, labelling them "terrorists and criminals who are in the service of foreign forces who want to impose their hegemony on the region."

Existing order

Mr Chissano said any alteration in Mozambique was acceptable "only on the basis of the existing order."

He rejected any idea of Renamo being a political party rival for power in Mozambique.

Mr Chissano said "the bandits" backers were attempting to give them a "political profile, to dress them up as an opposition movement, as a political party", but that this plan had failed.

The president said the Mozambican government was only prepared to accept "the collaboration of all those who offer to help us to find peace."

He appealed to the members of the Non-Aligned Movement to help Mozambique develop its defence capacity.

In an obvious reference to South Africa, he said "the backers of the armed bandits still have not given up their plans or their activities", seemingly contradicting recent statements that he had accepted that South Africa no longer materially supported Renamo.

Last week, a group of Mozambican church leaders acting on behalf of the Mozambican government participated in the second round of talks with Renamo leaders in Nairobi in an attempt to reconcile the two groups' differences and put an end to Mozambique's 12-year civil war.

Child welfare society marks its 79th year

By Sue Valentine

The largest, private, non-racial welfare organisation in South Africa, the Johannesburg Child Welfare Society, held its 79th annual general meeting in Johannesburg last night.

Guest speaker was the vice chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand, Professor Robert Charlton, who said Wits was determined to uphold its standards of excellence in learning, research and scholarship as cost-effectively as possible while trying to help as many inadequately prepared students as it could accommodate.

In the face of challenges posed by a growth rate in the number of black pupils of about 750 000 a year, Professor Charlton said Wits faced a "stupendous increase" in the number of people seeking entry to universities.

At the same time, universities were suffering a "brain drain", induced by better salary packages available to academic staff in the private sector and overseas.

Nevertheless, Wits continued to publish the most research of all universities in South Africa and enjoyed the best ratio of publications per head of staff, Professor Charlton said.
Bandits sabotage power supply to port of Beira

MAPUTO — Renamo rebels sabotaged the power supply to Beira on Saturday, reported the Beira newspaper *Diario de Mocambique* (2.11.89).

The bandits sabotaged a pylon just outside Nhamatanda, about 30km west of Beira. (2.18) — Matters were made worse on Sunday when, according to the local director of the state electricity company, Alberto Boca, the generators that provide Beira with its alternative source of power, developed a technical problem. This problem was resolved shortly after midnight.

The standby generators are a donation from Sweden to help Beira overcome the power cuts resulting from Renamo attacks on the transmission lines from the Chucamba Dam in neighbouring Manica Province.

*Diario de Mocambique* also reported a bandit raid against a shop in the outlying Beira suburb of Inhamuzua on Friday.

In the raid, the bandits looted almost everything in the shop. They left behind three sacks of salt and some school textbooks. The goods stolen were valued at three million meticais (about $4 000).

The bandits also set fire to the shop owner’s car and kidnapped his eight-year-old son — ANO
'Marshall plan' is on the cards

Maputo talks set scene for regional pact

NP leader F W de Klerk and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano are today set to give formal approval to a "Marshall Plan" for southern Africa.

De Klerk's arrival in Maputo this morning coincides with that of Kenyan leader Daniel arap Moi, who is intimately involved in the Mozambique peace talks which are a crucial part of the plan.

The plan seeks to promote regional cooperation across the economic spectrum. It calls for European financial aid to be combined with SA technical and scientific expertise to develop the resources of the region.

SA proponents of the plan say commercial exchanges between countries in the region can stimulate development far more effectively than handouts.

They say Western nations, which believe the region need not follow the path of the rest of Africa, should support mutually profitable links between southern African countries rather than actively discourage them as is often the case in respect of the SADCC.

With EC support and improved regional co-operation, they say, economic progress comparable in scope and impact to that of post-war Europe can be achieved in southern Africa.

The idea of a development plan for the region was first mooted by SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha when he met Chissano in February this year. Botha told the Mozambican leader then that the time had arrived for the countries to carry through the logical consequences of the Nkomati Accord.

He then raised the idea of a tripartite (EC, SA and southern Africa) development programme for the region with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

When they met in March, Foreign Ministry sources said the idea was received very well. "Although the EC leaders did not immediately start holding out their chequebooks,"

On returning to SA, Botha again travelled to Maputo where he pursued the idea further with Chissano.

Foreign Ministry sources said that what had been agreed constituted the framework for future co-operation.

In earlier discussions, Chissano had emphasised that achieving peace in Mozambique would have to be part and parcel of any development plan.

Botha made certain suggestions on how the warring factions in Mozambique could be brought together. While in Maputo, he also met Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamashkin and told him what was being attempted.

The SA Foreign Ministry sees improved contact with Mozambique as the first step towards normalising regional cooperation.

SA is looking to Chissano to persuade Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, whom it perceives as the only Frontline leader opposing improved co-operation between SA and the region, to come on board.

Details of what the southern African
Mozambique rebels attack suburbs of main cities

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The civil war in Mozambique has intensified in the past few days, with rebel attacks reported around some of the country’s main cities.

The Mozambican news agency Aim reported attacks against suburbs of the provincial capitals of Tete, Chimongo, Beira and the northern town of Lichinga.

Aim said that on Saturday rebels attacked Benga, 10km from the centre of Tete, the capital of Tete province in north-western Mozambique. A tractor driver was killed.

The second attack took place in the city limits in the suburb of Matundo. A vehicle belonging to the State coal-mining company Carbomoc was ambushed. No casualties were reported.

Also on Saturday a rebel was killed in a clash in the central city of Chimoio. Radio Mozambique reported Chimoio is the capital of Manica province, which borders Zimbabwe.

The broadcast also reported an attack 12km outside Lichinga, capital of the northern province of Niassa.

One person was killed and 20 huts destroyed, Radio Mozambique said.

In the northern province of Nampula rebels killed two people and injured two in an attack on the small town of Netua, 20km north of Nampula, an important town on the railway from the port of Nacala to Malawi.

Ninety people were reportedly kidnapped by the rebels.

Aim said this attack was a violation of promises made by rebel leaders that their forces would not attack the Nacala Corridor.

Radio Mozambique said government troops had killed 89 rebels in operations in parts of the central province of Zambézia in the last week of August.
Rebels in two attacks at Tete

MAPUTO — Rebels made two attacks on the outskirts of the north-western city of Tete, where refugees from previous raids are being resettled, the national news agency, Anin, reported yesterday.

Quoting Radio Mozambique, the agency said both attacks took place on Saturday. A tractor driver was killed and his vehicle set alight less than 10 km from the centre of Tete, said the report. Mozambican troops arrived and prevented further damage.

The second attack was in a suburb of Tete. The rebels attacked a vehicle of the state coal mining company, Carbolomoc, the radio report said.

There were two attacks in the central and northern areas — Associated Press
R30,8-m donation to Mozambique

MAPUTO — West Germany has signed an agreement with Mozambique donating about R30,8 million for the second phase of upgrading the Limpopo railway which links Zimbabwe to Maputo.

Total costs for the second phase of upgrading the line are estimated at R500 million. A major part of the work is the rebuilding of about 400 km of track.

In the first phase, the three stretches of track in the worst condition, totalling 148 km, were relaid. — The Star's Africa News
Mozambique officials in car racket

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Senior customs officials are expected to appear before a commission of inquiry soon following the uncovering of an import/export racket involving cars stolen in South Africa and other neighbouring states.

The daily newspaper Notícias said cars stolen in South Africa were taken to Swaziland where smugglers provided them with false documents and number plates.

The cars were then taken to Mozambique, from where they were exported to other East African countries.

The newspaper said the racket also involved the legal acquisition of cars by Mozambican workers in South Africa. The Mozambicans were allowed to bring these vehicles into Mozambique without paying customs duty, but once in Mozambique they resold the cars, depriving the state of substantial revenue.

Notícias said a special police unit had been formed to combat corruption in the customs service.
350 Renamo rebels die in 4 months claim

MOZAMBIQUE — Mozambican armed forces killed at least 333 members of Renamo in the northern province Nampula in the last four months, according to a report yesterday on Radio Mozambique's "Voz de combate" (Voice of Combat). The report also claimed that 21 rebel collaborators had been killed in the same period, the armed forces overran 18 MNR camps in Nampula and freed 500 people from MNR control, it said.

A further 200 people presented themselves to the Mozambican authorities in Nampula after fleeing from MNR captivity — ANO
PRETORIA — The Joint Security Commission between South Africa and Mozambique met in Maputo on Monday, the Department of Foreign Affairs announced here yesterday. "Matters relating to security concerns between the two countries were discussed."
Mozambique, Angola fighting worries Pik

Political Staff and The Star's Africa News Service

The various sides in both Angola and Mozambique have stepped up hostilities in an attempt to win advantage at the negotiating table. Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said today.

Mr Botha said he viewed the increased fighting in both countries "with concern" but felt peace talks could still go ahead.

The Lisbon weekly, Expresso, said at the weekend that 47 Cuban jet fighter and helicopter pilots who had been withdrawn from Angola were returned at the end of last month to help the Angolan military face the sudden increase in fighting around the country.

Cuba is free to send back to Angola any soldiers it wants as long as the number of Cuban soldiers presently in Angola does not go above the number in the withdrawal agreement signed with South Africa. Analysts pointed out yesterday.

By the end of this month, Cuba will have to have withdrawn 50 percent of its 50,000 troops from Angola.

At the same time, the remaining troops must be stationed north of the 13th parallel.

Delegations from South Africa, Angola, Cuba, the United States and the Soviet Union are gathering in Havana for a scheduled meeting of the joint commission set up to monitor the Angolan peace agreements.
MAPUTO — Mozambique has reached agreement with South Africa to reschedule debts totaling R40 million over the next 20 years, with a 10-year period of grace before repayment begins.

The rescheduling was signed in Maputo by the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr. Eneas Comiche, and the deputy governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Mr. J.A. Lombard.

Mr. Lombard said the rate was "very favourable".

The debts are the result of loans made by South Africa to the agricultural sector. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Debt rescheduled

MAPUTO — Mozambique and SA signed an agreement on Wednesday rescheduling debts of R40m owed by Mozambique to the SA Reserve Bank.

A statement issued by the Bank of Mozambique said the accord was signed by its Governor Enias Comiche and Deputy Governor Jan Lombard of the Reserve Bank.

The debt will be rescheduled over 20 years with a 10-year grace period.

Lombard told Radio Mozambique before flying home, the interest rate was very favourable, but gave no figure. — Sapa-Reuters.

Refugee numbers in Swaziland ‘drop’

MBABANE — Latest figures released here by the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Swaziland show a drop in the total number of refugees still in Swaziland.

A report released in Mbabane said more than 9 000 Mozambican refugees had returned to their home country between March and June this year, leaving the total registered number still in Swaziland at 16 581.

But UNHCR officials said the number could well be higher, and possibly have increased, as more refugees were still entering the country from Mozambique.

The Swaziland government earlier this year estimated the total number of refugees in Swaziland at about 100 000, including unregistered refugees. Swaziland’s own population is about 650 000.

Swazi Interior Minister Sezizile Tshabalala warned that unless a halt was called to further entry by refugees, Swaziland’s indigenous population would soon be swamped by them.

According to another report, some Swazi householders were cheating by using the food distribution cards issued to refugees to obtain free food long after the refugees concerned had left or died. — Sapa
Portugal, under-capitalised and without any significant mining industry of its own, had neither the investment capacity nor technical expertise to develop Mozambican mining. After independence in 1975, and departure of 90% of the colonial population, Mozambique’s nascent mining industry could boast only one geologist and one mining engineer. And the activities of rightwing, South African-backed Renamo rebels, led to a decade-long decline in mining production. Although the security situation remains serious, Mozambique mining has received new development impetus in the past two years.

In an effort to attract foreign investment, the code provides for the establishment both of wholly foreign-owned mining companies and joint ventures with the government. Fiscal incentives include the right to 100% repatriation of profits after tax, no dividend withholding taxes, exemption from import duties on equipment and export duties on minerals produced — as well as accelerated depreciation on mining investments. Taxes on profits are fixed at 50%, and royalties on gross revenues vary from 3% to 10% according to the mineral produced.

**Foreign interest**

The legislation has contributed to a significant growth in foreign interest in the mining sector. From 1986 to 1989, foreign mining investment rose from $5m to $50m. In 1987, mineral production rose by 30%. Last year, the government was approached by 86 foreign mining companies, including those from Britain, the US, Japan, Italy and SA, and a number of agreements on exploration feasibility studies and development projects have been concluded.

Among them are:

- A recently concluded feasibility study by the Irish company Kenmare Resources for the exploitation of heavy metals. Kenmare is now negotiating the financing of a $54m joint venture with the Mozambican government and other foreign partners.
- Joint venture agreements between the

**British multinational Lonrho (80%) and the government (20%) on the development of both underground and open pit gold mining.** Lonrho is also reported to have shown interest in Mozambican platinum.

- A heavy metal exploration and development project wholly owned by the US company Edlow Resources; and
- Development projects by the Italian and Bulgarian governments for the exploitation of marble and graphite.

In addition, the Mozambican National Directorate of Mines reports that it is now in the final phase of contract negotiations on projects with 12 other foreign companies. These include a $600m government exploration and development agreement with BP Coal, a joint venture with Cluff Minerals (UK) for the exploitation of diatomite, and a gold-mining project to be wholly owned by Anglo American of SA.

Plans for two big future projects are now taking shape. The first involves a $200m project for the development of the Pande gas fields.

Lonrho, Anglo American and the Italian company Mount Edison have all expressed interest, and the World Bank’s International Finance Corporation has said it can provide 25% of the field’s capital development costs.

Possibilities include both shipments of natural gas to Italy and the construction of a pipeline to SA.

The second project, worth $1.2bn, focuses on the Moatize coal fields. Development agreements might be reached in 18 months. Mine and transport feasibility studies by the Brazilian company CVRD are already under way and, while Japanese, British, Italian and other companies are involved in discussions with the government, CVRD and Soviet mining interests are most likely to secure a contract.

If agreements on either of two major projects are concluded, Mozambique’s long-neglected mining sector will be well launched on the road to development. That would be a major boost for the economy.
Aid for victims of Maputo war

HARARE -- The World Council of Churches and a private American agency, Africare, have donated food, farming equipment, seeds, clothing and building materials worth $500,000 to the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association, Zimfa, for victims of the civil war in Mozambique.

The goods were presented to Zimfa's patron and vice-president of Zimbabwe Mr Simon Muzendi -- Sapa.
7 die as Renamo attack is repulsed

MAPUTO — Mozambican troops repulsed a rebel raid on a town in the south of the country on Friday, killing five of the attackers, the official news agency AIM reported yesterday.

It quoted a police spokesman as saying two civilians died in fierce fighting during the attack on the town of Chokwe by rebels of the right-wing Mozambican National Resistance.

About 100,000 people have been killed, millions displaced and the economy crippled by the civil war which began shortly after independence from Portugal in 1975 — Sapa-Heuter.
kwaZulu deports Mozambicans

Refugees exploited as cheap labour

By Helen Grange

Scores of Mozambican refugees being deported from kwaZulu are being picked up at the Komatipoort border by South African farmers who exploit them as cheap labour.

This is according to Operation Hunger's Mrs Ina Perlman, who said yesterday that kwaZulu's refusal to grant sanctuary to Mozambican refugees is leading to the most 'ghastly' exploitation by farmers.

As refugees were identified by kwaZulu officials and taken to the border to be deported, they were being approached by farmers looking for labour.

Last week, 30 Mozambicans contracted to a Natal cotton farmer claimed he sold them like 'slaves' after assaulting and abusing them.

The men said they started working on the farm at the end of June, after the farmer fetched them from the Komatipoort border and 'contracted' them until next June.

They were promised R75 a month, but received only R55 a month, they claimed.

The men said that last week, the farmer took them to Potchefstroom and sold them to a farmer to do bricklaying, a job not included in their contracts.

Said refugee Mr Antonio Simba: 'We were made to sleep next to horses in a stable. Our meals were a mixture of cabbage, fat and porridge. We were frequently assaulted.'

"Two of us were beaten up and the other two who fell sick were left in the stable and not given medical attention."

Mr Simba said he and the three other workers had fled the farm, but that the other 26 were taken back to Natal.

Mrs Perlman said that legally, Mozambican refugees could not be employed in South Africa. This was confirmed by a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs, who said Mozambican citizens had to be contracted in Mozambique before they could enter South Africa.

Deported

However, many South African farmers were known to be employing Mozambican refugees illegally and there had been several reports of exploitation, according to Mrs Perlman.

"There was recently a case of a farmer near Maia employing Mozambican refugees, but just before they were to be paid, he contacted the authorities to have them deported.

"In kaNgwane (where sanctuary to refugees is granted), there many refugees are working for farmers, but the government has clamped down and there is now less of it," she said.

A fieldworker from the Environment and Development Agency, Mr Dan Mogale, said that in the eastern Transvaal, farmers picked up refugees from camps for cheap labour on citrus and tomato farms."
Electrified border fence inhumane, say bishops

KOMATIPOORT — Top South African churchmen have called on the Government to switch off permanently the electrified border fence between South Africa and Mozambique.

The president of the South African Catholic Bishops’ Conference, Bishop Wilfrid Napier, who led a delegation of bishops and representatives of the SA Council of Churches to Mguzini near Komatiport to view the fence yesterday, described it as "an inhumane way of enforcing border control which has already cost hundreds of lives".
HARARE — The presidents of Zimbabwe and Mozambique conferred yesterday on African efforts to end the 12-year civil war in Mozambique, diplomats said.

Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Mr Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique met here a day after they joined six other African leaders in Zaire for a summit aimed at bringing peace to Angola.

The Department of Home Affairs says that between last May and July, South Africa repatriated more than 8,000 Mozambicans who entered the country illegally. — Sapa-AP
THE South African Government should permanently switch off the 3 500 volt electric fence it has erected on the Mozambican border, leading churchmen have urged, writes THEMBA MOLEFE.

This follows a report that seven refugees died there every week.

The Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) said after a visit to the fence between the Komatspoot and Swaziland border on Monday that the border had been an ongoing violation of human rights.

SACBC president Bishop Wilfred Napior said the erection of the fence was a culmination of the violation of human rights which ranged from the shooting of refugees to forced repatriation.

The mission to the death trap electric fence followed a report issued by the SACBC's Commission for Mission Immigrants and Refugees stating that as many as seven Mozambicans died every week. The report was tabled at the bishops' August plenary session.

The church delegation to the border included Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley and Bishop Peter Storey of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa.

The church leaders said they urgently called on the South African and Mozambican governments and the UNHCR to do their utmost to halt the war in Mozambique and alleviate the burden of the refugee people who have been forced to leave everything behind in the hope of finding relative peace and security.
Churchmen want electric border fence switched off

The Argus Correspondent

KOMATIESPOORT — South Africa's top churchmen have called on the government to switch off the electric border fence between South Africa and Mozambique.

The president of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, Bishop Wilfrid Natier, who led a delegation of bishops and representatives of the South African Council of Churches to Mguzam near Komatiespoort to view the fence, described it as "an inhuman way of enforcing border control which has already cost hundreds of lives."

Events on the border were seen as ongoing violations of human rights. These events ranged from shooting refugees to forced repatriation and culminated in the erection of a 3,500 volt electric fence between Komatiespoort and the Swaziland border.

Bishop Natier suggested that South Africa and Mozambique monitor the border jointly to ensure that all landmines on the Mozambican side were removed.

All forms of harassment like rounding up refugees, shooting fugitives in the Kruger National Park and busing people forcibly around Swaziland to Komatiespoort should stop. "Army and police must restrain themselves at roadblocks while dealing with refugees or illegal immigrants."
SOUTH AFRICA'S notorious death fence on the Mozambican border has been the target of a strong ecumenical protest action led by the Catholic Church.

The protest group travelled to the remote Eastern Transvaal village of Mbuji, near the Swazi and Mozambique borders, on Monday afternoon.

The group walked along the dusty path alongside the 3,000-volt fence 'which killed 68 people so far', and then called for it to be switched off permanently.

The group also called for a joint South Africa/Mozambique commission to ensure the removal of all landmines laid by Freixo on the Mozambican side of the border.

Landmines have killed and maimed many refugees.


'Inhuman form of border control'

Napier said in a statement addressed to the international community that the fence was an inhuman form of border control.

He said: 'This border has seen an ongoing violation of human rights ranging from the shooting of refugees to forced repatriation, and culminating in the erection of this 3,000 volt electrified fence.

'We are conscious today of fulfilling our role of advocacy on behalf of the many voiceless refugees seeking peace, safety and shelter.'

The delegation, representing millions of Christians in South Africa, called for:

- the fence to be switched off permanently
- a joint South Africa/Mozambique commission to monitor the removal of all landmines on the Mozambican side of the border
- an end to the harassment of refugees, the shooting of fugitives in the Kruger Park, and the enforced bussing of people from around Swaziland to Komatsopont
- army and police to restrain themselves at roadblocks while dealing with refugees or illegal immigrants.

The delegation also urged the South African government and the United Nations, through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to negotiate immediately to secure refugee status for Mozambicans seeking shelter in South Africa.

An urgent message was also addressed to the South African and Mozambican governments, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organisation of African Unity to do their utmost to halt the on-going war in Mozambique.

The war was the immediate cause of the plight of the estimated 135,000 Mozambican refugees living in camps.
Maputo govt playing for time – Renamo

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — The Mozambican rebel movement Renamo yesterday accused the Maputo government of manoeuvring to delay the peace process and of trying to gain time.

In a statement issued in Lisbon, Renamo said the Mozambican authorities "are set to forestall the peace process as they keep on receiving financial aid from Western countries."

The Renamo statement also accused Western countries of "not worrying to know how its aid is used."

"Frelimo is misleading international public opinion when it says it is willing to open peace negotiations, as what it really wants is to gain time, only seeking to maintain itself in power by the force of arms," the rebel statement said.

The statement urged the international community to put pressure on Frelimo to negotiate with Renamo.
Mozambique debt to be re-scheduled

MAPUTO - Mozambique and Sweden yesterday signed an agreement to re-schedule Mozambique's debt of about $4 million (R11.2 million).

Sweden also provided a donation to cover interest on the money. The re-scheduling of the debt is in line with Mozambique's understanding reached with the "Club of Paris", which calls for a repayment period of 20 years with a 10-year grace period.

Norway yesterday announced that it is to give Mozambique's relief body about R300,000.

The Star's Africa News Service
World Bank helps to develop Beira

WASHINGTON — The World Bank is helping Mozambique develop Beira into a port that can compete with Durban, according to the latest issue of the World Bank News.

The bank's International Development Agency, its soft loan arm for the poorest countries, has approved a credit of $40m towards the upgrading of the Beira corridor.

"Reduced transport costs and increased efficiency as a result of the project will allow the port of Beira to compete with Durban and thus provide a cheaper transport alternative. Oct 25/94".

"Expanded traffic along the corridor will increase Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings and generate more jobs," the bank says.
Mozambique gets R48 million

MAPUTO — The Swedish government has decided to allocate a further $17.3 million (about R48 million) in emergency aid to Mozambique and Mozambican refugees, it was announced in Maputo at the weekend.

Most of the money is to be used in the area of health and transport and a smaller amount will be channelled through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Mozambican refugees. — The Star’s Africa News Service
Mozambican rebels kill 9, claims report

MAPUTO — Nine people were killed and 18 others injured when rebels attacked three suburbs of the city of Chimoio, capital of the central Mozambique province of Manica, on Tuesday, Radio Mozambique reported.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, reported that after the radio local officials had met army commanders and militia and "criticized them severely for allowing the bandits to murder civilians and go unpunished".

Radio Mozambique said the rebels had raged 48 houses, looting their property. Knives and firearms had been used against the victims.

The Star’s Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Four people were seriously injured when a South African twin-engined light aircraft crashed in the central Mozambican city of Beira while trying to make an emergency landing on Saturday night, Radio Mozambique reported.

The broadcast said four other passengers were slightly hurt and two escaped without injuries. A Mozambican child was slightly hurt by a piece of flying wreckage.

The identity of those injured in the crash has not yet been disclosed.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said the aircraft was flying from South Africa to the Mozambican island resort of Santa Carolina off the coast of the southern province of Inhambane.

AIM said the plane had made a scheduled stop in Maputo but had failed to land on Santa Carolina for reasons that were not clear — possibly bad weather. The pilot had attempted to fly to Beira but had run out of fuel before he could reach the city’s airport and was forced to crash-land in a suburb.
SA, Mozambican rulers urged to ease burden of refugees

Bishops in row at border post

By Winnie Graham

The young soldiers patrolling the electric border fence separating South Africa and Mozambique were adamant the bishops were not allowed to be at Mbuizi, a control point between the two countries, south of Komatiport.

"Have you authority to be here?" the lieutenant demanded.

"Yes," responded a bishop.

"Who gave it?" asked the soldier.

"The greatest authority," said Bishop Peter Storey of the Methodist church, "The Lord."

Then it was the bishops' turn to look nonplussed as the lieutenant delivered a lecture on his interpretation of the Bible. According to The Word, he said, the bishops had also to obey the earthly authorities.

Detained bishops

The young soldiers did their best to detain the bishops until their commandant arrived. (He, they said, was at Macadamia, nearly an hour's drive away.) He wanted to know their business there.

The bishops, however, had a plane to take back to Johannesburg. After viewing the electric border fence, reading a statement and holding a brief prayer meeting, they wanted to get back.

But the soldiers resolutely blocked their way.

It took quite a bit of negotiating (with the lieutenant in constant radio communication with his senior officers) before the churchmen were allowed to go, leaving names and addresses.

A group of local people at the control point (which comprises a concrete tunnel through the electric fence) watched the goings-on with interest. Some sat under the trees selling clay pots and old clothes.

One soldier — a member of the Cape Corps — told the bishops they always opened the tunnel when fighting started on the Mozambican side.

"They fight on Tuesday, Wednesday and Fridays — regular as clockwork. We hear the firing. People come and shelter with us and when the fighting stops they go back again," he said.

Mozambicans were also allowed through to buy food on the South African side — but they had to return.

Anyone who tried to cross the electric fence, he said, would be blown to pieces. Anyone carrying an AK-47 was automatically regarded as "the enemy" and would be shot on sight.

The Mbuizi "tunnel" is one of three cutting through the electric fence, allowing Mozambicans to get in and out of the country for shopping purposes or to escape the fighting. No refugees are allowed to stay.

Delegates of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC) together with representatives of other churches, representing millions of Christians in South Africa, had travelled there to draw attention to the "inhumane form of enforcing border control" which has already cost hundreds of lives.

Some said 52 people had died in the first six months of the year trying to escape the Mozambican war.

They called on the Government to permanently switch off the fence, allowing refugees easy access to safety.

Among the top churchmen at the fence were the president of the SACBC, Bishop Wilfrid Napier, Archbishop Denis Hurley of Durban, Archbishop George Daniel of Pretoria, Bishop Mogale Nkhumishe of Witbank, Anglican Bishop Richard Kraft of Pretoria, Bishop Peter Storey of Johannesburg, Father Jean-Pierre Le Scour, secretary of the Catholic Bureau of Refugees, and the Rev Sol Jacob, the director of the South African Council of Churches' Refugee Ministries.
PM's Maputo visit heralds closer military ties

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Military co-operation between Portugal and Mozambique is expected to be strengthened by Portuguese Prime Minister Mr Cavaco Silva's visit this week.

Mr Silva arrived in Maputo yesterday with the chief of staff of the Portuguese armed forces, General Soares Carneiro, who is a veteran of the colonial wars in Africa.

It is understood that the Portuguese government has given the green light for greater co-operation in military training and logistics.

A Portuguese mission visited the former colony last year to assess the needs of the Mozambican army.

Mozambique's media has published an interview quoting Mr Silva as saying his four-day visit would give "fresh impetus" to co-operation between the two countries.

"I am prepared to support the development of military co-operation with Mozambique," he said.

Economic co-operation is also to be discussed.
Chissano repeats offer to rebels

MAPUTO - Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano yesterday repeated his offer to integrate his troops into a national army, a move that marked the high point of celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the war for independence from Portuguese colonial rule.

"Our army in February will transform all Mozambican forces into a national army," Chissano said.

He added: "The national army is the only one that can help us win this war."

Chissano later repeated that he was ready to end the war and bring his army into a national army.

He said: "I have signed an agreement with the Portuguese government that will make it possible for our national army to be formed."
Saboteurs hit Maputo lines

MAPUTO — Sabotage knocked out the electrical power supply to the Mozambican capital during the weekend and the city was being supplied by a back-up coal and oil-fueled station yesterday, the state electric company announced.

The sabotage occurred at about 7.15 pm on Saturday on transmission lines carrying electricity from SA to Maputo, said a statement to the national news agency, AIM. It said the saboteurs attacked the lines about 25 kms west of Maputo.

AIM said electricity transmission lines from SA were last sabotaged on the night of August 22. — Sapa-AP-DPA, 2-19-89.
A cheap bus ride to independence

By ELLEN SMITH, a Cape Town educationist

There's a round of applause as the bus speeds north along the N7, near the oil tanks, and I strike the first contention.

What I rigidly refer to as Namibia, my fellow trappers emphasise to be South West Nowhere for them the Namibia bit. I'm thankful not to be thrown off the bus, we speed north across the border into Namibia.

Our two drivers had that sanitised look that certain middle-aged whites grow, the look that wears a white tie on Sunday. You feel safe with these hands on the wheel. Not gushingly friendly to me - was it the Vrye Weekblad I was reading?

Boeremusiek

Music at send-off was too predictable to be even funny - boeremusiek, everything short of Die Stem, robust, stirring, and so we pull away from Cape Town waving goodbye to friends, families and the little children, all with those red, staring eyes, glued open to keep sleep away.

The moment the bus is filled we drive off. No wasted spaces here. Every seat a potential white voter. You pay your money, you get driven to register.

Smiles

Twelve hours later we cross the Orange River, come to the border post and our driver greets warmly the two white guards in South African Police Blue.

Everyone smiles and waves. We are waved through.

A few hundred metres further, at Noordoewer, the same again. This time the two guards, black, are met in story silence. We speed away.

At the turn-off to Aus Ams a small sign points us to the Registration Point, a farmhouse.

Documents

The DTA Local Connection boards our bus, tells us what documents we need, warns us to check "check every letter, every figure, to the lasta digetpje" because you know this Unhtag is just "any old Persian thing."

I seek the Unhtag supervisor on duty, Mr. Ramadan.

He's charm personified, that speaks of long diplomatic custom, refreshingly to hear untainted English again.

It's a long wait for your turn at one of the four registration tables but the deep stoep is cool.

Process

By now all three buses have arrived, the registration clerks write non-stop, inspecting birth certificates, folded too many times, brittle, the ink faded, mine as fragile as pot pourri petals.

After this age-long process we are each given a slip of paper signed by Mr. Ramadan.

We now have the right to vote in November. And yes, there will be more free buses rides north. Does Swapo know about this?

The drivers make a fire, "goene 'n paar vineses op" and help themselves to wors, free beers. Once again it's all thanks to the DTA.

Breeze

Southern Namibia is flat, flies buzz and settle, skinny dogs sniff around sweaty legs, the still heat of mudday gradually being whipped up by the afternoon breeze.

A hot, but gentle, breeze 'My Namibia'.

It's time to go. We leave behind us the Local Connection.

All on board again, we squeeze into seats designed for anorexics. This time the beer and break have made us genial. Those elbows are softer, rounder. We all sing the South West national anthem.

The toilet queues are long. Men move away to find space. There are no trees.

I find our DTA Local Connection again.

"Why can't we just register at Noordoewer? Why do we have to drive so far into Namibia?"

"Well, you see, lady, mean South West actually, but anyway. It's like this. If we have a registration post on this border, they'll want one on the Angolan border. Then just any old black can come and register. All they need is for their chief to say they were born here and they get to vote."

Caps and DTA badges are distributed, we wear them.

The Unhtag badge that Mr. Ramadan presented to me, "Unhtag Namibia Free and Fair Elections", is rigidly ignored by my night-riding mates.

And so the bust of Sudwesterans hurtles south. We all gaze at the flowers, pass Namakuland towns that have not survived the stamp of apartheid.

Eventually we sleep while the Southern Cross stays down through the window.

At 11.30 the next night, Saturday, we reach Cape Town Station. Registration accomplished.
Scene set for peace in Mozambique

MAPUTO — Recent military victories in Mozambique against the Renamo rebel movement had created irreversible conditions for peace, President Joaquim Chissano said here.

Speaking after a meeting with top level defense force officers, Mr. Chissano said the government had begun serious and decisive contacts with the rebels in order to bring peace to the country.

Negotiations, however, did not mean that the government would allow the Renamo rebels "to commit genocide."

The Mozambique news agency, Am, said Defence Minister General Alberto Chipande headed a group of generals and other officers to pledge their loyalty to President Chissano as commander in chief of the armed forces.
Electrified border fence inhuman, say churchmen

PRETORIA — The "inhuman" border control between Mozambique and SA has cost hundreds of lives, the Southern African Catholic Bishop Conference (SACBC) claims.

After an ecumenical mission of members of the SACBC and the SACC visited the "death trap" 3,500 volt electric fence between Komstuport and Swaziland, an SACBC spokesman said human rights violations, ranging from the shooting of refugees to forced repatriation, took place.

The bishops have called for the fence to be switched off permanently and landmines on the Mozambique side.

They have also demanded the forced repatriation of about 3,500 Mozambicans a month be stopped, as well as any form of harassment like the rounding up of refugees and the "shooting of fugitives" in the Kruger Park.

SADF comment was unavailable at the time of going to press.
Renamo murders 13, wounds 10

MAPUTO — Renamo guerrillas stabbed 13 people to death and wounded 10 others after abducting them from three villages in the southern Gaza Province, state-run radio reported yesterday.

The guerrillas abducted their victims, including infants, and then stabbed and hacked them to death, survivors told the radio.

In another incident Renamo guerrillas killed an official of the state company handling the import of electrical goods after ambushing his car west of Beira last week.

Renamo's 15-year war against the Frelimo government has left 700,000 people dead and a million displaced in a population of 15 million — UPI
Chissano reiterates offer to Renamo rebels

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has reiterated his government’s offer to integrate into society all “repentant” rebels.

Speaking at a military parade to mark the 28th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism, Mr Chissano said the government would know how to transform all Mozambicans “including those now fighting against us, into children of our motherland.”

MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY

Mr Chissano once again ruled out the possibility of a multi-party democracy in Mozambique.

“It is through the Frelimo Party that we will achieve a strong and genuine democracy,” he said.

A spokesman for the Renamo rebel group, Mr Raul Domingos, said peace talks with Mozambican churchmen acting as mediators had so far not produced any result.

Mr Domingos, who is Renamo’s secretary for foreign affairs, said there was confusion within Frelimo’s ranks on whether or not to talk directly to the rebels.

Direct talks would mean that Frelimo would recognize Renamo as a political organization.

“Frelimo fears that if they accept Renamo as a political party they will have to have elections and will lose,” he said.

A Renamo delegation has been in Nairobi for about two months where it has held talks with Churchmen to discuss peace proposals.

Last week President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe was also in Nairobi for talks on the Mozambican war with President Moi of Kenya.
Four die in attack on rural clinic

LUSAKA — Axe-wielding Mozambican rebels stormed a rural state clinic in Zambia, killing four patients and wounding six others, Zambian officials said yesterday. The killers, allegedly Renamo guerrillas, fled back to their country after the Sunday night attack, the authorities said.

The gang first looted pharmaceuticals from the clinic near Nyimba village in the Penalke district of south-east Zambia, 16kms from Mozambique. The rebels then allegedly stole food from nearby Lombwe and Chibea government primary schools after assaulting teachers there.

A full report on the attack was being awaited from police in the area and Zambian troops have reinforced bases along the border in the wake of the incursion.

Zambian soldiers have often mounted cross-border raids after attacks by Mozambican rebels against villages, farms and stores. Scores of guerrillas have been reported slain in these operations — Sapa-AP.

US tries for new Angolan peace talks

WASHINGTON — The US has invited Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko for talks on the faltering negotiations between the Soviet-backed Angolan government and the US-backed rebels. Officials are saying Mobutu, who will be attending the UN General Assembly in New York, has been asked to come to Washington at the same time as Unita leader Jonas Savimbi is expected in the city. Officials said this week.

If arrangements cannot be worked out for Mobutu to come here, the consultations with him will be held in New York, said one official who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The US State Department is anxious to get Savimbi and Mobutu together in an attempt to prevent the peace talks from derailing completely. Savimbi failed to turn up at the negotiations table in Kinshasa a week ago. — Sapa-Reuters
MNR: 'We killed 128 soldiers' 

LISBON. — Mozambican rebels said yesterday that they killed 128 members of government and allied forces in attacks across the country from September 16 to 25.

The right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement issued in Lisbon that its forces also interrupted railway traffic in the Comboné district, Moamba, Pessene and Manica.

None of the claims could be immediately confirmed. — Sapa-Reuters
Renamo attack: death toll now 5

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The death toll in last weekend's attack on an eastern border clinic by Mozambican Renamo rebels has risen to five following the death of a woman who was attacked with pangas while lying sick in bed. Zambian authorities have announced another five people were killed during the raid, a 10-year-old girl, was in critical condition.

During the attack, Renamo rebels allegedly hacked patients who were lying in their beds with pangas and axes, killing four and seriously wounding six.

The rebels took medicines and food, then fled back across the nearby border to Mozambique.

Dr. Francis Phiri, medical officer at the Nyumba hospital, said the wounded were transferred after the attack.
Rebels won't reconcile themselves to integration

A rose by any other name may smell as sweet, but reconciliation by another name - integration - still seems as far as southern African rebel movements are concerned.

International attempts to end the fraternal wars in the former Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique have ground to a halt on the difference between two words - reconciliation and integration.

Just weeks ago it seemed to have emerged at the end of what has been a 15-year tunnel of war, death and destruction for both of these two countries.

At a June African heads of state meeting at Gaborone, Botswana, the leader of the Angolan rebel Unita movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, in a dramatic gesture of peace, shook hands with the leader of the rival MPLA government, President Eduardo dos Santos.

Shortly afterwards, in Kenya, the leader of Mozambique's Renamo rebel movement, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, met with church leaders acting as a team of representatives of the Frelimo government of President Chissano to discuss peace.

These developments - together with the 1988 agreement between South Africa, Cuba and Angola that ended the international conflict in southern Angola and the implementation of the Namibian independence plan that ended the South Africa/Swapo feud - made it seem peace for the whole war-torn region was a real possibility.

Run aground

But both initiatives have run aground on the same rock. While Unita and Renamo want reconciliation with their countrymen and the respective governments of Angola and Mozambique instead insist upon integration.

According to the Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, reconciliation means "the action of bringing to an agreement, concord, or harmony", whereas integration is defined as "the making up of a whole by adding together or combining the separate parts or elements, a making whole or entire".

Therein lies the rub. While both Unita and Renamo claim to seek harmony and peace with their respective governments, neither see themselves as joining together to form a whole.

In other words, living together is OK, but marriage is out. The question is not just one of semantics, but of survival.

As some (unofficial) marriage partners have found out, it is possible to live together, but...
Pirate 'Zola Budds' of Maputo legalised

MAPUTO — The "Zola Budds" of Maputo, called "Chapa Hundreds" because they charge a flat rate of 100 meticais per trip no matter how short, have been legalised in Mozambique.

As in South Africa, the shortage of reliable public transport has led to a proliferation of pirate taxi's in recent years. But until this week's decision by the General Council of Transport, they were technically illegal though police rarely took any action.

This week's decision also established safety norms for the vehicles, many of which are notoriously unsafe. The "Chapas" will have to be registered, carry a licence and pass a road-worthy test as well as meet minimum space requirements per passenger, ensure that vehicles are covered and have interior seating and lighting.

Observers are doubtful that the Chapa operators, who cram passengers in like sardines, will be willing or able to invest the necessary money to make their vehicles meet the requirements.
A third of these children are doomed

By DAWN BARKHUizen in Maputo

IN the shops in Mozambique there are posters with the names and little photographs of hundreds of children. They hang like signs for wanted men, but there is no reward for identifying these. They are the unwanted, blistered, battle-scarred orphans of war and famine, up for identification as part of the state programme to place them with relatives.

There are thousands, maybe millions of orphans in Mozambique.

Little souls who, with the rest of the population, are this year suffering more than any nation on earth according to the International Index of Human Suffering.

Mortality

Children born into a country with an infant mortality rate higher than that of Angola and Afghanistan

Children who stand a 33 percent chance of dying before they reach the age of five in the province of Tete more than one-third of children under five will not survive — a terrifying prospect for a country in which 44 percent of the population are under 15.

And even if they make it, the life expectancy for men in Mozambique is 44 years and 46 for women.

The plight of the children of Mozambique is a tragedy which involves almost every family in the country. A horrific saga in which children die every day, some from starvation, others are butchered or forced to march through the bush for days by Renamo rebels.

Malnutrition

Others die like little animals roaming lost and naked in the wild. Some are found and taken to mission stations riddled with malaria, TB, worms or comatose from malnutrition.

Toddler see their mothers slaughtered before their eyes and worse, pre-teenagers are caught and trained as rebel fighters who are described by locals as the most barbaric and vicious fighters in the bush.

There are parents who have suffered the anguish of burying every one of their children, mothers and fathers who have lost children fleeing from the "banditos" and uncles who have come face to face with nephews during rebel raids.

It is a country in which children bear children, where it is common for an 18-year-old to be carrying her third child.

The birth rate is 45.1 per 1,000.

Mannerisms

It is a country where children are denied childhood, where stories like that of Francisco Tiete (12), his cousin Matheus (11) and tiny sister Lorda (5) now resident on the Jesus is Alive mission project in Inhambane province are common.

Francisco who has the body of a boy and the mannerisms of a man told The Argus: "The banditos came around our village in December. They burnt the houses. They made us march for a week through the bush to their base. I carried my sister. They sacrificed our mother and father in front of us. Matheus and I were tied to a tree for two weeks. Lorda was not tied, but she hung on to me all the time. They made us climb up the trees and get coconuts for them. That was all we had to eat.

Several children were being held captive at the base, he said.

Walked

It was while foraging for food that they dashed for freedom children scattering in different directions, Francisco sticking with his sister and cousin.

We walked for days looking for a big army base. I thought we would be killed in the bush. Yes I was scared but I kept myself from falling because I had to be a man and look after my sister and cousin.

A worker on the mission, Mr Ngezimane Pandi (58), starrs into the distance without expression when he tells how the rebels came repeatedly to his house demanding food, and how, finally, when he had not a scrap left to give and feared being followed into the fields and killed, he took his four children and fled for Vilanculos 60 km away.

His children were so weak that they dropped, one after the other and he buried every one of them on that journey.

Such are the stories of Mozambique, a country where you will struggle to find someone without their own tale of personal tragedy or horror.

It is a country with conditions that five years ago saw the Nelspruit-based pastor, Pastor Peter Pretorius, start an orphanage for children who he found sitting next to their parent's bodies in the parched veld near Vilanculos in Pambala district.

While living in Nelspruit Pastor Pretorius became aware of the problems in Mozambique and asked the Frelimo government to show him places worst hit.

It was 1984 — the height of the famine and prior to the injection of foreign aid.

They flew me into Vilanculos. For 10 days we dug ditches and buried bodies. But it wasn't just the 300 dead that got to me, it was all the others who were so close to dying. They weren't hungry but they died. Their eyes were tared into their heads and they had no hope of tomorrow," he said.

Project

"When black people bury their dead they really weep and wail. The atmosphere was terrible. I promised God that if he would help me, I would come back and build a home for those kids."

It was an area so remote that it could only be reached by air or irregular convoy.

The 74 ha allocated to Pastor Pretorius by the government had to be cleared and the houses for the orphans erected piece by piece.

Workers on the project sometimes had to flee when fighting broke out.
AIDS cases rise.

MAPUTO — The official number of AIDS cases reported in Mozambique has risen to 45, according to the country’s Minister of Health, Dr Leonardo Simao.

He said that there were certain to be many more unreported cases and cases that had gone undiagnosed. Education campaigns had to be undertaken throughout the country, he added.
Metro to open up in Maputo

Finance Staff
Wholesale and distribution giant Metro is to open a new store in Maputo in addition to the one already announced for Kinshasa in Zaire, early in 1990.

MD Tony McDiarmid says the group has established a winning formula in Southern Africa and believes it applies equally to countries in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa.

"In South Africa our distribution is so comprehensive that it is becoming difficult to penetrate new markets."

DECISION

"After in-depth studies conducted in conjunction with Safco and other official bodies, and visiting numerous countries, we took the decision to open pilot stores in Maputo and Kinshasa," he said.

"The climate is definitely right for South Africans to expand into the rest of Africa.

"Our products are cost-effective and we understand the operating environment."

He says the group has identified four other countries in Africa where there are further possibilities for expansion.
Maputo hit by power cut

MAPUTO - Transmission lines carrying power from South Africa to Maputo were sabotaged on Monday night, plunging the city into darkness, according to a report from AIM, the official Mozambiquan news agency.

The lines were cut about 20 km east of the border town of Ressano Garcia just after 6 pm. This is the second time the lines have been sabotaged in the past month.

Maputo is reportedly using its coal-fired power station again. -- The Star's Africa News Service.
Maputo plunged into darkness by sabotage

MAPUTO — The power cut that plunged Maputo into darkness on Monday night was the result of sabotage, state electricity company EDM confirmed yesterday.

Saboteurs struck at the transmission lines carrying electricity from SA to Maputo at 6pm, it said. The sabotage took place 20km east of the border town of Ressano Garcia.

Maputo has switched to its back-up coal and oil-fired power station. But this cannot supply the city’s full power demands.

EDM has called for maximum austerity in the use of electricity. It is urging Maputo consumers to reduce to the minimum use of high consumption equipment.

In all factories, workshops and offices, only essential electrical equipment is to be switched on. Outdoor lighting must not be used during the day.

The last time Maputo’s power supply was sabotaged, was on September 23.

ANO
Free travel for Mozambique's aged

MAPUTO — The elderly and the very young in Mozambique were yesterday given the run of the country's buses following a regulation quoted in the official newspaper, Noticias. Those over 70 and under five will no longer have to pay bus fares, while the physically disabled will travel free on city buses and pay a reduced fare on long-distance buses.
Caught between terror and the fence of death

The recent protest by prominent church leaders at the electrified fence along the South African border with Mozambique has highlighted the plight of thousands of Mozambican refugees.

The protest coincides with a report by a French sociologist which details the serious social problems, exploitation and vulnerability of the refugees who live in primitive camps in the Eastern Transvaal.

CHIARA CARTER reports:

1986 estimated that 260,000 Mozambicans entered South Africa between 1983 and 1985. Many more have entered since then.

Some become workers in South Africa, and refugees are used by white farmers as a labour supply.

Mahoudeau says there are many cases where refugees have been recruited to work on farms and then handed over to the security forces before they are paid their wages.

There is also forced recruitment for Renamo by South African agencies in the refugee communities.

Mozambique has provided a labour supply for South African mines and farms for a long time and pressure there are 30,000 farmhands and 67,000 miners from that country who are legally in South Africa.

"The majority of refugees go to the homelands where they join South Africa's own displaced people -- the victims of Grand Apartheid," says Mahoudeau.

The refugees are concentrated in three homelands - Gazankulu, KwaNgwane and KwaZulu.

A conservative estimate places the number of registered refugees in these homelands at 60,000 and more than double this figure are unregistered. Of these more than half are children.

These refugees have been assisted by people living in the homelands, church workers, relief organisations and local black hospital staff.

Fieldworkers say their presence provides refugees with a certain degree of protection from the security forces and exploitation by local inhabitants and white farmers.

Many refugees try to move from the homelands to urban centres because of the severe poverty, overcrowding and lack of employment. The cost of moving is high, and some become homeless.

In Gazankulu, while the refugees who are usually Chieftain's are welcome by the community, the administration is reluctant to facilitate settlement.

Local chiefs often try to exploit the refugees, saying they are powerless to stop their arrival.

"An indication of the extent of the refugee population is that in the towns of Graveland there are about 3,000 people.

About 25km away at Manawana, another 6,000 refugees live.

The largest refugee settlement is in the Mafikeng district where more than 25,000 refugees are receiving aid from "Operation Hunger".

Constant harassment

The Phalan Relief Committee, which co-ordinates these operations, is the oldest refugee committee in South Africa.

Elsewhere in Gazankulu there is a move to house all the refugees in one camp. The plan is being carried out from the bush, says Mahoudeau.

In KwaNgwane, Chief Enoch Motsoe faces an influx of about 1,000 refugees a month.

He has rejected the government's definition of refugees as "illegal aliens" but is powerless to stop their arrival.

He has been harassed by the South African authorities.

Mahoudeau says the authorities use an extensive information network and a border control network to control the influx of refugees.

The attempts by refugees to go undetected make it impossible to accurately estimate their numbers.

They are often forced to return to Mozambique.

Mahoudeau says the plight of the refugees has until recently attracted little international attention.

"Their presence is being used to show that the black population of Mozambique has made the wrong political choice," says Mahoudeau.
The long walk of fear for Mozambique's refugees

Selma Nhlovu fled from her village in Mozambique when the hospital and school were set alight in the fighting between Renamo rebels and Frelimo forces. With her 18-month-old son strapped to her back and two small children in tow, the barefooted Mrs Nhlovu left home in such a hurry she did not stop to say goodbye even to her parents.

What will happen to them? She said they were too old to survive the six-day walk with little food, less water and the possibility of being picked up by South African patrols or attacked by wild animals. They will die. There is no food in our village.

Determined to bring her small family to safety, she walked from her village — somewhere in the Limpopo Valley — across the hills towards the Kruger Park.

Her meagre rations lasted three days. She could not cook in the Mozambican bush because she was afraid the soldiers would see the smoke and seize her food.

She eventually found other women waiting with their children for a guide who would lead them across the Kruger Park to Gazankulu (adjacent to the Sabi Sand private reserve).

Each woman paid the guide R100 for his services. The fee was worth it, Mrs Nhlovu said. The man knew how to avoid the dangerous animals — and the patrols. She said the group, walking only at night, hid during the day to avoid detection.

Built fires

Some of the women with Mrs Nhlovu had nothing to eat. Water in the game reserve was difficult to find. When they stopped to rest they built fires to keep the wild animals at bay.

Unlike many groups, the party had no unpleasant encounter with animals or soldiers.

Mrs Nhlovu, however, was more afraid of the fighting than of the wild animals. Some groups tell frightening stories of being chased by the army and having to scatter after being surprised by patrols.

Mrs Nhlovu, a slim, pretty young woman, was near tears as she told her story to Mr Paulus Mathonela, the man employed by the Catholic Church in Gazankulu to register refugees before they are given rations.

She spoke softly in Shangaan, the language the people in her district have in common with the people of Gazankulu. Their surnames are another common bond.

Among those registered this week were the Ngwenyana, Nyati, Ubisi, Chauke and Khonsa families, but while the people of Gazankulu generally have English first names, the Christian names of the refugees are Portuguese — such as Orlando Rosita, Balita, Florida Leonora and Roberta.

Mr Mathonela questioned Mrs Nhlovu closely — but gently. Aware that the local people often try to get included on the "free rations" bandwagon, it is his job to ensure that only genuine cases are helped.

"Why did you leave Mozambique?"

"The war. The soldiers burnt the school and hospital," she said.

"Where is your husband?"

"He stayed behind to look after our three cows."

Most of the women in Mrs Nhlovu's group had babies on their backs when they arrived, totally exhausted and with bleeding feet. At a clinic in Gazankulu the sister tended their wounds, gave each a blanket (supplied by the International Red Cross) and a cake of soap and a meal.

The sister keeps emergency rations to help out newly arrived refugees.

Mrs Nhlovu was seized with a ration card at the Illovo sales distribution centre. It entitles her to a meal and soap powder — an inadequate supply but it will help her family survive.

Another young mother had already found work for two of her sons, were herding cattle.

Mr Mathonela commented: "The often happens. A man will hire zambeze children to look after his stock so his own children are free to go to school. The refugees accept ... they appreciate the food they receive exchange"

Many refugee children, however, accepted into overcrowded land schools. The hospitality of the people of Gazankulu is well known.

The Catholic Church estimates there are roughly 150,000 refugees in South Africa: 10 percent are men, 30 percent women and 50 percent children.

Water shortage

Most find their way to familiar friends or build a shelter for themselves on land made available by homeland governments of G\textsuperscript{C}zia and KaNgwane. The shortage of water in the homelands is a problem in the homelands. Times supplies are cut for days, and the summer rains come KaNgwane are given seeds. Then vegetable patches spring up around thousands of mud huts.

Mrs Nhlovu knows she cannot go back to Gazankulu or KaNgwane: "We will stay here," she said.
A question of survival

Keeping each Mozambican refugee alive in the impoverished South African homelands costs about $2.20 a month.

Father Angelo Mafarde, a Catholic priest who works among the so-called illegal migrants in southern Gazankulu, says this rough estimate supplies each with "absolutely basics".

Operation Hunger, Red Cross International and the Witbank/Lydenburg diocese of the Catholic Church, funded by the Caritas International relief agencies supply basic essentials.

A system of ration cards showing the names of the refugees and the numbers in the family has been introduced to ensure the fair distribution of food.

Refugees who have been in South Africa for more than two years receive only half the usual supply — a rather harsh decision as Mozambicans have no way of earning a wage either in the homelands or South Africa, but there simply was not enough enough to keep feeding everyone adequately.

Less than 10 percent of the refugees are men and those with special skills lack the tools and means to start their own small industries.

Few refugees return to Mozambique who do go only to fetch other members of their family. Some disappear to South Africa to look for work, often to be exploited by people knowing they have no legal standing.

If you wish to assist the refugees in any way, contact the Diocese of Lydenburg/Witbank Refugee Relief Service, Box 161, Bushbuckridge 1280.
Justice ministers to meet

MAPUTO — The justice ministers of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries are to hold their fifth meeting, from November 20 to 25, in Maputo.

A senior official in the Mozambican Justice Ministry Alves Amaral said today that all five ministers — from Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe — had confirmed their participation.

At the meeting each country will give a summary of the main legislative transformations that have occurred since their independence in 1975.

Other themes to be covered include the role of the justice ministries, the defence of human rights, and mechanisms to guarantee access of all citizens to courts to safeguard their rights.

A seminar on traditional law, running parallel to the meeting and attended by legal experts from the five countries, will discuss the place and role of traditional law in modern legal systems and other legal concepts and problems affecting the countries.

— ANO.
LISBON. — Renamo rebels yesterday said they planned to black out Mozambique's cities in a sustained offensive against power facilities to force the socialist government to the negotiating table.

"This general offensive will continue until the Marxist-Leninist government agrees to negotiate with us on an equal footing," the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) rebels said in a statement distributed in Lisbon.

They said facilities in Maputo, the capital, and in four central and northern provincial capitals had been severely damaged in attacks in recent weeks.

"These actions aim to deprive the cities of electric power and paralyse industrial and other activities," said the rebel statement.

Renamo, which has fought the Maputo government for 13 years, has paralysed Mozambique's huge Zambesi River Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex since 1983 by sabotaging nearly half of its 4,000 high-tension pylons. — Sapa-Reuter, UPI
10 SA-built buses for Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A South African bus assembly company, Durabuilt, has entered the Mozambican market after a publicity and promotional exercise, the Mozambique news agency Aim reported.

The agency said a Mozambican businessman who wants to set up a public transport service, Mr. Albano de Castro, has ordered 10 buses from the South African company.

During its promotional campaign, Durabuilt is said to have sent three buses to Maputo which were used for excursion trips.

THE COST

Aim said Durabuilt was forging its links with Mozambique through a Mozambican trading company, Raci.

Mr. José Cândido, one of Raci's managers, said there was considerable interest in Mozambique in acquiring South African buses.

The cost of Durabuilt buses, said Aim, ranged between R200,000 and R800,000.
Maputo drive for SA-made buses

The Star’s Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — A South African bus assembly company, Durabuilt, seems set to enter the Mozambican market after a 10-day publicity and promotional exercise, the official Aim news agency reports.

It says a Mozambican private businessman who wants to set up a public transport service, Mr. Albano de Castro, has already ordered 10 buses.

During its promotional campaign, Durabuilt is said to have sent three buses to Maputo. They were used in excursion trips.

Aim said Durabuilt was forging its links with Mozambique through a private trading company, Racil.

Mr. Jose Candido, one of Racil’s managers, said there was considerable interest in Mozambique in acquiring South African buses.

It was preferable to buy buses in South Africa than the United States or Japan because of lower import costs and easier availability of spares.

Aim said the cost of Durabuilt buses ranged from R300,000 to R600,000.
SA hands over medical supplies to Mozambique

TANIA LEVY

SA FOREIGN Affairs Deputy Minister Leon Wessels handed over medical supplies to the value of R72 000 to Mozambique Labour Minister and Economic Commission president Aguer Mazula in Maputo yesterday.

This was the second part of a R10.5m consignment of non-lethal equipment which SA will contribute to rehabilitation of the Cahora Bassa project.

The bulk of the consignment, logistical equipment, was delivered by the SA Navy at Beira last November and deliveries of rations will be made later this year.

Wessels said the delivery showed SA's serious intention to stick to its commitment to protect Cahora Bassa.

SA and Mozambique needed cooperation and development, but as young countries they could expect older European countries to play a part as well.

"Mozambique has the people and the needs, SA has the African experience and technology and Europe has the finance," he said.
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — At least 2,000 people have died in rebel attacks in the northern Mozambican province of Zambezia in the last two months, Zambezia's provincial governor Mr Carlos de Rosario said yesterday.

Radio Mozambique also reported that 48 people were massacred in two different rebel attacks in southern Mozambique on Monday and Tuesday.

Radio Mozambique said at least 35 people were massacred when rebels ambushed a bus about 200 km north of Maputo. The radio said the bus was travelling between the towns of Chibuto and Manjacaze when rebels opened fire on the bus which caught fire. The victims were burnt alive in the bus and an undisclosed number of passengers were seriously injured, the broadcast said.

The radio said that on Monday rebels massacred another 13 civilians in an attack on the village of Nwachikolone, in the southern province of Gaza.

The rebels also kidnapped 12 people and burnt four trucks and six huts.

In the northern town of Quelimane, Zambezia, there were more than 70,000 people in the province and a risk from serious food shortages, Mr de Rosario said.
Maputo has cash it has not spent.

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Finance Ministry expects that the state will spend only 99% of the money planned under the 1988 budget, according to Budget Director Luana Diogo.

Speaking at a meeting of the ministry’s co-ordinating council, she explained that this was due almost entirely to failure to implement the investment budget. Only 81% of the investment budget would be implemented by the end of the year.

Planned expenditure on current costs, on the other hand, would be slightly exceeded. The forecast is that by the end of the year, the state will have spent 106% of the money earmarked for current expenditure.

The budget initially fixed current costs at 200,000 million meticais and investment at 263,000 million meticais. These figures were later corrected to 225,000 million and 240,000 million meticais, to take account of changes in wages and prices provoked by the continual devaluation of the metical (at current exchange rates, there are 800 meticais to the US dollar).

The likely deficit for 1988 is around 28,000 million meticais, said Diogo, which is lower than the deficit of 35,000 million projected by Prime Minister Mario Machungo when he presented the 1989 budget to the Mozambican parliament in December 1988.

Diogo called for further measures to tackle the deficit, including austerity in defence and security expenditure, which accounted for 49% of the budget presented for 1988.

She urged that rigorous spending limits be fixed in each sector — ANO
IN A land ravaged by war the 300km strip of land from Mutare, near the eastern border of Zimbabwe, to the port of Beira in Mozambique, has been turned into a relatively safe living zone. It is a sort of extended village.

Along this narrow strip run the road, the railway line and the oil pipeline. Overhead are the power lines which take vital electricity supplies from the border dam to Beira.

Zimbabwean and Mozambican soldiers are on guard for the whole length. And many people have come to live along this strip, attracted by the relative safety now provided.

The Beira Corridor, as it is called, is one of the most vital stretches of territory in Africa; a line that, it is hoped, will take on increasing importance as it becomes clear that the South African-backed Renamo bands can be held at bay.

In 1987 the World Bank assessed Mozambique as the poorest country in the world. That the economy has picked up, if only a little, over the past two years is in part the result of an earlier decision by the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to launch a major campaign to rehabilitate Beira, long seen as the shortest and cheapest route to the sea for landlocked Zimbabwe.

Rehabilitation
A major international aid effort, costing about $600 million (R2.4 billion), is now underway to rehabilitate the port of Beira and make it one of the world’s most up-to-date container terminals by the end of 1991.

This huge effort only makes sense if the Corridor is also rejuvenated and made safe from attack.

A major operation was mounted in 1985-6 to consolidate the Corridor, to re-lay the entire railway line (this was done by National Railways of Zimbabwe), to upgrade the road and so to ensure that the Corridor once more became a thoroughfare for freight and people.

Originally 10,000 Zimbabwean troops were deployed to safeguard the Corridor against Renamo attack.

Now it has been possible to reduce the number to 3,500. Even so, the Corridor remains vulnerable.

In 1987 Renamo made 60 attacks on the railway, achieving cuts that averaged 1.5km of track.

A road, a railway, an oil pipeline and a power line stretch side by side along a narrow strip of land 300km long between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. When saboteurs cut the railway it is repaired within two hours. When the pipeline is hit it is repaired the same day. Such is the efficiency of the teams guarding the Beira Corridor, the vital link from Zimbabwe to the port of Beira.

GUY ARNOLD recently travelled the length of it.

Renamo has never damaged more than three-quarters of a metre of pipeline in any attack.

The journey along the Corridor is dramatic. From Mutare across the border the road descends spectacularly through the Vumba mountains and the first part is a constant switchback through hilly country as the long descent, from 4,500 feet at Mutare sea level at Beira, begins.

For most of the journey everything is in sight. Most of the road is still badly potholed, although the last third before Beira is freshly tarmacked.

The single track railway is almost always in view of the road. And sometimes, snaking over a full with undergrowth of trees cleared on either side, a straight gash of brown earth marks the path of the oil pipeline which has been buried.

The power cables carrying electricity from the border power station to Beira were recently moved within the parameters of the Corridor for protection, so these, too, show the concentration of activity now guarded along this vital highway.

Troops can be seen everywhere. At the border and periodically along the road are camps of Zimbabwean soldiers, dug in for their protective duties, looking casual and tough, while along the road they are often on the move, sometimes on foot patrol, often travelling in convoy in armoured personnel carriers or trucks.

In villages surrounded by shambas, people carry on the more or less normal existence not possible in other parts of Mozambique.

Chimoio, the largest town along the Corridor, is now a bustling centre again. Once the threat of war is removed, normality is quickly restored.
SA's "export of violence" and its "deliberate destruction of economies and lives with neighbouring states" has had a devastating impact on the economic development and human well-being of the Frontline states in southern Africa, says a report published by the UN Economic Commission for Africa.

Pretoria's military aggression and its economic destabilisation cost the region $10bn in 1986, or 40% of the achieved regional gross domestic product. Since 1980, 1.5-million lives have been lost, more than half by children, from war-induced starvation, the destruction of health services and civilian/military casualties.

Over the period 1980-1998, the cumulative regional cost of SA's "total strategy" was $60bn. According to the study, most of these costs have been incurred as a result of the destruction of transport routes, direct war damage, higher energy costs, destruction of export commodities, reduced productivity through rural terrorism, trade boycotts and embargoes by SA and extra costs on defence and transport.

Mozambique and Angola are singled out by the report as having borne the brunt of SA regional destabilisation. Mozambique has been a key target, says the report, because its transportation network is vital to the region's attempts to reduce dependence on SA.

Pretoria's policy of "commando attacks, sabotage of economic installations and mass terrorism", mostly carried out by the SA-trained and financed Renamo rebel group, have caused nearly 1-million war-related deaths, driven 4.5-million people from their homes and cost the country $15bn between 1980 and 1998.

In Angola, Pretoria's support for the Unita rebels and their economic sabotage of key transport routes, such as the Benguela railway, contributed to an economic loss of $27bn-$30bn between 1980 and 1988.

The report calls for tougher economic sanctions and embargoes against SA and says the external funding needs of the region to ameliorate the burden of SA aggression are $3.5bn a year. — Financial Times.
Economic rewards for new political direction

US aid for Maputo hinted

By David Braun,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States was reviewing its declaration of Mozambique as a Marxist-Leninist state, although no decision has been made yet by President Bush, a State Department spokeswoman said.

She was reacting to a report in The Washington Times which said Mr Bush wanted Mozambique off the official Marxist list, which would then qualify it for receiving certain key types of US economic backing.

If Mozambique were to be struck off the list it would allow the country to receive loans and guarantees from the Export-Import Bank and permit American firms to invest there.

The Washington Times said Bush administration officials were saying the impending removal of Mozambique from the list of roughly 20 nations was an appropriate response to efforts by Frelimo to distance itself publicly from Marxist ideology and to allow some forms of free enterprise.

At a party congress in June, Frelimo dropped all references to Marxism-Leninism from its party platform and removed or toned down much of the document's classic Marxist rhetoric.

The Mozambique government was also said to have weakened ties with the Soviet Union and 3,000 Soviet military advisers were scheduled to leave the country soon.

One official was quoted as saying Mozambique had made remarkable progress in restoring free enterprise. Another said Mozambique had been moving towards greater non-alignment.
Talks over eight Frelimo captives

The Department of Foreign Affairs is communicating with authorities in Maputo to gain consular access to the South African taken captive by Frelimo soldiers.

A spokesman said the latest information indicated that Mr George Bezuidenhout was with a British citizen, Mr Peter Hammond, and six Americans who entered Mozambique illegally through Malawi.

Mr Hammond had met a team of six Americans and another field worker — Mr Bezuidenhout — at a mission station in Malawi, his brother, Mr Derek Hammond, said in a TV interview.

"From there they were going to reach out to refugee camps inside Malawi and the southern tip," he said.

"From information I have they seemed to have strayed across the border into Mozambique among the villages," Mr Hammond said.

He added that the American and British consulates in Maputo were involved in negotiations with the Maputo government at a high level.

Mr Hammond denied that the Front Line Fellowship, an organisation of which his brother was the founder, was a right-wing front acting as a link between Renamo and the US.

"They weren't there on a mission of war or involved in any spying capacity. They were there on a genuine missionary trip to assist people." — Sapa
Missionaries linked to Renamo

Two years ago, Mr Peter Hammond spent two weeks in jail in Zambia after being detained at a roadblock while on his way to Malawi where his organisation, Frontline Fellowship, claims to carry out missionary work among the hundreds of thousands of Mozambican refugees.

"It is only when you visit a country like Zambia that you realise how good we have it here (in South Africa)," he said after his release.

Frontline Fellowship does not hide its sympathy for the Renamo rebel group. Mr Hammond himself has said he has proof that in Mozambique "Christians were killed, crippled and Bibles burned".

He is understood to have admitted to being a Renamo supporter in a number of his organisation's newsletters.

Mr Hammond's name came up in the 1988 trial in Maputo of an Australian missionary, Mr Ian Grey, who confessed to working illegally for Renamo and entering the country illegally.

Mr Grey, who was released last August after serving 17 months of his 18-year prison sentence, told a press conference that rightwing American preachers were flown into guerrilla controlled parts of Mozambique, via Malawi, after contacts with Mr Hammond.

The Mozambique news agency AIM said: "Mr Hammond ran a far right, quasi-religious outfit called 'Frontline Fellowship', which is openly supportive of South African-backed bandit organisations such as Unita in Angola, and the MNR (Renamo) in Mozambique.

"Frontline Fellowship was founded at a South African military base in Namibia, allegedly by soldiers who wanted to take Bibles into Angola on their repeated attacks against that frontline state," AIM said.

Mr Hammond, a former Rhodesian, is also reported to have had contacts with Mr Thomas Schaaf, an American fundamentalist who established contact with Renamo in Zimbabwe. Mr Schaaf has acted as a Renamo spokesman in Washington where he has close contacts with several conservative right wing organisations.

The Ecumenical Documentation and Information Centre of Southern Africa has released a document in Harare in which it says that Mr Hammond has worked as a propagandist for Renamo and in 1986 distributed a paper called "Eye Witness Testimonies of Persecution and Atrocities which blamed atrocities in Mozambique on the Frelimo government.

Mr Hammond's brother, Mr Derek Hammond, has denied there are any direct links between Frontline Fellowship and Renamo.

"Peter and the group have been involved for many years in reaching out to needy African people that are in remote areas," he said in an SABC-TV interview on Sunday night. "They weren't there on a mission of war or involved in any spying capacity. They were there on a genuine missionary trip to assist people."

Frontline Fellowship is affiliated to United Christian Action (UCA) and according to some reports is also engaged in ministering to Unita rebels in Angola and SADF troops. Other affiliates of UCA have included well known conservative organisations such as Victims against Terrorism and the SA Catholic Defence League.
Mozambique pressure stems from rebel actions.

The Mozambican government has declared a state of emergency in the north of the country, where rebels have been fighting for years. The emergency measures include restrictions on movement and the imposition of curfews in several provinces.

The rebels, known as the Mozambican Resistance Movement (Renamo), have accused the government of human rights abuses and corruption.

The government has denied the accusations and said it is taking all necessary measures to address the situation.

See Page 2 for more details.
MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1989

NOV. - DEC.
Baptist minister denies he has any links with Renamo

BAPTIST minister Peter Hammond, who with a group of other missionaries, was released on Monday by the Mozambican government after being held for illegal entry, said yesterday they had been abducted into Mozambique.

Hammond told a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport that reports, including one in Business Day alleging he was an important foreign sponsor of Renamo, were "untrue and extremely dangerous".

He said he, SA missionary George Berdenhout and six US Christian Emergency Relief Team (Cerf) medical workers had been examining the refugee situation in the Dombe area of Malawi last Tuesday when they were forced across the border.

Hammond said "dangerous" reporting by the SA Press could have caused a lengthy detention by Mozambique.

"I have never had any political links with Renamo."

"What I did was preach and distribute Bibles to both Frelimo and Renamo troops," he said.

He said he only had dealings with Renamo spokesman Tom Schauf long ago when Schauf was with the Zim-
Missionary tells of abduction

By Jacqueline Myburgh

British missionary Mr Peter Hammond described yesterday how he, South African missionary Mr George Bezuidenhout and six American citizens were abducted in Malawian territory and forced across the Mozambican border at gunpoint.

The six men and eight women were released on Monday night after being held and interrogated by Frelimo police and soldiers for a week.

Mr Hammond said he and Mr Bezuidenhout were operating the six members of a Christian Emergency Relief Team who were planning to work with Mozambican refugees in Malawi.

"We did not stray across the border into Mozambique. The Frelimo soldiers surrounded us with guns at Domwe in the Angonia district of Malawi and we were forced across the border into Mozambique and later taken to Maputo," he said.

The South African returned to his home in Barberton yesterday after "taking the ordeal very well," Mr Hammond said.

"While in prison he stood to attention at 8 am every morning and sang all four verses of 'Die Stem,'" Mr Hammond said.

Mr Hammond lashed out at "irresponsible" reports in two daily newspapers in which he said he had been described as a member of a pro-Renamo military support group, saying that if the Frelimo soldiers had heard of the reports, he would not have been released.

He had previously denied reports linking him to the Mozambican rebel movement. Mr Hammond is director of the Frontline Fellowship organisation, which is said to have contacts with Renamo.
It's a matter of attitude in Mozambique.

MICHAEL HARRIOTT reports on the recent food to power drive along the Zambian border town of Mitundu.
Mission workers fell into trap — Maputo

By John Ryan, The Star’s Africa News Service

The eight foreign mission workers detained in northern Mozambique last week and released on Monday fell into a trap laid for leaders of the rebel Renamo movement.

They were caught while following a route from Dedza in south-western Malawi which was often used by rebels, according to informed sources in Maputo.

STRONGHOLD

Renamo officials, including president Afonso Dhlakama, have been holed up in Nairobi for more than three months. They went to the Kenyan capital for talks about reconciliation with delegations authorised by the Mozambican government, consisting mainly of churchmen.

The talks were inconclusive, and as a result there has been speculation that Mr Dhlakama and his lieutenants are trying to get back to their former stronghold in the Gorongosa area.

Mr Peter Hammond, controversial director of Frontline Fellowship, claimed on his return to South Africa on Tuesday that the group he was leading was abducted by Frelimo troops after straying close to the Mozambican border.

He said they had asked the troops for directions to a rural village in Malawi and were promptly forced across the border and arrested.

Mozambican authorities say this is not true, and the six Americans in the group have apparently acknowledged in interviews with the American media that they were in Mozambique when they were detained.

A South African associate of 29-year-old Mr Hammond, Mr George Bezuidenhout, was in the group. It is understood Mr Bezuidenhout’s South African passport was the main reason the Frelimo troops became suspicious of the missionaries.

The Maputo sources said Mozambican forces had been on the alert for some days, waiting for the possible return of Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

DESTROYED

Frelimo and Zimbabwean forces are reported to have destroyed Renamo’s headquarters in Gorongosa.

Mr Peter Hammond is regarded in Mozambique as a Renamo sympathiser and propagandist. Newsletters published by his Frontline Fellowship certainly show support for the rebel cause.
A quick return to freedom for the mercenary priests

Who are the self-proclaimed ‘missionaries’ who were captured in Mozambique last week and accused of acting for Renamo? And why were they released so speedily? STEVE ASKIN reports from Harare

together at the Cape Town-based swopping conference. Hammond said afterwards that his group had captured three South African troops who illegally entered Malawi. The six South Africans faced serious charges.

The curious missionaries with ‘combat experience’


Peter Hammond, leader of the eight ‘missionaries’, describes what he calls aggressive evangelism in remote areas of Mozambique. STEVE ASKIN

sunbury, Special Air Service and Yeovil, Special Air Service, the Australian Special Forces, or the British SAS.

They include former mercenaries, among them a Scottish Robert Wann who has combat experience in Cambodia, Korea, Vietnam (British colonial forces) and Rhodesia and Namibia.

In his view, after the return to South Africa, Hammond insisted he would continue to help those there how to travel to isolated places and survive in the bush under arduous conditions, and to train their military personnel.

Hammond, who has been visiting Mozambique for at least five years, formed the 9th Commando in 1982 as a private group for South African soldiers who wanted to “take up arms” against their communist rulers. He later joined a British Table Club in Lepa Town.

In 1985, Hammond and a group of former British soldiers in Mozambique were guilty of atrocities against black armed cadres. The report was widely distributed in Europe, North America and South Africa by pro-Renamo groups.

Shadowy mercenaries lurk beneath the ‘Bible’ cover

Peter Hammond, leader of the eight ‘missionaries’ explains, what he calls aggressive evangelism in remote areas of Mozambique. STEVE ASKIN

Hammond, who heads the Freedom Research Foundation, once went to US Marine Colonel Oliver North — a ex-secret government support for Renamo.

Shadowy mercenaries lurk beneath the ‘Bible’ cover

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Moz rebels kill 22 in latest raid

MAPUTO — Guerrillas killed 22 civilians, including 15 women and a child, in an attack at a southern coastal town, the national news agency AIM reported yesterday.

The Renamo rebels kidnapped the victims in the village of Incadine then marched them to the coastal town of Chonguene, 150km north of Maputo, AIM said, citing a report on Radio Mozambique.

One survivor of the attack, Ms Lucia Malata, said the rebels vowed "to kill us all because we deny them power".

The rebels have been fighting since 1977 to undermine Mozambique's leftist government in a war that has devastated the country's economy.

— Sapa-AP
‘Unsocialist’
African envoy worth $75m

WASHINGTON — Mozambique's UN ambassador, Antonio Dezide Fernandez, is described in divorce papers filed by his estranged American wife, Barbara, as "one of Africa's richest men" with a net worth of more than $75m.

The Frehnan envoy's notability unsocialist wealth was disclosed this week as the US Supreme Court refused to hear his claim that diplomatic immunity should shield him from divorce proceedings in this country.

Connecticut courts had earlier placed an $8m lien on the Fernandez family home in that state pending the outcome of the divorce suit.

The state's Supreme Court allowed the lien to stand, ruling that the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations did not protect the ambassador.

In appealing to the Supreme Court in Washington, Fernandez's lawyers argued that permitting the suit to proceed would "require the deepest intrusion into the ambassador's most personal affairs — factors that would directly challenge the prestige and dignity of the diplomat."

Emergency situation in Mozambique probed

MAPUTO — The shortage of appropriate vehicles to protect relief convoys was criticised at the seventh national meeting, which began on Monday, to discuss Mozambique’s emergency.

The shortage of vehicles for military escorts meant soldiers guarding convoys against bandit attack often travelled precariously on top of the cargo, said one delegate.

There were also complaints of a lack of co-ordination between civilian and military bodies, leading to delays in trucking supplies that needed military escorts to enter the interior.

Several speakers mentioned the collapse of the trading network in much of rural Mozambique. Shops and warehouses had been destroyed by Renamo, and the trade ministry was not supplying these areas with goods for sale.

Even those with purchasing power had to be supplied by relief bodies, although they were not, in theory, eligible for the free food being distributed.

Tete Disaster Control Office (DPCCN) director Rocha Nuvunga warned of parallel distribution structures, with the DPCCN supplying people who were internally displaced, and the UN and Mozambique’s refugee support bodies providing aid for Mozambicans returning from neighbouring countries.

Since these two groups of Mozambicans were sometimes in the same camp, this led to confusion, and misunderstanding — especially as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supplied more than did the DPCCN.

Another speaker said this was actually an incentive for people to cross into Malawi — Sapa
‘Squads get R1 for each refugee caught’

By Winnie Graham

“Hunting squads”, said to be working for the Security Branch, are rounding up Mozambican refugees between Nduuu and Kosii Bay in northern kwazulu for a fee of between R1 and R5 each so that they can be forcibly repatriated, a Catholic priest alleged this week.

Father Jean-Pierre le Scour, director of the Catholic Bureau for Refugees, said reliable information about the squads showed they were all former Mozambicans. He named three of the leaders as Kiduni Qwabe, Membu Anton and Mbonambi.

Father le Scour said he wanted the United Nations and the Red Cross to monitor the repatriation of refugees from South Africa because “there have been some rumours of people being ill-treated and shot.”

Police yesterday denied the existence of “hunting squads”. In a statement issued by the police public relations directorate in Pretoria, a spokesman said the Security Police made use of guards to patrol the borders.
Border battles send 1 200 into Malawi

BLANTYRE — At least 1 000 Mozambican civilians and more than 200 government soldiers fled into Malawi on Thursday after fierce fighting with rebels near the border, Malawian relief officials said.

The officials said yesterday that the fighting in Zambezia province also caused villagers to flee in panic on the Malawian side of the border.

"There was real pandemonium. People thought the war was coming," one aid worker told Reuters.

Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels chased 216 government soldiers about one kilometre inside Malawi, killing one as he crossed a river marking the border. Another was shot dead on Malawian soil.

The soldiers, some of them seriously wounded, surrendered at police posts in Malawi. They were immediately repatriated to Milange — Sapa-Reuters
Mozambican aid groups slated

MAPUTO — Mozambican government officials have accused the 114 non-government aid organisations in Mozambique of not following government development plans and of failing to train Mozambicans.

Mr Carlos Sentante, a director in the Co-operation Ministry, told a meeting convened to discuss the emergency situation in the country that in 1988/89 aid organisations had contributed more than $10 million (more than R27 million) to the country’s emergency programme.

Mr Sentante, however, warned that care should be taken to ensure that what these organisations did would always be subordinate to the development policy of the government. — The Star’s Africa News Service
Mapp v. Ohio

In divorce cash battle

MAPS TIOCOON

MODEST ALIMONY
AS WIFE BIDS FOR
CLAIMS IMMUNITY

By PATRICIA OCHENY, Washington
Zim forces on alert after mine death

HARARE — Zimbabwean security forces are on the alert in the remote south-eastern Chumanuni Mountain National Park area following the death on Sunday of an 18-year-old tourist from London, who stepped on an anti-personnel mine.

David Pearson, who was visiting Zimbabwe with his parents, stepped on the explosive device while walking in the park on Saturday with a friend. His left leg was shattered.

His father, Dr Andrew Pearson and step mother, Dr Gillian Lee tried to keep David alive using the limited medical equipment in their packs, but he went into a coma shortly after midnight and died 10 hours later of a pulmonary embolism.

A Canadian diplomat, Mr Don McMasters, trekked down the mountainside in darkness to get assistance from Zimbabwe police at the village of Chumanuni (formerly Melsetter) who radioed to the Zimbabwe Air Force to arrange a mercy flight.

However, thick cloud cover made it impossible for the helicopter to find the designated landing zone.

"Everybody did what they could," said Mr McMasters' wife, Jill, who was in the five-member hiking party.

"We feel absolutely awful that we brought them out here on holiday," Mr Pearson praised the Zimbabwean police and authorities in the area for their attempts to bring his badly wounded son down from the mountain where the explosion occurred.

He said his son was walking ahead of him in the park on Saturday afternoon when there was "an explosion".

"David had obviously stepped on an explosive device and had lost his left leg. We had hoped for a helicopter, but the weather conditions were too bad for it to reach us," he said.

He added that he was waiting for an official report from the Zimbabwean authorities on the incident. He confirmed that his son's body would be flown back to Britain today for a funeral in the town of Reading, about 70km south-west of London.

Zimbabwe's Home Affairs Minister Mr Moven Mahachi said yesterday the mine had been planted by Renamo "bandits" and was the first such incident to occur in a national park.

David Pearson is believed to be the first white casualty in the two years of bloody forays into Zimbabwe by Renamo, supposedly in revenge for President Robert Mugabe's deployment of his troops in support of President Jaquez Chissano's Freime government.

However, nearly a hundred African villagers in the border area have been murdered or abducted in the past two years and Zimbabwe has re-instituted the system of "protected villages" used by the former Rhodesian forces.

A British High Commission spokesman said a report on the tragedy had been requested — Own Correspondent, UPI.
Rebel threat to Red Cross

MAPUTO — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is investigating reports that the Renamo rebel movement had stopped guaranteeing the safety of humanitarian organisations operating in areas under its control. A spokesman for the Red Cross said its work in Mozambique would continue despite the threats. — The Star’s Africa News Service
SA trains Mozambique game guards

MOZAMBIKAN game guards receiving anti-poaching training in South Africa

Those who drew up the 1994 Nkomati Accord — celebrated as the “turning point” in relations between the two ideological adversaries — may not have specifically anticipated this turn of events.

Ironically, years after Nkomati, South Africa is still being accused of aiding Mozambique’s Renamo rebels who have been a major factor in the ravages wildlife in that country has had to endure.

But now need has transformed an unlikely proposition into reality.

The war-ravaged country, whose ill-used wilderness and wildlife still have the potential to become one of the greatest tourist attractions in Africa, needs over 1 000 game guards.

Training of the first group of anti-poaching personnel from Mozambique, sponsored by, among others, the endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) and the Rhino and Elephant Foundation (REF) — both headquartered in South Africa — has just been completed in the Soutpansberg Game Reserve in Limpopo.

Wildlife management orientation also included a week-long visit to Kruger Park, where the trainees rehearsed some of the most important aspects of their work including fence patrols and game monitoring. Veld management has been another key aspect.

Yesterday 15 Mozambicans out of the 26 who started the course, lined up for a passing-out parade at Soutpansberg.
Malan: SADF not backing Renamo

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

ALLEGATIONS that the Defence Force was continuing to support the rebels in Mozambique were "false and unfounded," the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan said last night.

His denial came after more than 80 Mozambican refugees, including 15 Frelimo soldiers and 45 Mozambican border militia men, fled across the border into South Africa on Thursday night after renewed fighting between Frelimo and Renamo forces.

An army spokesman said the soldiers were being handed over to the Mozambican authorities.

Speaking at the annual veterans' dinner, General Malan said there was still "a stream of propaganda and innuendo against the security forces, in particular against the SADF."

Allegations that the SADF continued to back Renamo were made "without substance or offering any kind of proof. The technique is then to demand that we disprove it."

General Malan referred to reports by Mozambique's news agency, Aim, which quoted Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo as saying it was "the perception of the Mozambican authorities that the SADF has continued to maintain links with Renamo."

"Mr Machungo contradicts his own leader, since President Joaquim Chissano has earlier said that SA abides by the agreements between the two countries."

Earlier yesterday, President F W de Klerk denied he had promised President Chissano that he would reshuffle the SADF command to get rid of pro-Renamo elements.

Mr de Klerk's statement followed reports that Mr Machungo told the Swedish parliament foreign affairs committee that it was essential that Mr de Klerk carry out his promise to reshuffle "the commanding levels of those sectors of the SA armed forces involved in supporting Renamo."

The Aim report suggested the promise was made at a meeting between the two heads of state at a meeting in Maputo earlier this year.

In his statement yesterday, Mr de Klerk said he had "by no means discussed internal management affairs of the SADF with President Chissano."
$1.4bn pledged for Mozambique

PARIS — Mozambique is close to winning pledges of aid totalling $1.4bn from international donors for 1990, the World Bank said on Friday.

"Over the 1990–93 period, Mozambique is expected to require gross external financing of about $1.4bn a year," the World Bank said in a statement issued after a meeting here of the Consultative Group for Mozambique.

"The statements of the delegations suggested that the financing requirements for 1990 are largely in view."

Delegates said the money was needed to maintain growth while still servicing debt.

The World Bank said debt service payments would account for 50% of export and net service receipts in 1990–91, even after rescheduling.

The World Bank said a significant proportion of the funding would come in the form of grants — Sapa-Reuters
Frelimo is not the state, says Mozambican leader

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Joaquin Chissano has warned, in the city of Tete, that members of Frelimo should clearly distinguish the role of the party from that of the state.

Speaking at a meeting of the Tete provincial party committee, Chissano reminded his listeners that party membership was a voluntary expression of political militancy.

After hearing the report presented by the Frelimo first secretary in Tete, Cadmus Muthenha (who is also the provincial governor), Chissano remarked that on many of his tours of the provinces, the reports given by the party and by the provincial government tended to be largely the same. It was thus difficult to distinguish between the tastes of the party and those of the local authorities.

This sometimes led to conflict, said Chissano, when party full-time workers compared themselves to civil servants in the same general area, and demanded the same salaries.

He told the committee how a political party should function and how it should be financed — basically by money provided by its members and supporters.

In the case of Mozambique, Frelimo had uncontested legitimacy as the force that had won independence. This led to a situation where the state budget could subsidise the operations of the party.

But he suggested that this would not last for ever, and called on all party bodies to look for ways of financing their own activities.

**Military**

Party members should not expect the mere fact that they were members of Frelimo to lead to pay rises. Improvement in their living conditions would only come about through commitment to hard work, he said.

The president also held a meeting behind closed doors with the Tete provincial military command.

The security situation in the province has improved greatly since 1987, with all the small towns that had been occupied by Renamo now back under Mozambican control — ANO

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**Economic plan for Nigerian transition**

LAGOS — Nigeria opened discussions on Monday on a draft plan to guide the economy from 1990 to 1992.

State radio said the plan was particularly important because it coincided with the period of planned transition from military to civil rule in black Africa’s most populous nation.

Minister of State for Planning and Budget Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji began a two-day meeting with commissioners of finance from Nigeria’s 21 states to prepare the plan for presentation to the military government.

The radio quoted Alhaji as saying the country’s economic crisis had largely been contained and the direction of the economy had been clearly defined by President Ibrahim Babangida’s administration.

The plan would give priority to feeding the country’s 100-million people, rural development and tackling the population boom.

The plan would aim to ensure completion of projects already under way within the limited resources of a country crippled by debt and suffering from the collapse of its oil earnings — Sapa-Reuter
SA support for Renamo much reduced — Chissano

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has said he believes South Africa has significantly reduced support for anti-government rebels in recent months.

Mr Chissano was speaking on Wednesday on a tour of central Mozambique, where Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas have carried out attacks.

He told a rally of some 10,000 people in the town of Guro in Manica province that the reduction in South African support was due to diplomatic efforts by Mozambique.

But he added that the loss of South African backing had driven the MNR to “even more murderous behaviour against the people, because they are in a state of despair”.

Mr Chissano implied that the MNR was still getting some support from South Africa, but he did not blame the Pretoria government directly.

Mr Chissano’s conciliatory remarks about South Africa came four months after a meeting in Maputo with President P W de Klerk, shortly before he became South African president.

After that meeting, Mr Chissano said Mr De Klerk had assured him that Pretoria was not backing the rebels.
SA 'backing off' from Renamo

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But he added that the loss of SA backing had driven Renamo to "even more murderous behaviour against the people, because they are in a state of despair."

Chissano implied that Renamo was still getting some support from SA, but he did not blame the government directly.

He said he was convinced that eventually Pretoria would reach a consensus on the issue and the day would come when the forces aiding Renamo would realise it made more sense to be on the side of the Mozambican authorities.

The rebels have paralysed large areas of the country and devastated Mozambique's economy, though they hold no towns or cities.

Chissano said he and the ruling Frelimo party wanted the indirect talks with Renamo (organised by the church and other outside mediators) to continue, but made it clear that power-sharing with the rebels was out of the question. — Sapa-Reuters
Six held for stealing maize

MAPUTO — Six people have been arrested in the northern Mozambican port of Nacala and charged with stealing about 20 tons of maize in food aid, Radio Mozambique reported yesterday. The maize belonged to the government's relief body, the Disasters Control Office. — The Star's Africa News Service.
ALARMING questions are beginning to emerge from the assassination squad scandal about the use of chemical warfare and what might be described as the "Rhodesian connection" with the South African security services.

The involvement in South African hit squad activities of security force personnel with experience in Rhodesia has become a recurring theme of investigations into political assassinations.

Captain Dirk Coetzee, for example, is believed to have served in Rhodesia during the bush war. He alleged successor as head of the hit squad, Major Eugene de Kock, was apparently trained in Rhodesia. And Marvyn Malan — the former CEO of a company that has made allegations in the Netherlands about SADF involvement in hit squad activities — has named a string of officers who served in Rhodesia, particularly in the notorious Selous Scouts.

Evidence pointing to a link between the Rhodesia conflict and the South African assassination story also emerges from similarities in the methods used, notably the use of poison.

Captain Coetzee has disclosed a number of incidents in which poison was used in an attempt to murder political activists here. He has given a gruesome account of how he personally killed two African National Congress members at Komatipoort — giving them huge doses of poison and then finishing them off by shooting them.

The hit-squad allegations have familiar ring — similar claims were made about the Rhodesian Selous Scouts. And these have since been confirmed.

He has also alleged the police were responsible for poisoning Siphiwo Mntambo, the Port Elizabeth activist who disappeared in 1982 after medical tests confirmed that he had been poisoned with thallium and after he had instituted a damages claim for R150,000 against the minister of police.

Poisoning was one of the most horrific aspects of the Rhodesian war, use, by the Selous Scouts, first emerged from the memoirs of the former head of the Central Intelligence Agency. In his book Serving Secretly (Galgano Publishing), he described how the Selous Scouts impregnated clothes with poison which were then distributed among would-be recruits to the Zanu Liberation Army (the Selous Scouts would actually do the "recruiting" for the guerrillas).

"The men would be sent on their way to the guerrilla training camps, but before reaching their destination would die a slow death in the African bush," recounted Flower. "Many hundreds of recruits became victims of this operation. It became so diabolically successful that exposure seemed inevitable and so the principle perpetrators had to be eliminated."

More light has now been thrown on the use of chemical warfare by the Selous Scouts, as well as the link between the unit and South Africa, by a former Rhodesian special branch officer, Henry Ellert.

In his recently published book, The Rhodesian Front War (Mambo Press), Ellert confirms Flower's story and says that the Scouts developed a fixation with chemical warfare, on different occasions poisoning a river and a water reservoir in Mozambique, causing hundreds of deaths.

Ellert suggests that, in the worst tradition of the Nazis and Japanese war criminals, the Selous Scouts may have actually used human guinea pigs to try out their poisons. In 1975, he claims, a group of young Africans were arrested in Salisbury and handed over to the Selous Scouts. They were taken to a specially opened camp near Mount Darwin where army doctors moved in with a number of scouts. A few days later bodies were taken out of the camp for disposal.

By Ellert's account the poison used to impregnate the clothes bears a striking similarity to that used in the recent attempt on the life of the general-secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Reverend Frank Chikane. Ellert says the symptoms were similar to those in an extreme case of malaria.

Chikane, who suffered four attacks, is believed to have been poisoned with organophosphate anticholinesterase, an insecticide which prevents the function of one of the body's vital enzyme systems. His account at the time of the symptoms sounds like a malaria attack. "In all cases I felt nauseous, I started sweating, salivating and vomiting. My body started shaking and twitching. My eyes became watery and my vision was blurred. I could hardly walk, or turn my body when in a sleeping position."

Ellert claims, significantly, that the Selous Scouts were largely funded in secret by South African military intelligence who used them both for their own information-gathering and to gain experience in counter-insurgency.
the danger comes from hon- amo or local bandits — and some say the roads are enough of a hazard to put you off, anyway.

- Is the beautiful old Polana Hotel still alive and kicking?

Not only that, but it was also full, friendly and reasonably efficient the weekend I was there.

My party stayed in the Polana Mar (the newer section of the hotel) where bed and breakfast costs R11.50 a night in the sort of room

Pictures: BERNI BECKER and GWEN GILL

where so many South Africans spent sun-baked weeks in the old days?

I crossed to the beautiful island of Ilhauc, a 75-minute boat ride from Maputo.

Untouched by the violence of the past decades, the hotel is still much like it was the last time South African holiday-makers stayed there — it probably still has the same coat of paint.'s

Chalé accommodation is dingy, but guests forgive all that when they get to the beaches.

Beaches like these you don't even see in movies — kilometre after kilometre of smooth, cream sand and crystal clear water.

 Missing

So, if the food, the beer and the wine are good, the beaches great and the city reasonably safe, is Maputo back to what Laurence Marques used to be?

Not at all — the town itself is dingy, with most buildings desperately in need of a coat of paint, and the roads are pot-baked.

As Mr. João Ross Pinto, head of the Portuguese section of SAA, who was visiting Maputo for the first time in 17 years, put it: "What this place needs is tons of paint and tons of tar."

Goods are still in short supply in Mozambique and per-

haps the saddest sight in town is that of the John Orr store, which still looks just like the John Orr in downtown Johannesburg, where your mom took you to tea in the '60s.

The mid-century shopfitting, the lift, the wood-paneled walls, put you in a time-warp.

...but what's missing? Stuff for sale.

Dress materials made in Russia, a few jerseys and two tubes of Pepsodent that were

the sole stock of the perfumery counter — that's about it.

But foreign residents and visitors don't have to go short of basics.

The FNAC foreign currency store set virtually anything you'll find in a suburban Checkers supermarket if you pay in dollars or rands.

 Decay

Then there's the market in the centre of town.

Stalls groan with fresh vegetables at prices much lower than South Africa's.

The cuts are 'back in', abundance and so are well-made basketware and the colourful rugs from northern Mozambique.

All kinds of fish and seafood are available in both the main and suburban fish markets — but the prices aren't that cheap.

To compensate for that, the famous street cafes are at the best of them, the Cafe Continentale in Avenida 26 de Setembro, free of us ordered coffees, lemonade and escudos.

The bill was just R15 at the official exchange rate of 310 meticais to the rand — a lot less than you'd pay in one of our cities.

So, is Maputo ready, willing and able to give South Africans the great holidays they used to have before independence?

No, it is not. And maybe the caravans will never roll across the hojier post in droves the way they used to.

Right now, the holiday-maker or former resident of the early '70s who gets nostalgic about the now-overgrown bullfighting ring and race track will still be shocked at the decay in Maputo, despite the optimistic battles and beginnings of renovation.

Grubby.

Only the Polana, Cassandra and Anzuri (now called the Andalucia) hotels are recommended to tourists.

The once-busy caravan site at the Polana Beach has been turned into housing for Mozambicans near the moment Maputo's 3 great holiday destinations for the adventurous yappie with money in his pocket — the day-four-all-in Action Adventure tour costs R500 plus R70 for a van and an obligatory R30 charged into metricais at the airport.

It's for the tourist who loves beaches, diving and, swagging nightlife — the. Mun-Golf nightclubs is the best I've been to in southern Africa — and can handle the grubby public toilets, the occasional cracked cup and cold showers.

As attractive former Zambian Beverley Welch, who lived in Johannesburg for six years and has been in Maputo for a year, said: "I enjoy it more than Johannesburg, and I love the crab, the prawns and the cashew nuts."

"People who last came here 15 years ago are disappointed at the extent of the decay."

"But folks who were visiting Maputo two years ago are thrilled by the changes for the good."

Sunday Times
Coming to SA
More Refugees

A refugee at one of the Austrian camps in Hungary. See also page 16 and 17.

Blankeks

Carnegie-Mellon Board

Operation Hunger spreads more than R220 000 a month feeding thousands of destitute Afrikaners.
Raid on Renamo

MAPUTO — Mozambican troops attacked three Renamo camps in southern Inhambane province last week, killing 44 insurgents and capturing four, the official AIM news agency reported.

It said in a weekend report that government forces had also seized a quantity of rifles, pistols and ammunition.

Renamo rebels have been waging a 14-year guerrilla campaign to topple the Maputo government.

— Sapa-Reuters
MAPUTO. — Mozambican troops attacked three rebel camps in southern Inhambane province last week, killing 44 insurgents and capturing four, the official AIM news agency reported.
All age groups dread repatriation
Refugees fear
Then animals
Renamno more

CITY PRESS, March 1985
Pressure on Renamo rebels to be flexible

The Star’s Foreign News Service

LISBON — Pretoria is pressing the Mozambican rebel movement Renamo to adopt a more flexible stance in exploratory peace talks with Maputo.

Exiled Mozambicans with links to the guerrillas said in recent interviews that Pretoria has put its case directly to rebel chief Mr. Afonso Dhlakama.

They also said that South Africa has added teeth to its arguments by cutting off some of Renamo’s communications links to its representatives abroad.

The sources, who asked not to be named, said Mr. Neil van Heerden, director-general of Foreign Affairs, travelled twice to Nairobi last September for critical secret meetings with Mr. Dhlakama.

Mr. van Heerden, who was accompanied on one of his trips by a senior military officer, told the rebel leader his hardline demands were damaging South Africa’s vital interests, the sources said.

South African agents last month removed telefax codification equipment they had provided to Renamo representatives in Portugal and West Germany, the sources said.

The Mozambican dissidents said there was no sign Renamo was reconsidering its longstanding demands for the formation of a coalition government followed by free, multi-party elections as the price for laying down their weapons in the bloody 12-year conflict.

In exploratory peace contacts in Nairobi since August, Maputo has basically demanded the rebels accept a wide-ranging amnesty and integration into Mozambique’s existing governmental, administrative and military structures.

The Star’s Africa News Service reports from Maputo that the Mozambican government has refused to confirm or deny reports that the Kenyan and Zimbabwean presidents, Mr. Daniel arap Moi and Mr. Robert Mugabe, have signed a secret agreement on steps to be taken to speed the peace negotiations in Mozambique.

On Friday the two presidents met in Nairobi to discuss peace initiatives for Mozambique and a terse statement said the two heads of state had decided “on the steps to be taken to maintain the momentum of the peace process”.

No further details were given but during the weekend the Zimbabwean news agency, Ziana, said a secret agreement had been signed.
SA, Mozambican Ministers meet in Maputo to discuss economic affairs

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South African and Mozambican ministerial delegations met here yesterday for the third meeting of the Commission on Economic Affairs set up between the two countries in 1989.

The South African delegation was led by Mr Leon Wessels, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Mozambican side was led by Labour Minister Mr Aguar Mazula.

On the agenda were reports from the sub-committees dealing with labour, infrastructure, transport, natural resources, trade and health.

A short statement issued after the meeting expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the sub-committees but gave no details.
Frelimo rejects multiparty system

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The ruling Frelimo Party central committee has rejected the establishment of a multiparty state in Mozambique.

A statement issued after a four-day meeting of the central committee said that while a single party system should not be imposed upon the people, it was equally unacceptable for a multiparty system to be imposed on the people "by outside pressure or by violence".

The Renamo rebel movement has demanded the creation of a multiparty system. The statement said the creation of a multiparty system was not a demand caused by the Mozambican people and that the creation of more parties could nurture factors of division.

Instead, it called for the deepening of democracy made Frelimo and in society at large "so as to broaden the space of pluralism of ideas."
HARARE. — From September to November this year there were 33 attacks across Zimbabwe's eastern border by Renamo, resulting in the death of 43 Zimbabweans, 40 of them villagers.

These are among statistics given in the latest report of the Southern African Research and Documentation Centre (Sardc).

Zimbabwe's communication and fuel lines to the port of Beira also came under attack.

"Seven attempts were made to sabotage the oil pipeline in October and November, bringing Zimbabwe's petrol, diesel and jet fuel losses to almost two million litres in 1989."

The war-related death toll in the frontline states is estimated at 15,000 every month, including direct war-related deaths, war-related deaths — especially in Mozambique and Angola — and deaths of children under five deprived by war conditions of health care. — Sapa
21 die in horror bus accident

TWENTY-ONE Mozambicans, most believed to be miners returning home, died in a horror bus crash on the R22 highway near Witbank early yesterday.

A further 24 injured passengers were admitted to Witbank Hospital.

Eleven who were in a critical condition were transferred to either the Tembisa or Kalafong Hospital.

The accident happened soon after midnight at the Oges turn-off when a South African Transport Services (Sats) bus and trailer ploughed into the back of a slow-moving flat-bed truck carrying cement.

It seems the bus driver did not see the lorry although it was fine weather, according to police.

Both vehicles were travelling in the left-hand lane.

A police spokesman said the "bus' tachograph showed a 110km per hour..."
Refugees arrive ‘in pitiful condition’

Mozambicans flee in record numbers

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The number of Mozambican refugees streaming into Gazankulu through the Kruger National Park surged to record levels last month, jumping from an average of 300 to 1 000 in the Phalaborwa/Lulekani area alone.

The condition of the people, particularly the children, was more pitiful than those who had arrived during the height of the 1984 famine. Operation Hunger executive director, Mrs Ina Perlman, said yesterday.

Payment in foreign money

“At the moment the biggest influx is in a direct line with Phalaborwa. Refugees are coming from deeper and deeper within Mozambique. We have four young boys who came from as far afar as Xai-Xai on the east seaboard.”

Mrs Perlman said it was becoming increasingly clear that people within Mozambique were making a great deal of money out of transporting refugees to drop-off points near the border. “People are dumped off and have to walk the rest of the way. Our information is that the transport drivers will not accept Mozambican currency, but demand payment in foreign money.”

The majority of refugees were fleeing from the war, but increasingly they were coming from protected villages within the country where there was no food. All they were bringing with them were tales of horror involving MN.R rebels.

One woman and her children had been the only survivors of an entire village after rebels blocked off the fox-holes in which the people were hiding and set them alight, Mrs Perlman said.

The total number of Mozambican refugees receiving emergency aid from Operation Hunger had increased from 43 400 in 1988 to almost 58 000 this year.

The greatest increase had been in kaNgwane, where 17 500 people were on rations as opposed to 12 000 in 1988. Numbers had jumped from 5 000 in Giyani, northern Gazankulu to 10 000 and from 2 600 in Lulekani to more than 5 000. At Mala in lower Gazankulu the figure was up by 2 000.

Mrs Perlman stressed that money for feeding refugees was raised overseas.
FW meets Chissano over peace initiative

President de Klerk flew to Maputo today to meet Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano for talks expected to centre on the faltering Mozambique peace initiative.

It will be Mr de Klerk's second meeting with President Chissano in Maputo, but his first as State President. Today's meeting will also be attended by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and his deputy Mr Leon Wessels.

SA Government sources believe there was a sense of urgency in President Chissano's invitation to the meeting. This suggests the regional efforts to end the devastating civil war in Mozambique will be uppermost in President Chissano's mind.
MAPUTO — President de Klerk said here yesterday that he could not give an undertaking to Mozambique that private interests inside South Africa were not sending aid to the Renamo rebel movement.

He was addressing a press conference at Maputo airport after four hours of talks with President Chissano.

It was President de Klerk's first visit to Mozambique as State President. President Chissano said that the South African Government would have to make a greater effort to stop Renamo aid emanating from private sources inside South Africa.

"I cannot, therefore, give a categorical undertaking that nothing happens from private sources inside South Africa," Mr de Klerk said.

He said that the countries of southern Africa should devote their energies to development instead of dissipating their energies by fighting each other.

Mr de Klerk said the SA Defence Force was unquestionably loyal to the country and there was no rift between SADF and the Government.

But Mr de Klerk added "We have an open society and we do not monitor the private sector to that extent. They are free to move things and lodge flight plans."

He gave the assurance that we are against that and we will take whatever reasonable steps we can to prevent it, because it is our policy that it must not take place."

He said that the countries of southern Africa should also discuss the impact on Africa of what was happening in eastern and central Europe.

Unless southern Africa found a way to co-operate, especially economically, it would be left behind by developments.

"We will continue expanding our co-operation on the basis of non-interference in each other's internal affairs," he said.

The discussions had centred on economic co-operation over ways of ensuring the electricity supply from the Cahora Bassa power scheme continued, and on ways of improving the flow of people and goods along the southern corridor from Maputo to Komatspoort.

President Chissano said that there had been progress in the economic co-operation projects between the two countries, especially in the efforts to keep open the southern corridor.

President Chissano said he supported and encouraged all efforts by the South African Government and President de Klerk to ensure that apartheid and discrimination were eliminated.

He also encouraged all the groups and forces that were fighting to bring an end to apartheid.

He felt that there had been positive changes in South Africa.

President de Klerk arrived at Maputo Airport at 12.30 pm yesterday to be met on a red carpet by President Chissano.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, his deputy, Mr Leon Wessels, the secretary-general in the State President's Office, Dr Janne Roux, and other officials accompanied Mr de Klerk.
FW and Chissano come to terms in Maputo

MAPUTO — President FW de Klerk said he and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano would build on the "practical arrangement" they reached at their meeting here yesterday.

Summing up their talks — which lasted almost five hours — at a joint news conference afterwards, Mr De Klerk said: "I think we have a practical arrangement which will continue."

The two countries would concentrate on improving bilateral cooperation, specially "the situation on the ground" for the improved flow of goods and people.

Mr De Klerk said the talks had been conducted on the basis of non-interference in the two countries' internal affairs.

Mr Chissano said he believed there had been positive political changes in South Africa during Mr De Klerk’s term as president.

The South African government "should build on them for more change. This would be in the interest of all."

The government should build on the platform it had established for dismantling apartheid and should not allow itself to be guided by conservative forces, Mr Chissano said.

Mr De Klerk declined to be drawn on the subject of the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, saying he had not made the contents of his talks on Wednesday with Mr Mandela public.

Replying to further questions, Mr De Klerk said his government did not assist Renamo "in any way whatsoever." — Sapa
Stop this damned war!

Just somebody please,

Mozambique
Mozambique poverty 'due to destabilisation'

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — About 67 percent of Mozambique’s rural population and 32 percent of town dwellers are living below the minimum necessary for human survival, Prime Minister, Mr. Mario Machungo, has told the country’s parliament, the People's Assembly.

He blamed the situation on “destabilisation”.

Peasant farmers were unable to work under normal conditions and there had been an influx of people to the towns as a result of the war, he said.

Mr. Machungo also told the assembly that international aid to Mozambique’s 1989 emergency appeal had been significantly lower than in previous years. Mozambique had requested emergency aid amounting to $95 million (R930 million) but by the end of September only $176.4 million had been pledged.

Mr. Machungo said a report on theft of emergency supplies had not yet been made public because the Cabinet had not yet had the opportunity to discuss the commission of inquiry’s preliminary report.
Mozambique pays big price for defence

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Defence and security continue to be the main item of expenditure in Mozambique's budget for next year.

Speaking in the country's parliament, the People's Assembly, Finance Minister Mr. Abdul Osman, disclosed that defence and security accounted for 36.9 percent of planned expenditure.

Salaries of civilian state employees accounted for 17 percent of the budget, the purchase of goods and services 16 percent, debt servicing 14.7 percent and price subsidies and financing the deficits of state companies 8.2 percent.

DEFICIT

The planned deficit is about R143 million.

Mr. Osman said an analysis of expenditure during 1989 showed that "a situation of disrespect for the budget law and for the expenditure limits established for each state department is appearing again."

Defence expenditure which had first been projected at 40 percent eventually reached 42 percent of expenditure during the year.
Fewer rebels lay down arms

MAPUTO — About 1,000 rebels surrendered to the authorities this year, less than half the number who handed themselves over to the authorities last year, Mozambique’s parliament, the People’s Assembly, has been told.

Mozambique’s Deputy Interior Minister, Mr Hipólito Patrício, told the assembly yesterday that 1,063 rebels had surrendered so far this year in order to benefit from an amnesty offered by the government to those rebels who give themselves up.

In 1998, the first year of the amnesty, 2,895 rebels laid down their arms.

Mr Patrício said the drop in the number of those accepting the amnesty offer was due to “counter propaganda” and other measures taken by the rebel leaders to prevent defections.

The amnesty is due to expire on December 31 and no decision has yet been taken on whether or not to extend it.
A spark of hope for Mozambique

By KARL MAIER of The Independent in Nairobi

The dark blue suit and thick glasses gave no hint that the short, fleshy man walking into the hotel room was the leader of what many say is one of the world's most brutal guerrilla movements, the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo).

These days, however, Afonso Dhlakama, 36, is more often in east African hotels and airports than in his bush headquarters, as he emerges into the light of a diplomatic effort to stop the war in Mozambique. He believes that after 12 years of fighting his dream of direct negotiations with President Joaquim Chissano's Frelimo government is within reach.

Process

The peace process, which raised hopes when it was launched by Mr Chissano in July, has bogged down over the past three months, with both sides making demands the other would not accept, the main one being mutual recognition. In the meantime, the fighting between Frelimo's poorly-equipped army and Mr Dhlakama's 20,000-strong rebel force has continued, and the ranks of those threatened by famine swollen beyond five million.

However, Mr Dhlakama said in an interview this week that a breakthrough occurred on December 8 when the two mediators, Presidents Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, met in Nairobi, and urged both sides to drop preconditions and begin talks.

While Mr Dhlakama still rejected Mr Mugabe as a mediator in the conflict because of the 7,000 Zimbabwean troops fighting Renamo in central and southern Mozambique, he was clearly pleased with the agreement. "You can't forget Mugabe is one of the pillars holding up Frelimo," he said in rapid Portuguese. "If Mugabe says there is no need to have recognition, these negotiations should take place. I am very satisfied."

Direct talks would mark stage three of the sluggish peace effort. Meetings between senior Mozambican clergyman and rebel leaders in Nairobi in 1988 and 1989 started a process to bring Frelimo and Renamo to the bargaining table which was handed to Kenya and Zimbabwe in October. Since then, there has been deadlock over Renamo's refusal to agree to Mr Chissano's demand of recognizing the constitution and the state.

"We would have to say, 'Look, Frelimo must recognize Afonso Dhlakama as president of the Mozambique National Resistance, which opposes Marxism in Mozambique,'" he said, chuckling. "I do not think they are going to do something like that."

While much wrangling is expected over the agenda for the talks, both sides agree the crucial mechanisms to end the war are revision of the constitution and elections. But they differ on how to achieve this.

System

Frelimo insists on a one-party state, which has existed since independence in 1975, while Renamo demands election of a constituent assembly and a multi-party system, although Mr Dhlakama says this is negotiable.

For the rebels, such talks would represent recognition, something that has always eluded Mr Dhlakama. He fought with Frelimo in the independence war but later defected.

Rhodesian security agents, who said they created Renamo to spy on Zimbabwean guerrillas based in Mozambique in the mid-1970s, did not rate him highly. Isolated

Mr Dhlakama thinks most of the world is against him. "We are no different to Umata and other movements fighting Marxism in their countries," he said.

Renamo is isolated because of two principal allegations. It is believed to be run by South African military intelligence and to combat atrocities against civilians. Mr Dhlakama denies both of these allegations.

"In the history of guerrilla warfare it is impossible to be with the people while making life difficult for them," he said. Renamo controlled the country, he said.

Blocked

He also maintained that all the roads are blocked. "The railways try to work, but they don't work at even 50 percent. Almost everything is paralysed."

Mr Dhlakama's picture of Renamo depicts widespread popular support for its crusade against Marxist tyranny, despite the contradictory stories from war refugees throughout the country.

He accused Mr Chissano and Zimbabwe of orchestrating a series of civilian massacres since 1987 to discredit the rebels, deploying former Rhodesian Selous Scouts and employing tactics used by Portugal's dreaded Grupos Especiais.

Report

Ironically, former Rhodesian security agents, such as the late intelligence chief Ken Flower, have said that it was precisely those two groups which helped to form Renamo's initial units.

He called a US State Department report last year which accused Renamo of killing 100,000 civilians and running virtual slave camps, a fake.

And while denying that South Africa backed his rebels, he saw no moral dilemma about support from a white minority government.
Alarm as kids cross killer fence

AN “alarming” number of young children are crossing the electric border fence separating Mozambique and South Africa, relief workers from KwaNkwa reported at the weekend.

Many manage to burrow under the fence without getting killed - only to be enslaved by the people giving them food and shelter.

One relief worker, Ms Sally McKibbon from Tzengwe Hospital in Johannesburg for a function organised by the Catholic Bureau for Refugees said a growing number of children were being picked up at the roadside. Most were no older than eight, nine or 10.

“We find them crying and alone,” she said.

“Often they have not eaten for a week or more. They come to South Africa because they are hungry and are looking for food.”

Another relief worker, who did not want to be named, said many of the children were absorbed into the homes of local people who provided food and shelter.

Some were well-treat but others were forced to work without reward for their meals.

Older children were sent to work for local farmers and their wages kept by their “parents”.

The relief worker added “The situation is worrying because we have no way of monitoring the situation.”

Official

Just how the children get through the fence undetected is uncertain.

According to official statistics, 89 people have died trying to cross the electrified border between Mozambique and South Africa and Zimbabwe and South Africa in the past three years.

Another five have been shot trying to cross.

The Archbishop of Pretoria, the Rt Rev George Daniel, told the weekend gathering that there were now 10 000 refugees living in Winterveld, the giant squatter camp near Pretoria.

Sovietan Correspondent
Renamo, Frelimo close in on peace

After 12 years, both sides in Mozambique’s civil war are ready to negotiate. Mr. Afonso Dhlakama of the Renamo guerrillas and Mr. Chissano of the Frelimo government have been meeting in secret.

The dark blue suit and thick glasses gave no hint that the short, flabby man walking into the hotel room was the leader of what many say is one of the world’s most brutal guerrilla movements, the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo).

These days, however, Mr. Dhlakama (58) is more often seen at his plush headquarters in Maputo, where he emerges into the light of the diplomatic effort to stop the war in Mozambique. He believes that after 12 years of fighting, his dream of direct negotiations with President Joaquim Chissano’s Frelimo government is within reach.

The peace process, which raised hopes when it was launched by Mr. Chissano in July, has bogged down over the past three months. With each side making demands the other would not accept, the main one being mutual recognition. In the meantime, the fighting between Frelimo’s poorly-equipped army and Mr. Dhlakama’s 20,000-strong rebel force has continued, and the ranks of those threatened by famine have swollen beyond 6 million.

A breakthrough occurred on December 8 when the two mediators, Presidents Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, met in Nairobi and urged both sides to drop preconditions and begin talks.


dated 11/12/87

Pleased

While Mr. Dhlakama still rejected Mr. Mugabe as a mediator in the conflict because of the 7,000 Zimbabwean troops fighting Renamo in Mozambique, he was clearly pleased with the agreement.

"If Mugabe says there is no need to have recognition that these negotiations should take place, I am very satisfied," he said.

Meetings between senior Mozambican officials and rebel leaders in Nairobi in 1988-89 started a process to bring Frelimo and Renamo to the bargaining table which was handed to Kenya and Zimbabwe in October.

Since then, there has been deadlock over Renamo’s refusal to agree to Mr. Chissano’s demand of recognizing the constitution and the state.

"We would have to say look, Frelimo must recognize Afonso Dhlakama as president of the Mozambique National Resistance which opposes Marxism in Mozambique," he said, chuckling. "I do not think they are going to do something like that."

Both sides agree the crucial mechanisms to end the war are recognition of the constitution and elections. But they differ on how to achieve this. Frelimo insists on a one-party state, while Renamo demands election of a constituent assembly and a multiparty system.

For the rebels, such talks would represent recognition, something that has eluded Mr. Dhlakama, who thinks most of the world is against him.

Isolated

But Renamo finds itself isolated because of two principal allegations. It is believed to be run by South African military intelligence and committed atrocities against civilians. Mr. Dhlakama denies both allegations. His picture of Renamo depicts widespread popular support for its struggle against Marxism tyranny, despite the contradictory stories from war refugees.

He accused Mr. Chissano and Zimbabwe of orchestrating a series of civilian massacres since 1987 to discredit the rebels, deploying former Rhodesian Selous Scouts and employing tactics used by Portugal’s dreaded Grupo Especial.

Ironically, former Rhodesian security agents, such as the late intelligence chief Ken Flower, have said that it was precisely those two groups which helped to form Renamo’s initial units.

Mr. Dhlakama called a US State Department report last year which accused Renamo of killing 10,000 civilians and running virtual slave camps a fake. And while denying that South Africa backed his rebels, he saw no moral dilemma about support from a white minority government.

The Independent
MAPUTO — The Mozambican leadership runs the risk of being swept away like the
governments of Eastern Europe if it does not take immediate measures to put an end
to corruption, a leading MP and Frelimo party member, Ms Salome Moane, has said.

Ms Moane told Mozambique's parliament, the People's Assembly, that the gov-
ernment should immediately release a report on corruption inside the country's re-
lied body and in the Bank of Mozambique — The Star's Africa News Service.
Maputo's leaders warned on corruption

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican leadership runs the risk of being swept away like the governments of eastern Europe if it does not take immediate measures to put an end to corruption, a leading MP and Frelimo party member, Mrs Salome Moiane, has said.

At the same time a top level officer of the country's armed officers accused the government of doing nothing about corruption in its ranks.

Mrs Moiane told Mozambique's parliament that the government should immediately publish reports of corruption inside the country's relief body and in the Bank of Mozambique.

Major criminals had got away and only "small fish" had been affected by the unpublished report, she said.

Mrs Moiane referred to the mass demonstrations that led to the recent changes in eastern Europe.

On the block

"We will be confronted with the same sort of thing if we carry on like this. And all our necks will be on the block because of half a dozen crooks," she said.

The national political commissar of the armed forces, General Eduardo da Silva Nhia, accused the government of failing to hold officials to account for their actions.

"The country was being run by "a government of brothers and there no punishment among brothers", he said."
PM offers to be first candidate in corruption probe

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Prime Minister Mr. Mario Machungo yesterday offered to submit to a full investigation of his personal wealth to counter accusations of corruption among top officials.

Deputies had earlier pointed to political developments in Eastern Europe and clamoured for action against corrupt officials at several state-owned companies.

Ms Salome Moane, general secretary of the Mozambican Women's Organisation, called for the speedy publication of reports into corruption made the country's disaster relief office and in the Bank of Mozambique.

She referred to the mass demonstrations that led to the recent changes in Eastern Europe. "We will be confronted with the same sort of thing if we carry on like this, and all our necks will be on the block because of half a dozen crooks."

FINANCIAL SCANDALS

Mr. Machungo, whose name has not been linked to corruption rumours, surprised critics by presenting himself as the first candidate for a possible probe.

"I am prepared to undergo a full investigation of my personal possessions to see if anything of mine has been acquired improperly, illegally," he said. The assembly gave him a standing ovation.

Corruption inquiries so far had only led to the jailing of "small fish", Ms Moane said. The major criminals had got off scot-free, which reflected on all leaders and dirtied the image of the entire government.

Assembly deputy Mr. Sergio Vieira said it was intolerable that financial scandals should break out in some sectors while most of the population was living in the depths of poverty.

Another deputy, Mr. Jorge Tembe, complained that state companies had squandered public money despite Mozambique's heavy dependence on foreign aid as one of Africa's poorest nations — Sapa-News
Refugees stream back to Mozambique

BENGUE (Mozambique) — Paulo Fernandes, who was among the 500,000 Mozambican refugees who fled their homeland during the civil war, has returned home. Eight years after the war, he and his family are back in their former village, where they hope to rebuild their lives. The return of refugees to Mozambique has been a slow process, with many facing challenges in finding work and rebuilding their homes. However, the arrival of Fernandes and others who have followed is seen as a positive sign for the country's future.
Did decision to dump MNR lead to Comoros botch-up?

Observers believe that pressure to cut the Renamo supply route through the Comoros led to the showdown with the mercenaries and to the coup. EDDIE KOCH reports

They were given a safe passage out of the islands and a French television agency which had a reporter on the plane which flew them out claims they were paid between R1.2-million and R16-million to leave.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha sounded embarrassed when he told reporters at Japane Smuts airport, where the soldiers were kept in transit after leaving the Comoros last weekend, that his government "did not want to be associated with mercenaries" and that they would leave as soon as possible.

The South African government, if
Rekindling the ashes of a war-torn village

MOGONZE ONE — They knew we were coming long before we arrived. We travelled down a track through dense bush for about 16 kilometres in a Landrover without seeing a soul. But by the time we got there the villagers were waiting for us.

We had seen no one, heard no drums or shouts across the bush, but these people, without vehicles or telephones, knew about us well in advance.

"No, we were not worried when strangers arrived," the headman, Mr Fermas Machelo Komo, explained.

"We have lookout posts all around the village and in the fields."

**Hidden eyes**

Until two months ago the tiny settlement of Mogonze One in Inhambane province in central Mozambique was under Renamo’s control. When Frelimo liberated the area the villagers tentatively returned. Since then Mogonze One has suffered five attacks.

The bush surrounding the village, so thick that you can see no further than a few metres, and you always have the feeling that hidden eyes are boring into your back.

"Our houses have been burnt and burnt again. Now that our crops are growing, we are more afraid than ever of an attack," Mr Komo said in hushed tones.

At Mogonze Two, further down the track, conditions were far worse and very dangerous, he said, gesturing furiously.

"We hear the shooting at night. It is terrible trouble over there."

It was, he said, much more dangerous than Mogonze One where 18 people were slaughtered in the first rebel attack.

"Some of our people were captured to act as porters. We have not seen them since, perhaps they are dead."

This is a village where men and women are afraid to keep chickens or goats in case they invite yet another attack.

Since only half of built and others have been burnt to the ground.

This is a village in which six children under the age of five starved to death this month alone.

A village where tiny children with bloated bellies and hair tinged red from malnutrition have no schooling — all they learn is how to run and hide.

They number among the 500,000 children who have no basic schooling in Mozambique. Between 50 and 70 percent of schools have been shot down in some provinces, according to a United Nations report for 1986/87 on the emergency situation in Mozambique.

In Mogonze One, mothers have lost children to drought, famine and war, wear rags and sit expressionless in the dust.

One woman clutches a tway baby with a huge head and stomach, the rest of its body is bones and sores — it doesn’t seem far from death.

If this one dies it will be the second child she has had to bury.

The UN estimates that 200 babies die for every thousand live births in Mozambique.

The mortality in the under five group is 350 per thousand — among the highest in the world.

The only food the people of Mogonze One have are wild berries and alcoholic palm juice. This year’s meagre crops point to yet another famine.

"We are frightened to plant anything. The amachangas might come back," Mr Komo said.

Even the armed civilians patrolling the village offer little security.

"We are frightened. We are always frightened. We are scared to make something because they always come back," Mr Komo said.

Mr Komo’s wife and three children are all in the hospital in nearby Vilancаль.

"They have a disease of the stomach. They have been there a long time. I don’t know when they are coming back."

The lines on his face are the evidence of his constant fear.

Since its liberation, Mogonze One has remained a largely forgotten, isolated settlement, where the tattered condition of its 2,000 people was far worse than any of the "desecrated" we saw in the refugee camps.

According to the UN the need for emergency aid remains acute in all provinces, particularly among the rural population.

More than half the population is thought to be critically short of food as a result of rebel activity.

As most emergency aid goes to those in transit and refugee camps, the "affected" rural population, like the people of Mogonze One, have been largely unassisted.

Compounding the problem in Mogonze One is the low rainfall. Even a popular crop, can no longer grow in the parched soil.

**Primitive**

A relief aid scheme to sink primitive wells nearby is failing as locals do not have buckets, rope or even the physical strength to draw water.

In the entire country only 17 percent of the people have access to safe drinking water, according to a UN emergency report.

Down the track from Mogonze One, Mr Mike Silva slips out of the dense foliage. He remembers well the days in Johannesburg as a mine worker for Summer and Jack. Now he is a woodcutter, skilled at becoming invisible.

"The sun is setting. It’s amachanga time. Better get out of here," he advises.
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"They have a disease of the stomach. They have been there a long time. I don't know when they are coming back."

The lines on his face are the evidence of his only pleasure in life - the potent palm juice.

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Compounding the problem in Mgonez One is the low rainfall. Rice, a popular crop, can no longer be grown in the parched soil.

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"The sun is setting. It's amanchanga time. Better get out of here," he advises.

Once a miner in Johannesburg, Mr Mike Silva is now a woodcutter, skilled at surviving in the bush near Mgonez One, central Mozambique.
Zambia cracks down on Renamo

LONDON — Zambian security forces appear to have gained the upper hand against Mozambiquian guerillas who are terrorising villagers in the country's eastern province, which borders Mozambique.


According to Zambian defence statistics, more than 300 Renamo guerillas have been killed and many more captured since security forces went into full action against them early in 1983.

Renamo claims of successful attacks against Zambian security forces have been dismissed by Zambian as "cheap propaganda".

Jane's reports relief supplies of food are unable to reach some of the worst-affected areas and quotes eyewitnesses speaking of atrocities and many dead. — Sapa
It pays to travel

President De Klerk’s quick visit to Mozambique last Friday was already paid dividends. The positive effects of their five-hour discussions were evident at a Cape Verde summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African States — Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe. Chissano attended the summit only days after meeting De Klerk.

Chissano had told Pretoria of the importance of the imminent Cape Verde meeting and suggested that discussions with De Klerk would enable Chissano to brief the summit on plans for reform in SA. Interrupting his vacation, De Klerk grabbed the chances to talk to the Mozambican leader.

Chissano apparently also mentioned the problem of the rebel Renamo group which has been threatening the Frelimo government ever since independence. It is understood that Chissano has grave misgivings about the mediation role of Kenya’s Daniel Arap Moi, he fears that Moi may be influenced by pro-Renamo factions among his close advisers.

Sources in Maputo say Chissano also promised De Klerk that he would “work on” Zimbabwe’s Robert Mugabe, who has remained the hardliner in the thawing of relations between SA and the frontline States.

He was as good as his word. A day after meeting De Klerk, he arrived in Harare for consultations with Mugabe on “bilateral, regional and international issues” (the same phrasing formed part of his request to see De Klerk). Zimbabwe Foreign Affairs Minister Nathan Shamuyarira confirmed that the talks have centred on “bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual concern”.

That could mean that SA featured strongly.

During his overnight stopover in Lusaka, Chissano met Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, another key player.

Chissano’s influence surfaced strongly in Cape Verde. On Monday, the host country’s leader, President Aristides Pereira, called for new methods in the struggle against apartheid. The “evolution” of the current white South African government represented a break with the past and should be encouraged, he said.

Pereira said it was in the interests of the whole continent that change in SA should be peaceful and, while he stressed his “militant solidarity” with the ANC, he said new methods were now needed to fight apartheid.

“It is necessary,” he said, “to replace the spirit of confrontation with the spirit of dialogue to preserve the country from unnecessary violence. We can say to all South Africans that the time has come to sit at the negotiating table and prepare a common future.”

As a result, ministers at the summit said the meeting would back De Klerk’s reforms, which they see as bringing new hope to southern Africa.

“We have to recognize that the apartheid of four years ago is not the same as the apartheid of today,” said Cape Verde Foreign Minister Silvino da Luz.

The Cape Verde meeting echoed sentiments voiced during last week’s United Nations special session on apartheid. “For the first time in years, it is possible to be somewhat hopeful that a negotiated scenario for SA may be on the horizon,” said US ambassador to the UN Thomas Pickering.

The Bush administration voted in favour of a UN resolution based on the OAU’s declaration in Harare, which sets out preconditions for constitutional negotiations among all parties. The resolution has been rejected out of hand by SA and was described by Foreign Minister Pik Botha as direct interference in our internal affairs.

However, some of its extreme provisions — notably, the demand that SA be ruled by an interim government and proposals for compulsory sanctions — were removed before the resolution went to the vote.
Maputo may meet Renamo face to face

LISBON — The Mozambican government and Renamo might soon hold direct talks on ending 13 years of war, the Angolan news agency Angop said yesterday.

At a summit in Cape Verde the Mozambican government received proposals from Kenyan and Zimbabwean mediators which could help break the deadlock in peace efforts.

The Mozambican government and Renamo have made separate peace proposals, but differ over conditions, and have yet to meet face to face.

Zambian security forces have gained the upper hand against Renamo guerrillas said to be terrorising villagers in the country's eastern province, bordering Mozambique, according to a report in the latest edition of Jane's Defence Weekly.

Although the Renamo fighters are still active, Zambia's military successes are attributed mainly to the Mozambican government granting permission in May for "hot-pursuit" operations across the border.

— Supa-Reuter
The session

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WINNIE GRAHAM

Christmas Day

Remember them on

Mozambicans Free to Bop

Piglet is 2½

LACK OF HUMAN SPACE
Five killed in Renamo attack

MAPUTO — Mozambican Renamo rebels have attacked the town of Mambá, 73 kilometres north of Maputo for the fourth time this year. Five people were killed, three wounded and an unknown number kidnapped, according to AIM, the official news agency — The Star’s Africa News Service.