MOZAMBIQUE - LABOUR

OCT. 1974 — JUNE 1977
A FRELIMO delegation is to visit Pretoria soon to discuss the future of the 150,000 Mozambique men working down South African gold mines.

It will be the first time that an official delegation from the new Mozambique Government has met South African officials at Cabinet level.

Samora Machel is attaching great importance to the talks — and this is underlined by the fact that Mr Marcelino dos Santos, his second-in-command, will lead the three-man delegation.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office in Lourenco Marques, said the meeting would most likely be early next year.

By TIM CLARKE

He said contact had been made with Pretoria about the talks, which could include South Africa's participation in the multi-million rand Cahora-Bassa hydroelectric scheme.

Senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria declined to comment on talks or even confirm that they would take place, but it is presumed that Mr Dos Santos will meet the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller.

Mr Dos Santos is already on record as saying: "In principle, we are against recruiting workers for South African mines because this gives support to colonialism and imperialism, but we have to be realistic that the employment of the workers brings much-needed revenue into our country."

At present, 40 per cent of the Mozambique African workers have their salaries paid in South African rands. The rest is transferred to Mozambique and paid out in escudos. This was the agreement entered into by the Republic and the former Portuguese Government in Lourenco Marques.

The Frelimo delegation is certain to seek changes to the agreement which has led to periodic violence.

The Mozambique Government claims that there are about 150,000 workers employed in the Republic — mostly Shangans — but the last official figure given out by the Chamber of Mines was 127,198.
Frelimo cannot afford to cut SA links

Telmae Payne

TRADE statistics support the view that Mozambique cannot afford to break its economic links with South Africa, its biggest trading partner after Portugal.

Monthly Statistical and Marketing Digest published in Maputo shows that in 1972 Mozambique earned R107m from South Africa—about 41 percent of its total exchange earnings. In that year, Mozambique had a R43m balance of payments surplus after 13 years of deficits.

Visible exports to South Africa—petroleum and wood products, copper ore, crustaceans and molluscs—amounted to only R11m. This was against imports totaling R273m—iron and steel products, machinery, oils, chemicals, electrical equipment, pharmaceuticals, plastics and foods.

But invisible moves than compensated for the imbalance.

115,000 workers in the South African mining industry earned estimated R40m. Up to 60 percent of their earnings were compulsorily deferred pay remitted through the Portuguese Government. About R17m was estimated to be remitted in this way at the official price of gold. Since 1972, basic wage rates on the South African mines have nearly trebled, and in many cases wages in the higher job categories have increased further. Mozambique supplies nearly 70 percent of the miners' food.

It is calculated that on these rates, and if the gold is not sent to Portugal as in the past, Mozambique could earn R50m from deferred pay at a gold price of 150 dollars. And that excludes the balance of roughly R60m earned by the miners, but not compulsorily sent to Mozambique.

This assumes that the provisions of the Mozambique Convention on remitting gold are not deleted if the Mozambique Government renegotiates with South Africa. Frelimo, desperately short of foreign exchange, could be well advised not to tamper with the treaty for the moment.

Harbours and railways earned about R100m in foreign exchange from Swaziland, Rhodesia, Malawi, Zambia and South Africa. South Africa is estimated to have contributed R50m.

This could increase substantially if the R100m Fieret Bobota offshore terminal scheme is given the go-ahead. The scheme, suspended because of the uncertainty and lack of guarantees from South Africa, is fully prepared and could be completed in two years.

Tourism receipts were between R120m and R140m. Of 167,000 foreign visitors, 58 percent were from South Africa. Tourists from both South Africa and Rhodesia have been badly hit recently, but should recover.

Two-thirds of the Cabo Banda dam investment of R60m is financed by South Africa. 25 percent of international reserves and only one-fifth by Portugal.

South Africa has contracted to buy 73 percent of the power—470 MW. In 1979 that will be eight percent of South Africa's power needs.

Many mineral resources could become exploitable if power and transport become available. South Africa is ideally suited to participate in this.

Although Mozambique is unlikely to be the rich mineral province some predicted, it has deposits of coal, copper, manganese, fluorite, chrome, nickel, and uranium.

At present only 250,000 tons of coal are mined a year. In March, Bofors formed a company with Portuguese interests to investigate rich coking coal with 200m tons reserves about 50 km from Tete. The Diet gives the picture of the Mozambique economy.

Estimated gross national income was R170m. This means R310 a head (R553 in South Africa in 1972).

Employment: 90 percent of the population is in subsistence farming. That takes 48.8 percent of the farming land, and 4,600 farming units occupy the rest.

Industry: in 1971, gross value of output was R287m—17 percent of gross national income. It was largely for processing agricultural products. 
Gold and Frelimo

A minor yet nonetheless intriguing angle likely to arise from next week's IMF meeting will be the effect that any decision on gold has on the Mozambique Convention.

Under this Convention, deferred pay of Mozambican miners in SA is remitted to Lourencio Marques in the form of gold at its official price, which Frelimo can then sell on the free market at a profit. The profit, it has been estimated, could amount to anything up to R100m-R150m a year.

One man's profit is, of course, another man's loss — in this case the mining companies'. Were it not for the gold clause of the Convention, the mines could sell the LM gold through the Reserve Bank for the full free market price.

Where the IMF comes into the picture is through its regulation of the official gold price. At present the price is $42/oz. But on Sunday the IMF's Interim Committee will meet in Washington where one of the items on the agenda is likely to be a proposal to abolish the official price altogether.

If that happens, countries with official gold stocks will have to decide on a new way to value them. Probably most will follow France, which earlier this year started valuing its gold at a market-related price. Certainly, this is what SA is likely to do.

And if SA values its official gold stocks at a market-related price, it will almost certainly have to change the mechanism through which it buys gold from the mines.

The present arrangement is to pay the mines the official price when the gold is delivered and the balance after the gold has been sold at the free market price in Zurich and London. Under any new arrangement the mines would probably be paid the full market price (or at least a market-related price) as and when they deliver the gold to Pretoria.

But what about the gold that goes to Mozambique? There are several options:

1) SA could re-negotiate the Convention. After all, the original agreement was with Portugal, not Frelimo.

2) It could justifiably claim that the official price mentioned in the convention was now the same thing as the market price (which indeed, from the SA Treasury's point of view, it would be). In that case Mozambique would lose its windfall.

3) It could opt for 2, but either the Chamber of Mines or the taxpayer (or both) could (wholly or partially) make up Mozambique's loss by paying it a direct subsidy. From the Chamber's point of view, this could well be the price it has to pay for continuing to be allowed to recruit Mozambican miners. From the taxpayers' point of view, it could be the price of continued good-neighbourliness.

4) SA could carry on roughly as before by specifically inserting a $42 price into the relevant clause of the Convention. In this case the Reserve Bank could buy the LM gold from the mines at $42 and the balance at the free market price. Or it could buy all gold from the mines at the market price and then, in respect of any gold sent to LM, debit them with the difference between the market price and $42. Or it could arrange for the Chamber itself to sell the LM gold at $42 to Mozambique, the balance being sold to Church Square at the market price.

Of course, any arrangement by which Mozambique received an explicit hand-out in return for allowing the mines to continue to recruit there, might immediately result in similar demands from other countries where recruiting takes place, like Lesotho or Botswana. If such demands were granted, mining profits would be cut sharply.

Choosing the right course will therefore be an extremely ticklish exercise in which detente will be put to the test.
More labour flows from Mozambique

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The flow of Mozambique labour to South African mines would not be affected by independence, Dr W. J. de Villiers, managing director of General Mining and Finance Corporation, said yesterday.

He told the congress on economic interdependence in Southern and Equatorial Africa in Bellville that the flow of mine labour from Mozambique was increasing so fast that on some mines Shangaans are making up for losses caused by the Malawian ban on labour.

Many of the new arrivals on the mines were very young — presumably youths who would previously have been "scooped up into the Portuguese Army."

He added: "This causes problems, because few of these workers have had any industrial experience. Mine training centres are stretched to the limit."

"Frelimo's reasonable approach to this highly-sensitive matter is obviously motivated by their immense economic problems."

Dr De Villiers said that apart from Malawi, it was unlikely that any other foreign government would cut off supplies of labour to mines in South Africa."
By TIM CLARKE

WITHIN a month of coming to
power, the Frelimo Government in
Mozambique wants official contact
with Pretoria to discuss labour
relations between the two countries.

An official in the
Prime Minister's office in
Lourenco Marques has
confirmed that Frelimo
requested a meeting with
the South African
Government to discuss
"matters of mutual
interest."

He would not elaborate,
but said that the Prime
Minister, Mr Chissano, had
requested the meeting —
though Pretoria had not yet
replied.

He would not confirm that
the request had been made to
the Department of Foreign
Affairs in Pretoria. In view of
the fact that the Republic
had had no official
representation in
Mozambique since the closing
of the Consulate at the time
of independence in June, the
meeting request must have
been channelled through the
Department of Foreign
Affairs.

The employment of
between 120 000 and
150 000 Mozambique
workers in South African
gold mines is certain to be a
major topic on the agenda
should Mr Chissano go to
Pretoria.

Frelimo President Samora
Machel and his deputy, Mr
Marcelino dos Santos, have
both officially said that the
old mine labour contract
entered into with the
Portuguese Government will be
reviewed.

Mr Dos Santos said in
Copenhagen last month that
Frelimo wanted to take
control of the mine
recruitment and that the
contract was a means to
apply pressure against South
Africa.

"In principle, we are
against recruiting workers for
South African mines because
this gives support to
colonialism and imperialism.

However, we must also be
realistic. We cannot assume
our full responsibility in
relation to South Africa in a
month or even a year," he
said.

The mine contract, which
Frelimo leaders say is the
most obnoxious decision
facing them, accounts for the
jobs of 100 000 people from
southern Mozambique. Also,
more than 25 per cent of
Mozambique's total foreign
exchange earnings come from
South Africa.

Past contracts laid down
that, after six months, the
workers received only 40 per
cent of their salaries, the rest
being paid in gold through
Portugal at the official rate of
42 dollars an ounce.

Portugal paid Mozambique
the equivalent in escudos and
then sold the gold on the free
market at 162 US dollars an
ounce — making a profit of
approaching R85-million a
year.

Privately, Frelimo leaders
say they will disengage from
South Africa as rapidly as
possible, but they must
provide employment within
Mozambique rather than
undermine their own strength
by throwing thousands of
people out of work.


Mines' labour cut-off 'unlikely'

It was unlikely that the government would halt Malawian cut-off supplies of labour to South African mines, said a senior government official.

Speaking at the congress of interdependence between miners in South Africa, the official said that the situation was not as bad as it was portrayed. He said that the cut-off was not a serious concern for the government.

The official added that the cut-off was not a threat to the economy and would not affect the mining industry. The official also stressed that the government was committed to ensuring that the miners were treated fairly and that their rights were protected.

In regard to Mozambique, the mining industry remained confident that the flow of Mozambican labour would not be interrupted, with efforts to increase dependence on local labour.
the issue of deferred wage payments. Last year the SA mining industry paid R80 m to Mozambique workers. But the Mozambique government has the option to collect R48 m of this in gold valued at the official price of S$42 an ounce.

The Mozambique government then gave the equivalent of R48 m in local currency to the workers, and pocketed the premium. At present market prices this amounts to a R150 m bonus to the Mozambique government if it is taking up the full deferred payment in gold.

For an economy which has a GNP of considerably less than R2 000 m a this is a staggering windfall. It dwarfs the UK's much trumpeted R25 m aid agreement.

The R150 m bonus must thus have a considerable influence on talks between SA and Mozambique.

- For SA it means Mozambique labour becomes very expensive relative to other mine labour — each man is costing the industry R2 300 instead of R800. So gold shareholders — and the taxpayer indirectly through losses of revenue — are supplying foreign aid to Frelimo.

- For Mozambique it makes ties with SA even harder to break: R210 m in gold for a country short of foreign currency, and the direct employment of 112 000 miners, are benefits which cannot be tossed away without causing incalculable suffering. And this doesn't take into account ripple effects.

The gold option will probably have to be renegotiated anyway, irrespective of Mozambique independence. There's talk of the international monetary community scrapping the official gold price. If this happens, some other standard of value would have to be agreed upon for the deferred payment scheme.

Its terms are in any case extremely vague, specifying only a "price based on the public rate of exchange". Even at present, if SA wanted to tough it, it is unlikely it could be legally held to making the deferred payment at the official price of gold.

But does SA want to be tough? The leverage over Mozambique works in reverse too. Recruiting from Mozambique this year has rocketed, and the increases have been notable in absolute as well as relative terms. The reasons for this are varied (see page 1135), but the fact remains that something like 100 000 (or 27.5%) of 365 000 black miners on our gold, copper and platinum mines plus another 10 000 or so for coal are from Mozambique.

Notwithstanding the impressive local response to drastically increased wages, we simply cannot afford to lose the Mozambicans.

It shouldn't be forgotten that about 10% of our labour force is still Malawian, and because of Dr Banda's hardline this is being phased out as contracts expire.

Nevertheless, the precise price we should pay for Mozambique labour is something that needs airing.

No doubt the eventual negotiations will tie any benefits of deferred gold payments to other issues as well, unconnected with the mining industry. In this case the question arises whether the mining industry should pay for the carrot which SA dangles in front of Frelimo and which benefits not only the mining companies but all South Africans.

In our view it should. After all the taxpayer has been willing to subsidise parts of the industry; and may well be called upon to do so again.

Mozambique Convention
Plenty to discuss

While the revelry continues in newly independent Mozambique, there are vital issues piling up which will have to be settled in cold blood, through painstaking negotiation.

Three major areas concern SA — railways, ports and mine labour — are all covered by the Mozambique Convention and its various amendments. Technically there is no reason why this agreement should not continue. It is normal for a successor state to accept the legal obligations of its predecessor. But there's little doubt that, within a few months, SA and Frelimo will be sitting down to renegotiate the whole package.

From SA's point of view — as well as Frelimo's — it can't start too soon. Take Mozambican miners . . . more expensive than their Malawian counterparts
Mozambique's mine labour outlook

Mozambique's mine labour supply — one of the most significant in South Africa — is in immediate danger, according to Dr. John Bardsley, director of the Institute of International Affairs.

"In future mine labour could become a serious problem," Bardsley said. "But at this point, the independent mining companies in this field could hardly be better." He pointed out that the productive White miners from Mozambique had been in no position at this exchange rate, which was earning a year in the South African mining industry, which was earning an average of R2.50 an hour. This effective exchange rate is about R2.50 an hour.

A famous tourist spot at Lourenço Marques, the Polana Hotel and Palma Mar. But he added, "You can't afford to import labour from Mozambique a year going to shake down."
in Mozambique

Workers

Power

Taste

2019.05
Migrants head back to PEA

UMTALI — Black Mozambican migrant labourers who work on farms and estates in Rhodesia's eastern districts are leaving in large numbers to return to Mozambique before independence.

It is understood they have been told that they must be in Mozambique on Independence Day, June 25, to lay claim to their land. They are issued with passes at the border and told that they must not try to return to Rhodesia before June 30, reports Sapa.

Large numbers of Mozambican Africans work on tea and coffee estates in the Chipinge and Vumba areas. They are also employed as cotton pickers in the Burst Valley and mid-Sabi and on farms in the Umtali and Cashel areas.

10 GET WINGS

The first 10 parachute soldiers of the Frelimo Army received their wings this morning and afterwards underwent the traditional baptism of Portuguese para units — a dousing with a firehose, reports the Star's Africa News Service from Lourenço Marques.

The 10 Frelimos had volunteered for the parachute course of five jumps offered as a goodwill gesture by the Portuguese Army which is pulling out of Mozambique.

A military spokesman said the men would not necessarily form a nucleus of a Frelimo parachute brigade.
Frelimo to review contracts

LONDON. — Agreements to supply 150,000 Mozambique contract workers to South African mines each year will be reviewed after Mozambique achieved independence on June 25, says the president of Frelimo, Mr. Samora Machel.

In an interview with the monthly magazine Africa published in London, he said: “Until June 25 we respect the agreements the Portuguese made with the South Africans.”

Mr. Machel said the new republic had many priority problems to solve, and had to create conditions to better the life of the people.

“South Africa receives 110,000 workers a year,” he said. “The Portuguese did not allow for those people to work in Mozambique. Frelimo must, before anything else, create structures for those people.”

Mr. Machel added: “We will ask our people: If we cut that contract, what are you going to do? The people will answer.”

Frelimo’s central committee would decide with whom to establish relations and how to deal with the Mozambican workers in South Africa.

Access to Lourenco Marques airport is reserved for passengers only, says a notice, signed by the airport director, in the local newspaper Noticias yesterday.

The notice said that with the approach of independence there had been a great increase in air traffic and an unusual number of passengers.

It was therefore not possible to allow people accompanying passengers and visitors into the airport, it said. — Sapa-Reuters.
BLACK MINERS  F.m.  23/5/26

Back to full strength

The flow of Mozambicans to South Africa’s mines is declining. In December last year the number of Mozambique workers on the gold, platinum and copper mines recruited through Wemefu peaked at 107,000, after a period of unusually high intake from that country.

This number had now dropped to about 91,500, which is much the same as the total a year ago.

The Chamber of Mines says that “administrative difficulties” in Mozambique are probably the cause of the decline. The Chamber does not seem to be worried, however: “The industry is full of labour at the moment.”

Since the end of last year the number of South African Blacks on the mines has increased from 110,000 to 160,000. There is normally an increase in the SA intake early in the year, but this jump is
Proto Mercy Dash

They went to help, but were too late

Staff Reporter

JOHANNESBURG. — "It's a tradition among miners to go to the aid of colleagues in danger or trouble, irrespective of race, nationality or creed. That was why the South African mining industry immediately offered to assist at the Mozambican mine disaster."

This was said by Mr. Alec Bantle, Chief Technical and Labour Adviser, in an interview with Mining News about the emergency flight by proto teams to a colliery at Moatize near Tete, in our neighbouring country.

Altogether 99 mine workers, of whom two are believed to have been White, died when the mine was ripped apart by a methane explosion, which set off a coal dust explosion.

Four South African proto teams of five, and two canaries accompany the distant proto team led by Willie Hemming as they enter the shaft with a methane meter to establish if the gas is diminishing, For one of them, D. Stapleton, it was a first, as he only recently became a proto man.

Their leader, Mr. Keith Melan, left for Moatize on Saturday after the Manager of the mine, Mr. George Poulet, appealed for assistance to face which has an interest in the mine. The proto team, all from collieries near Witbank, started mine operations immediately after their arrival on Saturday afternoon, reconnorred the underground condition of the devastated mine right through Saturday night, and put out fires, recovered equipment, and started the mine operations.

Full Details

Staff Reporter

JOHANNESBURG — The Mine Workers' Union and the Chamber of Mines at the beginning of this month reached a compromise agreement on arrangements for the progressive introduction of an eleven-day fortnight on gold mines and collieries, members of the Chamber.

The agreement is split up into two phases, the first one of which will be introduced from the September 1976 pay month. This phase involves certain changes of work practice and improved conditions of service, with no changes in the present working hours.

The full details of how this phase will be implemented, is set out on pages 2 and 3 for gold mines, as well as collieries.
Warm welcome

ONLY THE BEST FOR OUR MEN

TETE. — A pleasant surprise greeted members of the South African proto teams when they wanted to buy refreshments at the Maputo airport. While the waiter was still trying to find out the value of the South African rand at the counter, he was called aside by an official and apparently told that the South African didn’t have to pay for anything. All refreshments were supplied free of charge with the compliments of the government of Mozambique.

After spending an hour on the Maputo airport they left for Tete where they were welcomed by government officials and the Manager of the mine. Mr. George Pontes. Immittance procedures were dealt with in a few minutes and the teams were taken in a luxury bus to Maputo. Outside the airport the bus was stopped by guests, but immediately allowed to continue on its way.

On arriving at the mine the one team was taken to a nearby guesthouse near the Manager’s residence to prepare for their first trip underground. The guesthouse consisted of three spacious rooms with air-conditioning and wall-to-wall carpeting, two bathrooms and a lovely cool verandah.

The other teams were taken to the Zambezi Hotel in Tete where they could rent until needed. The food was of the best. At the time of the Manager’s wife, Mrs. Mariana Pontes, immediately took charge of catering at the shaft. Every hour or so the teams were given roast chicken, mutton sandwiches and salad and cold water. They only had to ask and immediately everything possible was done for them.

Mozambique miners were very friendly and supervised the proto men’s equipment with great interest asking many questions.

Mr. Melan, the team leader, was visited on the mine property and thanked for the help rendered, by the Mozambican Minister of Public Works, Mr. Mario Matsumba, and the Minister of Coal, Mr. de Graca Machungo.

On Sunday the same ministers again came to have a look at progress. This time they were accompanied by the Governor of Tete province, Mr. Tony Thai.

Breakfast was served on the spacious verandahs of the manager’s house and consisted of scrambled eggs, home made bread, lamb, coffee or tea, and jam.

After the proto men decided to leave, the manager and his wife arranged a farewell meal at Maputo. Dishes comparable to those served in the best hotels were put before the South Africans.

Their brave efforts were in vain

(From page 1)

bodies and attempted to restore ventilation until Sunday afternoon.

A sudden methane gas build-up late Sunday morning compelled the personnel to evacuate the mine. Ventilation seals, which had been set up earlier in the day in the shaft and stopes, were removed, as was believed that these seals had caused the methane gas build-up.

When the A-Team again entered the in-line shaft, about three hours later, the methane gas concentration was still highly explosive.

Mr. Melan ordered the men to come up immediately. After consultation with the manager, it was decided that the methane danger was too great to continue with the cleaning-up operations and recovery of bodies. Mr. Melan advised that the mine should be abandoned.

The South African proto teams penetrated into the mine which according to Mr. Pontes, is 180 m deep, but the danger made it impossible for them to advance further.

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Bid to curb exodus from Mozambique

Loysld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — Steps to curb the flow of thousands of Mozambican labourers, illegally crossing the border at Komatiport in search of employment, were announced yesterday.

During raids last month, police arrested hundreds of illegal immigrants on farms in the lowveld — including Cairn Trust, an estate jointly owned by former Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr Hillaard Muller.

Scores of Mozambicans were repatriated while others were allowed to complete their contracts, provided they could supply the required travel documents.

At yesterday's meeting of the Southern Lowveld Farmers' Association, the Deputy Secretary for Bantu Labour, Mr. S S Pietri, said the influx of illegal immigrants was causing the department concern.

Although hundreds of offending Mozambicans have appeared in court, their employers have not been prosecuted. This has led to them not paying proper attention to the problem,” he said.

He warned, however, that unless employers took stock of their staff and discharged the illegal members, they would, in future, face serious penalties. Admission of guilt fines would no longer be acceptable.

To illustrate the seriousness with which the Department of Bantu Administration viewed the problem, it was announced that a fully staffed Bantu Affairs Commissioners Office, primarily to deal with illegal labour, is to be opened in Nelspruit on July 1.

IEGLAL

In addition, a team of immigration authority officials from Johannesburg, under the leadership of Mr P Hugo, will spend three months in the Lowveld.

Their function will include the prosecution, investigation, and departure of illegal workers.
Stringent labour regulations announced recently to prevent Mozambicans from being employed on lowveld farms will not stop the flow of black, starving Mozambicans into the country.

This is the view of three "illegal" labourers who, in terms of the Department of Bantu Administration's new ruling on foreign labour, will be repatriated when their 18-month contracts expire.

In an exclusive interview with The Star, the men -- all born and bred in Mozambique -- say there was no alternative for starving Mozambicans but to turn to South Africa.

"Jobs are non-existent, food is in short supply and our families are dying of disease," said Mr. Julie Jose (24), formerly a motor mechanic at Maputo.

Life became impossible for him, his wife and two young children, so Mr. Jose boarded the train at Maputo in March this year and travelled to Rossana Garcia, a siding near the Transvaal border.

JUMPED

"I knew the authorities wouldn't allow me into South Africa; so I jumped the security fence and applied for a job on a nearby farm.

"Jobs are plentiful in South Africa and it didn't take long before I was in a good position, with piles of food and money to send to my starving family," he said.

Mr. Samson Ngomani: "Most Mozambican blacks would rather cross the border illegally and face the consequences than live in their own country."

Mr. Elmon Dlhamini, to be repatriated once his 18-month contract expires.

"My father is old and sickly, and he urgently needs medical attention. There are no doctors in Mozambique and unless he gets better food he will surely die," he said.

Since October last year, Mr. Elmon Dlhamini has had a good job on a Lowveld farm near Komatiport. His entire family has gone towards supporting his wife and three children whom he sees once a month.

But in terms of South Africa's new labour agreement, he is an illegal immigrant and when his 18-month contract has expired he will be repatriated and not allowed to return.

Mozambique blacks have for years been employed by Lowveld farmers and it is estimated that about 10,000 Mozambicans are presently employed in the region.

"Farmers agree that labourers from Mozambique are more willing farm workers than Transvaal blacks who prefer to work in commerce or industry.

And the new labour arrangement, though of vital importance to the country's security, will adversely affect Lowveld farmers.

To enable him to have his 18-month contract renewed, a Mozambican must have been previously employed on a regular basis prior to July 1, 1972.

CONTRACTS

All people who took up employment after then will be allowed to complete their contracts but will then be repatriated.

It is estimated that about 4,000 Mozambicans have become "illegal" in terms of the Department's new ruling and will have to be repatriated when their 18-month permits expire.

Farmers have been given three months to get their staff matters in order and face heavy penalties in the event of their employing illegal Mozambican labourers."
Mozambique

Labour

1977

(AC)

August
Machel SOS for 5000 Whites

Mercury Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique's President Samora Machel has announced in Nampula that 5000 Portuguese experts will soon be arriving on special contracts to help overcome the country's desperate shortage of skilled technicians.

In a radio broadcast monitored here President Machel warned his people to behave respectfully to the newcomers.

They were of enormous value to the country.

Most of Mozambique's post-independence problems — shortages of essential foods and the breakdown of factory and farm production — can be traced to the exodus of some 200,000 Portuguese.

The special contracts, apart from very high wages, may include the right to send the money back to Portugal.

Special health facilities and the right to go outside Mozambique for treatment are likely to be included.

President Machel said his objective was to make Mozambique self-sufficient by 1980. He also announced important new changes in government control.

By September 1 the Ministries of Health, Planning, Education and Industry will all establish branch offices in the provincial capitals.

A national co-ordination committee for transport and communication has also been set up with headquarters in Nampula.

Roads and heavy transport fleets are in poor condition. The only railway connecting the south and north goes through Rhodesia. But the border between the countries has been closed for two years.

President Machel spent eight days in the Nampula and Zambeza Provinces.

He told the local Mancina people that he understood their "lack of involvement" in the war against the Portuguese.

Involvement

But he expected them now to get involved in "the revolution" inside the country.

The Macaus, numbering about 5000, were the backbone of Portuguese resistance to the Mozambique war waged for 10 years by President Machel's Frelimo.

It is reported that a child was fatally injured by flying shrapnel and several people were hurt when an "explosive device" was detonated at Chimolo, in central Mozambique on Saturday.

Mr. Manuel Antonio, governor of the Manica province, said the bombing was "another act of hostility by enemies of Mozambique to provoke insecurity."
The Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG.—One hundred and fifty miners are trapped with 'little hope' of survival in a coal mine in Mozambique's Tete province following a violent explosion.

Nine foreigners were killed in riots following the explosion yesterday afternoon, Radio Mozambique announced.

The explosion at Chupanga. Three mine at Mostize came at 2.30 pm yesterday, said a Radio Mozambique communique monitored here.

There was 'little hope' for the 150 miners of the afternoon shift who were underground, the radio said.

As a result of this tragic incident, there were 'grave incidents and disorders which resulted in the death of nine foreigners of different nationalities,' the radio said.

Troops were sent to restore order and attempts are being made to rescue the men.

Methane gas

Last September at least 85 miners died in a methane gas explosion underground in the No 6 pit of the Mostize mine. Then 20 Witbank proto team members were flown in to help in rescue and sealing operations. An estimated 79 bodies were never recovered.

The proto team's efforts received high praise from the Frelimo Government.

When news of the latest disaster reached Maputo an emergency meeting of the Frelimo Council of Ministers was called. A council group has been sent to Mostize to investigate the causes of the explosion and the rioting.

Mourning

The Government has declared three days of national mourning and cancelled all public entertainment today as a measure of respect for those killed.
in riot
- 9 die
150 entombed
Nine foreigners were killed in riots that followed the explosion. The radio communiqué, monitored in Johannesburgh, said the mine affected was Chipanga Three, at Moatize.

Sources in Mozambique indicated there might be several Belgians among the dead. It is feared the mine manager, who is Portuguese, and his Belgian assistant might have been killed.

The explosion rocked the mine at 2.30 pm. The radio said there was "little hope" for the 150 miners of the afternoon shift who were underground at the time.

Following this tragic incident there were grave incidents and disorders which resulted in the deaths of nine foreigners of different nationalities," the radio said.

Troops were sent in to restore order and rescue operations are going ahead.

Last September at least 95 miners died in a methane gas explosion underground in the number six pit of the Moatize mine.

High praise

Twenty Witbank proto team members were flown to the scene to help in rescue and clearing operations. An estimated 79 bodies were never recovered.

The proto team's efforts received high praise from the Frelimo Government in a public announcement after the team left Mozambique.

When the news of the latest disaster reached Maputo yesterday an emergency meeting of the Frelimo Council of Ministers was called.

Methane gas

A council group has been sent to Moatize to investigate the causes of the explosion and subsequent rioting.

A member of last year's rescue team said in Johannesburgh today the mine's No 3 shaft was about 2 km from the shaft where last year's disaster occurred.

He said the mine had much more methane gas than South African mines, while safety standards were not as high as there.

Apart from the Portuguese manager and his Belgian assistant, there had been about 11 other foreigners at the mine at the time, who did not appear to be mining men.

They were extremely shy about having their photographs taken.
MINE RESCUE TEAMS BACK

MERCURY Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—South African rescue teams flew into Jan Smuts Airport late on Saturday night after repairing the ventilation system in the Moatize coal mine, in north-western Mozambique where 70 miners died after an explosion.

The four proto-teams— all from the Witbank Collieries— recovered 60 bodies. Their object was to make the mine fit for entry by "non-proto team miners" so that they could look for the dead, said team leader Mr. Collin Duncan.

There do not seem to be any survivors, Mr. Duncan said. Deadly methane gas levels were still high when his men entered the mine on Thursday.

After the explosion the South African Chamber of Mines offered to send its proto teams to help in rescue operations. The Mozambique Government readily accepted, and the teams took a chartered flight to Tete near Moatize on Thursday morning.

When they arrived they found no officials at the mine since they had been killed by rioting mine workers who blamed them for the explosion, said Mr. Duncan.

Mr. Duncan believed the officials were mainly Belgian, but said they had not asked questions about the riot.

Mr. Duncan said the first impression he had on reaching Moatize was the smell of rotting bodies.

"We found a room stuffed full of them, and bodies lying in long office drawers. They'd been put out of boxes. But eventually they carted them off," he said.

"Because there were no officials and only labourers we had to find our own way around."

"We had an armed Police guard constantly by our side in case of attack, but it wasn't really necessary."

The Proto teams built the mine's main fan drive and refitted the mine's ventilation system to drive out the methane gas.
NEGE ROOIES
BOET VIR
MYN-RAMP
Fumo se dit was sy sabotasie
Die reeds te kenne gegee dat sabotasie vermoed word.

**Die hoofaanleg van die Chipangasteenkoelmyn naby Moaizie in Mosambiek**

Volgens die woordvoerder was Fumo ook verantwoordelik vir die onlangs ontploffing in 'n Mosambieke geheg nie die Rhodesiese grens nie. Radio Mosambiek het aangekondig dat vyfphemse gesterf het. Geen medinge is die keer van Rhodesiese betrokkenheid gemaak nie.

Die woordvoerder het gesê dat Fumo-groepe reeds tot diep in Noord- en midde-Mosambiek geïnfiltrer het en etlike Frumo-soldate om die lewe gebring het. Nog meer dade van sabotasie kan in die toekoms verwag word.

Oor die ramp by die Chipangasteenkoelmyn het hy gesê: "Dit is glad nie moeilik om dit te saboteer nie. Die skagte is skuins en daar is ses van hulle. 'n Mens kan nie inloop nie. By het gesê dat die boswêreld om Moaizie uiers geskik is vir terroristiese bedrywighede.

Fumo se hoofkwartie is in Lissabon. Dit is egter bekend dat die organisasie, wat reeds op groot steun in Mosambiek aanspraak maak, ook verteenwoordigers in Rhodesië en Johannesburg het.

**Die myn is deslyds deur Radlin Mosambiek aangekondig.**

Gera oor die lewensverlies, het die woordvoerder gesê: "n Revolusie is nooit sonder bloedvergiftig nie. Die tyd sal leer dat hulle nie vergeefs gesterf het nie."

Die Mosambiekse reëgering het reeds te kenne gegee dat sabotasie vermoed word. 'n Woordvoerder van die departement van mynwees het egter toegegee dat die veiligheidsopstel by die myn bale swak is. Die ontploffing het Dinsdag in die no. 3-skag van die steenkoolmyn plaasgevind en is veroorsaak deur metaangas aan die brand geslaan het. Dit word in 'n steenkoolmyn vergerer deurdat die steenkoolstof ook aan die brand slaan en deur die hele myn versprei.

Bogronde is swart werkers by die myn aangeval. Die nege blankes is met pikke, betrokke regerings verkry is. Die reëlings van die myn Donderdagmiddag bereik en het draadjies met hul pogings begin. 'n Verteenwoordiger van Frelimo het hom in Maputo by die geselskap aangesluit.

Die reëlings van Frelimo om beskerming van hulle, het met hul vertrek gesê dat hulle oortuig is dat daar nog hoop bestaan om van die vaaggekeerdes te red. As daar geen hoop was nie, son hulle nie gegaan het nie.

Hulle het met hul vertrek nie geweet wat om in Mosambiek te verwag nie. Met 'n soortgelyke ontploffing by dieselfde myn van die jaar — 'n Suid-Afrikaanse reëlings has toe ook hulp verleen — het honderd mynwerkers die lewe gelaat.

Radio Mosambiek het Vrydag na dertig "suidafrikaanse deskuiliges" verwys wat by die myn doenig is. Radio Angola het egter nie in wenstig genoem dat 'n SA red-

Frelimo het die skuld daarvoor op die Rhodesiërs gepak.

Navorsing van die Rhodesiese republiek se posisie op die "steentebreek" het aangetoon dat die myn is deslyds deur Radlin Mosambiek aangekondig. In Fumo-woordvoerder sê die myn word gesaboteer omdat dit tot stilstand tebring.
MOZAMBIQUE—LABOUR

12 March 1980 — 28 May 1981
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**TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS: 28**

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**REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)**

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**UCT**
Threat to game park workers

By Bruce Stephenson

The Eastern Transvaal administration board is determined to press charges against the Kruger National Park for illegally employing Mozambique citizens.

The board was indicated yesterday by the chief director of the regional administration board in Nelspruit, Mr. P. G. van Schaikwyk.

Most of the 27 Mozambicans who face expulsion from South Africa have been employed at the park for 30 to 40 years, according to the park warden, Dr. H. de V. Piemar.

Dr. Piemar told the Rand Daily Mail on Tuesday that the Mozambican workers, numbering about 500 of a total workforce of 1,000, had applied for annual renewal of their work contracts in the normal way.

Their documents are first processed by Mozambique authorities, then are passed on to the local black affairs commissioner for his authorization.

However, this year there has been a delay in the offices of the Maputo authorities and the documents were not passed on to the commissioner on time.

"I informed the commissioner's offices that there was a delay, but my message does not seem to have been passed on to the administration board officials," Dr. Piemar said.

However, the administration board, which is responsible for enforcing contract permit regulations, is not concerned about the delay by Maputo officials.

Mr. Van Schaikwyk said yesterday: "The delay was not in our offices and that is what counts."

"My officials went out on an inspection and they found that 57 of the Kruger Park employees did not have the documents to be in the area."

Therefore we had no alternative but to lay charges against the National Parks Board for illegally employing these workers.

There could be no differentiation between the Kruger Park and any other employer who illegally employed unregistered black workers, he said.

"As far as I am concerned, the Kruger Park's authorities have been summoned to appear before a Nelspruit magistrate on March 28 and that is all there is to it."

Dr. Piemar could not be reached for comment yesterday, but it is understood he has made representations to the Nelspruit prosecutor to have charges dropped.
Machel: man who made it all possible?

BY COLIN LEGUM

A FEW days ago, at a Commonwealth Day reception in Marlborough House, Queen Elizabeth II met two envoys of Mozambique’s Marxist president, Samora Machel.

The Queen thanked their president for the role he had played in helping to bring about the end of the war in Rhodesia, and expressed her belief that, as a result of the successful elections there, southern Africa might look forward to a more tranquil future.

The Mozambican envoys were Dr Jóse Cabaco, the Minister of Transport, who is of full Portuguese heritage, and Mr Fernando Honwana, the largely British-educated adviser of President Machel.

Thanks

They had been sent to London especially to express their Government’s thanks to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for the success achieved in Rhodesia.

When the full story comes to be written one day about the negotiations that produced the Rhodesian success, it would be surprising if President Samora Machel did not emerge as perhaps the most crucial figure in making it all possible.

Others who will figure highly in this list are the chairman of the African “frontliner” states, President Julius Nyerere, of Tanzania, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath “Sonny” Ramphal.

But President Machel’s role is especially remarkable, since he has never had any association with Britain or the Commonwealth and is a committed Marxist.

Moreover, since Britain stood loyally by its ally, Portugal, during the long Mozambican war of liberation — in which Machel was a leading figure as military commander of the Freiismo guerrilla forces — he had no reason to feel anything but hostility towards the British, especially the Conservatives.

Why then, did he throw himself so fully into the Rhodesian negotiating process?

Machel’s colleagues describe how, one day, after listening to a BBC broadcast of a speech made by the newly-elected Mrs Thatcher, he said to them: “That lady can help us end the war in Rhodesia.”

This flash of insight was all the more remarkable since, at the time, Mrs Thatcher was still committed to giving legal recognition to Bishop Muzorewa’s government.

His next remarkable leap was to recognise the possible importance of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers’ meeting, scheduled to meet in London in August, 1979.

To the surprise of his colleagues, he proposed in July that year to send his young aide, Fernando Honwana, to London on a mission to find out what he could do about the Commonwealth and Mrs Thatcher’s policies.

From then on, Samora Machel gave his full support to the Commonwealth initiative which, after the Lusaka meeting, produced the Lancaster House talks.

This policy was completely opposed to the line being taken by Moscow. But if Machel is a Marxist, he is not a “client” of the communist world.

His sole concern was bringing an end to the Rhodesian struggle which was largely dictated by national interests.

As the “frontliner” state serving as a base for Robert Mugabe’s guerrilla forces, Mozambique was under acute economic and security pressures. There was little hope that the struggling young Republic could get properly on its feet so long as the war continued in Rhodesia.

At the same time, though, Machel was not ready to sell-out the Zimbabwe liberation movement for the sake of Mozambique’s national interest. He insisted on a settlement which fully respected the claims of black Rhodesians to govern their own country.

While he has always been against applying pressure on Mugabe and the rest of the Patriotic Front, he has nevertheless felt that his own experience as a successful liberation fighter entitled him to advise them.

Throughout the protracted negotiations at Lancaster House last year, he kept Dr Cabaco and Mr Honwana in London to maintain close liaison with the Commonwealth Secretary-General and the Patriotic Front.

Once or twice, when the talks wavered in serious danger of collapse, Mozambique’s role in finding compromises was of decisive importance in achieving final agreement.

Machel’s pragmatic Marxism has also been shown in other important ways, notably in his decision to maintain a policy of peaceful co-existence with South Africa. And that policy is now being followed by Mugabe.
The Soviet Threat to Africa

By Peter CATTOOCHISS

It is part of the epiphany on that blinkered span!

A Soviet South African emblazon is a far cry from anything that has smith

WORDINESS'S 2240

Y DUN ON 3 E FITHAIL!...
Machel lashes country's 'anarchy'

The Star's Africa News Service

In a savage attack on his nation's "inefficiency, stupidity and rudeness," President Samora Machel of Mozambique voiced yesterday that the workers would be sent to labour camps. He also pleaded a return to private enterprise.

He said all small industries and businesses which had been nationalised would be handed back to private businessmen because they were serving only to enrich dishonored State employees.

The Pretoria Government would give financial support to all Mozambicans living in South Africa or other neighbouring States who wished to return to establish their own businesses, the President said.

President Machel said that he had recently toured the nation's ports, airports, factories and cooperatives. Everywhere he had found anarchy. "At the Maputo tire factory I found thousands of tyres in stock when there is an acute shortage in the market — just because the factory could not sell its products without a special permit which nobody cared to issue."

At harbours "ships that could be unloaded in one or two days had to wait 10 days or more" because of "indiscipline, excess of bureaucracy, incompetence, negligence, wrong methods of work, thefts and sabotage."

He visited Maputo's Marabane Airport and found all the worst reports to be true, he said.

"The visitor gets an impression of dirt, disorganisation, apathy and rudeness."

Some of the President's harshest comments were reserved for Delco, the national airline.

Casting the department which controls all nationalised buildings in Maputo, President Machel said he found it run by "stupid people, scoundrels, outlaws — all behaving like pigs and thieves."

Too many people in Maputo were "unemployed, outlaws or var-\nts. We will send them back to the country where we will be compelled to work and earn their living. If they want to eat they must work. We don't want any more parasites in our society." the Mozambiquan leader said.

20 Supersports rough it at Solkatraz

Lee Irvine does it his — and Pierre Mans's — way . . . . . while Doug D

NGK to discuss repudiation

Religion Reporter

The executive of the Ned Geref Kerk in Africa is to meet before the end of this month to discuss the reaction to the repudiation by the white Ned Geref Kerk family of the white Ned Geref Kerk, the Ned Geref Sending-kerk and the Ned Geref Kerk. The unanimous statement was issued after a meeting of the four moderators of the Ned Geref Kerk family. Dr Kleynhans, precipitating the crisis in the Ned Geref Kerk family.

Dr Kleynhans was accused by the Sending-kerk and Reform
Twelve warders from Maputo central jail are to face a people's court on charges of bribery and torture of prisoners, Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg, said last night.

One of those arrested is Chief Warder Rafael Paulo, who is accused of accepting bribes from prisoners, who were allowed to leave the prison and spent their nights in bars or night clubs.

Another warder is accused of armed robbery in Matola suburb while others are suspected of having taken bribes to let prisoners escape.
Currency switch \( \text{\$} \text{100/100} \) arouses fears

The Star’s Africa News Service

People living in remote rural areas of Mozambique or working outside their country fear they may lose large amounts of money during this week’s changeover to Maputo’s new currency.

Authorities have given the nation three days, from Monday this week, to exchange their old escudos for the new meticals, which has the same value.

One Mozambican working in Johannesburg said yesterday, “We used to buy Mozambique escudos to send to our families and now we have been left with large amounts of this money, which now has no value whatsoever — not after today anyway.

“The main victims are the miners who are working here, who still have escudos in Mozambique and who used to exchange their funds for Mozambique escudos at favourable rates.”

Mozambique officials have given no indication so far that the deadline will be extended.

Drastic measures are being taken however to prevent the illegal export of the new currency.

All people leaving the country intending to return may take only 500 meticals.
SUGGESTED SOLUTION TO:
QUESTION: 3 Cont'd:

ECCELE
SOURCE AND APPL
FOR THE YR

SOURCE OF FUNDS
Funds from Operations
Proceeds on Sale of Motor Vehic
Capital Introduced
Decrease in Net Working Capital

APPLICATION OF FUNDS
Acquisition of Motor Vehicles
Acquisition of Plant
Long-Term Loan Repaid
Drawings

MORE pay for the true workers

MOZAMBIQUE's new sa-

tary scales are part of
an attack on "bourgeois
privilege," and an at-
tempt to boost the work-
ing class.

This has been made
clear by the Government
in response to urban mid-
dle-class complaints about
the new scales, which in-
crease minimum wages by
more than half, but shar-
ply cut starting salaries in
higher-level jobs.

The Ministry of Labour
stressed that the changes
were intended to benefit
production workers, who
were the "true producers
of our wealth" and the
"directing force of our so-
ciety."

These workers had been
the most discriminated
against in colonial times
and they had not gained
as much as the middle-
class since independence,
it added.

Finance Minister Mr
Rol Beltazar has announ-
ced that the new minimum
wage of R14.97 a day will
benefit 170,000 agricul-
tural and industrial works-
bys an average of more
than R14.97 a month. —
SUNDAY POST Corre-
respondent.

INCREASES
Stock
Accounts Payable

DECREASES
Accounts Receivable
Bank

NET DECREASE
R5 000

SET OUT: 3

TOTAL 25

MARKS
POSS OBT
MAPUTO — Hundreds of soldiers have been mobilised in Mozambique’s northern Nampula province to help save the cotton harvest on 16,500 hectares of State-owned plantations, the official news agency Aim has reported.

"Cotton is one of Mozambique’s important exports," Aim said.

Cotton picking is normally done by seasonal labourers. But this year there has been both an expansion in area cultivated and an unexpected shortage of seasonal labour.

"There is therefore a serious risk that what appears to be a good harvest might be lost. The cotton buds are now fully open and in some places are beginning to fall to the ground," said Aim.

Three groups of soldiers have been sent to, the plantations most at risk. It is expected more will be sent to the remaining State-run plantations in the province later this week. — Sapa.
Mozambique

Labour

1-8-77

12-11-79
Machete's economy is improving

Report from Post Africa News Service

Improving: Post Africa News Service reports that the economic situation in the Mozambique is improving. The southern part of the country is experiencing a positive trend, with indications that the economy is recovering. There are still food shortages in the streets, but the situation is improving.

MVTMTO: A Mozambique factory is making glass bottles for export to South Africa and other countries.
Queues for food and few goods in shops

The second of three articles by John Ryan, assistant editor of the Rand Daily Mail, who has just returned from Mozambique.

A speedboat tears the calm tapestry of the bay they once called Delagoa, headed for the Club de Nave.

The club is a pale facsimile of what it once was. Its big ocean-going yachts are settled in more secure harbours in the Mediterranean, Portugal or South America. A few battered skiboats dot the boatyards.

By contrast, the bay at large from the aspect of the Polana Mar can never have been more colourful. Flags of an assembly of nations fly like butterflies around the top of the hill, from the village of the foreign diplomats.

The Polana, with its high ceilings and slow fans, was one of the classic, inescrutable hotels of Africa. Nationalized now, it is stretching its resources merely to cope, a dowager fallen on hard times.

No hot water

There is no hot water in the rooms, a fact that would have mortified past managers. But the desk clerks make light of it. "It is the same for all," they say, suggesting that there might actually be some sort of common weal in the disaster.

Two large posters fill the glass entrance to the hotel. One is of Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader. The other is a colour picture of Jerusalem. The caption says: "Palestine [sic] - Jerusalem for Arabs."

The clientele at the Polana is hugely cosmopolitan, though with an Eastern European bent. Russians, East Germans, Bulgarians and Yugoslavs dash hither and thither, seemingly with no time to develop strong feelings about such minor matters as hot water.

Hot water is not the only thing lacking at the Polana. The hotel authorities have long since given up trying to maintain an a la carte menu. There simply not sufficient variety.

Ment officials insist the situation is not as bad as it looks. "Queues have become a way of life," one official tells me. "It is a social thing now. People queue to meet their friends."

Be that as it may, people are starving in Mozambique. The position might not be as bad as two years ago, when shortages reached a critical level because many Mozambican families learnt enough from that experience to know when to stockpile food.

But the fact is that urban populations have recently been swollen by well over 100,000 refugees, fugitives from either the war around the border with Zimbabwe Rhodesia or last year's devastating floods along the Zambezi River plains. And huge numbers of these people are subsisting from day to day and hand to mouth.

Staple diet

Korean rice is also the staple diet in hotels outside Maputo, or brown beans to the point of explosion. There is no bread in Beira for the three days I am there. I visit the local milling plant and discover why.

The plant at Mobeira is the biggest in the country. It has the capacity to process 15,000 tons of grain at a time. Once it was used to export flour and pasta to Malawi.

Currently, it is ticking over on a shipment of 31,000 tons of maize, just received from the United States. According to the Tanzanian foreman, the mill has been waiting a month and more for a cargo of wheat, also from the United States.

Hence the dearth of bread.

Other shortages are more-apparent. Light a match in any street and it immediately becomes the eternal flame. Scores of cigarette addicts descend on you from nowhere, passing the fire from one to another.

radio cab services, the many desks appear efficient and even cabs themselves.

That is one of the virtues of present-day Beira. Another is why they are rationed when the ingredients are in demand.

Beer has always been the most popular drink, most bars, including Polana, seem to run out halfway through the day. As a reason, plainly, is the limo bosses believe their subjects are imbibing too much.

Certainly black and white are drinking more. The other possibility is just part of the finding freedom to move around to feel their own country - couple of fact that many of the working situations good deal more now.

The extreme form of this government comes while I am with a directive may buy a beer but out ordering a drink there are beer-drinkers that sort of law care for fatty alcoholics to massive discount the rest.

Food shortages land me in the only my visit. Tired of the Polana food night to a restaurant I knew well.

Inevitably, the menu has changed. I get a menu but before I can order, I find a man in a raincoat through the door saying: the maitre d'hotel guesse, not to set the leaves.

All off
Defends SA

where the demand in the market for the good is represented by the downward-sloping curve D. The price paid for the good is represented by the horizontal line PA. The quantity supplied is represented by the upward-sloping curve S. The equilibrium point is where the demand and supply curves intersect. This point determines the market price and quantity.

Equilibrium in a Competitive Market

In a competitive market, the price is determined by the interaction of supply and demand. The market price is set at the point where the quantity supplied equals the quantity demanded. This point is known as the equilibrium point. At the equilibrium price, all buyers and sellers are willing to transact.

Equilibrium in a Monopolistic Market

In a monopolistic market, the market price is set by the monopolist. The monopolist determines the price at which they can sell the good by considering the elasticity of demand. If the demand is elastic, the monopolist will charge a lower price and sell more quantity. If the demand is inelastic, the monopolist will charge a higher price and sell less quantity.

Equilibrium in a Monopolistic Competition

In a monopolistic competition, firms have some degree of market power but also face competition from other firms. The market price is determined by the interaction of supply and demand. The market price is set at the point where the quantity supplied equals the quantity demanded. This point is known as the equilibrium point. At the equilibrium price, all buyers and sellers are willing to transact.

The Elasticity of Demand

The elasticity of demand is a measure of how responsive the quantity demanded is to changes in price. The elasticity of demand is calculated as the percentage change in quantity demanded divided by the percentage change in price. The elasticity of demand can be positive or negative, depending on whether the quantity demanded increases or decreases as the price increases.

The Elasticity of Supply

The elasticity of supply is a measure of how responsive the quantity supplied is to changes in price. The elasticity of supply is calculated as the percentage change in quantity supplied divided by the percentage change in price. The elasticity of supply can be positive or negative, depending on whether the quantity supplied increases or decreases as the price increases.

The Law of Demand

The law of demand states that, all other things being equal, the quantity demanded of a good decreases as the price of the good increases. The law of demand is a fundamental principle of microeconomics and explains the inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded.

The Law of Supply

The law of supply states that, all other things being equal, the quantity supplied of a good increases as the price of the good increases. The law of supply is a fundamental principle of microeconomics and explains the direct relationship between price and quantity supplied.

The Elasticity of Substitution

The elasticity of substitution is a measure of how responsive the quantity demanded of a good is to changes in the price of a substitute good. The elasticity of substitution is calculated as the percentage change in quantity demanded divided by the percentage change in the price of the substitute good. The elasticity of substitution can be positive or negative, depending on whether the quantity demanded increases or decreases as the price of the substitute good increases.

The Elasticity of Income

The elasticity of income is a measure of how responsive the quantity demanded of a good is to changes in income. The elasticity of income is calculated as the percentage change in quantity demanded divided by the percentage change in income. The elasticity of income can be positive or negative, depending on whether the quantity demanded increases or decreases as income increases.

The Consumer Surplus

The consumer surplus is the difference between the total amount that consumers are willing and able to pay for a good and the total amount that they actually pay. The consumer surplus is a measure of the net benefit that consumers receive from purchasing a good. The consumer surplus is calculated as the area below the demand curve and above the market price.

The Producer Surplus

The producer surplus is the difference between the total amount that producers are willing and able to accept for a good and the total amount that they actually receive. The producer surplus is a measure of the net benefit that producers receive from selling a good. The producer surplus is calculated as the area above the supply curve and below the market price.

The Market Equilibrium

In a competitive market, the market price is set at the point where the quantity supplied equals the quantity demanded. This point is known as the equilibrium point. At the equilibrium price, all buyers and sellers are willing to transact.

The Market Clearing Price

The market clearing price is the price at which the quantity supplied equals the quantity demanded. The market clearing price is determined by the interaction of supply and demand. The market clearing price is the price at which the market clears and there is no excess supply or excess demand.
Mozambique workers 'saw' warning

The Star's
Africa News Service.

Senior officers of SNASP, the Mozambique secret police, are visiting essential services throughout the country warning workers that they are prime targets for "enemy attack."

According to Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg, SNASP officials have issued such warnings to the Maputo power station, the oil installations at Matola, and the main water pumping station at Umbeluzi, which is 24 km from Maputo.

"Essential services like these are undoubtedly the main targets of groups of outlaws, renegades, traitors and deserters, and sabotage attempts must be expected at any moment," one SNASP official warned workers at the pumping station. He urged them to "reinforce their vigilance."

Workers at these key installations are being told that the "internal reactionaries" are being supported by the Rhodesian Government.

The warnings come in the same week in which Mozambique executed 10 men for sabotage, espionage and other crimes and a few weeks after soldiers attacked and destroyed much of a fuel storage depot in Beira.
Giant of the Zambezi

Allen Pizzey
The Star's Africa News Service

CABORA BASSA — The heat increases perceptibly as the car grinds down the tortuous path hacked out of the side of the hill towards the muddy brown lake.

As the bottom nears, the roar of water drowns the protests of the low-reared engine, and spray shoots out the stark cliffs across the canyon.

On the concrete wall, the sun glints brightly through the soaking spray and one has to yell to be heard above the roar from the twin jets of water pouring from the open floodgates at the base of the huge dam.

Cabora Bassa, the barrier that makes the world's second largest man-made lake, had been forced by the heaviest rains in a century to open itself and let the Zambezi river pour through.

The water came into the lake earlier this year at the rate of 19,000 cu m second. The eight floodgates could only let out 4,000 cu m a second, and the lake came within half a metre of the top of the concrete dam.

A spillover would have been disastrous for both the dam and the power station which supplies nine percent of South Africa's power needs.

All power from the three working generators of the Cabora Bassa scheme comes direct to the Apollo power station between Pretoria and Johannesburg.

About 15 percent of the

CABORA BASSA ... worth R60 000 a day to the Frelimo government.

415 megawatts supplied every hour by each of the three working generators is lost along the twin 1,400 km long direct current lines across the bush of Mozambique and the Transvaal.

The lines, which march like grotesque sentinels across the sunbaked scrubby hills and into the heat haze, also carry a direct, private telephone and telex link between Apollo and the Cabora Bassa sub-station.

A fourth 1,500 ton generator is due to come on stream soon, and a fifth will be working some time next year. Any one of the generators could supply all the present power needs of Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, but there are no substations at the moment to transmit the power anywhere except South Africa.

The Frelimo government, which, in its days as a guerrilla movement vowed to blow up the dam, now receive up to R60 000 a day from power sales.

The Government owns 10 percent of the Mozambique registered Cabora Bassa Hydro (HCB). It will eventually take over the entire operation, which was built by a consortium of French, Italian and West German firms. Much of the preliminary construction was done by South African firms.

It will take at least 20 years for the dam to be completely Mozambican run and owned, however.

Next year it is hoped that power will be tapped off the Cabora-Johannesburg line and fed into the major centres such as Maputo and Beira.

There is a deceptive lack of visible activity at the generating station now. Only a few technicians stand about in the cavernous, 25-m high room at the foot of the huge tunnel sunk by South African drillers into the bowels of the rock.

They glance over the gleaming dials and gauges, and control the mighty dam with fingers tips.

The massive inlets and rotors and other behemoth-like machinery is sunk as deep as five floors down, and there is only a dull roar to make one aware of them.

Eventually the 250-km-long lake made by the dam may be used for pleasure craft and holiday outings, but for now it is left to the private preserve of local tribesmen and the workers.

Cabora Bassa, after all, was primarily meant for power.

(c) Argus Co. 1978.
the Worker

Accent is on

Award plans for the economic future of Mozambique

Alwyn Pizzey
Mineworkers from Mozambique

7. Mr. W. M. Sutton asked the Minister of Finance—
(1) Whether payment of wages to mineworkers from Mozambique is still made to the Government of Mozambique; if so, (a) in terms of what agreement and (b) who are the parties to the agreement.

(2) Whether it is the intention of the Government to continue this arrangement indefinitely, if not, when is the agreement to be abrogated.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE—

(1)(a) and (b) Yes. Payment of this portion of wages which is deferred is made to Mozambique on behalf of the individual mineworkers in terms of the agreement between the Government of South Africa and Portugal concerning the employment of workers from Mozambique on certain mines which was concluded on 21st October 1954 and which still remains in operation.

(2) Yes, as long as the arrangement exists.
MOZAMBIQUE - LABOUR

1982 - 1986
This was announced jointly by four cabinet ministers here yesterday after a day of intensive discussions.

The move follows the injury of six South African soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday and the warning on Wednesday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals.

Thousands of Mozambicans are employed in South Africa's mining industry, earning valuable foreign exchange for the Mozambican state.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Pisillis, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said a diplomatic note had been sent to the Mozambican Government.

This was as a result of the activities of the African National Congress (ANC) and the SACP Communist Party, who are responsible for the deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic.

The ANC and the SACP, "according to information in possession of the Republic, and as confirmed by recent incidents, is still operating in Mozambique".

In terms of the March 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact, Mozambique undertook to eject the ANC and the SACP from its territory and South Africa agreed to cease support of the rebel Mozambican Renamo forces.

Relations between South Africa and Mozambique have deteriorated since, particularly in recent months and the Accord of Nkomati is said by observers to be all but dead.

The cabinet ministers said in their statement that employers in South Africa "are requested to cease with immediate effect to recruit and employ any further Mozambican workers, and to actively endeavour to employ South African workers in their stead."

"Workers whose work permits are still valid, will be allowed to complete their period of service, after which they will have to return to Mozambique and will not be allowed to re-enter South Africa."

Organised mining and agriculture in South Africa had already been affected by the decision, they said.

The Chamber of Mines regretted the government's decision to suspend the further recruitment of Mozambican workers, the chamber said in a statement.

The government's plan to reduce the number of Mozambican workers in the mining industry was an outrageous and unwarranted retaliatory action, the National Union of Mine-workers (NUM) said last night.

In Cape Town, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, last night described the government's sudden clampdown on Mozambican workers as "labour sanctions" which could mean the end of the Nkomati Accord.

There is widespread unemployment in the country and the South African move means that 70,000 legally employed Mozambicans will be out of jobs in a year and that millions of rand notes that are sent home in deferred payments will be stopped. About 80,000 of these workers are employed on the mines and 80 percent of their pay-packets is remitted to the Mozambican Government constituting its main source of foreign exchange.

According to the director-general of the Department of Manpower, Dr P. J. van der Merwe, it is estimated that there are another 250,000 illegally employed Mozambicans in the country.

— Saps-DDC.
The organisation has the
immovable job of turning
away workers desperate to
join South Africa’s work
force, knowing that thou-
sands, or unemployed men
are waiting hopefully for
work.

Mr. Tony Fleischer, TE-
BA’s General Manager, has
a vision of what the positive
benefits of contract labour
could mean for mutual inter-
dependence in Southern
Africa.

Value

“We have become a devel-
opment agency in Southern
Africa and the positive value
of this is coming home even
to the political leaders of
countries,” he told me
in an interview.

The reality is that these
people are an economic elite
in their own countries. They
want to come here to work.

The fact that these men are
in this country is due to con-
sequences of apartheid and
the economic situation in
Southern Africa.

Economic development in
Southern Africa will have
an ever-increasing spin-off for
neighbouring states. That
spillover will be greatly ad-
duced if we can win the
struggle for liberation with-
out destroying South Africa’s
productive base.

Mr. Fleischer points out
that contract labour from
foreign countries doesn’t
happen only in Africa.

Even in Europe, people,
who were once thought of as
migrant workers, are now
seen as a development
core,” he said. “Our
migrants are just like
those in the US, where 15-
percent of their pay is de-
fined and paid at home.”

On the credit side, black
mineworkers’ wages have in-
creased substantially since
1964. Mineworkers are guaran-
teed housing and medical benefits.

A recent introduction has
been life assurance cover.

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be first when the shop opens, otherwise you will not get it. But carrying must not be allowed.

They carry everything else. On some days, the trucks, many of them shiny new, are owned by the returning mine workers themselves, who have bought them out of their earnings. Last year, 1,500 trucks rumbled across the border.

There is also a flourishing transport service (which the mines disapprove of) black border traders hire trucks or use their own, to drive the mineworkers home with their belongings.

I spoke to one such driver. He told me, "There are different kinds of goods. We want to help our brothers. We pay up to 420,000 for a big truck and the people pay us for carrying them."

Long trip

"Men who live in Mazwi pay 600 if they have only a few things. Big things, like cars living in Quelimane or north of the Save river, he may have to pay 2,500 or more, for that is a long trip."

The commercial firm was asked to help out when border officials found they could not cope last November. The nearest other clearing firm was in German. People were waiting for up to a week to get through the border and the queues stretched back for three kilometres.

As the heavily laden procession moves its way into Mozambique, a more sombre group of people heads for the border post at Ressano Garcia. These are workseekers who want the very jobs the returning mineworkers have given up.

They come from all parts of Mozambique, not just the south as in former days.

There was a time when the mines took all comers, provided they passed medical and other induction tests. But those days are over. In 1974, a Skywader aircraft crashed at Francistown, Botswana, after having been filled with the wrong fuel, killing 73 Malawian mineworkers on board.

Malawi's first President Banda immediately withdrew 130,000 contract workers. At the same time, following a change of government in Mozambique.

Under Portuguese colonial rule, Mozambique was not developed in the way Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi were. Mines' wages were dependent on foreign labour. The mines were home, and movement of foreign workers has been limited.

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Even in the relatively affluent area of south Mozambique near the Mozambique border, the going rate for farm labour is in the region of only R40 a month.

Now the 23,000 returning mineworkers who stream into Mozambique at the rate of several hundred a week throughout the year, have guaranteed re-employment contracts which they can take up after their three months leave.

Invisible

And that means the men waiting at the border can only hope for the jobs the others turn down, unless the mines ask for more men.

The goods the men bring home are a visible import for Mozambique. There is also an invisible one - the skills they have learnt on the mines. Welders, carpenters, electricians, pipe-fitters, clerks, all are taking home skills they could use in a variety of jobs.

Clerical skills are particularly valued in a country where the literacy rate is believed to be under five percent. Hundreds of contract workers learn to pre-independence.

There is just not enough for everyone, especially of consumer goods which require imported materials.

Radio Mozambique broadcasts a weekend programme for mineworkers. In which they are urged to bring their skills to the country. There are discussions on the mining and commerce.

If you want to help your brothers and they are good your countrymen, you should do so. There are discussions on the mining and commerce.

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MAPUTO
SAPA-REUTER reports on
a drive to get the unem-
ployed out of the towns

THE Mozambican Govern-
ment gave a two-week
deadline yesterday to ur-
bancountrystates for evacuation to the
builds in a move aimed at clearing the job-
less from cities.
An official statement said
those who accepted the
offer could apply to return
to their places of origin or
choose other places to
settle.
Those who did not register
and were discovered after
the deadline expired
would be evacuated "by
coercion" if necessary.
The excessive number of un-
productive residents in the
cities lies at the root of
various sorts of crime and
delinquency and is a
threat to public order and
tranquility," the state-
ment said.
During the last year, the au-
torities have also blamed
the influx to Maputo and
other cities for an in-
crease in shortages and
the black market.
Jobless being forced out of Maputo

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO.—Thousands of people are being expelled from Maputo as part of a campaign to send the "unproductive" to rural areas to grow food.

They are apparently not being sent to drought-affected areas in the south, unless they specifically request it because they have families there.

Most are being sent to Cabo Delgado and Niassa provinces in the north, which are unaffected by drought and have food surpluses.

The campaign began four weeks ago when it was announced that no one could remain in the capital unless he had a job or other legitimate means of support.

The unemployed had two weeks to register "voluntarily"; but in Maputo only 2,000 did.

For the past two weeks, police have been conducting house-to-house searches and stopping people in the streets.

Those without documents, including a work card to show they are employed, are sent to special "verification posts". Their cases are heard by a panel headed by a judge.

It gives particular weight to evidence from the head of the city block where the person lives.

Heads of blocks have been given time off work to participate. They are expected to know their neighbours and, thus able to say who are productive employed and who support themselves through black marketing, petty crime and prostitution.

No statistics have been published, but it is clear that tens of thousands of people have appeared in the verification centres in the past two weeks. Most have been released.

But several thousand have been declared unemployed and sent to "evacuation centres".

Children

There are several centres for men, one for women with children and one for women without children.

Housewives are considered employed even if their husbands are away.

De facto marriages are accepted, which is important as few couples go through civil ceremonies even when they are married in a traditional ceremony.

 CLAIMS

Machel slates SA ‘military fanatics’

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO.—The mainstay of apartheid consisted of "military fanatics who are trying to block the course of history", President Samora Machel told the Romanian communist chief, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, at a banquet in the visitor’s honour.

Mozambique desired peace for “without peace there is no development”, President Machel said.

The “exemplary” co-operation between Romania and Mozambique helped his Government fight the main enemies of the Mozambican people: hunger, illiteracy and underdevelopment, said Mr Machel.
20 000 repatriated to Mozambique

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — About 20,000 Mozambicans were repatriated from South Africa in the 12 months from February 1983 to January 1984. This figure was given yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

The position of Mozambique workers in South Africa — there are an estimated 40,000 working in the Republic — was one of the matters raised in the talks between the two countries last month.

With the Mozambique economy in a serious state, particularly following one of the worst droughts in its history, migrant workers in South Africa provide an important source of income and work.

Dr Koornhof told Mrs Helen Suzman (FFP Houghton) in reply to a question, that 1,932 of the 20,141 workers had been granted exemption from repatriation on the grounds of long service.

He also said these figures did not include certain district offices in the Pietersburg and Maritzburg areas, which could not be reached "as a result of the recent floods".
Bid to form trade unions in Maputo

MAPUTO. — More than 300 Mozambican workers meet in Maputo today in another effort to form trade unions in the Marxist state.

Guests from unions in more than 30 countries have been invited for "the Founding Conference of Mozambican Trade Unions," indicating that this time the attempt is expected to succeed.

Mozambique's workers are grouped in production councils set up in 1976, a year after independence.

The councils, described as the embryo unions, have taken longer to develop than most anticipated.

President Samora Machel told the councils in 1979 to press on towards the creation of unions.

A meeting was held the following year to do just that, but failed, with delegates blaming irresponsibility on the part of some of their leaders and the lack of a tradition of unionism among workers.

Three years later, the councils are trying again.

The executive secretary of their national commission, Mr Augusto Macamo, said last week "the political consciousness of Mozambican workers today bears no comparison to that of seven years ago, when the councils were created."

The ruling Frelimo Party summoned this week's meeting, saying unions have a role to play in production planning, workers' training, the raising of living standards, organising social security, and improving health and safety at workplaces.

Wage demands are unlikely to receive a sympathetic hearing from the government, guardians of an impoverished national purse.

Frelimo has said the annual national wage bill is already R2 870-million above the value of goods on sale. — Sapa-Reuters.
Labour deal with Maputo

SOUTH AFRICA and Mozambique yesterday embarked on a new labour dispensation that will lead to the legalisation of thousands of Mozambican labourers in South Africa.

This was announced at a Press conference at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport last night by Mr. Piet de Fries, the Minister of Manpower, who led a 15-man delegation, including representatives from the Chamber of Mines and the SA Agricultural Union, in labour talks in Maputo yesterday.

In a joint statement by the Mozambican delegation, led by Mr. Agular Mazula, the Secretary of State for Labour, and the South African team, it was announced that the labour recruitment office at Rusano Garcia, on the border with Komatipoort, would be re-established "as a matter of priority."

The Chamber of Mines would spend R750,000 on this project, aimed at streamlining the administration and control of Mozambican labourers in the mining and agricultural sectors of South Africa.

About 130,000 illegal Mozambican labourers were employed in South Africa's agricultural sector, mainly in the Eastern Transvaal, Mr. De Fries said.

The new administrative procedures, to be further discussed when Mr. Mazula visits South Africa next month, aimed at "legalising" these labourers, he said. — Sapa.
Lowveld greets decision on labour

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

MALELANE — Lowveld farmers have welcomed the announcement by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, allowing the legal employment of Mozambican labour.

The chairman of the Onderberg Farmers' Union, Mr Jacob de Villiers, said this was seen as a practical implementation of the Nkomati Accord and would solve a problem affecting both sides of the border.

"Mozambique urgently needs work for its starving population and farmers in the Onderberg area can partially meet that need," he said.

An estimated 7 000 Mozambicans are now employed by farmers in the region.

When Mozambique became independent security was gradually tightened and farmers were no longer able to recruit new labourers.

Existing employees were allowed to renew their work permits only if they were able to prove they had entered South Africa before 1966.

But deteriorating conditions in Mozambique forced hundreds of starving people to cross the border illegally in search of employment and food.

Farmers hard pressed for labour risked heavy fines by employing them illegally.

Many were caught and had to pay the price.

Towards the end of 1982 the farm labour situation reached serious proportions after a ruling by the Department of Co-operation and Development called for the renewal of work documents of all Mozambicans working in South Africa.

For this they would have had to travel to Maputo where they would have spent at least two weeks.

Farmers considered the ruling totally unacceptable and said it could cripple agriculture in the Lowveld.

Details of how the new labour agreement will operate must still be worked out, but the announcement that the reopening of the labour recruitment office at Ressano Garcia must be given priority has been welcomed by farmers.
SA pledges to aid workers

SOUTH Africa and Mozambique have embarked on a new labour dispensation that will lead to the legalisation of thousands of Mozambican labourers in South Africa and provide substantial foreign revenue for the Mozambican Government.

This was announced at a Press conference at Johannesburg's Jan Smuts Airport by Mr Pietie du Plessis, the Minister of Manpower, who led a 15-man delegation including the Chamber of Mines and South African Agricultural Union in labour talks in Maputo.

**Priority**

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**Economy**

The new administrative procedures, to be further discussed when Mr Mazula visits South Africa next month, aimed at "legalising" these labourers.

Mr du Plessis said the talks were conducted in a constructive spirit and were "further manifestation of the good-neighbourliness engendered by the Nkomati Accord."

Referring to the mining sector, he said the number of Mozambicans employed by the Chamber of Mines had increased from 48 000 to 52 000 since January.

Foreign exchange earned by the miners, roughly R70-million a year, was "extremely important" to the Mozambican economy.

Mozambican labourers had conducted themselves in a highly responsible manner during recent strike action on South African mines, Mr du Plessis said.

The high standard of safety on South African mines was also discussed and "whole-heartedly agreed upon by the talks, he said." — Sapa.
Recent labour talks between South Africa and Mozambique have underlined a growing belief that greater numbers of Mozambican workers could be employed on South African mines.

The suspicion that some mining employers actually prefer Mozambican labour was underlined last week in the National Union of Mineworkers' case against Johannesburg Consolidated Investments' Tavistock collieries.

The NUM has brought an application to the Industrial Court for the temporary reinstatement of 42 workers dismissed from the mine and repatriated to Lesotho and various homelands.

Among a long list of alleged unfair labour practices, the NUM claims that the workers were selectively dismissed on the grounds of being union members and their ethnicity.

"The applicants claim the major criteria for dismissal was whether they were Sotho or members of the union. They know of no Mozambicans not re-employed," according to the NUM.

The mine is also charged with refusing to deal with the union during the strike, teargassing the hostel without reason and illegally detaining workers in the hostel dining room for a day.

The company says it will contest the charges.
SA to legalize Mozambicans

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA has agreed to legalize tens of thousands of unregistered Mozambicans working in the Transvaal Lowveld and has given the green light to workers from its Nkomati partner to cross the border provided they seek registration.

The moratorium follows top-level discussions in Cape Town yesterday between the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and the Mozambican Secretary of State for Labour, Mr A Mazula.

According to the temporary agreement—which is to remain in force until a new bilateral labour accord is finalized in October this year—all Mozambicans with identity documents will be treated as legal workers once they have been registered at Nelspruit.

Major benefits are expected to flow from the latest initiative for both Mozambican labour and farmers in the Eastern Transvaal.

In addition, both governments expect the latest move to carry major security benefits in that it will facilitate the close monitoring of all workers crossing the border.

At present there are about 60,000 legal Mozambican workers in South Africa, more than 50,000 of these on the mines. No reliable figures exist for the number of "illegals" in the country, but some government sources estimate that there are as many as 100,000.

The new dispensation will not only pave the way for legalization of many of these unregistered workers but should allow for a greater flow of work-seekers from Mozambique itself.

Inconvenience

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that the legalization of Mozambican workers would "alleviate" inconvenience for farmers, workers and the police, particularly in the Eastern Transvaal.

"We would like to reach the position where every person has an identity document and a valid permit for employment," he said.

Mr Du Plessis said farmers in the area were anxious to employ Mozambican workers, particularly in tasks involving hard manual labour which South African workers were loath to tackle.

Mr Du Plessis emphasized that the legalization carried with it "much greater protection" for workers as they would in future enjoy all the protections afforded South African workers.

For example, workers would enjoy greater protection in the case of accidents or disputes, and would feel free to complain as this would not in future expose them as "illegals."

Mr Du Plessis said the latest initiative would also alleviate security problems in both countries.

"Both countries want records and control of workers with a view to security. South Africa does not want the ANC to cross the border and Mozambique does not want Renamo (rebels) to do so."

Mr Mazula said: "This agreement is important because it does not only bring economic advantages but will alleviate security problems on both sides of the border.

"We want to know how many people are crossing the border and what they are doing."
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SA-MOZAMBIQUE LABOUR

Working relationship

Negotiations between SA and Mozambique to conclude a labour agreement are continuing as normal — and could be concluded soon — despite other tensions between the countries over alleged violations of the Accord of Nkomati.

The talks involve the renegotiation of a labour agreement SA reached with Mozambique's former metropolitan authority, Portugal, in 1965 and have been taking place ever since the accord was signed last year. Two technical committees have been established to look into labour supply for mining and agriculture at these sectors employ the majority of Mozambicans working in SA. One spin-off of the proceedings so far has been that SA has agreed to temporarily legalise the position of between 10,000 and 15,000 eastern Transvaal contract farm-workers whose identity documents have expired.

Last year there were 60,400 Mozambicans registered as migrants in SA — employed primarily on the mines, with about 3,100 working in agriculture in the eastern Transvaal. This was significantly lower than the 150,000 Mozambican migrants working in SA in 1975 when recruitment from the former Portuguese colony peaked, but a definite increase on the 50,000 in 1978 after the Frelimo government came to power. (These figures do not include the many Mozambicans who are in SA illegally — and whose ranks are swelling as a result of the war with Renamo.)

Until now Mozambique — its economy battered by the combined effects of the war, drought and a devastating cyclone — has shown clear signs that it would like to see more of its citizens working in the Republic. Sheer economic hardship makes it unlikely that this stance will be changed.

SA Director General of Manpower Piet van der Merwe tells the FM he is "very confident" that a new labour agreement will be signed. A draft agreement has been drawn up and he expects officials from the two countries to meet again as soon as Mozambique indicates that it has finished studying the contents. "Our negotiations are proceeding in the normal way and have not been affected by the other developments," he says.

But whether or not Mozambique will get what it wants out of SA is another question...
Machel to step up war against rebels

MAPUTO — Mozambique will intensify and widen the military offensive against right-wing rebels this year, President Samora Machel has said.

Mr Machel, speaking to diplomats at a New Year reception in Maputo last weekend, also said the activities of some "warlike" South African Government circles, which he accused of threatening peace in Southern Africa, should be stopped.

He said the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) which has been fighting his Marxist government for nine years was able to carry on the war because of continued support from South Africa.

Documents captured at MNR headquarters in central Sofala province last year had shown Pretoria was backing the rebels before and after the 1984 peace accord between the two countries, Mr Machel said.

"The war against the rebels would be intensified and generalised, he said.

ADVENTURISM

Some 12,000 Zimbabwean troops have been helping Mozambican forces in the fight against the rebels since last year.

Mr Machel accused South Africa of threatening regional peace, adding: "It is necessary to stop the warlike adventurism of the most retrograde South African circles in the interests of peace in Southern Africa."

— Sapa-Reuters
Tough laws to protect women who work

Argus Africa News Service
Johannesburg. — Mozambican officials are struggling to make employers respect the legal rights of pregnant women and working mothers as well as the “dignity” of women workers.

These rights are enshrined in bold, tough legislation the Fretilin Government hopes will protect the rights of working women, including those who are pregnant and those who have children.

The legislation includes the right to 60 days maternity leave. If firms have creches, mothers have the right to two half-hour breaks daily for a year to feed their children.

In addition, pregnant women are not allowed to do night shifts or overtime and, if work is considered to be dangerous for health, pregnant women have to be moved to other jobs without any reduction in salary.

Mothers may not be dismissed “without just cause” for a year after giving birth.

Another law approved by the Mozambican Government is aimed at protecting “women’s dignity at work”.

Violations common

“Anyone who infringes the dignity of women workers will be dismissed,” a Labour Department official said.

Mr Abdul Julaya, an inspector with the Maputo Labour Department, said violations of the new laws were common.

“Firms never say that they are firing a woman because she is pregnant but that is what is happening,” he said.

Recently a four-months pregnant woman, Mrs Marta Langa, employed by a local construction company, was dismissed after she refused to be transferred to another department saying that her pregnancy would not allow her to do the required work.

Mr Julaya said that after his department’s intervention the firm agreed to compensate Mrs Langa.

In another case, the State-owned electricity company fired a pregnant cleaner because it was alleged she was not carrying out her duties.

“We concluded that her dismissal had nothing to do with her will to do the work,” said Mr Julaya.

He said many of the conflicts between women and employers were the result of absenteeism among working mothers.

He said that because of a lack of facilities, working mothers were often forced to miss work.

“For instance, if mothers have to take their newborn babies to hospital they may miss work, arrive late or leave early,” he said.

If complaints were lodged with his department this kind of problem was solved after hearing both sides of the dispute.

Dr Noemina Francisco, a director at the Labour State Secretariat, said many of the new laws were being violated because of ignorance.

“Many unaware”

“There are many many people, including women, who are unaware of the new legislation,” she said.

“We know that some employers make use of this ignorance to exploit women.”

Mr Julaya said some of the problems his department had to deal with were not only related to conflicts between employers and working mothers.

Recently a man had written to a local company demanding that they dismiss his wife.

“I told them that the husband was not part of the contract the company had signed with the wife. He should solve his problems at home,” said Mr Julaya.
Border fence kills two

Political Staff

House of Assembly. — Two Mozambicans have been killed on a high-voltage electric border fence, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, told Parliament yesterday.

The first was killed only three weeks after the 3500-volt fence was activated on August 1 and the second a week later.

In a reply read for him by the Deputy Minister, Mr Adrian Vlok, he said this was the second electrified fence on South Africa's border and was built at a cost of R5.7 million between Komatipoort and the Kangwane border.

"Illustrated warning signs against the risk of loss of life, with the word 'danger' in English, Afrikaans, Shangaan and Portuguese, appear all along the barrier fence on both sides," said Mr Vlok.

"The warnings are visible from both sides at intervals of 50 metres."
in Mozambique

HOW IT ALL BEGAN...

Staff Reporter

JOHANNESBURG. - It started last Friday with a small item on the front page of a Johannesburg morning newspaper. An official of one of the groups phoned Mr. Alec Danell, Chief Technical and Labour Adviser of the Chamber of Mines. "Shouldn't we help?" he asked.

In true mining tradition the wheels were immediately set in motion. Mining men in our neighboring state Mozambique were in danger and in trouble and needed assistance. The South African mining industry would try its best to come to their aid.

The matter got top priority and was urgently discussed. The President of the Chamber gave the final nod. Then lo and behold, which has a stake in the mine, was contacted. It so happened that the manager of the Morita mine at Moatize had asked for a short while before whether they could help.

To get the proto teams to the mine, proof at this stage no problems on the South African side, but Pretoria was naturally not prepared to let our men go before official permission was received from the Mozambican Government.

The fact that the proto men did not have valid passports and travel documents complicated matters somewhat. Negotiations and discussions went on all day on Friday on an official and unofficial level. In the meantime the four teams made their way and were on stand-by.

Finally, at 11 p.m. on Friday, the South African Foreign Affairs Department let it be known that the Mozambican Government had given permission for our men to go to the mine.

The time of departure was set for Saturday morning 8 a.m., but there were delays, one of them being a frantic search on the Ranch for a certain plastic material needed for ventilation purposes in the mine shaft.

The plastic was eventually found and loaded on the plane, missions before it took off from Jan Smuts airport at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday.

The Manager of Moatize mine, Mr. George Pontes, sitting on the step of the plane, waiting for word from the teams underground. The telephone was used to keep in touch with them. Mr. Pontes remained on duty almost without a break from the moment the explosion took place.

Upon the arrival of the proto teams at Jan Smuts airport Mr. Keith Metcalfe, head of the team, brought Mr. J.J. Blom, consulting mining engineer, coal engineers, lodge, Mr. J.N. Bryce, superintendent of the Rescue Training Station, and Mr. Alec Danell, Chief Technical

Labour Adviser of the Chamber of Mines, up to date on the course of the mission.

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Illegal workers to be sent home

 Pretoria Bureau

 A DETERMINED number of Mozambicans who had crossed into South Africa illegally over a period of years to find work, are to be repatriated, Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, announced, in Pretoria last night.

 In a statement Dr Koornhof said the 12,000 Mozambicans who had been recruited to work on Lowveld farms would not be affected. They would be able to stay as long as their registration papers were kept in order.

 The statement did not disclose the number of Mozambicans living in the Lowveld illegally.

 Dr Koornhof was responding to an SABC report yesterday that several thousand Mozambicans working in the Lowveld are to be repatriated by the end of this year.

 Dr Koornhof hinted that the SABC report had not originated from his office.
Govt hits Machel hard

Recruitment of Mozambican workers for South Africa has been prohibited with immediate effect and those working in the Republic will not be allowed to return once their permits have expired, the Government has announced.

The move follows the killing of six South African soldiers in a roadside bomb blast near the Mozambican border on Monday and the warning by the Minister of Defence, General Magufuli Malinga, that there could be reprisals.

Decision

Thousands of Mozambicans are employed in South Africa's mining industry, earning valuable foreign exchange for the impoverished Mozambican state.

The Government's decision was announced in Pretoria jointly by four Cabinet Ministers after a day of intensive discussions.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Frans Botha, the Minister of Manpower, Mr. Piet de Wet, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr. Diederik Steyn, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Staffel Botha, told a diplomatic note had been sent to the Mozambican government yesterday.

It said: "The South African Government has decided on a further recruitment of workers from Mozambique will be allowed on a temporary basis after a meeting with the Mozambican government yesterday.

This was as a result of the activities of the Mozambique National Congress and the SACP."

Nkomati Accord

Communist Party, "who are responsible for the continuing deteriorating security situation on the common border with the Republic."

The ANC and the SACP, "according to information in possession of the Republic and as confirmed"
To lose jobs Mozambicans
Businessman tells of 'rat-infested havoc'

The Argus Correspondent in DURBAN

MOZAMBIANS being repatriated in terms of the Government's tough new labour laws face "havoc" when they return home, says Durban businessman, Mr Nick Labuschagne.

Mr Labuschagne, executive chairman of John Orr Holdings, who regularly visits Mozambique, said the abject poverty and starvation there had to be seen to be believed.

"There's no doubt about it — repatriating these people will cause tremendous problems for them. I don't think the country will be able to cope."

He said the capital, Maputo, which under Portuguese colonial rule had a population of 200,000, now has about 2-million residents living in "rat-infested squalor."

"They had a hail storm about two years ago which smashed most of the windows in the city. Not one has been repaired." In fact, nothing has been done to the city since the Portuguese left 12 years ago."

John Orr's still operates a shop in Maputo, but he said there was seldom anything on their shelves.

"Whenever we get a parcel of goods in, there are queues of hundreds of people lining up. No matter what it is, it's sold out in a matter of minutes. People have money, but nothing to spend it on — and that includes food."

"Basically we just keep our operations going there as an act of charity, as we employ 100 people. At least it keeps them in food and clothing."

At least 576,000 men, women and children will be affected by South Africa's decision not to employ Mozambicans working in South Africa is taken into account, the number affected by South Africa's new employment policy could be well over a million. Mr J Fourie, chief director of labour relations of the Department of Manpower, said there were up to 30,000 Mozambicans employed legally in the South African agricultural sector, more than 51,000 employed on Chamber of Mines mines, and up to 15,000 employed on independent mines.

In addition, the number of illegal Mozambican immigrants working in South Africa was estimated at up to 170,000.

The generally accepted number of dependents for each worker is five. At least 576,000 people are dependent on legal incomes from South Africa and up to 1,020-million on illegal incomes.

Mr Fourie said the Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), the recruitment wing of the Chamber of Mines, was with immediate effect no longer allowed to recruit Mozambicans.

Although most legally-employed Mozambicans in South Africa are on the mines, there are also said to be thousands employed illegally as farm labourers on cane plantations in northern Natal and Zululand.

Spectrum
SA bans Maputo workers

Political Staff

PRETORIA. — The government yesterday banned Mozambicans from working in South Africa. The ban comes into effect immediately.

And those working in South Africa will not be allowed to return after their permits expire.

The move follows a landmine blast near the Mozambican border on Monday which injured six South African soldiers and the warning on Tuesday by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that there could be reprisals.

The ban was announced here by four cabinet ministers after a day of intensive discussions.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said a diplomatic note had been sent to the Mozambican Government yesterday.

Last night the National Union of Mineworkers and the Chamber of Mines condemned the ban.

The Chamber of Mines said it regretted that the move had been found necessary. It welcomed the fact that "the inevitable disruption to operations will to an extent be cushioned since the government has decided that workers currently employed will be permitted to complete their contracts".

"The Chamber earnestly hopes that negotiations between the South African and Mozambican governments will lead to an early return to normality."

The NUM spokesman made no mention of earlier threats that the union would again a national strike if the workers were repatriated. His statement merely warned that the decision would be "disruptive" to the mining industry.

He said: "This action is purely part of an attempt to defend apartheid in the wake of concerted international pressure against the regime, and is not a solution to the South African question and peace in the sub-continent."

Opposition Leader Mr Colin Eglin described the clampdown as "labour sanctions" which could mean the end of the Nkomati Accord.

The ban could mean a devastating blow to Mozambique's already disastrous economy. Some 60 percent of the salaries of Mozambican workers in South Africa are sent to the Maputo government in cash. It will be worth about R100m this year.

Some 52,000 Mozambicans, employed on gold and coal mines in 1985, could be repatriated within a year. Mozambique workers on gold and coal mines sign initial contracts for a period of one year.
Expelling Mozambicans

a 'knee-jerk of little men'

Staff Reporter

THE South African decision to expel Mozambican workers was "the knee-jerk reaction one expects from little men," said Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

This was his reaction after a private meeting with Mr David Steel, leader of Britain's Liberal Party, at Bishop's Court yesterday.

Mr Steel said the meeting gave him optimism that there was hope of securing change in South Africa through orderly negotiation.

The leaders met for 30 minutes during which, Archbishop Tutu said, they exchanged ideas.

He "would not quarrel" with Mr Steel's views on how things could be changed in South Africa and how the international community could help.

Mr Steel said Government action against groups like the United Democratic Front could only encourage those who advocated violence.

Sanctions were applied by the United States against South Africa after six years in office by a most-sympathetic President after constructive engagement had been tried.

"But what difference has it made to the basic policies of apartheid?"

"The South African Government cannot complain if the Western democracies take action which will focus their minds a little closer," he said.

Archbishop Tutu said the Government's move against Mozambican workers was a reaction to sanctions meant for domestic consumption.

"LITTLE MEN"

"Very sadly, we do not have people at the helm who are statesmen. They give us the knee-jerk reactions one expects from little men who do not have the capacity to react in ways that are in the interests of the country.

"They are scoring debating points and in that way they are puerile.

"They did what they did to be able to say 'We told you so.'"
Maputo to 'resist' ban on workers

MAPUTO. — Mozambique says South Africa's decision to ban employment of its nationals and repatriate tens of thousands already employed is blackmail and will be resisted.

This response came yesterday as the Director-General of Manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe, confirmed that Mozambican farm workers would, like the miners, have to return home once their contracts and work permits expire.

A commentary on state-run Radio Maputo said Pretoria's action, announced on Wednesday by several government departments, "is another in a series of sanctions".

'Destabilizing

"The measure is a continuation of destabilizing actions which Pretoria has carried out against our young republic and against our still fragile economy.

"But Mozambique will know how to find ways of resisting the latest South African blackmail, particularly now that the international community realizes that the apartheid regime is the destabilizing factor in Southern Africa," the broadcast said.

Dr Van der Merwe said in Pretoria that the ban had been implemented because South Africa was faced with unemployment and security problems.

The president of the SA Agricultural Union, Mr Kobus Jooste, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday that farmers had to register their Mozambican workers by November 30 or face prosecution.

The SAAU noted with concern that the deteriorating security situation on the Mozambique border had "compelled" the South African Government to halt the recruitment of Mozambican workers.

Meanwhile, the ban brought angry reaction from trade unions.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) said the decision was callous and demonstrated the government's incompetence.

'Arrogant action'

The newly amalgamated Council of Unions of SA/African Congress of Trade Unions grouping condemned the "arbitrary and arrogant action" of the government. It said it would take up the issue in Lusaka later this month when a meeting of unions in Southern Africa would be held from October 20.

There are about 55,000 Mozambicans currently employed in South Africa. Mozambique's official news agency, Aim, reported yesterday. — Sapa-Reuters
Maputo calls SA ban blackmail

South Africa's labour power, and an integral part of the working class.

"Cosatu has in the past warned that it took very seriously any attempt to expel migrant labour. In our view, migrant labour has been integral to producing the wealth of this country and in particular the development of the gold-mining industry," the union said.

"Apartheid ... seems hellbent on making sure these economies never stand on their feet," the statement said.

- The newly amalgamated Cusa/Azetco union has condemned the "arbitrary and arrogant action" of the government in repatriating Mozambican mine workers.

A statement said Cusa/Azetco would take the issue up in Lusaka later this month where a meeting of unions in the Southern African region was being convened from October 20. — Sapa

Maputo — Mozambique says South Africa's decision to ban employment of its nationals and repatriate tens of thousands of those already employed was blackmail and would be resisted.

A commentary on the state-run Radio Maputo said Pretoria's action announced yesterday by several government departments, "is another in a series of sanctions".

"The measure is a continuation of destabilising actions which Pretoria has carried out against our young republic and against our still fragile economy," it said.

"But Mozambique will know how to find ways of resisting the latest South African blackmail, particularly now that the "international community realises that Pretoria's apartheid is the destabilising factor in southern Africa," the radio added.

South Africa said it acted against Mozambique because of that country's alleged backing for the African National Congress (ANC).

There are about 50,000 Mozambicans currently employed in South Africa, Mozambique's official news agency AIM reported yesterday.

Mozambique and South Africa signed a non-aggression pact in 1994 barring each from backing the other's enemies. Pretoria blamed Maputo for a landmine explosion near the border on Monday in which six South African soldiers were wounded.

Mozambique has frequently complained that South Africa was breaching the non-aggression pact by arming the right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who have been fighting against President Samora Machel's government since independence in 1975.

Pretoria has said its aid to the MNR was only "technical" and aimed at bringing the insurgents and Maputo to a negotiating table.

- It is reported from Pretoria, meanwhile, that Mozambican farm labourers will, like the miners, have to return home once their contracts and work permits expire, the Director-General of manpower, Dr Piet van der Merwe said.

He said officials were briefing Lowveld farmers on the ban on employing Mozambican nationals.

Dr Van der Merwe said the ban had been implemented because South Africa was faced with unemployment and security problems.

The South African Agricultural Union president, Mr Robus Jostie, said in a statement that farmers had to register their Mozambican workers by November 30 or face prosecution.

- In Johannesburg, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), said the decision to repatriate Mozambican mine workers was callous and demonstrated the government's incompetence.

"Cosatu views the Mozambican workers as comrades, part of South Africa's labour power, and an integral part of the working class."

"Cosatu has in the past warned that it took very seriously any attempt to expel migrant labour. In our view, migrant labour has been integral to producing the wealth of this country and in particular the development of the gold-mining industry," the union said.

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A statement said Cusa/Azetco would take the issue up in Lusaka later this month where a meeting of unions in the Southern African region was being convened from October 20. — Sapa
Farmers may keep their Mozambicans

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — The government appears to have backed down on threats against Mozambican workers — at least as far as Eastern Transvaal farmers are concerned.

The Department of Home Affairs has told the farmers that their 17,000-odd Mozambican labour force, at present considered illegal under the Aliens Act, may remain on the farms.

On the eve of a possible meeting between mining-house representatives and government on the repatriation of Mozambican miners, mining sources said yesterday they welcomed any concessions government is prepared to make, saying it would not be easy to replace the Mozambicans at short notice.

However, the director-general of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie Van Zyl, said the 65,000 mine labourers from Mozambique would be phased out gradually, according to government decree. Most of the existing permits will have expired towards the end of next year.

“That is if the political and security position remains as it is now. The door is still open to Mozambique. It's up to them to rectify the position, particularly concerning ANC activities,” Mr Van Zyl said.

Eastern Transvaal farmers are being given until November 30 to legalize their labour by obtaining six-month permits from the Department of Home Affairs, with the op-
‘Illegal’ workers clampdown

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Department of Home Affairs was clamping down on employers who hired “illegal” blacks, or any other illegal workers, Director-General Mr Gerrie van Zyl said in an interview here yesterday.

A circular had been sent to more than 190 000 employers warning them that the department would act against them in terms of the Aliens Act if they had illegal workers on their payroll.

There was no doubt large numbers of illegal blacks were still working in South Africa.

The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, has put the number at 1.3 million.

Mr Van Zyl said he had staff working in KaNgwane and Gazankulu issuing temporary permits to so-called Mozambican refugees.

“Those people are not refugees in terms of the SA definition.

“They are people fleeing unemployment and hunger and this does not qualify them to be categorized as refugees in terms of the UN definition of a refugee.”

However, the department had decided to document the so-called refugees “so we can keep tabs on them”.

So far 15 800 temporary permits had been issued to Mozambicans in Gazankulu and about 5 000 in KaNgwane.

He said he had not heard of increased refugee activities at the Mozambican border.
JOHANNESBURG — The Chamber of Mines says all recruitment offices in Mozambique have been instructed to stop recruiting workers for the South African mines.

However, some Mozambican miners recruited and signed on prior to the ban on new Mozambican contract workers announced by the government are still coming to South Africa.

A chamber spokesman was asked to comment on reports that, despite the ban, 1,400 Mozambican miners are due in South Africa soon.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Mineworkers has said that it will fight to ensure that all Mozambicans recruited prior to the ban will be allowed to fulfill their contracts.

The general secretary of the NUM, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, warned of possible claims against Teba, should the workers be denied employment in South Africa.

"We will advise workers to make claims amounting to what they would earn for the duration of their contracts," said Mr. Ramaphosa. — Sapa
Massive anti-SA demo in Luanda

LISBON — More than 150 00 Angolans demonstrated in Luanda on Monday to condemn alleged SA involvement in the plane crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Some demonstrators carried placards reading “Botha, murderer, your time will come” and “Reagan and Botha, hands off Mozambique.”

Members of government and the ruling party’s central committee took part.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos paid tribute to Machel before leaving to attend the Mozambican leader’s funeral.

“Africa and the world has lost a distinguished leader in the struggle for national liberation and of the international workers’ movement,” Dos Santos wrote in a book of condolences.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma also wrote a tribute to Machel in the book. He said Machel’s “contribution to the African revolution” would always be remembered.

Meanwhile, about 1 000 students in Kampala’s Makerere University marched through the streets of Ugandan capital yesterday to denounce apartheid and express support for Mozambique.

The protest coincided with a public holiday in Uganda in honour of Machel.

The students, under escort by troopers of the National Resistance Army, sang African nationalist songs and carried placards reading “Down with imperialism” and “We remind the United Nations to fight against apartheid.”

As they passed the city’s central police office, they jeered at white passers-by but did not molest them. — Sapa-AP

Reuter.

See Page 9
Mine recruiting in Mozambique halted

JOHANNESBURG—The Chamber of Mines says all recruitment offices in Mozambique have been instructed to stop recruiting workers for the South African mines.

However, some Mozambican mineworkers recruited and signed on before the ban on new Mozambican contract workers announced by the Government are still coming to South Africa.

A Chamber spokesman was asked to comment on reports that, in spite of the ban, 1,400 Mozambican miners are due in South Africa soon.

‘All recruitment offices of the Employment Bureau of Africa (Toba) have been instructed to stop recruiting in Mozambique. People who were recruited prior to the embargo have filtered through to the border post and some have been let through into South Africa,’ the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, the National Union of Mineworkers has warned that it will fight to ensure that all Mozambicans recruited before the ban will be allowed to fulfil their contracts.

The general secretary of the NUM, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, warned of possible ‘massive’ claims should they be denied employment.

‘The workers have expectations of getting employment on the mines and, for all intents and purposes, their contracts have been concluded. We will advise workers to make claims amounting to what they would earn for the duration of their contracts,’ said Mr Ramaphosa. — (Sapa)
700 Mozambicans wait for lifting of SA ban

Dispatch Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Seven hundred Mozambican miners are waiting in transit camps in Mozambique as the Chamber of Mines met the government yesterday in an attempt to lift Pretoria's ban on the recruitment of labour from Mozambique.

But the Minister of Manpower, Mr Piet du Plessis, issued a flat no comment on the outcome of the talks, which came one day after the last batch of 1,000 Mozambican recruits arrived in “depots” on the Reef.

Officials from the departments of Foreign and Home Affairs also attended the meeting, chaired by Mr Du Plessis.

The manager of the chamber’s recruitment office in Maputo, Mr Richard Japp, said the seven hundred miners would be sent to South Africa next Tuesday if Pretoria lifted its recruitment ban.

This follows the injury of six SANDF soldiers in a landmine blast near the Mozambican border early last week and the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan’s warning that retaliatory raids would be launched if the ANC were not stopped.

Workers are also to be repatriated once their contracts have expired.

Official figures show that 60,000 Mozambicans are employed on South African mines, with the number of illegal workers from the territory estimated at 230,000. The tense situation in northern Mozambique appears to have scarcely touched life in Maputo, despite reports of a heavy troop build up in the capital.

"Frankly, there is no nervousness at all. It’s as quiet as ever," a Lornbo employee in Maputo said yesterday.

This was echoed by other residents, who had seen no marshalling of government security forces in the city.
GOVT LETS 750 MOZAMBICAN WORKERS WORK

JOHANNESBURG. — About 750 Mozambican workers will be allowed to take up their jobs in South Africa in spite of a government order to suspend recruitment of Mozambican workers. This is apparently the only concession made by the government to the Chamber of Mines after recent talks.

According to the first official statement released by the chamber after a week of talks, the 750 workers had been recruited at the time of the government suspension but were not permitted to enter South Africa.

This was one of the issues raised by the chamber on Wednesday during its talks with government, the chamber's president, Mr EP Gush, confirmed yesterday.

"As a result of these negotiations clarity on this issue has been obtained and some 750 mine worker who were affected will now be permitted to enter South Africa and take up their jobs," he said.

Mr Gush said the chamber had been discussing the situation with the government since last week.

However, chamber spokesmen have not said whether they are expecting further concessions or whether talks will continue.

Mr Gush said: "For the best part of the past 100 years Mozambique has been one of the most important sources of labour for SA's gold mines."
Mozambique Labor.

Thanks – Uwusa

THE United Workers' Union of SA has commended Manpower Minister Piet du Plessis on his decision to allow about 30,000 Mozambican immigrants to stay in their jobs.

“Though it remains our belief that the South African worker’s interest should be paramount,” an Uwusa statement said, “we would be unfair not to consider the interest of Mozambican workers who have entered the country legally and who have contributed to the SA economy over many years.”

A Uwusa delegation met Du Plessis and Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha to appeal for the rescinding of the decision to ban Mozambicans.
German right-wingers attack Mozambicans

EAST BERLIN. — Shouting "blacks get out, foreigners get out," hundreds of youths on Sunday attacked barracks housing Mozambican workers in East Berlin, police said yesterday.

About 30 of the youths, armed with clubs and bottles, tried to force their way into the barracks but were stopped by police.

Five people were injured and five arrested in clashes with police in the latest of a series of racial incidents in East Germany.

Racial attacks, primarily directed against Africans and Vietnamese workers, Jews and homosexuals, have increased dramatically in recent months.

The Protestant Church of East Germany warned in a report on Saturday that "several tens of thousands" of youths in East Germany had the potential to develop into right-wing extremists. — UPI
Mozambican miners hate East German jobs

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Thousands of Mozambican miners who have been forced to leave the South African coalfields are rebelling against their new jobs in East Germany.

About 8,000 miners were sent from Mozambique to dig for brown coal in open cast pits north-east of Leipzig after an informal agreement between the two countries last year.

Western diplomats who have been monitoring this unusual labour deal say the Africans loathe the East European climate, resent the racism of the local population and above all complain bitterly that they are not paid as well as they were in South Africa.

There have been several clashes between the Mozambicans and members of the mining communities, causing casualties on both sides. One reason for the local hostility to the African «guest workers» is the fear that they might spread the Aids virus.

Mozambique has for generations supplied labour to the coal and gold fields in the Republic, but due to recent tension between the two countries the number of such workers has been reduced from a peak of 120,000 to the current level of 50,000. In spite of recent signs of improvement in relations between the two neighbours, Pretoria has told the mining industry to reduce the Mozambican workforce even further to 37,000.

The cutbacks have involved a large loss of foreign exchange for Mozambique, since South Africa paid a proportion of the miners’ wages direct to Maputo. It was to make up the financial loss and pre-empt the possible recruitment of the unemployed miners by rebels that Mozambique discreetly struck a deal with East Germany last year.

In fact both Mozambique and its workers in East Germany are receiving only a fraction of their previous South African earnings, according to diplomatic sources.

East Germany on the other hand has engaged a cheap labour force using the guise of a Third World training programme to mask the low wages being paid.

East Berlin reportedly intends to use the device of a training programme to explain the arrival of the next batch of cheap labour in the Democratic Republic — 50,000 Vietnamese who will be sent to work in East German factories and service industries next year.
Mozambican miners in E Germany yearn for SA

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — Mozambican miners working in East Germany's coalfields say they prefer the pay and conditions in South Africa, according to Western diplomats.

The miners were sent to work in open-cast pits northeast of Leipzig after an informal agreement between East Germany and Mozambique last year.

The diplomats, who have been monitoring the deal, say many of the 8 000 Mozambicans loathe the East German climate, resent the racism of the local population, and complain that they are not paid as well as they were in South Africa.

There have been several clashes between the Mozambicans and members of the mining communities, resulting in casualties on both sides. One reason for the local hostility to the "guest workers" is said to be the fear that they might spread the Aids virus.

Many of the Mozambicans have petitioned their government not only to let them return home but also to allow them back to work in the South African mines.
Govt still to repatriate half of Mozambican miners

The Star's Africa News Service

Despite the recent improvement of relations with Mozambique, South Africa still intends to repatriate about half of the 50,000 Mozambicans employed by the South African mines, according to a Chamber of Mines spokesman.

However, informed sources said there had been a slowdown in the repatriation since last year.

In Maputo, Mozambique's Labour Minister said the government was now having trouble in finding jobs for unemployed miners.

The repatriation of Mozambican workers was ordered in October 1986 following a landmine explosion near the Mozambique border in which six South African soldiers were injured.

However, in January last year the Chamber of Mines held negotiations with the Government and it was agreed that about 20,000 of the then estimated 66,000 Mozambican mineworkers would be allowed to stay.
Miners find job the pits

The Star Bureau

LONDON.— Many of the 8,000 Mozambican miners now working in East Germany's coalfields say they prefer the pay and conditions in South Africa, according to Western diplomats.

The miners are working in pits near Leipzig following an informal agreement between East Germany and Mozambique last year.

The diplomats say the Mozambicans loathe the East German climate, resent the racism of local miners and complain that they were better paid in South Africa.

There have been casualties after clashes between the Mozambicans and local miners who fear the “guest workers" will spread Aids.

Many Mozambicans have petitioned their government to let them leave East Germany and return to work in South Africa.
Trade plan cheer for miners

By Ken Vernon, The Star’s Africa News Service

A unique system of selling goods to Mozambican miners working in South Africa and then delivering them in Mozambique has been pioneered by a South African company.

Under the scheme, which is being run by Premier International with the support of most of the top mining houses, Mozambican miners select goods, mainly food items but also hardware items such as timber and cement, and pay a Premier representative at the mine.

They are given a receipt and a list of their purchases, and can either retrieve the goods themselves in Mozambique at the end of their contract or allow members of their families to pick up the goods for them.

Premier operates the only bonded warehouses in Mozambique at Maputo, Xai Xai and Maxixe, where goods are received from South Africa and from where the miners’ purchases can be retrieved.

The role of the Mozambican government was crucial in allowing the creation of the bonded warehouses and the selling of food to the miners duty free on the grounds that they are not residents in Mozambique at the time of their purchases.
Miners win

A UNIQUE system of selling goods to Mozambican miners working in South Africa and then delivering them in Mozambique has been pioneered by a South African company.

The system, run by Premier International, could mean the end of decades of misery suffered by the miners trying to take home the rewards of their work, but who have been easy prey for corrupt custom officials and armed thieves on both sides of the border.

Under the scheme, supported by most of the top mining houses, Mozambican miners select goods, mainly food items but also hardware items such as door and window frames, timber, cement etc., and pay a Premier representative on the spot at the mines.

They are given a receipt and a copy of their purchases and either elect to retrieve the goods themselves in Mozambique at the end of their contract or opt to allow members of their families to pick up the goods for them.

by Norris McWhirter

LARGEST AIRLINE IN THE WORLD IS THE USSR STATE AIRLINE FLOT, WITH 1,500 AIRCRAFT, 500,000 STAFF AND 12 MILLION PASSES IN 1984. MOST LUGGAGE IS "SELF-HANDED" AND SMOKING IS ALLOWED ONLY AFTER 4 HOURS FLYING.

THE HIGHEST AIRPORT IN THE WORLD IS LA SA (LAHUSA) AIRPORT, TIBET AT 14,315 FT (4,363 M).

Put your oxygen masks on, please. We're about to land at La Sa!
Cahora accord seen as blow to Renamo

By KEN POTTINGER

The agreement to reactivate the guerrilla-plagued Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme is seen here as a nail in the coffin of the Renamo rebel movement.

Observers suggest that the agreement by South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal was a double victory: Mozambique’s against the rebels and Pretoria’s diplomats against military hawks.

A senior Portuguese diplomat said here: “The fact that South Africa agreed to foot the R170-million repair bill is a financial commitment that must make life difficult for any future South Africans-based effort to sustain rebel activity.”

Stabilise

South African delegation leader and Deputy Foreign Minister Jakes Gerwel appeared to underline this.

Greeting the accord as “of the greatest significance to all sides” (a view echoed by the leaders of the other two delegations involved), he said: “South Africa sought to stabilise, not destabilise,” its neighbours.

He suggested that if the deal brought better relations with Mozambique, the “fashion” could spread to countries like Angola.

Question

The three parties agreed to reactivate the security provisions of the 1984 Nkomati accord, the creation of a special Mozambican protection force supported logistically by South Africa.

Sources here questioned whether there were enough guarantees in this deal, which appears to depend heavily on the goodwill and genuine commitment of Pretoria.

Meanwhile, in 18 months, once the pylons and high-tension lines have been restored, an Anglo-Portuguese “consortium” consisting of Lencar and the Portuguese firms Sonatel and Entreriores, which have set up the Companhia de Transmissão de Energia, will take over the supply and security of delivery of power from the dam to Eskom.
Mozambicans repatriated

Political Staff
NEARLY 27 000 black workers from Mozambique were removed from South Africa last year, including 49 who had been granted an exemption from repatriation on grounds of long service, according to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

He said in reply to questions by Mrs Helen Suzman (PF, Houghton) and Mr Tian van der Merwe (PF, Green Point) that 37 663 black workers were either deported or repatriated from South Africa in 1987.

Most of these were Mozambicans, 26 830 of whom were repatriated and ten of whom were deported.
Migrants add up pros and cons

WHILE migrant workers in East Germany fare better than their counterparts in South Africa, they too endure financial hardships. Air fares to and from East Germany are free and special settlement allowances and stipends are paid to the Mozambicans above what their GDR counterparts would receive. In contrast, returners in South Africa pay their own fares home.

Just as in South Africa, however, Mozambicans in the GDR have 60 percent of their net pay deducted and sent to Mozambique where they receive the local equivalent upon their return. Workers receive no interest on their earnings but pay no fees or income tax. After completing their initial four years, workers must go back to Mozambique. About a quarter renew their contracts for two more years. Up to three extensions, or 10 years' work, are allowed — after which the migrants must leave East Germany.

The Mozambican government is reluctant to permit those who marry GDR citizens to remain behind.

It is still difficult for Mozambicans to integrate into East Germany society on only 40 percent of the pay of a less-skilled worker. There has been a strike over conditions. As well as the lack of interest on deferred pay, the migrants' savings have suffered under a series of Mozambican devaluations.

In addition, migrants are receiving mixed messages from the government on whether the experience is simply migrant labour or is supposed to provide training. Moreover, even for the lucky few who do get work roughly comparable to their GDR jobs, the aspirations and work habits of a worker with years of experience in modern mechanised environments are only poorly reconciled with current Mozambican conditions. Many returnees are reported to have moved illegally into South Africa.

However, the migrants in the GDR are far better off than they would be at home.
Mozambican aid workers detained

MAPUTO — Four officials of the Mozambican government agency responsible for distributing Foreign Relief and Disaster Aid funds (DPCCN) have been detained in connection with theft and misuse of funds.

The official news agency, Aim, said the unnamed four had been detained following two commissions of inquiry.

The Minister in charge of the agency, Mr. Jacinto Veloso, said anyone found guilty of stealing would be brought to justice.

The Star's Africa News Service.
NELSPRUIT. — More than 8,000 Mozambican nationals who entered South Africa illegally were deported in the first three months of this year. A police spokesman said most of the foreigners were employed illegally by farmers.
11 000 Mozambicans work in East Germany

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — There are presently 11 000 Mozambican workers in East Germany of which 612 are working in mines near Leipzig, Mozambique's Labour Minister, Mr Aguiar Mazula, has disclosed.

Another 8 000 Mozambican workers are to be sent to East Germany this year, he added.

Mr Mazula was reacting to reports in South Africa that about 8 000 Mozambicans working in East German mines near Leipzig had asked to return home after clashes with the local population.

The reports stated the Mozambican miners had also complained about poor wages and some of them had asked to go to South Africa where they had worked before.

Mr Mazula said the majority of Mozambican workers in East Germany were employed in the industrial sector in terms of an agreement signed by Mozambique and East Germany in 1979.

Mr Mazula said the Mozambican workers in East Germany were being paid the same wages as those paid to their East German colleagues, which ranged from about R880 to R1 300 a month.

He said he had not received any information about clashes between East Germans and Mozambicans.
Workers may strike.

Mozambique's parliament has agreed that under the country's new constitution, workers will be given the right to strike—a right they are presently denied.
NUM: 'All mineworkers should stay'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) says all Mozambican mineworkers should be allowed to continue working in South Africa.

It was reacting to the Government's decision to allow about 30 000 of an estimated 66 000 Mozambican mineworkers to remain in the country.

The NUM partially welcomed the Government's decision, but the union's Press officer, Mr Marcel Golding, said: "We believe that all Mozambican workers should be given the right to continue working in South Africa because over the years they have contributed to the national wealth of this country."

Mining bosses, facing the prospect of huge retraining and recruiting costs, were anxious to keep as many as possible.
Foreign worker cutback plan

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO.—There are 15,000 Mozambican workers in East Germany and the because of recent political changes the number will not be increased.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said East German companies had started firing foreign workers because of rationalisation policies and the number of Mozambicans working in East Germany had already started to decline. About a year ago, the number was 16,500, it said.

It said the new authorities in East Germany had announced the suspension of recruitment of foreign labour for 1990.

"RATIONALISE"

Apart from Mozambique, East Germany recruited from Vietnam, Angola, Cuba, Poland and China.

Aim quoted an East German official as saying that 150 East German companies had requested the "transfer" of their foreign workers because they needed to "rationalise" their work force.

This was creating problems for the authorities as most of the workers were on four to five year contracts. New posts had to be found for foreign workers made redundant, it said, but so far the East German authorities had found new posts for only one in four of the foreign workers involved.
Mozambique’s strikes have little to gain

Impoverished Mozambique is suffering an unprecedented wave of strikes which is seriously hampering efforts to revive its battered economy, reports KURT JENSEN

The programme involved a wide restructuring of the economy, centred around the easing of administrative controls and the promotion of foreign investments. It has produced some encouraging results and the economy has grown by between four and six percent annually over the last three years, largely as a result of increased food production.

But this has hardly improved the lot of the average Mozambican, whose per capita income, at an annual $150, is among the poorest in the world and who is faced with a devaluing currency and an inflation rate which last year was officially estimated at 50 percent.

Nevertheless the Mozambican government has indicated it will continue to apply the economic recovery programme.

Finance Minister Abdul Osman said recently that the country had no alternative but to continue implementing the programme. Foreign aid remains the only lifeline of the economy and the government will do nothing to upset the aid inflows, which are scheduled at about $1.4-billion per year up to 1994.

Much of this will go to meet the payments on the country’s estimated $4.2-billion debt, which require an annual debt service payment of $350-million, about three times the total foreign exchange earned by the country.

This leaves precious little to finance the government’s investment and capital programmes, especially since the war with Renamo swallows up to 36 percent of the budget and up to 10 percent of GDP.

Nevertheless more market reforms are on the cards, according to the deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Alfonso Maleiane.

At a recent conference he confirmed that the government would go all out to promote foreign investment through joint ventures with Mozambican companies and state enterprises, “even if the local representation is only minimal”.

Apart from direct investments, the government is also looking at privatising up to 45 state enterprises this year, mostly those which have become too expensive to maintain.

A wide-ranging package of incentives is offered to potential investors, including tax holidays ranging from two to 10 years, exemption on import duties for raw materials and machinery and free land.

The repatriation of profits is guaranteed and no industries will be nationalised.

A major aim of these steps is to boost the country’s export performance to bolster the country’s foreign exchange reserves, but up to now this has proven to be one of the major failures of the economic recovery programme.

The second major reform package is envisaged for the financial markets, including easier access to foreign exchange and higher interest rates, says Maleiane.

As Mozambique takes cautious steps towards a free market, the problems accompanying the recovery are likely to mount, a leading industrialist says.

But in line with World Bank thinking, he says that the government should continue on the course it has taken.

“We have already seen dramatic improvements and to reverse the trend now, despite the political and economic hardships that are an inevitable consequence, would spell disaster,” he says.
Mozambique mining deal

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique and South African company Trans-Natal Coal Corporation have signed a contract here under which the South African firm will participate in the development of coal mines in the north-western province of Tete.

Also involved in the project are the British multinational company, Lonrho and the Brazilian mining company, Companhia do Vale do Rio Doce.

A spokesman for the Mozambican government said the South African and Mozambican sides of the project were involved in the actual mining while the Brazilian company was responsible for technical aspects of the project.

The total investment needed in the Moatize mines and related infrastructure is estimated at US$1.5 billion.
Teachers lead strike demos in Maputo

MAPUTO - The IMF/World Bank backed economic recovery programme has led Mozambique on an increasingly fragile path to economic recovery.

The programme has demanded huge sacrifices and over the last two months the population has given vent to its frustration in an unprecedented wave of strike actions, which could seriously hamper further efforts to revitalise the beleaguered economy.

Currently the teachers are out on the street, following prolonged and bitter strikes by the country's rail and harbour workers and hospital employees.

The grievances and demands are similar - increasingly difficult working conditions to be compensated for by at least a 15 percent rise in monthly salaries.

The teachers this week voted to extend their walkout despite threats of disciplinary action if they did not return to work by yesterday.

According to one of the teachers, who meet daily at a Maputo park, Líneas de Professores, they have not been paid their salary for six months and are willing to keep schools closed until a settlement is reached.

A delegation has been meeting the Cabinet on a regular basis but so far nothing has been achieved.

The teachers salaries are meagre - ranging from 30 000 to 50 000 Meticals a month (R35 to R60) - and the working conditions deplorable.
FOURTEEN Mozambican refugees who were arrested by Phalaborwa police two weeks ago for trying to acquire employment were last night due to be deported to Mozambique, leaving their families behind.

Disclosing this yesterday, a volunteer relief worker at the Lulekaniki refugee camp near Phalaborwa, Mrs Pat Macdugal, said the men were arrested at a roadblock on February 9.

They were found in a construction truck which had picked them up at the camp that morning.

It is an offence for a Mozambican refugee to take up employment in this country.

The men went on a hunger strike last week to press for immediate deportation as they intend to walk back to SA as soon as they reached Maputo where they would be dumped, Mrs Macdugal said.

A Lieutenant Marais at the Phalaborwa police station yesterday confirmed the men were arrested but denied they were on a hunger strike.

She said the men had only threatened to do so.

**Deport**

She said the department of Home Affairs was to deport them to Mozambique last night. Mrs Macdugal said it was "heartbreaking to stand and watch this fruitless exercise. The men are arrested and deported only for them to walk back in a few days time if they are not killed by Renamo or wild animals in the park".

She said she had contacted the Black Lawyers Association in Johannesburg who were last night trying to send a letter to the Minister of Home Affairs in Pretoria in an effort to stop the deportation.

All the men have wives and children who are not being deported.

They could sit in the camp for ever waiting for the return of their husbands and fathers, Mrs Macdugal said.

She said it was common for white employers to fetch refugees from the camp to work on their farms, and are aware this was against the law.

Most of these employers take advantage of these employees who are afraid to report the matter to the police.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs in Phalaborwa refused to discuss the matter yesterday.
Youth crossing border fence is shot 13 times

Mr. Francisco Sisilabo (19) of Maputo will never walk again. He was shot in both legs last week trying to cross the electric border fence separating Mozambique from South Africa at Mbabane.

Anxious to make a better life for himself, Mr. Sisilabo was one of a small group who each paid a guide R100 to lead them safely across the border.

He knew there was a white farmer near Nkomati who paid guides to bring him Mozambican workers. He hoped, however, to make his way to Johannesburg where he believed he would find work.

He was halfway across when the fence was illuminated and surrounded by soldiers.

The young man tried to escape and was shot 13 times.

Soldiers took him to Shongwe Hospital, KwaNatal, in the early hours of January 31 where doctors advised amputation. A few hours later the soldiers were back.

They said they had brought him to Shongwe by mistake, a relief worker at the hospital said. They wanted him transferred to Nelspruit.

But hospital workers — members of the French-based Medicins Sans Frontieres — knew that patients transferred to other hospitals were simply repatriated.

The four other men and a woman arrested with Mr. Sisilabo were scheduled for repatriation.

Doctors at Shongwe Hospital refused to give up on medical grounds.
Moz nurses end strike

MAPUTO. – Striking nurses and orderlies at Maputo central hospital went back to work yesterday after accepting a government pay offer, authorities said.

State radio said hospital workers in Beira, the second-largest city, had also returned to work.

Health Minister Mr Leonardo Simão on Thursday announced pay rises of between 24% and 37% for nurses and support staff in addition to a general 16% wage rise for all workers awarded early this month to halt a wave of strikes.

Hospital staff went on strike two weeks ago.

Dockers, railwaymen and municipal employees are still on strike.
IN THE first two weeks of 1999, Mozambique’s “Year of Peace,” Maputo was plagued by a series of blackouts caused by sabotage. People were trapped in lifts. Telephones didn’t work, and banks stopped working. Restaurants sold only South African beer as their stoves were out of gas. Children playing on the streets cheered like it was New Year again. Always the government promised power station cranket into life, lighting up the place.

Mozambique has become the focus of an intense drive by the frontline states and Western diplomats to end the 12-year war that Britain Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher calls “the longest any modern war in Africa.” Since July Zimbabwe’s Robert Mugabe’s and Mozambique’s FRELIMO have held a series of mediation sessions with Renamo leader Samora Machel in Nairobi, which led to a conference between the rebels and the Mozambican government.

But the power cuts and chaos in Maputo, caused by sabotage of the power plants that bring energy from South Africa, reminded the city’s residents of the civil war that ended in 1992. An out-of-work Christmas, who was initially hopeful that direct talks with Renamo could begin in February, was in a gloomy mood last week.

“We have obtained a reply from Renamo according to which they are not prepared to hold a dialogue with the government of the Republic of Mozambique,” he said during a five-hour rally in Maputo yesterday.

At the start of the mediation sessions in Nairobi, rebel leader Afonso Chissano and his 15-page document which included demands for changes to the country’s constitution, free elections, freedom of religious worship and restoration of power to local chiefs that ruled in the colonial period. Most of these demands have already been met. This month the government issued a new draft constitution that allows for elections of candidates, who do not have to be members of the ruling Frelimo party, in the presidency. It replaces the country’s complex system of electoral colleges with universal suffrage and direct elections to the country’s parliament and polls are planned for the end of this year.

Chissano’s government, on the other hand, insists peace talks should take place in the context of existing state structures and says the new constitution gives Renamo the opportunity to press for further changes.

“Tired (Renamo) do not recognize the constitution and much less the new government,” he said in a New Year message. “They want to return to 1974 (the year of independence) and to set up another transitional government... to start again from zero.”

However, some observers believe constitutional misconceptions obscure more fundamental stumbling blocks to peace. At the rally Chissano pressed personal opposition to a multi-party state but indicated that the demand was negotiable. He urged people to discuss the idea thoroughly during a period of open debate on the draft constitution. One diplomat in Maputo said a more serious problem was the absence of role for Pretoria in the peace process. According to this view, President PW de Klerk desperately wanted to participate in a regional process with the frontline states but had strong opposition from Zimbabwe’s Robert Mugabe. This was caused by a factor, which has tied down the armed forces of Mozambique and the conflict in that battle to deal with Unix. For this reason he may be forced to backtrack but some observers still hope Pretoria still has over Renamo and is in agreement to hold the meeting.

Robert Davies, researcher at the Pretoria University’s Institute for Peace and Conflict Solutions, also believes that it should be held now.

“The United States government made it clear that it has a positive attitude about a multi-party state in Mozambique, the United States wants to see United nations to be accommodated, but it is without the assurance of any hostage, which has been an untimely precedent in Mozambique.”

Thus the US may have decided to

...THE beginning, there was the dark...

The poet of Maputo calls on FW to end the war

By EDWARD KOCH

MOZAMBIQUE’S national poet, Jose Craveirinha, has in his filing cabinet a cheque from the South African Consulate in Maputo to the tune of R12,750 dated November 1974, the last time he spoke to a white South African.

Craveirinha, internationally acclaimed, is a leader of the Portuguese community in Portugal, broke that silence this month. He is the last of a group of 70 poets, writers, artists and scientists in Maputo who published an open letter to FW de Klerk asking the white President to help end the war and the genocide in the history of Africa.”

It says Renamo continues to receive support from South African territory and asks De Klerk to dismantle the “terrorists” who have been living in the same state as soldiers in a war in which “every soldier of the South African and Mozambican armies has proven much more generous and more noble in the past to destabilize the country.”

“We will not have sent to the war your soldiers, but I believe that you could not use the power of the state to hinder the war. I believe what you could not see the way to understand and help to recognize each other in the same way as the population in Mozambique is living as children in a dark night.”

The country’s labour displacement has its origins in a wave of wave of political repression which began in early January when a steel factory in Maputo and rolled rapidly into most of the country.”

The labour disputes, fuelled by mass protests and general strikes, were subject to the same rules, the same laws, the same courts and the same government.

As far as European lifestyle and parties are concerned, the country’s programme for economic reconstruction, which is the first in Mozambique and which is subject to the same rules, the same laws, the same...”

Craveirinha and his colleagues have been calling on South Africa and Mozambique to work together to end the war, but their message has been ignored.

...From this month, more liberal labour laws than in SA...

The poet of Maputo calls on the government to end the war.

By PRABHA KOSALA

WORKERS in Mozambique, where the government is running an austerity programme to extract its wartime economy, now enjoy more trade union rights than their counterparts in South Africa.

New labour regulations, passed by the government last year, give trade unions more power. For the first time, workers have the right on strike to remove the last of the long deferred promises. Workers in essential services, such as railways and hospitals can strike, but trade unions must give three days notice.

The new law also gives workers the right to strike for a range of conditions that they provide, such as better pay and improved conditions. Workers are entitled to compensation for replacement labour.

Under South Africa’s Labour Relations Act, workers in railways and hospitals are barred from striking while all forms of picketing are illegal. Management can fire workers on the spot, and police can arrest strikers who occupy buildings or who commit acts of vandalism. Trade unions are not entitled to use replacement labour, and all picketing is illegal.

The law also gives workers the right to strike for a range of conditions that they provide, such as better pay and improved conditions. Workers in essential services, such as railways and hospitals can strike, but trade unions must give three days notice.

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The law also gives workers the right to strike for a range of conditions that they provide, such as better pay and improved conditions. Workers in essential services, such as railways and hospitals can strike, but trade unions must give three days notice.
It is Reno's degree of organisation appears to dissipate as it moves into a diplomatic source in Maputo says a basic estimate by a senior diplomat who said that the attacks would stop within two weeks if a ceasefire were to be signed immediately. The remaining attacks, grouped around individual warlords, would continue to make the country a disaster.

"The capacity for another force in Mozambique to bring about a peace agreement and then continue the same kind of destruction remains high," says Delacroix. But perhaps the most pervasive heresy Reno will leave is the psychological damage it has caused to a generation of Mozambicans. Kok Nan, Mozambique's top war photographer, explains this with an anecdote.

"When I went to a rehabilitation centre for Reno defectors I met a young man named Fiften. I said to him, 'Hey man, why do they call you Fiften?' He didn't say anything but the other guys said to him 'Hey man, tell him why'. He said, 'I burned 15 buses with people inside'. And he laughed just like that... But he had tears in his face. Most of that group had no normal reactions.

The list of atrocities committed by the rebels is endless. This is how Nam remembers a village in Gaza province where the army had just chased a group of rebels: 'The rebels lined the entrance to the village with the heads of men on top of polo. They each had their genitals cut off and stuck into their mouths. On the other side of the path was a line of women's bodies. They were naked and had their heads and legs smashed.'

The diplomatic briefing on Reno says that in order for there to be peace, the need to negotiate with the rebel movement is unavoidable. For instance, the reintegration process needs to transform itself from an externally trained terror movement into an internally trained one. A major reason why this is unlikely to happen is that the government's core group contains a large number of psychopathic personalities.

In Sumatra, the only mechanism to involve workers in basic techniques of thievery that kill脸上, the boys are dragged into the army. To ensure that the recruits do not have the option of deserting, the soldiers are forced to kill a boy to a member of the family. In another version, a member of the Children's staff, whether the minds of young people could recover from the pain inflicted on them if peace was restored to the country. "To tell you the truth," she said "I don't think it is a question that can be answered."

Eddie Koch
Mozambique strikes cause labour crisis

MOZAMBIQUE'S Frelimo government, facing ruin because of a long war and disastrous economic policies, now faces its biggest labour crisis since independence in 1975.

The Argus Africa News Service reports that the wave of strikes around the country are the consequence of an economic recovery programme which has resulted in hardships to the lower paid workers.

As is the case in several Eastern bloc countries, Mozambique's own version of people's power seems to have caught the government by surprise.

By the time the authorities moved to increase wages by 16 percent and to legalise strikes on January 10, thousands of workers throughout the country had already made a mockery of the law by being on strike for days and demanding 50 to 100 percent salary increases.

Workers are continuing to ignore aspects of the new law which requires 72 hours written notice of any impending strike.

Representatives of the Frelimo trade union movement, OTM, were also shouted down at some meetings with workers in a clear demonstration of the union's inability to deal with the workers' demands.

The irony of the crisis being faced by the Frelimo government is that the strikes are a direct consequence of the economic recovery programme introduced in 1987 with the approval of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and aimed at correcting disastrous economic policies which, together with the war, have bankrupted the country.

The introduction of the programme was hailed by the West as the correct step towards a liberalisation of Mozambique's bankrupt economy and the first move towards the abandonment of Marxism-Leninism, which occurred last year at a congress of the ruling party.

Mr Alberto Sebastiao, OTM secretary for Maputo, last week openly blamed the crisis on the programme, which had already come under criticism from some quarters at last year's Frelimo Party congress.

'Disastrous effects'

He said the programme had resulted in an increased cost of living and deteriorating conditions for workers on low incomes.

Last year an internal Frelimo report had said the economic recovery programme was having "disastrous social effects" in the city of Maputo.

There had been a sharp growth in unemployment, crime, juvenile delinquency and prostitution, the report said.

"People on low incomes, who constitute the majority in our city, face enormous difficulties in their struggle for survival," it added.

The introduction of the economic recovery programme has resulted in a devaluation of the national currency from 30 meticais to the US dollar in 1987 to 840 meticais on January 1 1990 and economists agree that further devaluations are on the cards.

At the same time the government put an end to price controls on a wide range of goods, reduced subsidies on essentials and increased their prices substantially.
Dismissal warning to Mozambique strikers

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Labour Minister, Mr. Aguiar Mazula, has warned striking workers around the country that they risk being fired from their jobs. Mr. Mazula said the government could not meet workers' demands for pay increases of 100 percent or more. (219)

He added that the wave of strikes around the country was "an expression of democracy," but said strikes called outside the framework of a law passed earlier this month were illegal.

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— The Star’s Africa News Service.
Thousands on strike throughout Mozambique

MAPUTO — Workers at Maputo's tyre factory, Mabor, have gone on strike and joined thousands of other workers around the country demanding wage increases and better working conditions.

At Mabor the workers are demanding 100 percent wage increases, new pay scales, regular medical check-ups and improved food in the factory canteen.

In Mozambique's second largest city, Beira, the local hospital authorities have been forced to close four wards because of the strike by nurses and other workers.

The wards working at the hospital are being staffed by 14 military nurses, seven first aid workers from the Mozambican Red Cross and 16 women volunteers.

Strikers have told the newspaper Noticia that there could be violence against those workers if the demands of the strikers were not met soon.

At the strategically important Beira port, building workers have gone back to work but gave the management of the Italian firm that employs them until the end of the month to meet their pending demands. They want 50 percent salary increases.

Strikes by forestry workers in the Dondo district near Beira, in other factories in Maputo and in the northern Mozambican town of Nampula are continuing.
Wards closed by strike

MAPUTO. — A five-day strike of nurses and hospital workers has forced the closure of four wards at Mozambique's second-biggest hospital in the port city of Beira, local news media said on Saturday.

Military nurses and a small number of volunteers have kept the hospital open, but picketing strikers blocked access for ambulances and threatened violence against staff still coming to work.

Violent incidents were reported in the strike wave which began in the capital Maputo in early January, affecting both private companies and state enterprises.

Police fired warning shots into the air on Wednesday at Texflom, a textile factory, when workers attacked the company's chairman.
More workers go on strike in Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The wave of strikes throughout Mozambique continues, with workers demanding better salaries and working conditions.

Nurses and ancillary workers at Maputo central hospital yesterday said they would resume their strike for 100 percent wage increase next Monday.

A general assembly of workers cried “rubbish” and “we want 100 percent” when a reply from health minister Dr Leonardo Simao was read to them.

Some of the workers’ demands were contrary to existing legislation and the others could not be met because of the state of economic impoverishment the nation found itself in, the Minister said.

The workers said that when the strike resumed they would ensure that essential services were kept running.

RISK OF INFECTION

In Beira nurses and other workers went on strike at the city’s hospital demanding higher wages, extra pay for night shifts and danger money against the risk of infection.

The blood bank, the hospital kitchens and workshops, laundry and the emergency laboratory are at a complete standstill.

Building workers at the port of Beira have also gone on strike demanding a 50 percent wage increase and an end-of-year bonus.

The strikers are employed by an Italian construction firm that is rebuilding berths two to five in the port as a modern container and multipurpose terminal.

In the northern city of Nampula no end is yet in sight for the strike at the local bus company, Ronap, now in its seventh day.

However, workers at Nampula Hospital have gone back to work after going on strike in protest at a motion passed in their name at a meeting of the provincial health directorate condemning the Maputo Hospital strike.

The motion was re-written.
Mozambique strikes spread

MAPUTO — The Maputo strikes have spread to busmen in Nampula who stopped work to demand back wages. Nurses at Maputo's central hospital resumed their strike. The news agency, AIM, said their demands include a 100 percent increase, unaffected by the 16 percent general increase announced by the government on Wednesday. — The Star's Africa News Service.
MAPUTO. — Health workers on strike at Mozambique's largest hospital have stoned police, sabotaged the power supply of the emergency ward and tried to block food from reaching patients, the national news agency reported yesterday.

The strike began Monday at Maputo Central Hospital, with scores of nurses and other workers demanding that their wages be doubled.

Within hours, the strike turned violent. Windows in the neurology unit were shattered by warning shots fired by policemen after strikers threw stones at them, according to the news agency, AIM.

AIM said strikers tried to sabotage electrical equipment and block entrances to the state-run hospital, refusing to allow visitors to enter or pass on food for patients. Doctors reporting for work were escorted into the building by police. — Sapa-AP
Mozambique hit by series of strikes

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Workers at several Maputo hospitals and health units have gone on strike and called for wage increases of around 100 percent, the Aim news agency reports.

The strike is one of a series to hit the country since Christmas. Last week 14 000 rail workers in the southern area staged a work stoppage over pay arrears for which they were eventually compensated.

Yesterday afternoon Maputo city council workers returned to work after an eight-hour strike in pursuit of wage demands. They have given the council until January 20 to meet their demands.

State housing administration workers are continuing to strike for an annual bonus, higher wages and cheaper rents. The strike started on Friday.

The medical workers' strike, which the government claims is putting the lives of patients at risk, has particularly affected the Maputo Central Hospital, the country's largest. The strikers also want free medical treatment for themselves, extra pay for night shifts and danger money against the risks of infection.

Yesterday, most wards at the hospital had no nursing staff. However, the strikers gave permission for some workers to staff the intensive care unit, to nurse severely ill patients and help with births.

MEDICAL ETHICS

Health minister Leonardo Simao said he considered the strike contrary to professional medical ethics. And a communiqué issued by his ministry yesterday afternoon said the government was fully aware of the difficulties facing medical workers and had been making efforts to improve their conditions.

"But nothing can justify behaviour that endangers the lives of patients," the communiqué said. "particularly when this implies serious disregard for the most elementary norms of professional ethics."
Postal workers to start talks with management

THE Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Association (Potwa) and the Department of Posts and Telecommunications are due to start national negotiations tomorrow. The talks will focus on wages and the re-employment of workers dismissed during the 1987 postal strike.

Strikes over annual bonuses and a promised pay structure which began in Maputo last Friday have spread to Mozambique's strategic southern railway linking the capital to South Africa and Swaziland.

Disputes began last week over companies' failure to pay year-end bonuses. — Labour Reporter and Sapa
Labor strikes not exempt from socialist states

Because of the industrial crisis and the need to meet the demands of socialized enterprises, the workers have taken to the streets in various countries. The strikes are not only in capitalist countries but also in socialist states. The workers' struggles are a reflection of the society's need to change the existing system.

In the capitalist world, the working class is exploited by the capitalist class. The workers are paid low wages and work long hours, while the capitalists enjoy profits. The工人s organize strikes to demand better wages and working conditions.

In socialist states, the working class has theoretically equal rights. However, the workers are still not satisfied with their living conditions. The strikes in socialist states are a reflection of the dissatisfaction with the existing system.

In conclusion, strikes are a common occurrence in both capitalist and socialist states. The working class is always fighting for better living conditions and equal rights.

LEAVE ME ALONE, I'M HAVING A CRISIS!

A worker's strike is a form of protest. It is a way for the workers to express their dissatisfaction with the current system. The strikes are carried out by the workers to demand better wages, working conditions, and equal rights.

In capitalist states, the workers are paid low wages and work long hours. The strikes are a way for the workers to demand better working conditions and higher wages.

In socialist states, the working class has theoretically equal rights. However, the workers are still not satisfied with their living conditions. The strikes are a reflection of the dissatisfaction with the existing system.

In conclusion, strikes are a common occurrence in both capitalist and socialist states. The working class is always fighting for better living conditions and equal rights.
'Skinheads' blamed for race attacks on workers

MAPUTO - Mozambican workers living in East Germany have accused the East German police of turning a blind eye to an increasing number of racial attacks and have called on the Mozambican government to ensure their protection.

In a report from Berlin, the Mozambique news agency, Aim, said life in East Germany for thousands of Mozambican workers was becoming increasingly difficult due to growing threats and attacks by groups of East German "skinheads".

Lucas Saize, a Mozambican working in the outskirts of Berlin, was quoted as saying that "Despite the promises of improved security for foreign workers", thousands of Mozambican, Angolan, Vietnamese and Cuban workers were brought to East Germany before the overthrow of the communist regime to make up for an acute shortage of workers. German unification will mean that many of the foreigner workers in East Germany will have to return home as state owned companies close down.

Aim said the new East German government had so far taken no action against the racial attacks.

Another Mozambican, Santos Banda, called for the urgent intervention of Mozambican authorities. He said bands of "skinheads" were using bottles, clubs, stones and knives in their attacks against Mozambicans.

Hostels housing Mozambican workers had been attacked and in one incident three Mozambicans were seriously injured, the agency said.
Sugar workers run riot

MARUPE: At least four people died and seven were injured in a clash between "machete-wielding" sugar workers and police at a plantation in central Mozambique at the weekend. The workers, demanding higher pay, set fire to 63 hectares of sugar cane and destroyed six houses.
Slavery rife in Transvaal, claims newspaper

Staff Reporter

An elaborate "slave trade" of young Mozambicans, desperate to escape the war and famine in their country, allegedly exists in the Transvaal.

The Weekly Mail reports that boys and girls are lured across the border with promises of jobs - but are then sold as forced labour and sex slaves in the townships of the Reef.

The newspaper claimed it "bought" two boys for R200 each in a bid to prove the traffic in human beings.

The slave network reportedly operates from villages near Komatipoort. The fugitives are ferried across the electrified fence separating South Africa from its war-torn neighbour by professional "agents" who usually charge a fee of between R100 and R150 for each person they bring across.

Young girls were sold to men in townships on the Witwatersrand and in the Eastern Transvaal as concubines or sex slaves.

Boys were sold to businessmen who used them as forced labour in bottle stores and shops.

There were also indications that white farmers in the Barberton and Komatipoort districts obtained a steady supply of forced labour from the traders.
MAPUTO — Employees of the Mozambican maritime transport company Transmaritimo occupied the company’s offices in Beira when they failed to receive an expected end-of-year bonus.

And in Nampula, employees of the Texmoque textile factory stopped work when their bonus was not paid.

Transmaritimo’s business in Beira came to a standstill, according to the Mozambican news agency, Aim. The Beira manager, Xavier Madeira, telephoned the provincial director of transport and communications and was told the payment had been held up by bureaucratic delays.

He drew the money from the bank, paid the bonus and the sit-in ended.

At Texmoque, workers alleged that, instead of paying the expected bonus of an additional month’s wages, the management gave each employee a litre of cooking oil, half a kilogram of sugar and a packet of biscuits.

The strike there continues.
Rail strike hits Mozambique

MAPUTO — About 1,000 railway workers went on strike in the northern Mozambican city of Nampula on Monday, demanding wage increases of 100%, national news agency AIM reported.

With Nampula at the hub of the northernmost of Mozambique’s three major rail systems, the strike could paralyse all traffic between the port of Nacala and landlocked Malawi.

Strikers beat up six allegedly “privileged” railway staff on the first day of the strike.

The strike is not supported by the railway workers’ trade union.

The strikers say it is impossible to live honestly on the minimum industrial wage of 40,000 meticais (about $17) a month.

Management says that any wage increase must be authorised by government since the railways are state-owned and currently run at a loss.

The strike is a new blow to efforts to make the 613km line between the Malawi border and the Indian Ocean port of Nacala run at full capacity.

A $233m rehabilitation project, financed by France, Portugal, Canada and the EC was hampered by rebel attacks in the 1980s.

But since 1990 few incidents have been reported. — Sapa-Reuter-AFP.
Troops stall pay mutiny

MAPUTO — A mutiny by unpaid Mozambique troops erupted this week in the town of Chibabava in Sofala province, the Maputo daily, Noticias, reported.

Several mutinies have occurred since July among troops based near Maputo and Beira, but this was the first reported in a small provincial town.

The Chibabava garrison mutinied on September 17, protesting that the men had not been paid for 18 months.

The mutiny resulted in a spree of vandalism and robberies culminating in the looting of 10 shops.

Sofala provincial military command sent the mutineers five months' wages, but this failed to placate them. At one stage they seized an aircraft belonging to a state-owned company and held the pilot and an official of the company hostage overnight.

The mutiny ended on Tuesday, but the men said they would resume it on October 1 if the outstanding 13 months' wages had not been paid by then. — Sapa-AFP.
Mozambique - Labour
1993-1999
Harties issues 'unresolved'

TALKS at Anglovaal's Hartbeesfontein mine continued yesterday to defuse tension on the mine after fighting last month which left 17 workers dead.

An Anglovaal spokesman said 3,700 Mozambican workers were still being housed separately and had refused to resume underground work.

He said a "small number" had resigned and left the mine, but others were awaiting the outcome of these negotiations.

He said the NUM management, Mozambican authorities and workers had been locked in talks for the past two days, but had yet to resolve the issues.

The Mozambican miners were not being paid because they were not tendering their services, he said.
‘Knife reward may have contributed to violence’

THE issuing of penknives to workers as a reward for achieving a million fatality-free shifts could have been a contributing factor in the recent fighting at Anglovaal's Hartbeestsfontein mine which claimed 17 lives, NUM president James Motalati said yesterday.

He said the knives were given to workers in October, but now anyone found in possession of a weapon — including the issued knives — would be summarily dismissed in terms of management's attempts to stamp out violence.

The NUM claimed workers were issued with Taiwanese combat knives, but Anglovaal said in a statement last night they were pocket knives 6cm long.

The mining house did not, however, dispute Motalati's claim that the knives were being confiscated.

Motalati said management's “unilateral decision” to house Mozambican workers separately and preventing them from working at the mine was still in force.

He also accused management of launching "a vicious campaign of lies and distortions to discredit the NUM as the guilty party jointly with the ANC".

He said management had been generally uncooperative and had done little to help defuse tension following the fighting. Instead it had issued a brief threatening workers with instant dismissal if they refused to come forward and report who was responsible for any violent incidents.

Motalati said mine management had stated it would dismiss residents of "an entire room or block of rooms for failure to identify perpetrators of violence".

He described Anglovaal as "hostile towards the NUM" and said its policy of housing miners along ethnic lines heightened tension on the mines.

This was exacerbated by the mine's recruitment of indunas to extend the control mechanism beyond the workplace into workers' living quarters.

ERICA JANKOWITZ

Motalati denied the fighting was sparked by Mozambican workers' refusal to join strike action.

However, Motalati was unable to give details of how many Mozambican workers were NUM members as ethnic distinctions were not made.

The NUM interpreted management's attitude as "a secret agenda to eliminate NUM and other workers seen as supporters of the ANC and the broader democratic forces in our country", Motalati said.

Anglovaal's statement said the decision to move the Mozambicans had been taken with the consent of these workers and for their protection.

It denied creating an impression that Mozambicans were under attack from non-Mozambicans.

"Mine management have not attempted to create any impression. Seventeen employees have been killed at the mine, 14 of whom were Mozambicans," he said.

The statement said the mine's management was not aware of a campaign of lies and distortions to discredit the NUM and the ANC. Mine management would not be party to such a campaign.

It said management had no secret agenda regarding the NUM. The union was recognised in most bargaining units of the mine, and the brief issued by management had been aimed at all employees in the interest of maintaining peace.

Responding to the claim that management had been "uncooperative", Anglovaal said: "Management was responsible for approaching the Mozambican government, the national peace accord and the Goldstone commission to assist in the resolution of this matter."

"The mine has also compiled a code of conduct and passed this document to the NUM for final comment on June 7. To date no response has been received."
Mozambican media strike

MAPUTO - Journalists and production staff in Mozambique's state-run media began a five-day strike over pay yesterday.

The impact of the action was limited by a continued basic service provided by technicians and a handful of senior editors at the radio and news agency.

The media workers are demanding a 100% pay rise and voted to go ahead with the strike after rejecting a government offer of 15%.

Independent television and newspapers were not affected. -- Sapa-Reuters.
Low army wages for Mozambicans

MAPUTO. Allegations of corruption in the Mozambican army have revealed the extraordinarily low wages paid to soldiers.

The basic wage for permanent force soldiers ranges from R23 a month for privates to R260 a month for captains to R720 for the top ranking lieutenant colonels.
Police threaten prisoners' release

■ STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Maputo — Mozambican policemen are threatening to go on strike and to release all prisoners from the country's jails unless the government pays them wage rises of up to 100 percent.

The anonymous writers called for a complete overhaul of the system of police ranks, so that promotion was granted on the basis of professional competence, academic level, discipline, and length of service.

They demanded a doubling of the wages of ordinary policemen, and a 45 percent increase for higher ranks.

They warned that if these demands were not met by April 30, policemen would strike from May 1 and remain on strike throughout the campaign for Mozambique's first multiparty elections on October 27 and 28.
Sexism stifles women in Mozambique

Maria Leonor Joaquim, the president of the Mozambican Association of Women in Law, says the constitution grants Mozambican nationality to foreign women who marry Mozambican men, but not to foreign men who marry Mozambican women.

She deprecates the fact that women cannot be seen as heads of households. Her organisation alleges that the penal code, adopted in 1886 and amended in 1969, is flawed because it refers solely to men. Women do not have equal access to loan facilities. They cannot apply for loans unless their husbands go to the bank with them and give permission.

Women are not entitled to own land, except in the matri- lineal societies of northern Mozambique. Banking institutions require possession of some immovable property as collateral for a loan.

The Association for Business Women (ACTIVA) said an initiative is under way to set up a cooperative bank to grant loans to women who want to start businesses or other economic and social activities.

Angelica Salomao, the president of ACTIVA, is critical of the commercial and civil codes, which were inherited from the colonial regime. Her organisation seeks changes to the relevant pieces of legislation.

She says the few women who do go into business are discouraged by battles with the municipal police and trade supervision, health and finance institutions, when they seek to formalise their enterprises. She says the required fees and taxes are so high they often lead to the collapse of their activities. — Independent Foreign Service/AIA
Peasants target SA farmers

Mercedes Sayagues

When organisations in Mozambique launch a nationwide campaign this weekend to inform peasants of their rights under a new land Bill, Niassa province will be a prime target. In this northern province clashes over land between local people and South African farmers in the Mosagrius settlement programme are frequent.

Even Mozambican President Joachim Chissano, who signed the Mosagrius agreement with the South African government, noticed reasons for conflict when he visited Niassa in November. At the village of Isea-Malanga, Chissano pointed out that the stakes marking a settler's farm were only 500m from local huts.

"Where the village ends, the commercial farm begins. Where is the space for the bush, for hunting and collecting firewood?" he asked.

The watchdog Forum for Land Rights, an umbrella of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) which monitors the programme, listed a number of problems in a letter to Niassa Governor Bonifacio Aires Ahy and to Mosagrius's sponsor, the South African Chamber for Development of Agriculture in Africa.

The forum criticised last year's delimitation of land for subsistence and commercial farming because it excludes collection and hunting territories, access to rivers and land for crop expansion, youth and the migratory agriculture practised by the Yao people.

Locals were hardly consulted during the demarcation of what is arguably their land. At a land seminar held in Niassa, an expert with the government team acknowledged that the exercise was done hastily because of settlers' pressure to start planting.

Lack of consultation, however, goes against the new land Bill. It says no concessions can be granted if local people don't confirm the area is unoccupied and available.

Moreover, settlers have not respected verbal agreements made with locals, the forum says.

The NGO land campaign seeks to promote linkages between small-scale and commercial farmers. It also intends giving free legal advice to peasants and publicising the new Bill.
Mozaal project workers opt to end stoppage

(MAPUTO) BY Reuters

Workers at the Mozaal aluminium smelter site in Mozambique ended a three-day stoppage yesterday, project officials said.

The employees of the contractor companies who stopped work on September 28 returned to work this morning, the officials said.

"The dispute resolution procedure in accordance with the site-wide Project Labour Agreement can now be implemented," they said.

Employees of contractors working on the Mozaal site halted work on Monday citing several issues, including wages and working conditions.

Robert Barbour, Mozaal chairman, said on Wednesday the stoppage was in breach of a site-wide labour agreement made with the Mozambican Construction Union.

There are about 1,600 people employed by contractors on the site. More than 100 of the project workers are Mozambicans employed by 20 different companies.

The 250,000 ton-per-year smelter is Mozambique's largest single investment project yet, at $1.3bn.

London-listed Billiton holds a 47% stake. The other partners are Mitsubishi Corp and SAI's Industrial Development Corp with 25% and the Mozambique government, which holds the remaining 4%.

The smelter, which is located near the Maputo port, is expected to create about 4000 construction jobs.

When the project is completed, in early 2001, it is expected to create 900 permanent posts.

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Reuters
Concor strikers hold management hostage

Antony Squazzin

Maputo — Moza, the $1.3 billion aluminum smelter being built in the Mozambican capital by a group led by Billiton, said the management team of one of its contractors was held hostage on Monday by 400 striking workers.

The workers, employed by Concor, the South African construction company, struck over pay and would not let 39 Concor managers leave the site.

The company has begun to dismiss the workers involved.

While Concor's workers remained on strike for the whole of Monday, Moza said the other 2,800 workers onsite worked to schedule and the 250,000 metric ton-per-year plant was still due to start production in January 2001.

"It was an isolated incident," said Peter Cowie, Moza's general manager. "There was no disruption to schedule."

Moza is 47 percent owned by Billiton, 25 percent by Mitsubishi, 24 percent by the Industrial Development Corporation and 4 percent by the Mozambican government. — Bloomberg
Mozal protesters demand six-month severance deal

MAPUTO — More than 400 sacked Mozambican labourers have threatened to continue disrupting construction work at the site for the Mozal aluminium smelter near Maputo unless they are paid six-month severance packages.

SA construction company Concor sacked the labourers last week after the workers held 30 senior managers hostage and staged an illegal wildcat strike.

The action by Mozambicans at the site of the R7.5bn Mozal plant follows revelations that they are earning far less than their SA counterparts on the project.

Workers first took action in September last year to demand a 400% wage increase from $0.24 to $1.07 an hour.

Concor finally agreed to increase average wages 10% this month, but faced new labour unrest last week when workers discovered that the lowest wage paid to South Africans on the site was $15 an hour. South Africans also reportedly enjoy a series of additional, but unspecified weekend allowances.

Mozal confirmed that some SA workers were receiving higher wages than the average Mozambican on the project, but said the South Africans were all highly skilled and specialised workers and normally earned more than labourers.

Mozal said Mozambique’s labour ministry prevented companies “importing” labour unless there was a shortage of skills. Concor declined to comment, saying it was still “studying the situation”.

The dismissed labourers have refused to collect their outstanding wages from January 9 to 16 and have also refused to hand in their job cards. Worker representative Basilio Madumane conceded yesterday the strike had been illegal and had not been approved by the recognised union, the National Union of Building, Timber and Mining Workers. He said labourers had not informed either Mozal or Concor of plans to strike 72 hours before the event as required by law.

“How can you plan outrage? This protest was spontaneous after workers were told how much they earned for hours of hard work.” — AENS.

Charles Mangwiro
Mining lay-offs hit Mozambique

Maputo-Mozambique is preparing to launch high-level discussions with the South African government in an attempt to relieve the potential regional social and economic effects of the gold crisis, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Adelaide Amurane, Mozambique's deputy labour minister, said Mozambique did not have the resources to absorb or provide alternative employment for the first 2,500 Mozambican miners retrenched from South Africa's East Rand Proprietary Mine (ERPM) last week.

The miners were retrenched when ERPM was placed in liquidation as a result of the slump in the price of gold.

An estimated 70,000 Mozambican citizens work in South African mines, and 5,023 of them are expected to be retrenched and repatriated if the gold price does not recover soon.

Mozambicans in South Africa send $50 million dollars a year in foreign exchange back to Mozambique.

Pedro Taimo, a spokesman for the labour ministry, said retrenchments would hit Mozambique's wider economy because miners repatriated at least 60 percent of their earnings to families and relatives at home.

"The impact would be significant on everyone from small businessmen to larger corporations," Taimo said.

Mozambique's social reintegration programmes for miners were simply not designed to handle the number of people who were about to return to Mozambique, Taimo said.