

Mozambique

General

~~1975~~

~~February~~

1975

25 February 1975.

(1) MOZAMBIQUE

(2) 237

Persons entering Republic from Mozambique Accommodation

*31 Mr C W FGLIN asked the Minister of the Interior

- (1) How many persons in each race group entered the Republic from Mozambique during September 1974 (a) with and (b) without valid travel documents
- (2) how many of these persons in each race group and in each category (a) have left the Republic and (b) are accommodated in the camp at Cullinan
- (3) whether any decision has been made in regard to the return of the persons accommodated at Cullinan, if so, (a) what decision and (b) what are the reasons for it

†The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

- (1) Total of (a) 6 783 and (b) 3 000
Aliens on a temporary basis in South Africa are not classified in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950
- (2) (a) Unknown
(b) 196
- (3) Yes
 - (a) Repatriation in consultation with the Portuguese Authorities
 - (b) They do not comply with the immigration requirements of the Republic

March

1975

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FM 27/3/75 (222)
MOZAMBIQUE - ZAMBIA
Talking transport (deals)

A high-powered Zambian delegation, including three Cabinet Ministers, has concluded talks in Mozambique aimed at alleviating the severe transport bottleneck at Beira.

According to Mozambique Railways, 42 000 tons of cargo destined for Zambia stands idle awaiting trucks from Malawi Railways for trans-shipment. Some of the cargo, including 14 000 tons of desperately-needed sulphur for the Copper Belt and 2 000 cars, has been at Beira docks for more than two months.

Just how severe the Beira problem is can be gauged by the fact that the 42 000 tons now on the docks exceeds by 3 000 tons the total Zambian cargo (imports and exports) that passed through Beira in the whole of 1974.

Since January, Malawi Railways has been restricting the number of trucks available for Zambian use and is currently allocating only 20 trucks per day for all cargo entering Malawi from Beira. This is because Malawi Railways has neither the personnel nor equipment to cope with the increased Zambian traf-

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fic. To solve the immediate problem, Zambia has asked Mozambique Railways to begin shipping Zambian cargo to the rail head at Moatize in Tete Province. From there it is to be transported by land (over almost non-existent roads) to the Zambian frontier at Zumbo. Haswell Mwale, the Zambian Minister of State for Contingency Planning, said in LM that the Zambian and Mozambican governments had agreed that this road link will be improved as a matter of priority.

Zambia has also agreed to investigate a joint Mozambique-Zambian project to construct a new railway from Moatize to Zambia along the northern bank of the newly-created Lake Cabora Bassa.

This would be the first rail link between Zambia and Mozambique not passing through a third country.

Before leaving LM — and with an obvious eye to the future — the Zambian delegation placed an order for 400 railway trucks to be built by Cometal-Mometal in Machava.

1975

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Waddell tells of contact with Frelimo

RDM
16/4/75

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Party MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Gordon Waddell, disclosed yesterday that he held economic and political talks with the interim Prime Minister of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano, last month.

This means both the Progs and the United Party have made contact with the Frelimo leadership in Lourenco Marques.

It was announced at the weekend that the UP Mem-

ber for Green Point, Mr Lionel Murray, chief UP spokesman on interior matters met a number of Frelimo leaders during the Easter parliamentary recess.

At the time it was thought this was the first Opposition contact with the liberation movement, but Mr Waddell in fact paid a fleeting one-day visit to the Mozambique capital on March 13. Mr Waddell said yesterday he met Mr Chissano and his private secretary in a dual capacity.

The Anglo American organisation, with which he is intimately connected, has said Mr Waddell has exten-

sive interests in Mozambique

Mr Waddell, who said the discussions were conducted in English, found Mr Chissano an "impressive person"

Mr Chissano made it clear, as he and other leaders have consistently done in the past, that they are opposed to apartheid and "that the policy must go in order to give a degree of permanency desired for harmonious relationships in Southern Africa"

The question of foreign investment in Mozambique was raised, particularly investment from South Africa which has already been made and regard to future investment

"I also took advantage of the opportunity to inquire into his views about detente. I got the impression that the primary concern was for the welfare of the State of Mozambique and its people.

"Mr Chissano was fully aware of the difficulties that face Frelimo and the alternatives open to them. Obviously the first task is to establish their priorities. I did not get the feeling that this is necessarily going to be done along doctrinaire lines," said Mr Waddell.

Mr Murray at the weekend urged that South Africa must "move fast" to give every possible assistance to Mozambique

F.M 4/4/75 (222)

MOZAMBIQUE Defence and Cabora

There must be a moral somewhere. While SA — enthusiastic initiator of detente — is busy increasing its defence spending (by 39% to more than R1 000m for 75/76), Mozambique this week announced a defence cut of 53%

The pruning, contained in the first Budget drawn up by Frelimo, leaves only R17m in the military kitty, down from the whopping R36m spent by the Portuguese last year

Mozambique's new Budget — at R368m — is up only 5,5% from last year (Pretoria please note!) and reflects the new priorities of the revolutionary government. Education is to be increased by 65% to R31,5m. The largest item in the Budget is, as before, ports and railways which will receive R106m

Prime Minister Joaquim Chissano said in September, when the transitional government was installed, that Frelimo priorities would be education, agriculture, health and then national defence

Meanwhile Melo Antunes, the new Portuguese Foreign Minister, was in Lourenco Marques, Dar-es-Salaam and Lusaka this week. Antunes was forced to visit Africa by the glowering Angola

situation last week, and obviously took the opportunity of making friends and influencing people. In Dar, he met Frelimo President Samora Machel and Tanzanian President Nyerere (with whom he reached agreement to establish diplomatic ties). In Lusaka he had an audience with President Kenneth Kaunda.

Before Antunes left Africa he announced that the next round of economic and financial talks between Lisbon and LM will begin in the Mozambique capital on April 7

Antunes, before his appointment to Foreign Affairs, had been active in designing the decolonisation process in Africa and had been instrumental in drawing up the Portuguese economic programme announced last month

The talks may see finalising of at least financial arrangements between Lisbon and Frelimo, though Lisbon government sources say there's still a lot of detailed work to be done on the more general economic aid agreement

At the heart of the financial accord is the Cabora Bassa dam. It appears that Portugal is not only willing but anxious to maintain its commitment to the dam

FM's Lisbon correspondent reports that what is likely to emerge is that Portugal will maintain a majority stake in the Cabora Bassa operating company

and continue to shoulder the massive debts incurred in the dam's construction

On the other hand, it is clear the now more Left-orientated Portugal is aiding Frelimo in negotiations with SA to increase the price of electricity supplied to Pretoria

Similarly, while there is understanding that Mozambique workers should continue working on SA mines, Frelimo leaders are bent on improving mine-worker contracts while continuing to receive substantial gold payments from Pretoria.

The fate of Portugal's large stake in Mozambique's banks and railways after independence is still unclear. But Lisbon is anxious not to foist a heavy debt burden onto the new government and appears willing to commit itself heavily to avoid further Mozambique dependence upon SA

Lisbon apparently believes that Mozambique must in no circumstances be forced to beg at Pretoria's door for aid to meet its vital bills.

But the link with SA continues to provide much-needed foreign exchange. The Easter holiday saw a massive return of SA tourists to Lourenco Marques and other coastal resorts

For the first time since September all the hotels were filled

F.M 10/4/75
BORA BASSA 222

Development

ter independence

cement reached this week by mo and the Portuguese government es it unlikely that SA will have a or role in the operation of the ora Bassa dam The agreement wed intensive negotiations

Mozambique-based company, oelectrica de Cabora Bassa, with il majority Portuguese capital, will t up to operate the dam for a period 5 20 years

oreign capital — believed to be ily German and French — will be ed in, but over the 15-20 years the mbicans will acquire a majority

ial Mail April 18 1975

holding (Officials would not say whether South Africans will participate in the company, but it is clear that both the Portuguese and Mozambique governments desire, for political rather than economic reasons, to keep SA involvement to a minimum)

Mozambique technicians are to be trained to assume direct operation of the dam but this is a long-term programme Proceeds from the sale of power to Escom will go to pay off the massive debts (estimated at R350m) incurred in the dam's construction

The sharp Leftward turn of the Portuguese government after the abortive coup attempt on March 11 has hardened the attitude of the previously accommodating Portuguese in their dealings with Escom

It is now virtually certain that the contract for sale of power to Escom will be renegotiated

Until only a few weeks ago it was still thought that because the Escom contract was with the State of Portugal, the South Africans would have an easier bargain than if they were forced to deal with Frelimo Now, it turns out that, if anything, the Portuguese will drive an even harder bargain

It is known that, when Escom talked recently with the Portuguese in Lisbon, a near doubling of the price of power was demanded At the Lisbon meeting the Portuguese presented figures purporting to prove that the present per kWh price (0,12075 escudos for the first 15 years and 0,175c to 0,3c (SA) thereafter) is lower than what Escom pays to produce thermal power in SA and that a doubling would reflect more accurately the cost of Cabora construction

High-ranking Portuguese, close to the revolutionary government, concede that the Caetano government committed a

major blunder in allowing the DC conversion facility to be built at Apollo in SA instead of within Mozambique. Since some AC power from Apollo is earmarked for LM, the Mozambicans will be effectively at the mercy of Escom for power generated at Cabora At present there are no economically feasible means of tapping the DC lines that run through Mozambique

Negotiations between Escom and the Portuguese will resume shortly, probably in SA.

The development scheme for the Zambesi Valley is also very much of a question mark, especially concerning SA participation. The Portuguese GPZ (Zambesi Plan Cabinet) is to be based at Tete instead of in Lisbon And control will pass to Frelimo

Informed sources in LM tell the FM it's highly unlikely that SA will be allowed into the development scheme. Indeed, it is unknown how high a priority the scheme has for the immediate future with the Mozambique government

BRU
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New firm to run Cabora Bassa

The Star's Africa News Service

BEIRA — A joint Portuguese-Mozambique company, which will be progressively taken over by the Mozambique authorities, is to be formed to operate the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric project.

This is part of the agreement still being negotiated between Lisbon and Lourenco Marques for the handing over the Mozambique Government of a variety of Portuguese institutions and operations in this territory.

The Portuguese negotiators left for Lisbon this week at the end of the third round of talks. The fourth round will be held in LM next month.

Other points of agreement so far include:

- Other companies will be formed for the takeover of the Sher in Beira and Sonefe power plants in Beira and Lourenco Marques.

- The two countries will also co-operate in scientific, judicial, commercial, telecommunications and air and sea transport operations. Portuguese magistrates will be sent here and the Portuguese airline TAP will aid the local airline DETA.

The negotiators are still studying the implications of Lisbon's decision to nationalise private banks and insurance companies, and the future of other banks, financial institutions and agricultural enterprises in Mozambique.

Frelimo threat on mine workers

Own Correspondent
COPENHAGEN — Mozambique will use its mine workers in South Africa to apply pressure on the South African Government.

And the Frelimo organisation will take over control of mine recruitment after independence, the Frelimo vice-president Marcelino dos Santos has disclosed here.

During an official visit to Denmark, he said.

In principle they are against recruiting workers for the 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."

Because of this, South Africa would still be able to obtain labour in Mozambique, he said.

The new Government would not attempt to hinder the sale of electricity from Cabora Bassa.

The operation of the project and the sale of

electricity would be left in the hands of a Portuguese company.

Mozambique was part of Southern Africa, said Mr Dos Santos, and both the people and the Government were fully aware of their duty to help "liberate" other countries.

SUPPORT

Frelimo would therefore give its full support to the ANC in Rhodesia.

He would not, however, agree to give aid to ZA-

NU for intensification of terrorism.

During the Danish visit, the Frelimo delegation met the Danish Prime Minister, Mr Anker Joergensen, Foreign Minister Mr Knud Boerge Andersen, and Foreign Ministry officials.

Danish sources said diplomatic relations with Mozambique would be established on independence day in June and that Denmark would provide aid for education and health.

Denmark's direct aid to development projects, running to more than R1-million in the current financial year, would be doubled in 1976-1977.

1975

May

The Mozambique connection

It's not only a test for détente. It will decide whether socialism and capitalism can live together

South Africa's resolve to search for an accommodation within Southern Africa — and more ambitiously the ultimate goal of a common market — will be crucially tested when Mozambique becomes independent next month

Mainly because the ideological underpinnings of Pretoria and the philosophies of the new government in Lourenco Marques are so dramatically at variance

Frelimo, forged out of a 10-year guerrilla war, is disciplined, well organised, and highly motivated towards building a socialist Mozambique

But Party ideology is tempered with pragmatism. Fortunately — for both sides — it is unlikely that ideology will be allowed to obstruct the desperately needed strengthening of its slender economic base

If pragmatism predominates it should not be difficult for SA and an independent Mozambique to be good neighbours

The South African connection is of long standing. Without the need to ship goods to and from the Transvaal, there probably would be no Lourenco Marques. Indeed, until Paul Kruger gained his long desired rail link to Delagoa Bay in 1890, LM was little more than a trading post and fort with fewer than 500 people

The original Mozambique Convention was negotiated by the Transvaal government in 1909. Even before then SA mines and sugar plantations provided the bulk of cash employment for Mozambicans

Today well over half Mozambique's total foreign earnings (R250m in 1972 — latest official figure) are attributable to the SA connection

- Three-quarters of the shipments passing through LM are South African. They contribute at least R50m a year in harbour and railway revenue
- The nearly 100 000 Mozambican miners working in SA earn more than R80m per year, of this nearly R48m in deferred pay is payable in gold valued at the official price, if sold in the free market at \$167, this would be worth R145m
- Cabora Bassa power, with SA the

only possible customer for many years, will contribute (even at present prices) R15m in its first year of operation. And by 1980 at least R33m will accrue from sales to Escom

- By reason of geography and keen prices, SA is first among suppliers to Mozambique and, more importantly, is third among customers for Mozambican exports. Amount bought by SA? R11m in 1972

- Finally there is normally some R10m in earnings from SA tourists

So the foundations for extending bridges between the two neighbours are there

Can we extend them?

The handful of SA politicians and businessmen who have talked with Frelimo officials find no lack of realism



**Rennie's Fiddian-Green
more confident now**

Gordon Waddell, Progressive Party spokesman on finance, finds Prime Minister Joachim Chissano "an impressive man, not doctrinaire, who sees his first task as getting the economy back on its feet". Waddell believes SA businessmen can work with Frelimo

Charles Fiddian-Green of Rennie's — which has large shipping interests there (almost 10% of the group's profits come from Mozambique) — has received no indication of impending changes in his company's sphere of operations as a result of independence. He bullishly reports business in Mozambique as "running more or less normally."

Mike Ridley, MD of LTA — the principal contractor on civil work at Cabora Bassa — says his company has had no difficulty working with Frelimo during the more than six months of transitional control

Kobus Loubser, SA Railways GM, has found Frelimo perfectly happy to accept advice and aid from SA in his dealings so far. The evidence? Four diesel electric locos on loan, a signalling system; and repair of 40 Mozambique chrome wagons is SAR's contribution to date

In short, most SA businessmen — having adjusted to the presence of Frelimo soldiers and visitors from Africa and Eastern Bloc countries — find doing business relatively easy. Much better, certainly, than was anticipated immediately after the coup or during the dark days of White-inspired violence in September and October

One Mozambique businessman, a member of Frelimo, told the *FM* last week

"There shouldn't be any problems for South African investors in Mozambique. Provided they are prepared to work with us rather than over us. The only change is that the bribes and corruption of the old regime are gone. And those few SA firms who were part of that will probably not find any role to play in the new Mozambique."

At the same time Mozambique is a tragically underdeveloped country which will be only too eager for aid and assistance from whatever quarter. This will certainly include China, Russia, and Eastern Europe — a fact SA must accept

The colonial era has left Mozambique with hardly any infrastructure. There is no railway track linking north to south, existing lines are designed only to bring raw materials to the coast for export

here was not even a tarred road between the two largest cities — LM and Beira — until last year

The poverty is depressing. Over 90% of the country's 9m people are illiterate. Only 9,3% of school age children are presently enrolled in any form of education. A mere 600 000 attend school and of these only 0,1% are in high school.

In 1969 there were 502 doctors, an average of one for every 16 000 people. Today there are less than 100.

Malnutrition is a lingering malaise and there is a debilitating lack of protein. Fifty thousand people in the Limpopo valley region face the prospect of famine following floods which destroyed 100 000 hectares of crops in February. In the north, on the Tanzanian border, 100 000 refugees must be resettled and there is not enough food to feed everyone there.

More than 3m people — or nearly half the population — are involved in subsistence farming.

Population growth is 2,4% per year, well above the world average. At this rate it will reach over 10m by 1980. And Mozambique cannot feed its people now from domestic sources.

But, if Mozambique is poor today, it has great potential. Vast mineral deposits, including coal, iron ore, copper, gold, manganese, chrome, nickel, and natural gas, lie untapped.

It is in this specific field that many SA investors have unanswered questions

Companies, like JCI and Iscor, hold concessions granted by the Portuguese authorities to develop mineral resources. Yet no word has been received from Frelimo as to whether the claims will be honoured after independence.

While there are indications that Mozambique will certainly maintain existing economic links with SA, there is resistance within the party to developing new ones.

Perhaps understandable from a country unalterably opposed to apartheid, this attitude is nonetheless shortsighted. For it is SA that offers an immediate export market and also the technological know-how to develop the region's mining capabilities.

SA firms, Anglo American among them, have shown they can work effectively with Zambians and there is no reason why similarly mutually beneficial relations could not be developed with Mozambique.

Rhodesia, however, is a different story. There are indications Frelimo intends to cut off Rhodesia's link to Beira and LM. While this will cost Mozambique at least R15m per year in foreign earnings, Frelimo thinks that this is necessary for achieving majority rule in Rhodesia.

While SA policy towards Frelimo has been ultra correct it has also been ultra-unimaginative. What is necessary now in the days before independence is a clear statement of intentions and in-

terests.

Specifically, such a policy stance should include:

- An intention to extend mutually beneficial agreements and conventions previously negotiated with the Portuguese. This includes continuation of the gold option for deferred pay of miners on SA gold mines.
- An offer to enter into a mutual non-aggression pact, perhaps even extending this into a Southern Africa defence alliance.
- A willingness to embark on economic, technical and educational aid programmes to assist Mozambique develop its material and human resources.
- Provision of capital to prepare LM harbour for containerisation. Without this a big question mark hangs over its future.
- Improved compensation for death, injury or illness of Mozambicans working on SA mines.
- Continuation of the present "no visa requirement" for visitors to and from SA.

Once having made clear its own good intentions, SA would have the right to expect from Mozambique a clear and comprehensive statement on future relations — and specifically on investment — both present and future.

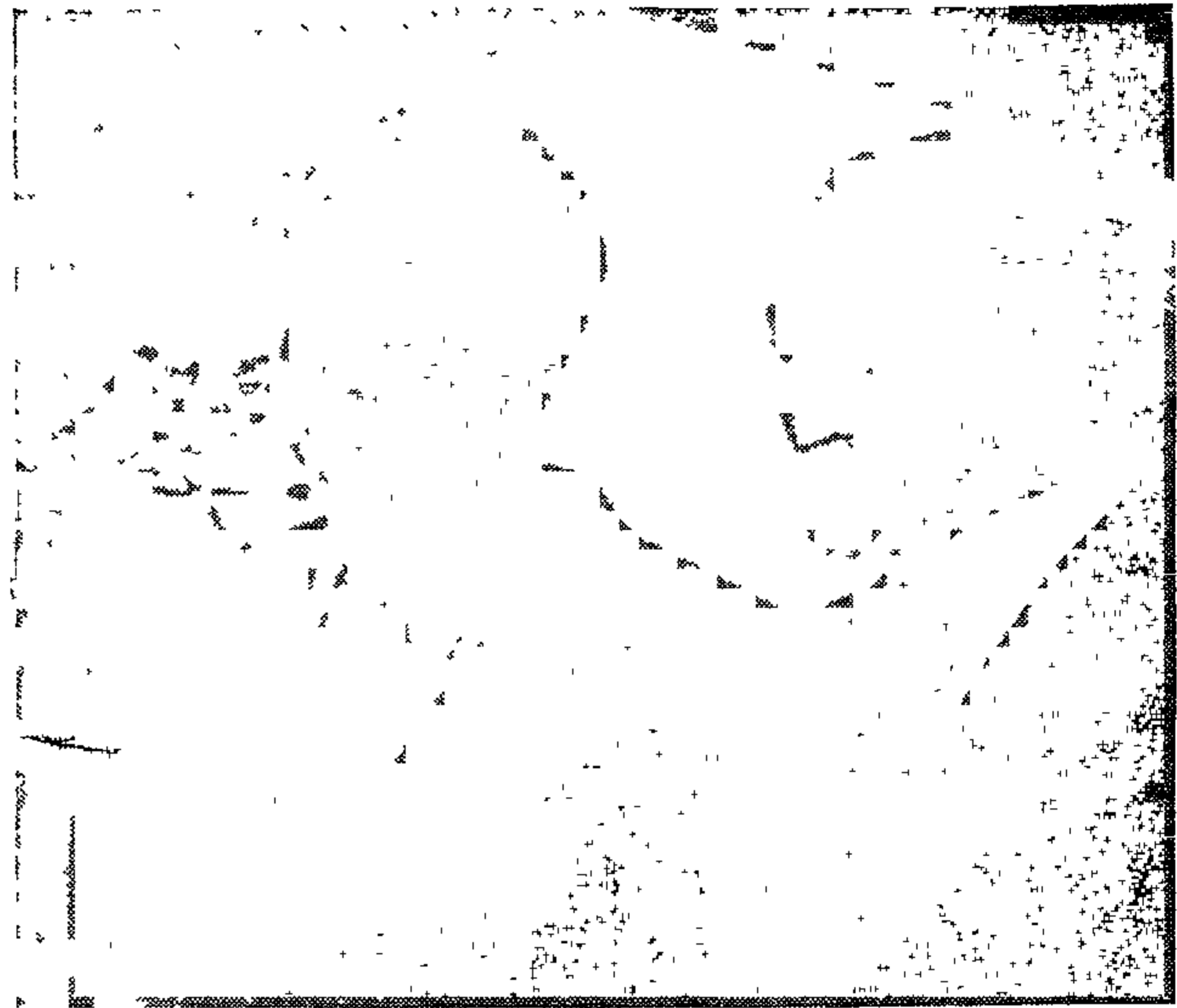
There is a time for caution. And there is a time for boldness. The ball is in South Africa's court. If we don't pick it up soon, plenty of others will.

Triumphant homecoming

Whites, Blacks salute Machel

STAR
30/5/75

222



Deon du Plessis
of The Star's
Africa News
Service

President Machel of Frelimo faces the huge crowd outside Porto Amelia Airport just after his arrival there. On the left is Frelimo vice president, Mr Marcelino dos Santos

PORTO AMELIA—The
fest throng outside the
airport in this north-
east Mozambique town
glowed in the heat with
colorless African
attitude.

Dozens of Frelimo flags
floated limply overhead,
and a small flurry at the
main building entrance, a
burst of applause, and
effortlessly there he was.

Samora Moises Machel,
President of Frelimo, had
returned to his country in
triumph.

The crowd was galvan-
ized. A roar rose from
5,000 throats, "Samora,"
they thundered.

And the handsome little
man in an impeccable suit
stood among the potted
plant fronds on a dais and
waved and laughed. The
war was over and Pre-
sident Machel was home.

Next to him stood Frelimo
Vice President Marce-
lino dos Santos, slightly
less dapper in a crumpled
brown suit,

His extraordinarily

roared back and punched
their fists into the air.

The President's style is
remarkable. He is not tall
but his oratory is all ag-
gression. Each time he
punches the air, he rocks
up on the balls of his feet.

He smiled continuously
on this day, displaying a
dazzling, gap-toothed grin.

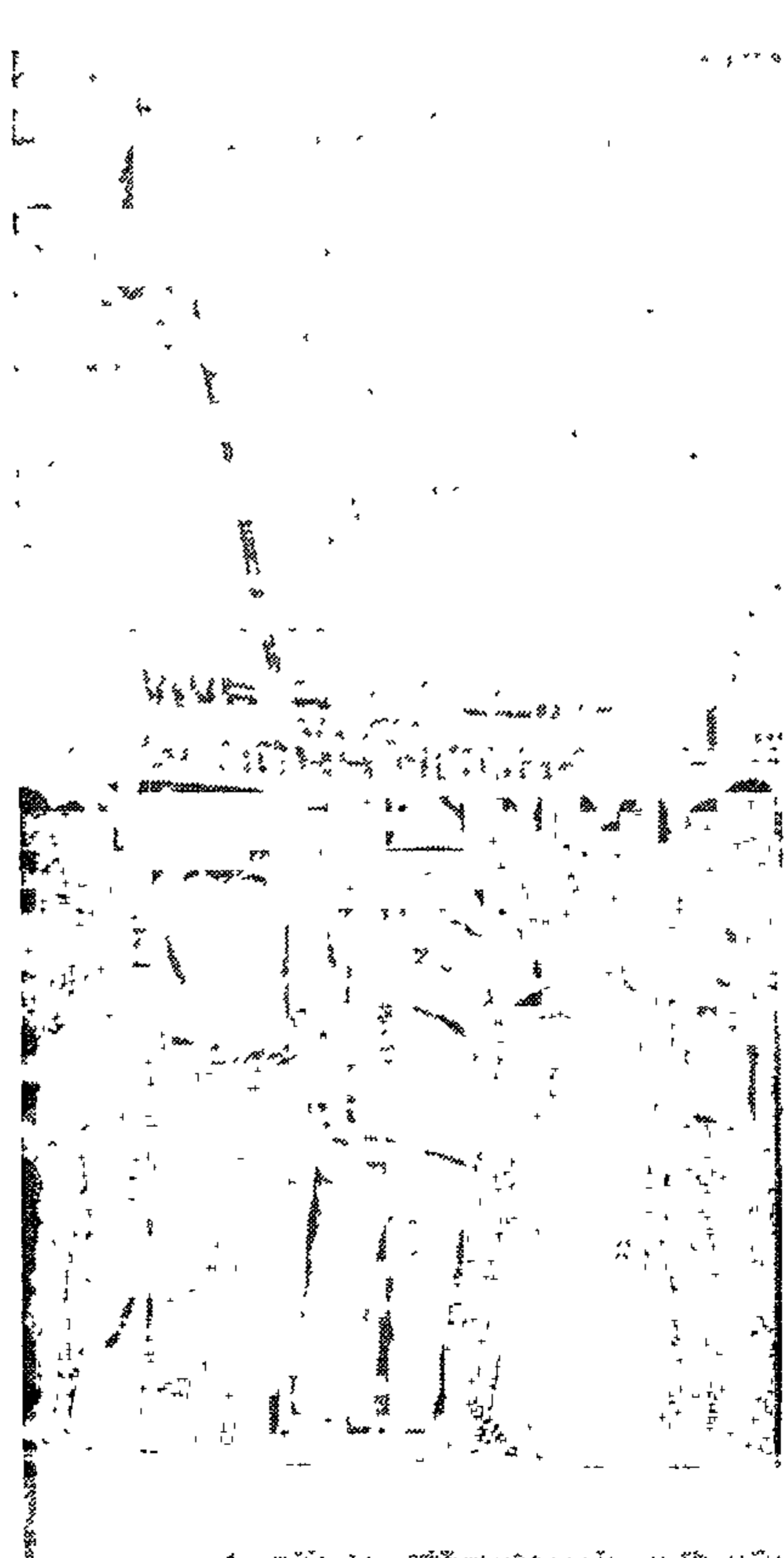
With his beard and
wiry frame, he is an im-
pressive figure. He looks
fit and does not smoke.

At the end of his brief
address he leaped from
the dais and plunged into
a path cleared through
the crowd.

A phalanx of Frelimo
troops, heavily-armed and
wearing communist-type
steel helmets, closed in.
The crowd went berserk.
Dust rose as hundreds of
excited people packed
around the Presidential
party.

Clutching hands
reached through the cor-
don of impassive troops to
touch the President. He
remained cool, continually
smiling and waving

Hooters, flags,



★ ★ ★

Frelimo finds its
support among Whites
as well as Blacks.
Here a White
Portuguese holds the
Frelimo flag aloft.
At right is a
photograph of Mr
Marcelino dos Santos
vice president of
Frelimo.

★ ★ ★

Bottom:
A group of Muslims
arrived at the airport
to greet President
Machel. Here they
salute the President
with a chant and a
song.

30/5/75

...ating eyes swept
... great assembly and he
... waved and laughed
A local White teenager
... me to stand before the
... He read a long eulo-
... to the President who
... with delight.

Teenagers sing his praises

More teenagers, White
and Black, approached
and stood in a huddle
... town with racism and
... revolution," they
... to the delighted Pre-
... sent

They presented him
with a cellophane-wrapped
box containing the fruits
of labour: an ear of corn,
a seashell, minerals mined
in the area, a mealie
President Machel accep-
ted the gift with a happy
grin. This was a fitting
welcome for a socialist
leader.

Oratory is a aggression

...telling the microphone
...er he said "The fight
...tinues, viva Frelimo,
... united Mozambique"

...he effect was electric
...viva," the crowd

flashing cars

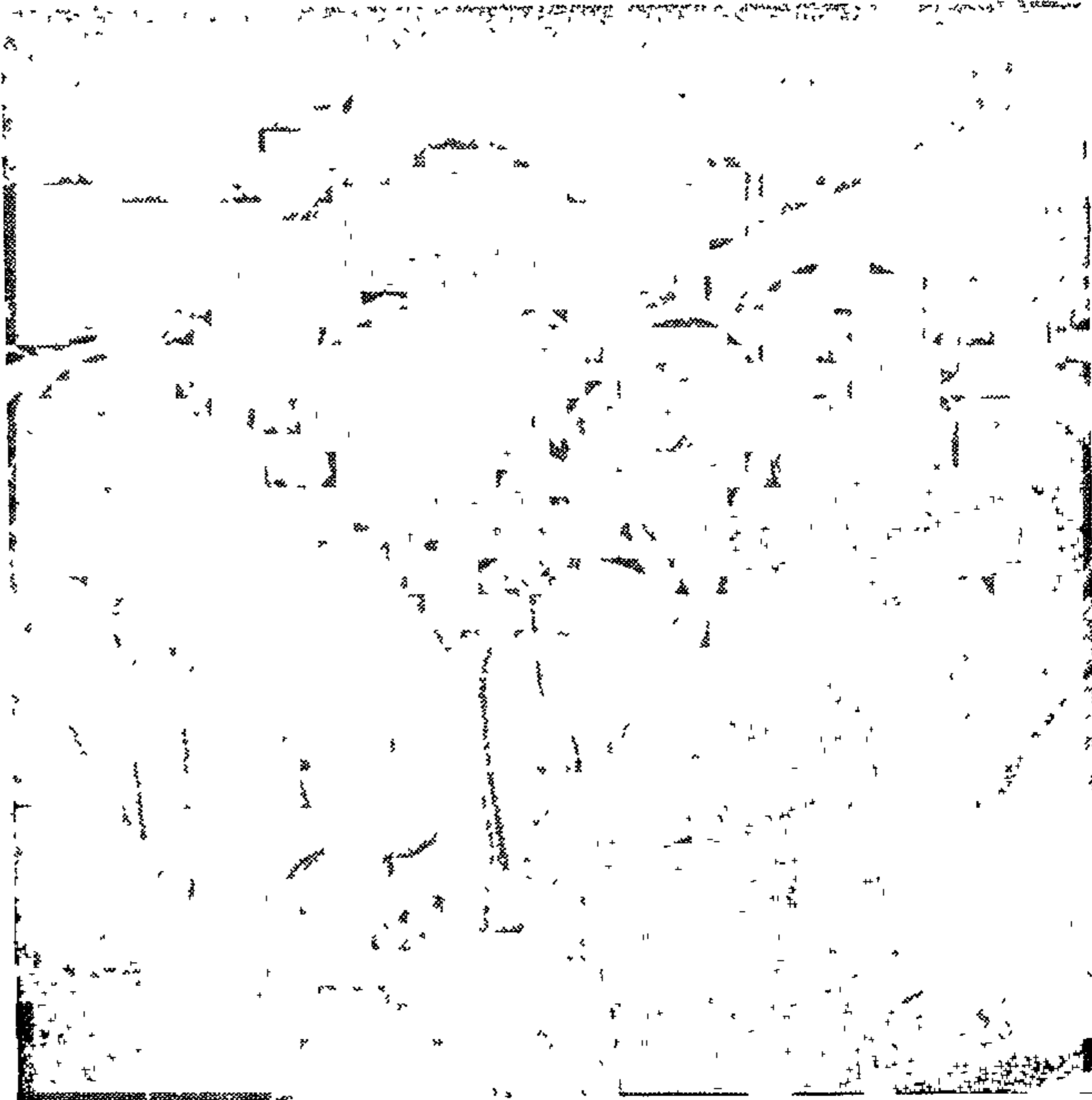
His party burst through
the throng to a convoy of
cars. Hooters blaring, the
cars flashed off down the
flag-bedecked highway
into town.

To see the President,
the crowds converged
from all parts of the Cabo
Delgado, Mozambique's
most northerly province.

There were Black Mus-
lims in fezzes and robes,
elders of the fiercely
proud and independent
Maconde tribe, who have
formed the hard core of
Frelimo, groups of drum-
mers, women's dancing
groups, children's singing
groups, traditional dan-
cers.

For the President it was
on again to another town.
With his party travelling
in six helicopters and at-
tendant light aircraft, he
has said he wants to see
his country from the
south to the north before
independence day when
he will enter Lourenco
Marques.

It will be an exhausting
month for him but the
effect of his travels on
the Africans, even if he
says little, is already like
a tonic after the long
period of often uncertain
transitional Government.



SA studies relations with Frelimo

292

RDM
29/5/75

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

A DISTURBING question mark will hang over South Africa's relations with Mozambique after the Frelimo Government takes over on June 25, according to observers in Pretoria. No official comment was available on the issue yesterday but it is understood it has been under close study by the Department of Foreign Affairs. South Africa has a consul general in Lourenco Marques. There will, it is pointed out, have to be some communication — if formal diplomatic exchanges are rejected by Mozambique — because of the important economic ties which have existed between the two countries for many years. It is feared that Mozambique is unlikely to "start off on the wrong foot" by

agreeing to an exchange of diplomats, a move which would be seen by other African states as conciliatory to South Africa.

However, the urgency for South Africa to establish a working relationship with Mozambique, a potentially troublesome neighbour, is recognised.

Even if the Frelimo Government went no further than to merely display a conventional hostile attitude to South Africa, this would generate tension.

However, economists point out that Mozambique desperately needs the advantages of continued economic links with South Africa.

Financially it is vitally important to the territory that a large volume of South Africa's imports and exports continue to flow through; that South Africa purchase power from the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric plant; and that Mozambique Africans

continue to be employed on South African gold mines

Meanwhile, Rhodesia's faltering economy will become even more dependent on South Africa if Frelimo closes Lourenco Marques and Beira to Rhodesian traffic.

This could confront Mr Vorster with the most critical and agonising decision of his nine years in office — whether to allow Rhodesia's imports and exports to go through South African ports.

This could be disastrous to South Africa's detente policy if it was seen to be blunting the edge of the effort — renewed after the recent Commonwealth conference in Jamaica — to break Rhodesia.

What is troubling South African observers is whether aid from communist countries to Mozambique would be great enough to break the country's substantial economic dependence on South Africa.

We will persuade SA, says Machel

RDM 2/6/75

299

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LOURENCO MARQUES. — Mozambique would support the people of South West Africa and would persuade South Africa to abolish apartheid, the Frelimo president, Mr Samora Machel, said at Tchinga yesterday.

Addressing a crowd of several thousands, Mr Machel said Mozambique would establish diplomatic relations with all countries in the world, except those that were "reactionary".

The crowd at Tchinga, formerly Vila Cabral, also heard Mr Machel say Mozambique should be prepared to "support the people of Zimbabwe to liquidate the colonial, racist and reactionary regime of Rhodesia".

Russia and Mozambique yesterday announced their intention to set up full diplomatic relations when Mozambique becomes independent on June 25, Sapa-Reuter reports

Machel's brother leaving SA

222

RDM
5/6/75

By NAT SERACHE

A YOUNGER brother of Mozambique's president-elect, Mr Samora Moises Machel, leaves South Africa for good with his family tomorrow, after living for 18 years in Wattville township, Benoni

Mr Boaventure Moises Machel, 37, third son in a family of eight, came to South Africa when he was 19, "to escape the exploitation to which the Portuguese in Mozambique were subjecting the Black people

"Admittedly, all was not well in South Africa but, compared with Mozambique in those days, South Africa was paradise for Blacks"

What Blacks earned was "not even the peanuts I worked for when I came to this country"

Mr Machel has been living in Wattville without anybody knowing or suspecting his identity, until he threw a farewell party at the weekend

Now it has come to light that he has been in touch with and working for Frelimo since it came into existence. He has travelled extensively "on Frelimo assignments"

He told me that among countries he has visited is China. He returned recently from Tanzania

"I probably would not have returned from Tanzania had it not been for a brush my wife had with the law in this country". His wife, Phillipine, was charged with illegally possessing a firearm



Mr Machel and son Isaac quitting

"She wrote to me in Tanzania and I came back immediately. The case was later dropped"

While I was at Mr Machel's house, a White man arrived in a green car. Mr Machel introduced him as a member of the Security Police

This man told me he had been instructed to see Mr Machel get trucks to take his belongings to Mozambique

Mr Machel would not tell me what work he did for Frelimo

"First of all, that is Frelimo's business and nobody else's. Secondly, only an insane man will disclose his domestic secrets to strangers"

He remembered his brother, Samora, as a man who hated to see anybody suffer

"I suppose that is why he took a job in a hospital. He was an orderly."

Camarada Boaventure, as Mr Machel likes to be called, married his Kwa Thema sweetheart, Phillipine, in 1967. They have a four-year-old son, Isaac.

All the Machel brothers, Josefate, Samora, Boaventure and Orlando are active members of Frelimo. Josefate is a key man in the transitional government

Their father, Mr Moises Machel, is 87. Their mother died in 1967

Mr Machel is a former Transvaal and East Rand bodybuilding champion.

His youngest sister, Patience, 16, has been living with her brother in Wattville

Mr Machel denied that he had lived in Benoni under an assumed name.

"I have always been Boaventure Moises Machel. I have worked as an agent for a dry cleaning company under that name"

Zambian plan for sea link

STAR 5/15/75

The Star's Africa News Service

BEIRA — Zambian Government officials are in the Tete district of Mozambique examining transport routes in a mission designed to link the two territories by a series of bridges.

The Zambians are particularly anxious to open alternative outlets to the coast for the 65 000 tons of copper a month that is being stockpiled as a result of increased tariffs at Dar es Salaam and strikes at Lobito.

The Zambians, accompanied by Mozambique officials, have visited the Moatize rail terminus of the Beira-Tete railway to study facilities and examine ways of improving handling of cargo.

HAULED

Indications are that the Mozambique team will recommend Moatize as a terminal for Zambian traffic, which would first be railed on the main line and then hauled by road.

Talks have been held on these lines with road haulers to assess charges for carting goods between the two countries.

Sources say the Mozambique team has ruled out the possibility of building a railway between Moatize and the Zambian border. The Zambians are anxious to immediately start clearing a backlog of cargo.

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STAR 20/5/75

Cabora Bassa plan agreed

222

The Star's Africa News
Service

DAR ES SALAAM — The Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) and the Portuguese Government have agreed on a plan for administering the R256m Cabora Bassa dam and hydro-electric project after Mozambique becomes independent next month.

Talks between Frelimo and the Portuguese Government have resulted in an agreement to set up a corporation to run the dam and sell power to South Africa until all investors have recovered their capital. The new Frelimo-led Mozambique Government will not hold shares in the corporation.

Cabora Bassa has always been a problem for Frelimo. It was begun by the former Portuguese colonial government and financed by a South African-led consortium which includes Portuguese, French and German interests.

During the war for independence, Frelimo had vowed to block the dam's completion. But, after the April coup in Portugal, Frelimo guerrillas reduced pressure on the dam. Now, with a Frelimo-led transitional Government in power, Frelimo soldiers stand guard as the 400 km lake behind the dam slowly rises and Cabora Bassa produces power.

The only possible consumer for the project's initial 1,800 megawatt output is South Africa.

The new corporation will be headed by the Portuguese Government and will include all those who have investments in the project. Under the plan, Frelimo will not be directly involved in the supply of power to South Africa.

The cost of the power

sold to South Africa has been renegotiated sharply upward because of the increased world price of energy.

By prior agreement, the corporation will cease to exist when all participants have recovered their investment, and Cabora Bassa will become an asset of the government of Mozambique. That is likely to take at least 10 years.

R2,3m works at smelter

Brandt Engineering will design, supply and install gas cleaning plants for all three furnaces at Tubatse Ferrochrome's new smelter at Steelport in the eastern Transvaal. The contract is worth R2,3 m.

Tubatse Ferrochrome is a joint venture set up by Union Carbide of America — and General Mining and Finance Corporation to produce charge chrome.

This is the second industrial installation in South Africa to be fitted with the new Koyo type of gas cleaning plant developed in Japan. The first was The Silicon Smelters works at Pietersburg which was commissioned recently.

Tubatse Ferrochrome will use three submerged arc furnaces each with a capacity of 40,000 metric tons a year. The first furnace will become operational in the fourth quarter of 1976.

Each gas cleaning plant will be built in step with the furnace it is designed to serve. This way, both furnace and gas cleaning plant will come on stream simultaneously, as stipulated by the Chief Air Pollution Control Officer.

OVER THE BORDER, DOWN LM WAY...

LOURENCO MARQUES. — John Orr's department store — visible symbol of South African affluence in the fashionable Avenida da Republica here — displays a photograph of a smiling, bearded Black man in its window.

The face has not been seen in Lourenco Marques for 12 years and, until recently, his name was almost unknown. The caption "Comrade Samora Machel, President-Elect of Mozambique".

This sight epitomises the coming transformation of Mozambique — a day's drive from the Witwatersrand — once the fun-and-fishing playground of so many White South Africans.

One month from today, Machel is due to return in triumph to Lourenco Marques and a new Mozambique will emerge, bringing into sharp juxtaposition two economic systems, two philosophies, two worlds.

On the one hand, a world of capitalist conservatism, ruled by Whites for the privilege of Whites. On the other, a Marxist-socialist world effecting the stark, ascetic doctrines of the new Africa, which has sought to tailor communism and communist hand-outs to its own pattern.

South Africa is a stronghold of capitalism — here all political parties are pro-capitalist, and even the land, British type of colonialism is anathema.

Power is strictly in Lourenco Marques arms at building socialist society where — in the words of caretaker premier Chissano — "a person's value will not be measured by his money — but that he contributes", wealth will be re-distributed and shared collectively.

Individualism, ambition, and selfishness, are current wear words in Frelimo's vocabulary.

White South Africa is right-wing — believing in God, like rule, authoritarianism, and race. It is passionately anti-liberal, anti-communist, anti-socialist, with a "reds under the bed" complex.

Under Frelimo, Mozambique will pursue the common brotherhood of man, equality, libertarianism, and other left-wing ideals.

COMRADE MACHEL AIMS TO THE LEFT

From CHARLES BLOOMBERG

Tribalism is previously fostered assiduously. There is a discriminatory racial discrimination will be Mozambique, and try to water down tribalism, replacing it by a Mozambican identity. "We do not practise racial discrimination in our ranks which include peoples of all races, origins, religions, and beliefs," he says.

Prostitution — the sale of the body as if it were a mobile shop. Prostitutes, he has ordered, must be re-integrated into society through productive labour. LM's two daily newspapers — Noticias and A Tribuna — previously pro-fascist, are now run by Frelimo committees, which fill them with news of OAU countries, the Third World, the USSR, China, and Vietnam. "Saigon liberated", was one headline. One paper

carries reports from "the New China News Agency". A news vendor, offering me a copy of the evening paper, said: "Here, comrade. Just across the border from Nelspruit, Frelimo is calling for 'the liquidation of racism'." "Our society will be anti-racist," says Chissano. Frelimo has appointed a White LM lawyer, Dr Rui Baltazar, 40 as its provisional Minister of Justice. Says Machel: "Whites must lose their ingrained superiority

White South Africa considers itself an anti-Communist bastion of the free world and is backed by the main Western powers. Frelimo's Mozambique will have close ties with communist, socialist and Third World countries. The new Vietcong government of South Vietnam will be among the first to open a diplomatic mission. South Africa is ruled by a privileged racial caste. It believes that races, cultures, nations, colour groups, are divinely created. It fights internationalism, cosmopolitanism, race integration, non-racialism — anything which blurs race

From Page 13 *Sunday Express* 1975. South Africa is ruled by a privileged racial caste. It believes that races, cultures, nations, colour groups, are divinely created. It fights internationalism, cosmopolitanism, race integration, non-racialism — anything which blurs race

From Page 15. Five weeks before independence, Frelimo has stepped up campaigns for "the abolition of racism throughout Africa", and against "militarism, tribalism, regionalism". But this does not preclude an impending military or economic confrontation with the Republic. All indications are that Frelimo will concentrate on domestic reconstruction

222

25/5/25

Vorster says he is satisfied with assurances from Frelimo

legacy of a staggering 90 per cent illiteracy rate, restoring the war-ravaged and partially famine-stricken countryside, developing agriculture, and rejuvenating run-down industry.

ECONOMIES

The key is not only an unwillingness on both sides to court war, but also their inter-linked economies

South African mines employ between 100 000 and 120 000 Mozambican miners, 60 per cent of the salaries is paid in gold. The mines need this source of migrant labour, Mozambique, which gets 75 per cent of its foreign exchange from the Republic, would like the gold payment to be made direct to Lourenco Marques, instead of Lisbon, as in the past.

The Republic relies on the ports of Beira and Lourenco Marques for its imports and exports, by long-standing agreement, Mozambique railways, CFM, must carry 45 per cent of this traffic from the Transvaal. Without this traffic, the Mozambique ports would suffer

When Cabora Bassa becomes operational in 1980, it will sell most of its power to South Africa; this could bring R20-million annually into Mozambique coffers.

Mozambique makes about R4-million annually from South African tourists.

Obviously the new LM Government would like to reduce South Africa's economic presence. Frelimo's big fear is that South Africa's neo-colonialism will reduce it to an economic satellite of its wealthy neighbour. It is seeking new foreign sources of development aid, has banned South Africa from the September international trade fair, and is believed to be trying to negotiate new terms for the agreements covering use of harbour and railways, exported labour, and Cabora Bassa power

High on the agenda is the question of Mozambican miners. Migratory labour is a sore point with Frelimo, who is unhappy about their wages, living conditions, and the form of gold payment. Vorster has denounced the

Anticipating hard times ahead, Frelimo continually warns against exulting in victory — a plea for calm during the independence celebrations, it is playing down euphoric expectations (especially among slum dwellers) of an instant earthly kingdom

"We are not gods," says Chissano

"You must not think that Frelimo will drop like a god from the sky to solve all our problems." There are unmistakable hints of austerity.

HYGIENE

As a prelude to independence, Frelimo has set up a countrywide network of "dynamic" activist committees, some multi-racial, to deal with local health, hygiene, education, women's emancipation, social services, and to mobilise public opinion

Polite, immaculate, Frelimo soldiers stop us at road blocks and make impromptu speeches saying Whites are welcome and that races should get to know each other better.

Outwardly, the atmosphere is casual, relaxed, even carefree. Dolce vita sunbathers line the Polana Hotel luxury pool. Chattering crowds gather nightly at pavement cafes, but tourists are few. One rarely sees a South African

What will happen after Machel's installation is a matter of speculation. Some nervous Whites would prefer to be "on holiday" in South Africa.

"I do not fear Frelimo," said a wealthy right-wing farmer, "but I worry about the uneducated Black from the slums who does not understand that Frelimo is anti-racist."

Mrs Hart — a little pushy

5 TRR

13/5/75

Denis Sargent
LONDON — Mrs Judith Hart, Minister for Overseas Development, may have pushed British policy a little further than the Government as a whole would wish when she talked to Frelimo President, Mr Samora Machel, at Dar es Salaam at the weekend.

Mrs Hart is reported to have told a Press conference that the programme of Britain's development aid to Mozambique, first conceived in February, considered the possibility that an independent Mozambique under a Frelimo Government would impose sanctions against Rhodesia. The amount of money involved took this into consideration.

In fact Mrs Hart's talks were in no sense a result of the Kingston Commonwealth agreement on aid to Mozambique to compensate for losses as a result of cutting Rhodesia's links with the sea.

It is stressed in London that there is no question of bilateral compensation by Britain for Mozambique's losses resulting from joining in sanctions.

What was decided at Kingston was that the "international community" would be asked to contribute to compensation in these circumstances and Britain agreed that, if this did happen, she would play her part. Mrs Hart's main concern was with more normal development aid,

principally technical assistance, which the British Government has made clear for some months it would be prepared to offer to the infant independent Mozambique to help it get on to its feet.

The function of the Ministry of Overseas Development, of which Mrs Hart is the head, is to provide just that sort of technical aid.

Any special assistance for an essentially political purpose would fall outside its normal functions in any event, even if it were bilaterally offered, which on this occasion it will not be.

Mrs Hart, who stands well to the left of the Labour Cabinet and who has been in hot water with Mr Wilson on this account on at least one occasion — when she voted in the Labour party's national executive for a motion condemning the Government's agreement to hold naval manoeuvres with the South African Navy — may well have gone further than she was meant to, at least in her Press conference statements in Dar es Salaam.

The brief communiqué issued after the conference did not in principle, however, go beyond Government policy.

The participants announced that they had "discussed the development of the situation in Southern Africa and mea-

sures to ensure peace and security in the region and specifically in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia). They agreed this will be achieved only when the fundamental rights of the people to freedom and independence are guaranteed".

This is no more than a re-statement of longstanding British policy, with one curious exception the reference to the country as "Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)".

This use of the African nationalist name, even with the conventional name in brackets thereafter, is new, perhaps representing a compromise with the Frelimo participants.

BLACKS LOSERS IF PORTS CLOSE?

19.5.75
The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Those who believe that loss of access to Mozambique ports will lead to Rhodesia's economic collapse are certain to be disappointed, according to an article in the Financial Times.

Instead, reports Tony Hawkins from Salisbury, the losers are likely to be poor African states such as Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique itself — and Zaire.

And the closure is likely further to stiffen Rhodesian resolve, playing into the hands of the hawks rather than constituting an effective pressure for concessions at the bargaining table.

The Commonwealth strategy mapped out by the Commonwealth Heads of State at Kingston, Jamaica, which argued that cutting off the routes to Beira and Mozambique would be disastrous for Rhodesia, suffers from three serious miscalculations, Hawkins says.

The first is the belief that Rhodesia relies on Mozambique for from 80 to 85 percent of its export and import traffic. This figure is clearly an exaggeration, he says.

Secondly, there is the degree to which Rhodesia has already diversified away from the Mozambique routes, primarily because of congestion and inefficiency on the railways and at the ports.

It is reliably estimated in Salisbury, he says, that the volume of Rhodesian

traffic using Mozambique has already been halved.

Thirdly there is the underestimation of the extent of practical transport co-ordination and economic integration that already exists in Southern Africa, political differences, sanctions and the Rhodesian-Zambian border closure notwithstanding.

In some respects, this third consideration is the most important, he says.

South Africa and Rhodesia constitute the breadbasket of Southern Africa, adds Hawkins. Botswana, Malawi, Zaire, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola have all in recent years had to fall back on food imported from the two White-ruled countries.

FOOD PROBLEMS

To some extent this traffic would continue if Mozambique closed the border, but some countries would face severe food problems, not least Mozambique itself, as well as Malawi and Zaire.

But the problems go beyond food alone and pave the way for important ramifications for industry, employment, and the balance of payments of the entire region, with the possible exception of South Africa itself.

At present for instance, in spite of the Zambian-Rhodesian border closure, Zaire is sending copper and zinc by rail through Rhodesia to Beira. The trucks return through Rhodesia with imports picked up at Beira, as well as food and other items from Rhodesia itself.

222
Rhodesia
222

The implications for Zambia, heavily reliant on Lobito for its export and import traffic, should not be overlooked.

If Mozambique closed the border with Rhodesia, Zaire would have to switch her exports to Lobito, a port with 100 percent surcharge and 100-day delay at present.

1975

JUNE

Is a demand

WEDNESDAY Mozambique will become an independent Black state under one-party Frelimo rule. It is the first of the "buffer states" to fall — the encircling cordon sanitaire of White-ruled states that have kept Black Africa at arm's length from South Africa.

Next to go will be Angola, and then it will be the turn of Rhodesia and South West Africa — the domino theory in classic form

South Africa cannot hope to escape being influenced by these changes. In fact it has started to adjust already — this is what detente is about.

Leap

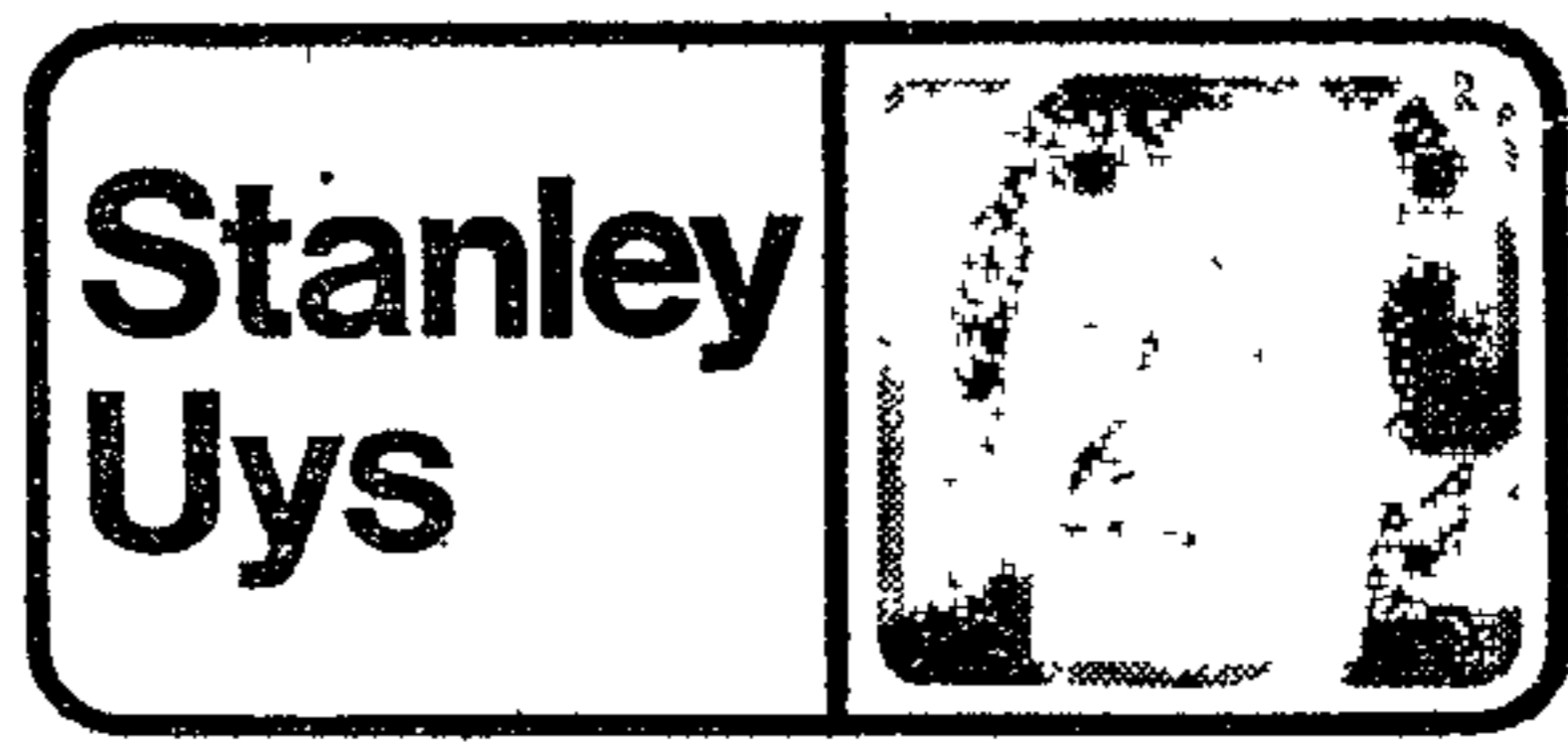
Although the outlines of the new society Frelimo plans to create in Mozambique are still blurred, there can be no doubt that Frelimo hopes to take African socialism a whole leap forward.

Samora Machel's statement this week on land usage in Mozambique indicates one of the many fundamental changes that will take place there. While the attention of South Africans has been concentrated on developments in Rhodesia and South West Africa a far more significant revolution, a silent revolution, has been taking place in Mozambique

One-party

Frelimo has no illusions about the problems that face it. It has inherited a semi-abandoned economy which, somehow, will have to be reconstructed

Mozambique has a massive national debt, a serious balance of payments problem, 90 per cent illiteracy, a dis-



may lack of technical skills and administrative and managerial experience (outside the Frelimo cadres), rural poverty, and so forth.

It will try to overcome these problems through methods that will be starkly different from those of its rich, capitalist neighbour, South Africa.

Mozambique will be one-party, socialist, anti-individualist, austere, ascetic and structured on the principles of a "participatory democracy" — decentralised village, street, district and provincial committees which will be educative, and which at the same time will serve as channels of communication with the party hierarchy. Mozambique, incidentally, will also be non-religious. Frelimo intends to achieve what it wants to achieve without prayer.

Frelimo leaders, in their speeches so far, have been humble rather than arrogant.

Dignity

"We are not gods," said Mr Joachim Chissano, leader of the transitional Mozambique Government "You must not think that Frelimo will drop like a god from the sky to solve all our problems"

Mr Samora Machel said. "We are not hysterical revolutionaries. The 10-year war has tempered us"

This does not mean that the political, economic and social changes that are being prepared in Mozambique will not be profound. It means only that miracles will not happen that the road ahead in Mozambique

will be a long and hard one.

Some Whites have left Mozambique for the duration of the independence celebrations, saying they do not want to be around if there is trouble; but if Frelimo can help it, there will be no trouble

The whole tone of the run-up to independence has been calm and orderly. When the Portuguese flag is lowered on Wednesday, it will be done with dignity, not burnt on a bonfire.

"The Portuguese flag has to be respected," said Mr Chissano "It will be lowered and given back to the Portuguese"

Pavement blackboards proclaim: "There is no racism. Everyone is equal. The enemy is not a White man"

Survived

Almost half of Mozambique's 200 000 Whites, however, have not waited for this reassurance — they have quit.

According to an authoritative source, 30 000 Whites left Mozambique in 1973 (they saw the writing on the wall) a further 20 000 left between January and September last year (the transitional government took over on September 21), and an estimated 50 000 have left since then.

This gives a total of almost 100 000 White emigrants in 2½ years (20 000 have settled in South Africa). They took with them money, technical skills and managerial and administrative expertise. Even more would leave probably if they could get their money out of Mozambique.

Frelimo has been left

to pick up the pieces and try to build a country. It will survive, of course the French left just as great a mess behind in Guinea and Algeria, and yet those countries survived.

The lesson of colonialism in Africa has been that the less preparation White metropolitan rulers make for a transference of power, and the more abrupt the change-over is, the more the Whites hurt themselves, as well as hurting the Blacks.

Some of the obvious signs of change in Mozambique have been the renaming of towns, the dismantling of statues (to be consigned later to a colonial history museum), the appearance of photographs of Machel and other Frelimo leaders in shop windows, and the display in bookshops of formerly banned socialist literature.

Deep-seated

Deep-seated change will take longer to see: the assembling of a new political structure, followed by the introduction of socialist economic policies.

Just how far and how fast Frelimo will be able to move is still to be seen, but that its sights are set on absolutely fundamental change should not be doubted for one moment

Mozambique's new president, Samora Machel, will be sworn in on Wednesday. Mr Machel, 41, a former male nurse, left Lourenco Marques 10 years ago to join Frelimo in Tanzania. He began his guerrilla career as an operational commander, and emerged as president after the assassination in 1969 of Frelimo's founder, Dr Eduardo Mondlane.

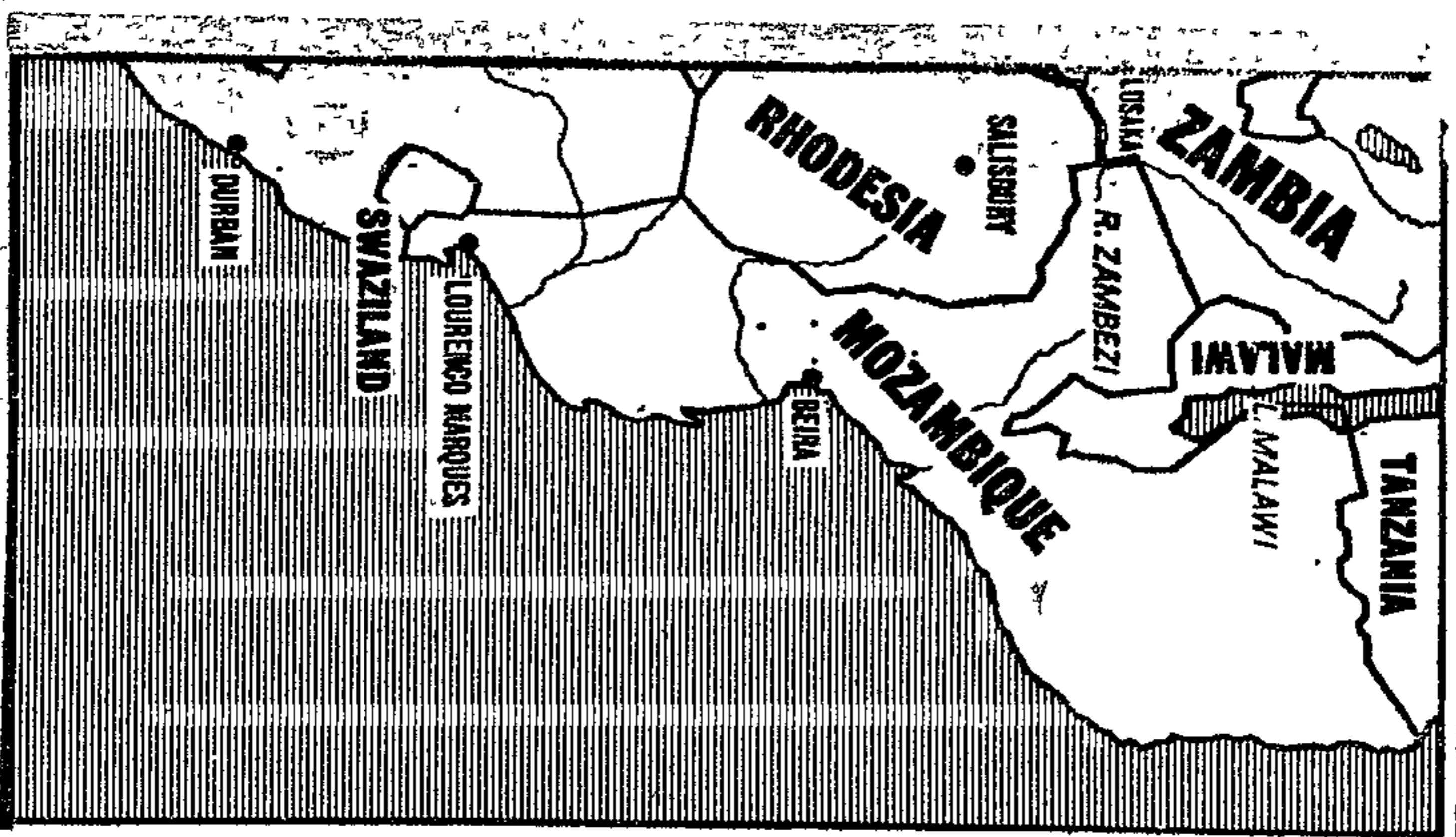
Preparing

Mr Machel has spent the past few months in Tanzania with his colleagues preparing the Frelimo government's programme and the guidelines for Mozambique's development as a socialist and non-aligned nation

Frelimo acquired a measure of experience

222

22/6/75



SECURITY remains a top priority as Mozambique awaits its independence.

The celebrations — reaching a climax on Independence Day, June 25 — start today, and will last until next Sunday.

Lourenco Marques — soon to be renamed in the Frelimo drive to “Mozambicanise” the country — will this week be the gathering place of well over 1 000 delegates, and the focal point of the international Press.

The Frelimo Government, in its declared determination to have an orderly independence, has ordered a thorough security check of hotels where delegates are staying. It has also considerably increased the number of troops in and around Lourenco Marques.

Only official delegates are allowed to stay in hotels “commandeered” by the Government, while staff receive special identification guest lists which, according to one hotel spokesman, were only disclosed to hotel managers yesterday. Details of the Independence Day programme

Tight security for LM's 'Uhuru' fiesta

By CHRIS VAN DER MERWE

have until now also remained undisclosed

Normal tourism is banned until June 30. The only visitors allowed in are those whose names appear on check lists at border posts.

Frelimo's concern for security has also been evident in the homecoming speeches of its President, Mr Samora Machel, in the past month.

Many Whites have expressed concern about what they describe as the “aggressive tone” of the President's first speeches after his return from exile in Tanzania.

His constant attacks on the church as a wartime “ally” of Portuguese colonialism, and his repeated accusations, flung at the Portuguese army for

“atrocities” committed against the Mozambican people have given concern.

Some Whites feel that the President would have done better to stress a united future than a divided and bloody past.

Lourenco Marques itself, situated as it is in southern Mozambique, was relatively isolated from the war. In terms of Frelimo ideology it can still be considered largely “occupied” territory when compared with the “liberated zones” of the north — and it has been the centre of ceaseless “politicisation” since the Frelimo take-over in September.

Today, displaying hundreds of flags and banners proclaiming the advent of socialism, it is a city swept by revo-

lution. Banners declare “Power to the Working People”, “Viva Unip”, “Viva Tannu” — in solidarity with Mozambique's two socialist neighbours in the north.

This week I attended a Frelimo meeting in the luxury Polana suburb, and a “cultural evening” also organised by Frelimo, where revolutionary poetry was read, traditional dances were performed and theatre presented.

The majority of the audiences in each case was White, with many Coloureds. Like the Blacks present, they raised their clenched fists in salute to Frelimo.

A White Portuguese sitting next to me commented: “Who would have believed only three months ago that this could be possible?”

222

22/6/75

of government while in exile in Tanzania, and it is also by far the dominant group in Mozambique — a major stabilising factor. Its task, however, remains a Herculean one. Not only must it reconstruct the economy so that all its nine-million people can aspire to a decent standard of living; it will also have to keep constantly in mind the political and economic goals of Black socialism.

This means, for example, closing its border to Rhodesian traffic in the cause of African solidarity, but at considerable economic loss to itself.

It means, too, disengaging politically and to a lesser extent economically from South Africa when it is able to do so, again in spite of the fact that its economic links with South Africa are long-established and deeply intertwined.

Thus a new Black scene is opening up in Mozambique that will be unique in the experience of White South Africans, who will have to think very carefully how they are going to approach it.

Measured by these developments, much of the wrangling that takes place between White political parties in South Africa is almost irrelevant: it is an anachronism in an age of challenge.

It's uhuru as clock strikes 12

RDM 25/6/75

'Mail' Africa Bureau
LOURENCO MARQUES.
 — When the clock struck midnight last night, the former Portuguese colony of Mozambique became the Peoples' Republic of Mozambique, the first Black socialist state in southern Africa.

In a historic tableau in Machava Stadium, the red and green flag of Portugal — symbol of colonial mastery for nearly 500 years — was lowered. The red, green, white, black

and yellow flag of Africa's newest state was run up in its place.

From early evening, thousands of people streamed to the stadium, which is not far from the Machava Prison, where thousands of Frelimo supporters were jailed during the 10-year war against the Portuguese Army.

All day yesterday the new national anthem was played on the radio. The opening lines are: *Long live, long live Frelimo.*

From the Rovuma to the Maputo, *Fight against imperialism, And will always win.*

And, while uhuru was being celebrated through-

out the country, the last officers of the Portuguese armed forces to be evacuated from Beira to Portugal yesterday, threw a dinner party on board the troopship SS Uge, in honour of Frelimo leaders.

Guests of honour at the party were the Governor of Beira, Mr Cangela de Mendonca, the Mayor, Mr I. Botao, and the Commander of the Frelimo forces stationed at Beira, Commandant Omar Juma.

Delegates from neigh-

bouring Zambia and Tanzania are taking part in joint sporting activities and other events in all of Mozambique's eight provinces.

And last night there were flag-lowering and flag-raising ceremonies in many centres.

And while the people were celebrating, about 350 departing White Portuguese, mainly civil servants, crowded the Beira Airport to board a jet to Lisbon.

Ennals reveals UK aid

RDM 25/6/75

'Mail' Africa Bureau
LOURENCO MARQUES.

B **BRITAIN** has already negotiated a **R25-million aid agreement with independent Mozambique, Mr David Ennals, Britain's Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, revealed yesterday.**

The announcement came on the eve of the new state's independence, which was hailed by deliriously happy Mozambicans at midnight

The move was seen by observers as a possible bid by Britain to prompt Mozambique into closing its ports to Rhodesia and forcing the Smith regime into a constitutional settlement.

Mr Ennals said Britain was working to establish the closest possible ties with independent Mozambique

Britain is one of only six Western countries invited to participate in the independence ceremonies, from which the former Portuguese colony emerges as the Peoples' Republic of Mozambique — the first Black socialist state in Southern Africa

Mr Ennals will fly to Pretoria on Thursday for a meeting with the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. On Sunday he travels to Salisbury for talks with Rhodesian leaders.

During the celebrations in Lourenco Marques, Mr Ennals will meet Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Rhodesia's Zapu movement, and the vice-president of the ANC, Mr Elliott Gabellah.

In Salisbury, it was announced last night that the Rhodesian Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, Mr Wickus de Kock, and five Rhodesian Front MPs, flew to Zambia on Friday for a three-day "fact-finding mission", during which they held talks with President Kenneth Kaunda.

The visit was made in the hope that it would assist in "a search for a peaceful solution to the problems of a Rhodesian settlement"

Refused

The presence of Britain at the independence celebrations in the company of African, communist and Asian delegations has aroused considerable comment.

The leader of an African delegation said "Britain refused to help the Portuguese in the war against Frelimo — a war that was fought with French helicopters, Italian Fiats and German financial help."

All consulates in Lourenco Marques were closed yesterday. They will renegotiate their status after independence as consulates or as embassies

The new Frelimo government is expected to enter into diplomatic relations with all Western countries, but not with Taiwan, Chile or South Korea.

South Africa will retain a trade mission in Lourenco Marques because of its strong economic ties with Mozambique.

War-ravaged Mozambique turns to socialism

ONE of the most profound changes taking place in Mozambique is in the field of employer - employee relations — through the establishment of the so-called "people's dynamism" or "activist" committees in factories and commercial undertakings.

These committees were established even before Mozambique became independent this week. They have been functioning for some months in Lourenco Marques, Beira and other towns. Controlled by Frelimo, they are one of the more dramatic manifestations of the transformation of Mozambique.

The industrial and commercial committees are the counterpart of similar committees in residential areas (to provide a focal point for citizens to participate in local affairs) and in farming areas (where they serve an educative function).

Everywhere they have a disciplinary function, too, knitting the people of Mozambique together in groups, linking them to Frelimo and acquainting them with its aims, inspiring them to be idealistic and productive, and generally mobilising them for the tasks ahead.

No employer in Mozambique today — White or Black — may, for example, dismiss a worker without the approval of the local activist committee. This applies not only to industrialists, commercial organisations and farmers but even to people who employ house servants.

Stealing

An employer who feels that one of his employees is not working hard enough, or is unpunctual, undisciplined or given to stealing or drinking, must present his case to the works committee. They will discuss it, and if they accept his arguments, the employee will be dealt with.

The employee will not necessarily be dismissed. Frelimo believes an attempt should be made to rehabilitate him. For example, a worker who was caught stealing recently was punished by being made

after all will be only a passing phase in the new People's Republic of Mozambique.

The longer-term aim is to turn Mozambique's citizens into more productive workers, under the discipline of Frelimo, sharing its aims and imbued with its ideals. Frelimo believes this is the only way it can put Mozambique's flagging economy on its feet.

The priority in Mozambique today is land reform, but I was told that President Machel was incorrectly reported when newspapers quoted him recently as saying all land would be nationalised.

Private ownership of land will be allowed under the constitution, where it does not conflict with the interests of the state, and mass seizure of privately owned farms and plantations does not seem to be contemplated.

Obviously, however, there will be changes. Before the recent upheaval, 4 626 White farmers, mainly Portuguese, farmed almost 2 500 000 hectares of land, the 1 600 000 African farming families farmed a similar area. Frelimo clearly will correct this imbalance.

Abandoned

Black Mozambicans will be given land, but the state has vast tracts of idle land that could be used for this purpose. Mozambique will have to learn quickly to feed itself and increase its agricultural exports to earn foreign currency: for this reason the Frelimo rulers are giving their immediate attention to the question of agricultural reform.

One of the reasons for the parlous state of agriculture is that, during the troubles last year, many Portuguese in the interior abandoned their farms and fled. Frelimo is believed to be considering the confiscation now of the farms (and houses in towns) that have remained unoccupied for a long time.

Nationalisation of industrial enterprises does not appear to be contemplated at this stage, although just what the position of banks will be is still to

Mozambique are those who are in Portugal, in France, in the United Kingdom, in South Africa, in Belgium, etc. "The real force is not the settler, but the settlers do benefit and they are part of the system. They are small capitalists compared to those who really own Mozambique."

By this reckoning, Mozambique under Frelimo will pursue a significantly different policy towards foreign exploitation of the country's mineral resources — coal, iron ore, copper, gold, manganese, chrome, nickel and natural gas. Will Frelimo honour the mineral concessions held by JCI and Iscor?

A special problem facing Frelimo in the north of Mozambique is the resettlement of anything up to 100 000 Africans who fled to Tanzania, Zambia and Mala-

wi during the guerrilla war. Now they are returning, and with UN help are being supplied with food, and in longer range terms with farming implements, seed and transport.

When one pinpoints Mozambique's priorities, therefore, the likely pattern of development becomes clearer. Some of the immediate problems are the huge national debt (estimated at R650-million, of which R325-million is for Cabora Bassa), the gaping balance of payments deficit, the shortage of food, the lack of skills and managerial and administrative know-how, the run-down state of health services, and the estimated 30 per cent inflation rate.

An estimated R142-million of Mozambique's currency, too, has been taken out of circulation by alarmed Portuguese who have hidden it in

all manner of places. Against this background of urgent economic problems, therefore, Frelimo is not likely to engage precipitately in such political action as the closing of the Rhodesian border or severance of ties with South Africa, as this would only worsen its problems.

Symbolic

The factor of Black solidarity and commitment to Black "liberation" should, however, not be underestimated. In the last resort, if no settlement is reached in Rhodesia, Frelimo is expected to close the borders and in the last resort, too, if South Africa shows no signs of changing its race policies, Frelimo is expected also to disengage from our country and offer its soil to the guerrilla exiles as a base for operations.

to cut grass outside the factory for two days. He has given no further trouble.

Works committees do not concern themselves only with disciplinary matters: they engage in collective bargaining for wages and working conditions, and generally function as trade unions.

The "activist" committee system has been designed not only to protect Black workers against exploitation by White employers, this

be seen.

The real villain in Mozambique's colonial history, according to Vice-President Marcelino dos Santos, has been mainly the old ruling families and banks in Portugal.

In an interview published before the coup in Portugal, Vice-President dos Santos said: "The chief oppressor is not in Mozambique, although Mozambique has the machinery for oppression. The owners of

Railways wait

Like anyone in business, railway officials refuse to speculate about their future relationships with Frelimo now that Mozambique has its independence.

"We have always adopted the attitude that we won't show our hand," said one top official at Railway Headquarters in Johannesburg.

"We would rather stand by and wait to see what happens. If a problem arises, then we'll take the action necessary to overcome it, but it's no use trying to foresee problems which might not arise."

Beneficial

Nevertheless, it is no secret that the South African Railways are hoping to continue the friendly negotiation with Mozambique built up since Paul Kruger authorised the first line to be built across the border.

"We will continue to operate the twice daily passenger service which we run in conjunction

and see

with Mozambique Railways," said the SAR man.

"Obviously the service is beneficial to both sides, while we also have spent a great amount of money in assisting them to set up an intricate signalling system and by testing their section of line for weak spots."

In other words, the SAR gives Mozambique invaluable technical and financial assistance.

Unless the new regime totally misreads the situation — or unless its political doctrine decrees it must have no contact with the White south at any expense — it is difficult to see Mozambique voluntarily giving the rail service up.

— *Marshall
Wilson*

● Today, Mozambique Independence Day, staff reporters of The Star continue their survey on the attitudes and outlook of the new Frelimo state. After the cheering dies down today, what then . . . ?

Focus on Mozambique

Tourists will

be back ^{STAR} 25/6/75

While South African tourism to Mozambique is expected to dry up in the early months after independence, travel officials don't believe this situation will last for long, writes Marshall Wilson.

The feeling is that once the new regime proves it is stable — and that the safety of travellers can be assured — holidaymakers will continue to holiday in resorts like Lourenço Mar-

ques, Inhaca island and Xai-Xai.

Mr Pat Sullivan, secretary of the Association of South African Travel Agents, believes Samora Machel's government will be forced to consider tourism as one of its major revenue sources.

"If they are going to regard tourism as one of the essential economic props, which they should, since the infrastructure is perfect for it, then tourism would certainly be apolitical and South Africans need not fear the future," says Mr Sullivan.

Need money

There has been speculation, though, that the new Mozambique Government may spurn South African tourists in a bid to show the world it rejects everything this country stands for.

But, said one observer: "They need the money, and since travel and tourism have always been regarded as apolitical I'm sure they will see it that way too."

"When it comes to good, hard currency, there's nothing to beat the Rand, and the new regime will see South African tourists as nothing but incoming capital after the independence celebrations."

To the man in the street who must decide

17/6/75

A spate of illustrated teach-yourself and simple do-it-yourself books have appeared in bookstores. So, for the first time, have Portuguese translations of Marx, Lenin, Stalin, Mao, Che Guevara, and works about Cuba and Chile. Girlie magazines and pornographic pulp are now hard to come by in an atmosphere which stresses the "dignity of woman"

"There are vigilantes everywhere," said a White woman from the north "Our domestics even listen in through the back-door keyhole" Having shot its bolt, the White Right has fled or gone to ground. But Frelimo warns that "there are still racists and reactionaries in Mozambique" A government official complains that "economic saboteurs are known to be active in every branch of the public service"

What will happen after Machel's installation is a matter of speculation. A few nervous Whites would like to go on "holiday" in South Africa were it easier to obtain visas. "I do not fear Frelimo," said a wealthy Right-wing farmer "but I worry about the uneducated Black from the slums who does not understand that Frelimo is anti-racist" Most Whites seem, however, to be reassured by Frelimo's patently genuine desire to create an exemplary non-racial society, based on a new sense of Mozambican nationhood.

Needs skills

Frelimo also desperately needs skills — at present the virtual monopoly of the educated Whites — to keep essential services running: it needs technicians, economists, engineers, doctors, financial experts, nurses, teachers. Arrangements have been made to recruit some from Portugal itself, and to keep on some of the former regime's civil servants. There are fewer than 100 doctors in the country.

Chinese and Soviet diplomatic missions — probably at embassy level — are expected to open in Mozambique. Frelimo will retain diplomatic links with the 11 countries which already have consular representation. But the South African Consulate-General — whose size even dwarfs that of the United States — may be downgraded to a trade mission. The Rhodesian mission will be closed down. An immediate exchange of diplomats with the new Vietcong government of South Vietnam will be effected on June 25.

From the Observer, London

traitors", "Unity, work and vigilance". Frelimo's slogan. Symbolically the postage stamp of the transitional regime shows a peace dove clutching a levelled spear, below the crossed flags of Portugal and Frelimo.

On June 25, the Portuguese flag will be finally furled as Machel, 42, the one-time male nurse who became liberation army commander, returns in triumph. He slipped out of Lourenco Marques in 1962, making his way, via South Africa, to the Frelimo headquarters in Tanzania. He led the first guerrilla incursions into Northern Mozambique, but has always been a shadowy figure in the south. Under him, Mozambique — only one day's drive from Pretoria, and traditional fun-and-sin playground of White South Africans — will become quite unlike any other Black state on the South African Republic's borders, creating one of the sharpest juxtapositions in Africa: A

new television service would be used to "perpetuate racial subjugation". But this does not pre-empt a sage an impending head-on military or economic confrontation with South Africa. All indications are that Frelimo will concentrate on domestic reconstruction: Eliminating the Portuguese legacy of a staggering 90 percent illiteracy rate, welding a new nation out of the 42 tribes, restoring the war-ravaged and partially famine-stricken countryside, developing agriculture and re-juvenating the country's run-down industry. Seventy-five percent of this impoverished country's foreign currency comes from South Africa. Fearing that the Republic's "neo-colonialism" will turn it into an economic satellite, Frelimo is making efforts to reduce the South African presence in South Africa has been banned from the September international trade fair and new sources of foreign de-

the men earn who work on the mines?"

Ports open

Observers believe that Frelimo is trying to negotiate the terms of Mozambique's economic agreements with South Africa. The Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, has already stated, however, that his Government has "satisfactory" assurances that Beira and Lourenco Marques will remain open to South African goods, that Mozambique railways will continue to carry them, and that the Cabora Bassa Dam — for whose cheap electricity South Africa will pay R60m annually — will be successfully completed in 1980.

Significantly, Frelimo continually cautions against "exulting in victory" — a plea for calm during the independence celebrations; it is playing down euphoric expectations (especially among slum-dwellers) of an instant

Committees

As a prelude to independence, Frelimo has set up a countrywide network of "dynamic activist committees": some multi-racial, to deal with local health, hygiene, education, women's emancipation and social services, and to mobilize public opinion.

An exposé of Lourenco Marques' "sin industry" by the weekly Tempo shows pictures of prostitutes, strip-peters and pimps, including a White man, described as South African, with his arm around a Black girl in a night club centre of Arujo Street. This street is "the ideal place where South Africans can forget their racism and buy a woman".

A full-scale campaign has been launched for "the emancipation of Mozambican women and the restoration of their dignity". Men who

New books

are few: one rarely sees a South African car - registration.

A melancholy hotelkeeper, near the border, shrugged mutely when asked whether South African cars had passed that day.

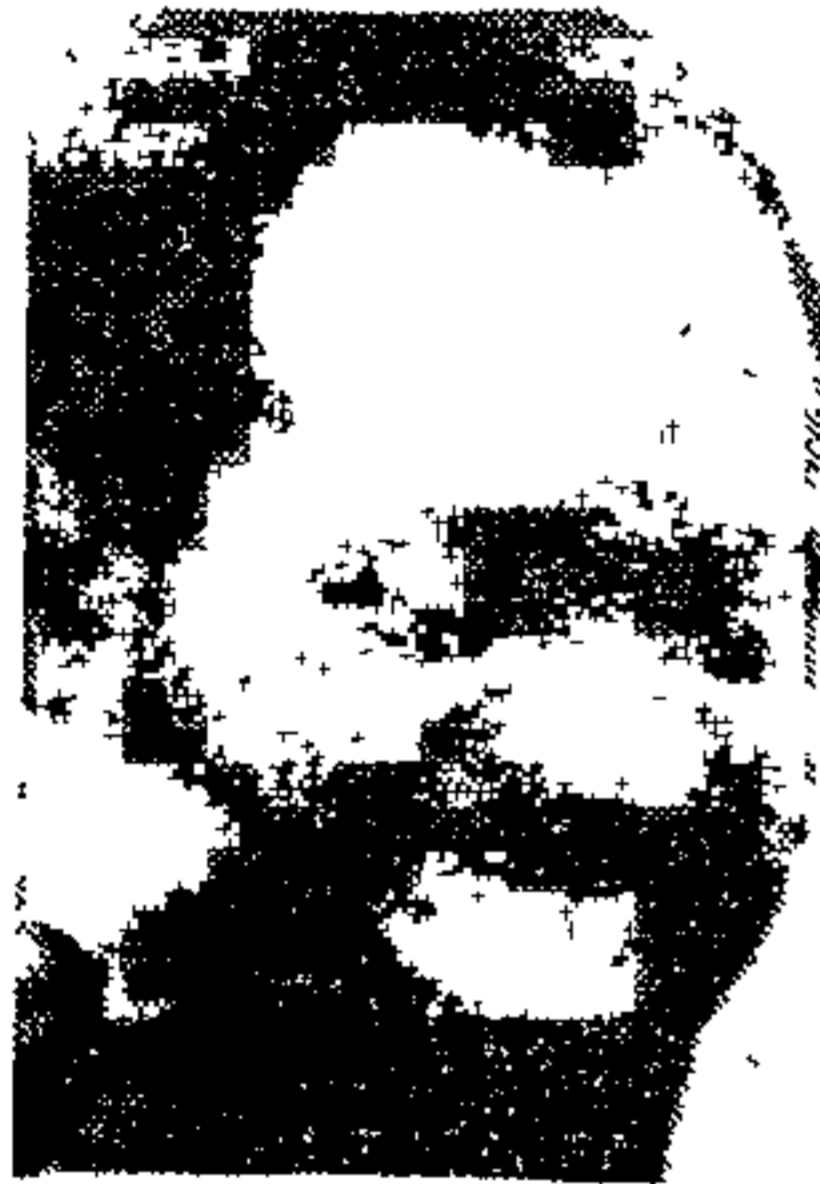
And in Lourenco Marques' wealthy suburbs many white houses at night are a reminder of the 50 000 Whites who have left — most after last year's abortive Movement for a Free Mozambique coup. This exodus represents about a quarter of the White population. Still, one hears of refugees from South Africa quietly filtering back, who mingle with newly-arrived Whites from the north, drawn to Lourenco Marques by a sense of greater security. By contrast, about 800 000 Blacks live squashed in ramshackle huts in the margin of the capital's industrial areas. Frelimo's headquarters are here, and militancy is high.

SA's socialist neighbour

Cape Times
17/6/75

Mozambique will achieve independence eight days from now. Frelimo faces vast economic difficulties, and also the problem of how to conduct relations with South Africa. There will be no armed collision with the Republic and no interference in her internal affairs, writes CHARLES BLOOMBERG in this report on the state of South Africa's neighbour on the eve of independence.

LOURENCO MARQUES. — John Orr's department store — visible symbol of South African affluence in the fashionable Avenida da Republica — displays a photograph of a smiling bearded Black man in its window. The face has not been seen here for 12 years. Until recently, his name was completely unknown. The caption: "Comrade Samora Machel, President-elect of Mozambique".



Samora Machel... his face in all shop windows.

socialist-style society alongside a bastion of capitalism, an anti-racist state alongside one with a statutory colour bar; an exceptionally agriculturally-poor country, alongside Africa's wealthiest industrial power.

As independence day approaches, Frelimo has stepped up campaigns for "the abolition of racism throughout Africa", and against "militarism, tribalism and regionalism". A Beira newspaper has savagely attacked South African "racism and imperialism", with a war-

development aid are being probed. But it is likely that Frelimo will maintain Mozambique's existing economic agreements on the Republic's use of its rail and ports, migrant labour and Cabora Bassa Dam power, though it is reportedly attempting to negotiate certain revisions.

High on the agenda is the question of Mozambique's 100 000-120 000 miners in South Africa, 60 percent of whose wages have traditionally been paid direct to Lisbon in gold. South Africa's mines urgently need this migrant labour, and foreign-exchange-starved Frelimo would welcome a switch of gold payments (worth R60m annually), unconfirmed reports from well-informed sources say that the South African Reserve Bank has already made three-quarters of its gold payments for the current year to Mozambique. Frelimo is however, unhappy about the miners' wages and conditions, and is under pressure to reduce the flow of workers by 25 percent. Machel has attacked the system; his elder brother died on a South African mine "Many of our young men leave for the mines fit and strong, and some of them die. The owners of the mines are among the richest men in the world. But how much do

earthly kingdom 'We are not gods' says Joachim Chissano, caretaker Premier. Everything depended on organization, sacrifice, unity and work.

"You must not think that Frelimo will drop like a god from the sky to solve all our problems"

There are unmistakable hints of austerity. The new society, says Chissano, will abolish the "colonialist" idea that a man's value depended on "his money"; in future a man's worth will be measured by "what he contributes to society, be that ideas or physical labour. A man who does not create has no value"

Keeping a low profile, the interim government — (in which a White lawyer, Dr Rui Baltazar, 40, is Frelimo's Minister of Justice) has revealed relatively few important details of how Frelimo will run the sprawling country.

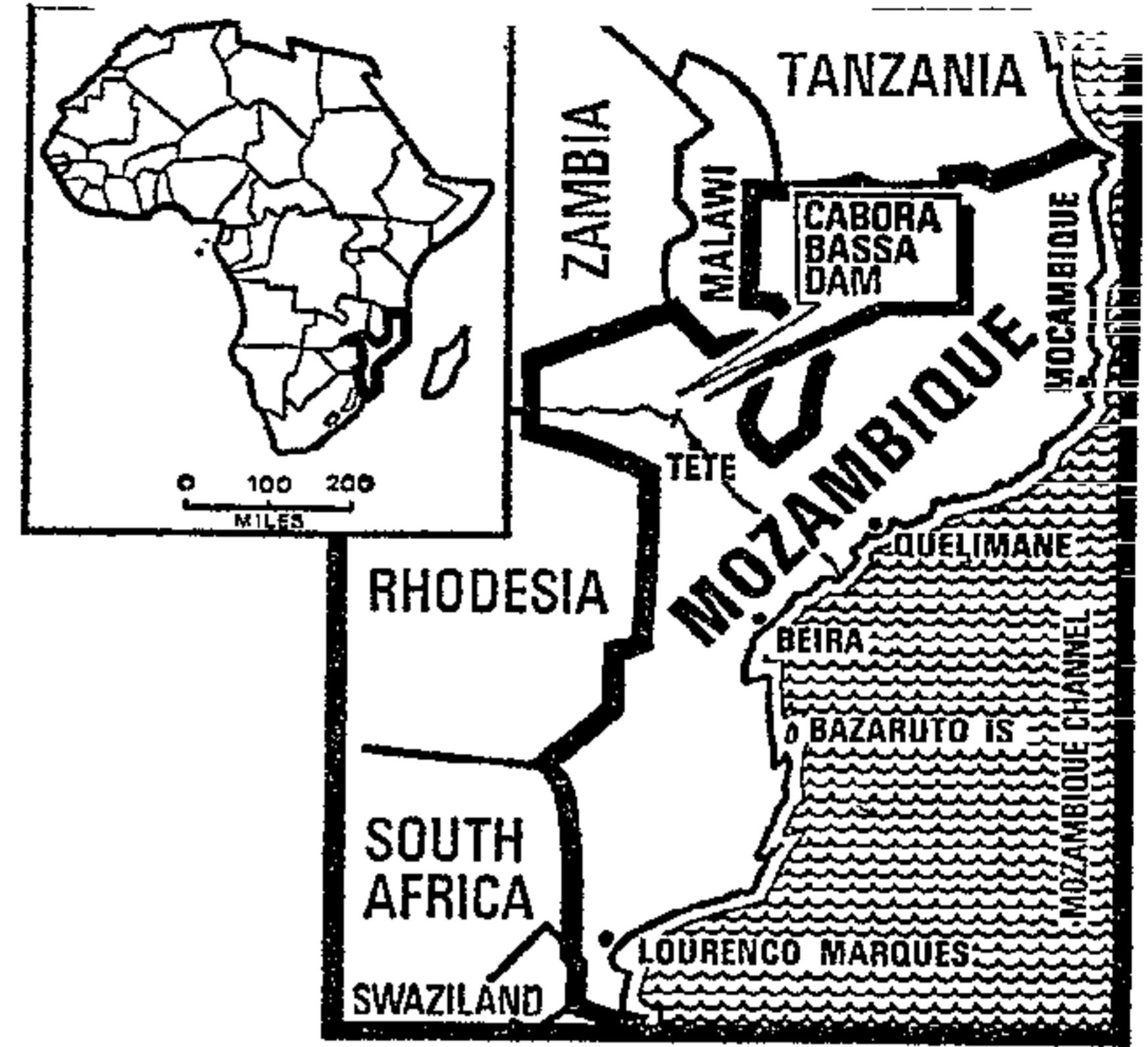
Certainly there will be no armed collision with South Africa, no interference in the Republic's internal politics, no springboard for Black insurgents. But the new anti-racist, socialist-style society envisaged must change South Africa's view of Black Africa. Already a note of alarm has crept into

previously took a weekend jaunt to Lourenco Marques for a taste of its commercialized permissiveness will now find the red-light district being cleaned up. "We must put an end to that degrading expression of the colonial capitalist system — prostitution — the sale of the body as if it were a mobile shop", says Machel. Prostitutes, he has ordered, must be re-integrated into society "through productive labour"

Polite, immaculate Frelimo soldiers stop us at road blocks, and make impromptu speeches saying Whites are welcome and that races should get to know each other better. "We want to live in friendship with you" said a hitch-hiking Frelimo medical orderly. He was trained as a soldier in Tanzania, and as a nurse in the Soviet Union.

Frelimo troops already occupy all the border garrisons, and are gradually moving into Lourenco Marques as the remaining 2 000 Portuguese troops are phased out.

Outwardly, the atmosphere is casual, relaxed, even carefree. *Dolce vita* sunbathers line the Polana Hotel pool. Chattering crowds gather nightly at pavement cafes.



Natal Mercury 19/6/75

222

Frelimo land grab planned — Machel

LOURENCO MARQUES — The president of Frelimo, Mr. Samora Machel, has promised to abolish private ownership of land after Mozambique's independence next week, it was reported here yesterday.

would be on Mozambican culture and not on imported Western ideas and practices.

"We do not want balls. We do not want mini-skirts here in Mozambique because these are foreign and imported civilisations, decadent and corrupt civilisations," Mr. Machel said.

People who despised the Mozambican personality and culture and who despised the peasants and the workers would be sent away.

Those who regarded themselves as developed and the local people as underdeveloped would follow the Portuguese colonialists out of the country, together with those who wanted private land ownership.

"All the Portuguese in Mozambique are foreigners. They are occupants of our territory," Noticias quotes him as saying — (Sapa.)

"Mozambique will be independent and the land will belong to the people," the newspaper Noticias quotes Mr. Machel as telling a mass meeting at Inhambane, north of Lourenco Marques.

Mr. Machel, who will become President of Mozambique when Frelimo takes over the government next week, has been addressing a series of meetings as he progresses towards Lourenco Marques after crossing from Tanzania on May 24.

He is expected to enter the capital shortly before the independence celebrations on June 25. His statements, many of them expounding future Frelimo policy, are being fully reported by the State controlled Press and radio.

Mr. Machel told nearly 30 000 people on Tuesday that they had faces of famine because of local landlords who had inherited land from their parents and great-grandparents.

"Now I am here to tell the people the land will belong to the people. We fought the 10-year war to free the land and give it to the people," he said.

"Do you think Frelimo fought the war to give the land to the landlords? Did our comrades and the people sacrifice themselves for

the cause of the landlords?"

"No, we died for the people."

"There will be no private land in Mozambique. There will be no land to be sold. The people will have the land."

Mr. Machel also hinted at a future ban on mini-skirts and the type of dancing which he called a manifestation of decadent Western culture.

He criticised Western dress, dances and the Catholic Church which, he said, had aided the Portuguese efforts to destroy Mozambique's personality and culture.

The Catholic Church had called African dancers pagan and immoral.

"But what about the balls? Is it civilised dancing when men and women hold and kiss each other while dancing?" he asked.

"Is it civilised to wear mini-skirts only to sell bodies to men?"

"When we dress decently they say we are savages and when we dance to express our feelings and our personality, they say we are savages and pagans."

"Why don't they dance in daylight in public so that we can all watch?"

There were special houses with dimmed lights for dancing the twist. Why was this not done in daylight and why

PHONE 31288

222

Lisbon left Frelimo starving at poverty

FRELIMO'S Political Commissar in the small northern bush town of Montepues grins. Sixty school-children have just sung justly about Mozambique's struggle for liberation, now won, in the courtyard of the former Whites Only boarding school.

In another school building, primary school teachers from the Cabo Delgado area are in conference comparing notes on how to teach reading and writing.

Later, in the brand new hospital, Portugal's last investment here, Matron Judith Dias explains "We have this beautiful new hospital, but no supplies. Last week we had no food for the patients, and no medicines, not even aspirin. We are just performing miracles."

Matron Dias, a Black Mozambican nurse, is waiting for Bulgarian doctors to arrive. Aside from running the medical service, she works for the Organisation of Mozambican Women. They teach the alphabet, cooking, sewing, and hygiene. An embroidery exhibition is on display.

At the former local headquarters of FIDJ, the Portuguese political police, Frelimo party offices have been set up. There, we study maps of the area, showing Portugal's last half-hearted attempt to co-

lonise this potentially rich agricultural area.

The last 35 families of poor, and probably half literate, Portuguese came to Montepues in November, 1973. They were supposed to form a White barrier against Frelimo guerrillas entering from the nearby Tanzanian border.

They lived in groups of whitewashed bush villages, the Blacks in their strategic hamlet by a careful 500 metres.

The colonatos are all abandoned.

"They were the first to go," says the young White Mozambican agronomist who is helping to build a co-operative farming system at Montepues, reducing the colonial emphasis on cotton and producing enough food to feed this heavily populated and hungry northern area. But the drought which produced famine in 1974

has extended through this last rainy season and severe food shortages are already appearing. In nearby Mapupulo, Felice Cangusa explains, "We have finished the last supplies brought us by Frelimo. The women are pulling up unripe maize for the children."

The Blacks have no economic power. In the market they sell vegetables. But even plastic shoes and enamel cooking pots, the wares of the African trader, can only be found in the Portuguese shops.

In Porto Amélia's shanty district, Paquitequete, where Portuguese soldiers went on their nights off, Frelimo has already built two schools. They are simple palm-leaf shelters with concrete floors, and are crammed with children by day and adults by night, learning to read and write. Many adults also go to militia courses. First they are taught politics, then

how to handle a gun.

"A soldier without politics, is an assassin," says Samora Machel, Frelimo leader and soon to be Mozambique's first President.

The pattern is the same in Lourenco Marques.

In the short time it has had, Frelimo has achieved an enormous mobilisation of popular support, where it has had cadres enough to reach into the towns and villages and reassure some of the 8-million Mozambicans that it is not the Black terrorist organisation described for a decade by Portuguese propaganda.

But many people are still uncertain and even afraid. The Whites, though an impressive number in the cities are behind Frelimo, in many cases are not helping to create a climate of confidence. Of the 120 000 Whites counted in the 1970 census, around 80 000 have left,

though many only temporarily, fearing a repetition of last September's riots and massacres.

Unemployment among the urban Black population has become a serious problem. Some workers have begun running small family businesses. Frelimo is helping rural workers to start co-operatives, but it will not be until the next planting that agricultural production can increase significantly.

The new Government inherits a country virtually bankrupt, senselessly poor, given its substantial mineral and agricultural resources and political uneasiness after years of anti-Frelimo propaganda.

The deleterious effect on Mozambicans of the Rhodesia sanctions are at least focusing world attention on Mozambique's economic hardship. Aid has been promised by Britain and the Commonwealth to offset the loss of revenues

from transit trade to Rhodesia, while China, Sweden, and the UN have all promised financial and technical assistance, with China in the lead.

Portugal's decision to continue shouldering the country's debts of R1,355-million (roughly half for the Cabora Bassa Dam) until Mozambique can afford to take on some of the burden, is virtually all the financial assistance Lisbon is going to be able to offer in the next five years.

But it is a substantial political and economic gesture, since it enables Frelimo to make the political stand it wishes against South Africa.

Pretoria had become convinced that it would be invited to join the new Cabora Bassa operating company, that its engineers would be asked to help, and that open South African aid would be acceptable to the Frelimo Government.

That is clearly not to be. While mine-workers will continue to travel to work in South Africa until Mozambique can offer them a job, and while the Cabora Bassa electricity must be sold to South Africa (13 per cent of its production would supply all Mozambique's own needs), Frelimo does not wish to encourage closer-knit links with Pretoria until radical changes end apartheid.

At a political meeting in Porto Amélia, Frelimo makes the multi-racial point a commissar, taking an imaginary cap over one

Jane Bergerol

Frelimo will not grab all land

222

STAR 19/6/75

Deon du Plessis,
The Star's Africa
News Service

LOURENCO MARQUES — Undeveloped land in Mozambique that is used purely for speculation will be made available for ordinary people to work on. This was the tenor of the land speech by Frelimo President Mr Samora Machel at Inhambane this week.

He had said he was shocked by the poverty in the country and said there would now be no private land in the new Mozambique.

"Frelimo did not fight the war for 10 years to hand over the land to the landowners," he said.

It is likely that the President is considered unlikely that the President is advocating the seizure of privately owned land and handing it to the people.

Already established Frelimo policy allows people to work on unused land until they are permanently resettled.

Mr Machel was in fact addressing his remarks to land barons with huge tracts of unexploited ground. With Mozambique's food problems, this sort of land ownership — virtually buying up land for speculation and letting it lie fallow — can no longer exist.

Many Mozambique farmers remain optimistic and feel that, with agriculture now a Frelimo priority, they might be as well off in the future as they always have been. There has been no indication whatsoever that their

land will be seized.

"On the contrary," said a businessman with extensive farmlands in northern Mozambique, "Frelimo have told us they need us and have pleaded with us to stay. I see no cause for alarm."

Many South African farmers in the Vila Pery area, however, have abandoned their farms. At the moment, there are only four South Africans left.

But they left not because they feared they would lose their land, but because of uncertainty over their personal safety.

It is also regarded as unlikely that the Frelimo Government will summarily seize the many properties owned by South Africans.

"That is against all land legislation. I don't think Frelimo would act that way," said an observer.

Marxist is key man in Machel's Cabinet

ARGUS 30/6/75

LOURENCO MARQUES.—Increasing measures of State control over the affairs of Mozambique's 9-million inhabitants are likely from this week as the new Government sets about transforming the former capitalist economy into a socialist system.

The key figure in this regard will be Mr Marcelino Dos Santos, the Frelimo vice-president, who becomes Minister of Development and Economic Planning in the first Mozambique Cabinet announced here last night.

Mr Dos Santos, regarded as a hard-line Marxist, will have overall control of planning the country's economic future, and his appointment ensures a rapid socialisation of a variety of aspects.

Mozambique's foreign diplomacy, on the other hand, will be under the guidance of the more moderate Mr Joaquim Chissano, former Prime Minister in the Transitional Government which ruled from last September.

The new constitution makes no provision for either a vice president or a Prime Minister.

Portuguese Province until the proclamation of independence last week. Frelimo now has complete freedom to impose its socio-economic policies on the country.

Once the various ministers have taken office and organised their staff and priorities the extent of the changes envisaged will be able to be gauged.

ECONOMICS

Frelimo's intentions regarding private enterprise are not yet clear. They have complained about capitalism and exploitation and the boards of directors of some major companies here were replaced by Frelimo-appointed members after September.

The constitution says that foreign capital will be allowed to operate within the framework of the State economic policy.

Nationalisation of land is another area where socialist principles can be applied. President Machel threatened large-scale nationalisation in a pre-independence speech, saying there would be no private land or land to be bought or sold.

This is thought here to apply particularly to agricultural holdings and industrial land, but private house-owners in the capital fear that their property, too, could revert to the State.

FARMING

Portuguese farmers who abandoned their properties after the disturbances here last October were given 60 days by the Transitional Government to reoccupy their land or forfeit it to the State.

The new Minister of Agriculture is Mr Joaquim Carvalho, an economist sent here after September to determine emergency economic measures.

As Frelimo wants to give priority to agriculture — President Machel has said agriculture would be the country's base of development, with industry its galvanising factor — Mr Carvalho will be in a powerful position to redirect agriculture into food production and export-earning crops.

State control of medicine has also been promised. Doctors here believe that there will soon be no private practices allowed, and many doctors and dentists have already left for Portugal.

The new Minister of Health is Dr Helder Martins, one of three Whites in the Cabinet and the man appointed by Frelimo to reorganise the country's health service after September.

Harbours, railways and some areas of road transport are already state controlled — Sapa.



Mr Marcelino dos Santos



Mr Joaquim Chissano

ONE SURPRISE

The 15 ministers and three deputy ministers will rule as a Council of Ministers and will be responsible to the People's Assembly once elections have been held. These must take place within a year of the next Frelimo Congress, for which no date has been set.

The only surprise in the Cabinet is the omission of Mr Gideon Ndobe, Minister of Education and Culture in the Transitional Government.

He has headed Frelimo's cultural and Educational Department for many years and was thought certain to retain his position after becoming one of the six Frelimo-appointed Transitional Government members.

His post, however, has gone to his deputy in the Transitional Government, Miss Graca Simbine. It is not known whether he has fallen out of favour with President Machel or is in line for some other senior office.

GUIDELINE

Apart from the direction given by Mr Dos Santos, the country's economy will be in the hands of the Minister of Finance, Mr Salomao Munguane and the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Mr Mario Machongo.

Both graduated in economics at Lisbon University.

Frelimo, which dominates political thought here, sets the 'guiding line' for the new Government, is committed to a socialist policy and State control of most affairs is considered inevitable.

Some measures, including take-overs of the local Press and radio, were already effective under the Frelimo-dominated Transitional Government.

But Mozambique remained technically a

Cap Times

24/6/75

222

Anthem

A Tanzanian military band played the Frelimo anthem as Mr Machel stood on the saluting base, with Mr Chissano and Mr Dos Santos behind him.

He then reviewed the three companies of troops drawn up as a guard of honour — a Frelimo male regiment, a Frelimo women's regiment and a ceremonial guard in blue uniforms.

Also there to meet Mr Machel was the Portuguese High Commissioner, Rear-Admiral Vitor Crespo, who has represented Portugal here since last September when the transitional government was formed.

Most of the workers in the capital seemed to have been given the afternoon off, following an appeal from the national political commissar, Mr Armando Guebuza, to them to allow the populace to greet Mr Machel on his return.

They streamed to the airport in cars, buses, on bicycles and on foot. Carrying, wearing or waving Frelimo flags, they blocked the park area outside the airport building and covered near vantage points.

President

Mr Machel has not been in Lourenco Marques since 1962 when he left to join Frelimo. His return has been carefully orchestrated to produce the maximum effect immediately prior to independence.

He will be formally sworn in as the first president of the People's Republic of Mozambique at the city hall here at 9.30am tomorrow — the first day of independence.

222

Machel returns to hero's welcome

Cap Times 24/6/75

LOURENCO MARQUES. — The president of Frelimo, Mr Samora Machel, yesterday returned to a hero's welcome here, capital of the country he will rule from tomorrow.

Frelimo takes full power here when the Portuguese flag is struck at midnight tonight for the last time in 500 years, Sapa reports

Mr Machel flew into Lourenco Marques airport yesterday afternoon to a full military reception from the move he has led

for six years and the cheers of a vast crowd. Hundreds of thousands more people jammed the area outside the terminal building and lined the streets into the city to see the cavalcade of nearly 40 cars which took the Frelimo president and senior party officials and dignitaries into the city. Those allowed into the airport building and on to the apron cheered, waved and gave the clenched fist salute as their future president stepped from a twin-engine Frelimo military aircraft.

Mr Machel was met by the Prime Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, and the Frelimo Vice-President, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, who himself arrived a short while earlier in a light plane.

Wearing the green Frelimo uniform, Mr Machel shook hands with members of the transitional government here and with foreign delegates already here for the independence celebrations.



Frelimo Vice-President Marcelino dos Santos greets his South African-born wife, Pamela, on his return to Lourenco Marques yesterday.

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222

Cape Times

29/6/75

SA changes

In the long term, undeniably — yes. Particularly if South Africa maintains its current race policies. But there are equally undeniable signs that the events that brought about the fall of the Portuguese colonial empire and stripped away part of South Africa's protective cocoon of buffer states has hustled the Nationalist Government into making appeasing changes.

Frelimo, though devoted to the cause of "freeing" Africans in South Africa and Rhodesia, has many problems to overcome before it can expend any energy not needed to shake Mozambique out of the drowsy neglect of centuries.

Many of Frelimo's problems are inherited. Perhaps the most pressing is the plight of 50 000 refugees who returned home

natism. It is clear that without South Africa's willingness to sell the gold earned for the Mozambique Government through an old-established treaty with the Portuguese Government, there would not be as much to celebrate today.

No figures are officially available, but bank and business sources say that the sale of these gold earnings at the free market price through South Africa's overseas contacts has earned R100m in foreign exchange for Mozambique since last September.

President Machel is hardly likely to jeopardize that kind of money and the jobs of 150 000 workers by allowing the ANC to establish bases on Mozambique soil.

Both sides must now work towards solving the Southern African political impasse — because gold won't always buy peace of mind for either.

Cape Times 25/6/75

Many gains from SA connections

Cape Times Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique today gains its independence after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule, with enough inherited problems to ensure that relations in the short term with South Africa will not be markedly different.

Certainly, on the surface, there have been enough developments in the run-up to independence to chill the blood of the average South African who has been brought up with a programmed reaction to swart and rooi gevaar.

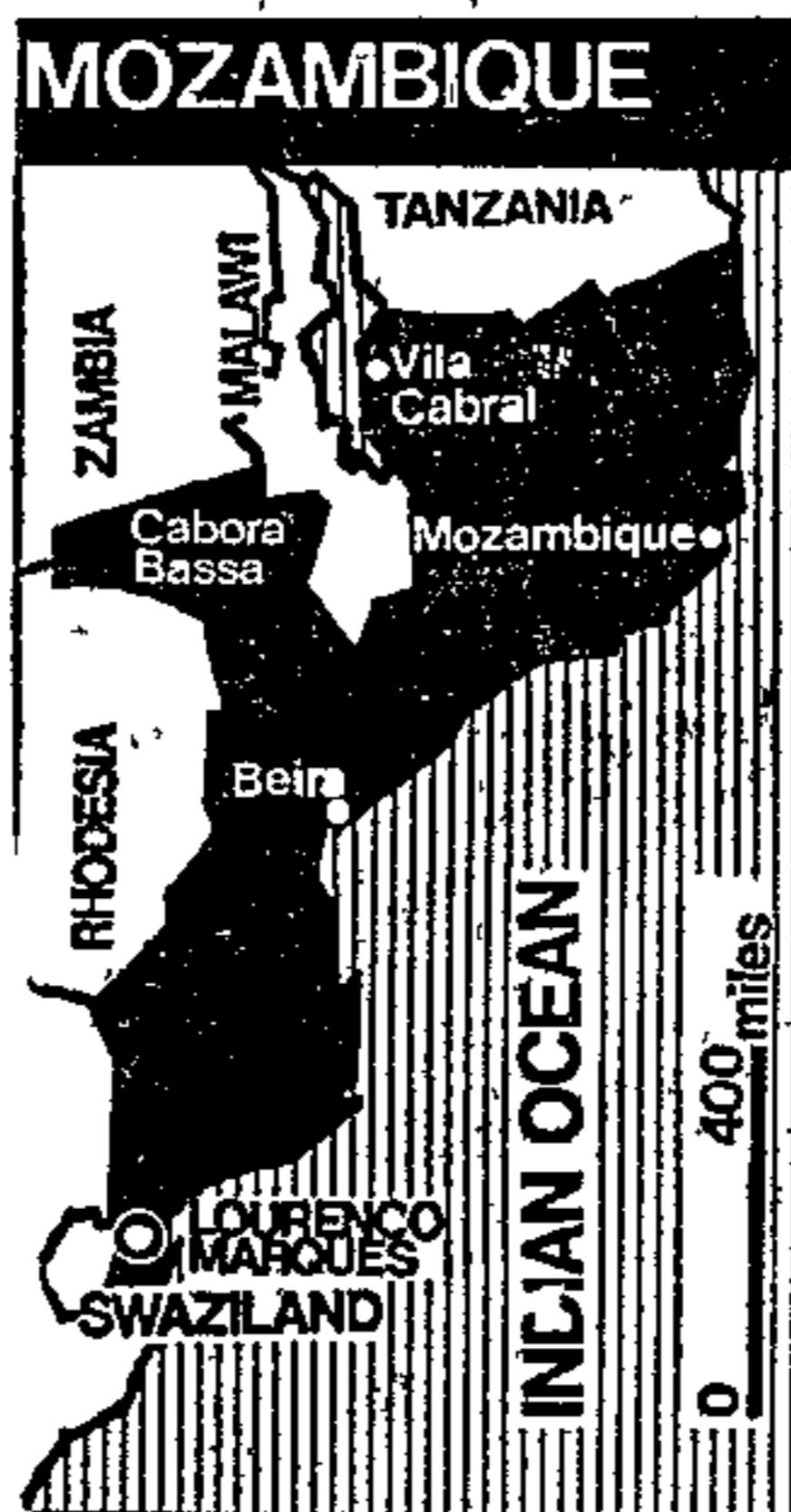
Lourenco Marques is teeming (well, relatively, when you remember just the other colonial day) with Russians, Chinese, Bulgarians, Hungarians and East Germans, to name just a few sources of communist comrades.

Tougher line

And that's not all. Any Mozambique-watcher would have noted that in the last few weeks ever since he began his triumphant tour from the Tanzanian border and worked his way south, President-elect Samora Machel has been preaching a tougher line than the transitional government's placatory Prime Minister, Joaquim Chissano.

The Prime Minister spent 10 months cooling tempers and rebuilding bridges broken by the disastrous racial riots of September and October last year. But Mr Machel, on his way to take over power in the new independent state, has been uncompromisingly hard-line on everything from land ownership to mini-skirts.

To add bluster to the chill wind of change, Frelimo shunned South Africa's homeland leaders, and invited instead exiled Mr Oliver Tambo of the



banned African National Congress to the celebrations. The spectre of Frelimo providing the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, with training bases seemed to loom nearer.

Then the South African Consul-General, Mr I A Kotze, left Mozambique and the diplomatic mission was closed down, marking the rejection of White, as well as Black South Africans.

Fresh Frelimo troops, well-trained and armed and not at all rag-tag like the first guerrillas who came out of the bush and appeared in Lourenco Marques's streets, now set an entirely new standard. Polished, their Kalashnikovs look even more lethal.

Uncle Sam, too, was made to eat humble pie. He was not invited officially, but militant Black Congressman Charles Diggs got his own special gilt-edged card.

At the talks held last week at Tofo — a tiny resort on the coast about 200km north of Lourenco Marques — and better known to South African and Rhodesian tourists than to Mozambicans — it became apparent that a fully-fledged Black socialist state was being created on South Africa's eastern border.

Clearly, such a state would look for its inspiration to the Russians, the Chinese and their satellite states. And that is very bad news for South Africa.

But is it?

from Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi after the 10 years of war which ended last September.

United Nations officials believe there may be another 50 000 on the way — and already starvation is a reality in the far north. The type of celebrations in Lourenco Marques — never closer than 1 000km to the war — and those in the depressed Cabo Delgado province which was in it for a decade, will be very different.

Another inheritance is a massive external debt, estimated at R350m, and an economy run down with cynical disregard by Mozambique's former colonial masters. If the port of Beira is closed to Rhodesian traffic, in a move to squeeze out the Smith regime, losses amounting to R70m a year will accrue — unless Britain and others pick up the tab.

Lack of manpower is another serious drawback to Mozambique's advancement. More than half of the Whites, who form the skilled sector of the labour force, have left the country since last September's bloodletting.

There is still doubt about the amount of support Frelimo's socialist policies have among Blacks in the more developed parts of the country, and one of the party's priorities after independence will be to indoctrinate properly potential "capitalists" in these areas.

But perhaps the best tranquillizers for jumpy South Africans are the four major shared enterprises between the two countries — the employment of about 150 000 Mozambican contract workers on the South African mines; the sale of power from the Cabora Bassa Dam; tourism (which seems most vulnerable because package tours to the Mozambique coast are just as feasible from Moscow as Johannesburg); and joint usage of railways and the port of Lourenco Marques.

Pragmatic

No matter how militant President Machel may become in his speeches, it is firmly believed by most diplomats and observers that his approach to South Africa will be pragmatic once the heady brew of emotionalism is exhausted after independence.

After all, some diplo-

CAN PHUMO (Lourenco Marques). — Mozambique's real struggle still lay ahead; the economy was in a 'catastrophic state' and its enemies could attack indirectly, President Samora Machel said today after he was sworn in.

President Machel introduced top African liberation leaders to a wildly applauding crowd of about 15 000 people outside the city hall here.

In his inaugural speech of nearly 90 minutes, Mr Machel said Frelimo identified with all liberation movements, and said "There is a unity between our purposes." However, he did not refer to South Africa or Rhodesia.

He paid special tribute to Tanzania and Zambia for their help to Frelimo during the war.

Communes

The President said the power of the new nation would rest with the workers and peasants and in order to reach these people with modern facilities it was vital to have them grouped in communal centres.

For this reason tribesmen in outlying areas would be brought into communal villages all over Mozambique.

He reviewed Frelimo policy at length and reiterated that the State would have no connection with the church. The main priorities in Mozambique were practical and not of the church, he said.

Pressmen were not allowed into the inauguration ceremony but proceedings were relayed to the crowd outside by loudspeaker. In his acceptance of office President Machel said "I swear by my honour to employ all my energies to the purposes of the revolution of the Mozambique people. Through the constitution there will be peace and justice for all citizens."

Swearing-in

The swearing-in ceremony began in the gothic-style city hall after streams of limousines escorted by motorcycles deposited VIP guests at the front steps.

The crowd jammed the open space before the city hall in spite of drizzle and flags ringed an empty space which until recently held a large statue of a Portuguese hero.

President Machel's six-year-old son Samora, in a neat blue suit and red bow tie, stood on the city hall steps with two Fre-

limo bodyguards, as an artillery thundered out a 24-gun salute to his father.

The salute was followed by bursts of automatic rifle fire into the air round the city as Frelimo soldiers again celebrated as they did last night for the flag lowering.

Contradiction

President Machel was introduced to the crowd, after taking the oath, by Mr Joaquim Chissano, who has been Prime Minister of the Transitional Government here.

Defining one of Mozambique's major problems, President Machel said: "We have two conditions here: feudalism in the country areas and capitalism in the cities. We have to solve this contradiction."

500 years ²²² of Lisbon rule ends

Cape Times Africa Bureau

Cape Times
25/6/75

CAN PHUMO (Lourenco Marques). — Independence came 20 minutes late to Mozambique this morning after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule. But the ecstatic acclaim of the rain-soaked crowd as just-behind-schedule President Samora Machel entered the stadium made it clear that nobody cared that midnight had passed. Mozambique was free — and that little extra wait merely made it even more worthwhile.

Mozambique Radio reported that the Portuguese flag was lowered for the last time as the symbol of colonial mastery in Mozambique at 22-minutes after midnight.

The flag of the People's Republic of Mozambique blossomed in red, green, white, black and yellow at 12 25am.

The Portuguese flag was lowered by a Portuguese sailor and an airman.

An estimated 80 000 people were inside and outside Machava Stadium. Although there was heavy rain nobody left.

Among the huge crowds were several thousand Whites. Two bands from police played while the people clapped and shouted and sang revolutionary songs.

President Samora Machel came in about 15 minutes past midnight and received a tremendous ovation.

The proclamation of the Republic was read by President Samora Machel. Before the reading he and Brigadier Vasco Goncalves, the Portuguese Prime Minister, embraced.

Earlier, when the heavy rain began, Mozambique Radio reminded listeners of an old African proverb which says that when rain falls something important is about to happen.

Many of the country's nine million inhabitants — living from the KwaZulu, South Africa, and Swaziland borders in the south up to the

have a foothold in the Southern African sub-continent it is expected that in the case of South Africa, new Mozambique will continue joint business and trade arrangements.

Rhodesia is in a far more vulnerable position — and if President Machel decides to close the port of Beira to Rhodesian imports and exports Mr Smith's rebel regime could be seriously threatened.

● Britain has negotiated a R25m aid agreement with Mozambique, Mr David Ennals, Britain's Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, has disclosed here.

Safeguard

This large sum is probably partly a safeguard against losses that might be sustained by Mozambique if President Machel closes Beira in a British-backed bid to bring Mr Smith to his knees.

● Sapa reports from Salisbury that the Rhodesian Government has turned down requests for the issue of passports to senior African National Council officials so that

they could attend the independence celebrations in Mozambique, according to the ANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

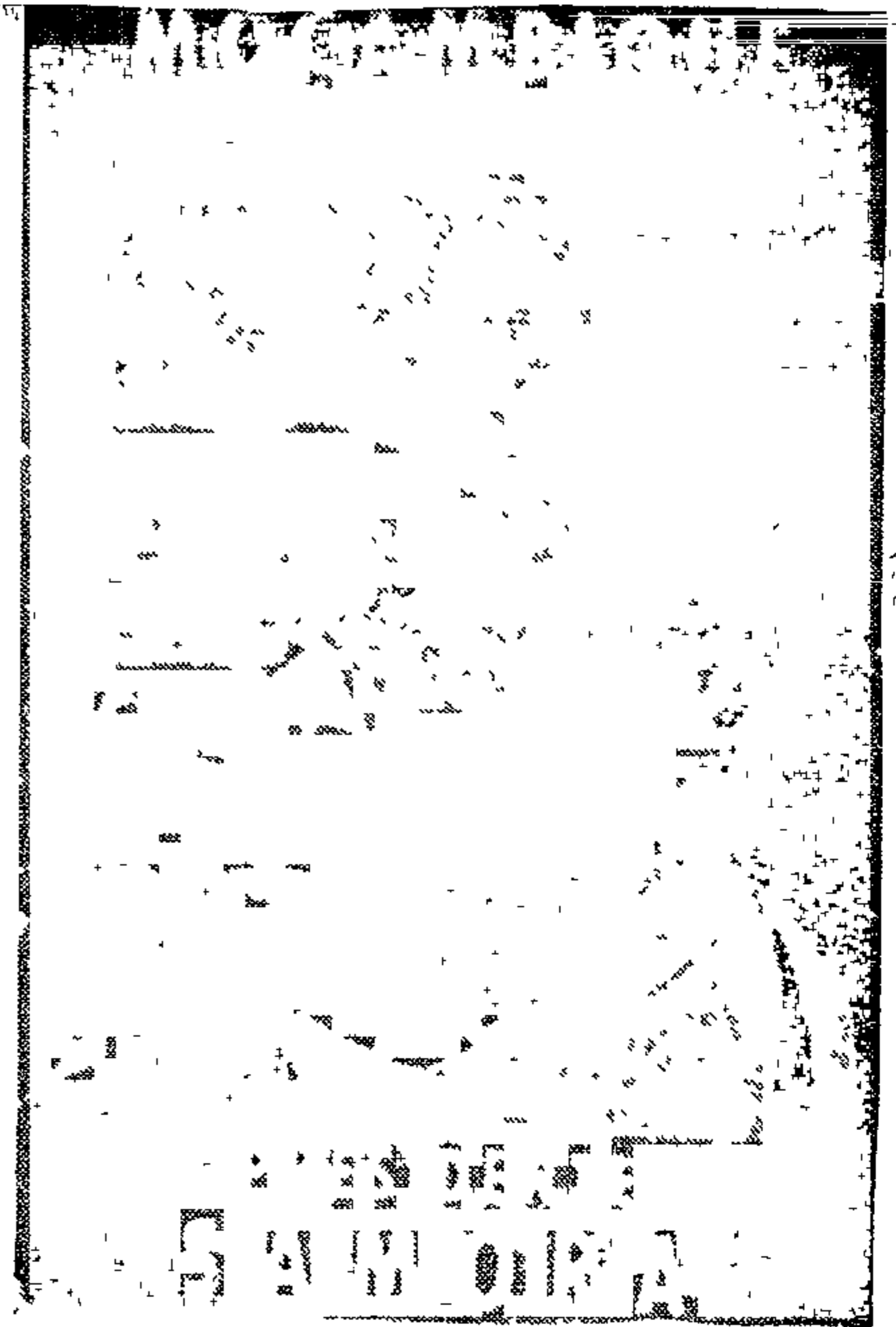
● The Bank of Mozambique came under the control of the Mozambique Government yesterday as part of the transfer of power, our correspondent reports.

The new governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Alberto Cassimo said the transfer did not mean a break between the people of Portugal and Mozambique. "The relations between the two nations will now start off on a basis of equality and mutual respect."

● All consulates in Can Phumo are now closed and must renegotiate their status as consulates or embassies.

The new Frelimo government is expected to enter into diplomatic relations with all Western countries but not with Taiwan, Chile or South Korea.

South Africa will retain a trade mission in Can Phumo because of its strong economic ties with Mozambique, but the Rhodesian consulate closed its offices last Saturday.



Frelimo anthem

CAN PHUMO (Lourenco Marques). — Frelimo yesterday released the words of the new national anthem. The opening lines emphasize the victory in the 10-year-long liberation war.

THE OPENING LINES ARE:

Long live long live Frelimo
Guide of the Mozambique people
Heroic people who, gun in hand,
Have overthrown colonialism
The whole people united
From the Rovuma to the Maputo
Fight against imperialism
And will always win.

CHORUS:

Long live Mozambique
Long live our flag, the national symbol
Long live Mozambique
For which the people will fight.
United to the whole world
In the fight against bourgeoisie
Our homeland will be the grave
Of capitalism and exploitation
For the people of Mozambique
Artisans and peasants
Engaged in work
Wealth will always be the reward

25/6/75

222

ceremony on radio
Today Mr Samora Machel, the leader of Frelimo, who left Lourenco Marques 12 years ago to join the guerrilla army fighting the Portuguese forces, will become President Machel at an installation ceremony at the City Hall.
He will then address the nation — and Black and White states alike in Southern Africa will be paying a great deal of attention to his words.
Mozambique is the first fully committed Black socialist state in Southern Africa and its diplomatic and trade connections in the future will lean towards the communist countries of Eastern Europe and Asia which supported the revolutionary struggle.
The most important part of President Machel's speech will concern his future attitude to Rhodesia and South Africa.
Although communist and socialist policies now

CAN PHUMO. — President Samora Machel last night pledged Mozambique's "full support" for Blacks in South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia "in their struggle for freedom".



The Frelimo flag is raised in Can Phumo, capital of independent Mozambique.

He dropped the bombshell at a State banquet, highpoint of the independence celebrations in the Mozambique capital — now renamed Can Phumo — at which representatives of guerrilla organizations were accorded special honours.

It was the new President's third major speech in 24 hours, but the first in which he referred to the White south.

"The struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) is our struggle and we are on the side of the people of Namibia (South West Africa)," Mr Machel said. "South Africa is a sovereign African state kept apart from the African community by a backward policy which is condemned to failure."

Struggle

He pledged the "full support" of the Mozambique people and "the guidance" of Frelimo, and said Mozambique would always support the "struggle of the South African masses, whatever the difficulties".

Mr Machel told his guests that the victories of the "heroic people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, showed once again that liberation struggles are invincible".

He made special mention of Dr Agostinho Neto, leader of Angola's Marxist MPLA guerilla movement, whom he called "comrade in arms". He also addressed as "comrade" Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress of South Africa.

However, he added,

Machel supports Blacks in SA

Continued from page 1

found itself after almost five centuries of Portuguese colonial rule. (Mozambique has inherited an external debt of more than R400m and is heavily reliant on South Africa, which provides 40 percent of its foreign income, UPI reports)

"Imperialism and colonialism robbed us of our riches," Mr Machel said. "International concessionaries made famous fortunes while the people starved." He accused religion — and in particular the Roman Catholic Church — of having contributed to this situation.

Mozambique's new constitution allows freedom of religion and ownership of private property, as long as this does not conflict with the interests of the state. It also upholds civil liberties and the principle of no arrest without trial.

Guns boom for Samora

Cape Times Africa Bureau

CAUTION CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPET RUNNERS AND EASY OF COLOURS, CARPETS, ALL SIZES, FOR WALL-TO-WALL, hoteliers, restaurants, boarding private homes and flats. EVENING AT 7.30 O'CLOCK. NT CIVIC CENTRE, MAIN ROAD, CLAREMONT. their particulars contact the Auctioneers Y FINBERG & EDDIE COETZEE Point Auction Mart Phone 49-4104

27/6/75

222



So far, détente has been about White states and Black states. Now it is also going to be about White capitalism and Black socialism

The new dimension

That a machine gun should be displayed on the national flag of the newly independent People's Republic of Mozambique may be somewhat unnerving for South Africans. It certainly gives point to Mr Vorster's warning that should détente fail the future would be too dreadful to contemplate.

Pretoria's relationship with Frelimo is not likely to be a comfortable one. While pragmatism is the keynote ("We are not hysterical revolutionaries," avers President Samora Machel, "the 10 years war tempered us") this should not be confused with compromise. The South African connection is anathema to the avowedly socialist Frelimo.

Certainly, political options will be limited by economic realities. It was not surprising that Machel's inaugural speech contained no overt threats to SA, nor indeed even to Rhodesia. Nor was it particularly surprising that, while the nationalisation of natural resources was announced, there was also a call for greater foreign investment in the country.

A Chinese puzzle

Where the Chinese will fit into that picture has yet to emerge, certainly their presence was palpable throughout Wednesday's proceedings.

The new government has inherited a critical foreign exchange shortage, a trade deficit which in 1973 was R170m, a 90% illiteracy rate, 100 000 refugees to resettle in northern Mozambique and a grossly inadequate health service to name just a few of its problems. So the need to maximise earnings from the sale of labour, harbour services, Cabora Bassa power, and other goods and services cannot be over-estimated.

Nevertheless, Frelimo can be expected to reduce the territory's links with SA to a minimum. In their place will develop close ties with Tanzania, Zambia, an anticipated Black government in Rhodesia, and Malawi. It will be a slow process

but Frelimo acknowledges this.

The infrastructure for such ties is limited but likely to improve. Three tarred roads to Tanzania and Zambia are regarded as top priorities, though progress will be held up because an estimated 70% of all road equipment is broken down and there are few parts.

Beira is expected to play an increasingly important role for Zambian trade, moving by rail between the port and the railhead at Moatize near Tete, and by road for the rest of the way. Harbour facilities at Nacala, which last year handled nearly 800 000 tons of cargo, are being extended to cope with increasing Zambian traffic via Malawi.

But there will be no dramatic changes. It looks as if, for example, the border closure with Rhodesia will be a phasing out process.

Machel accepts there will be no drastic measures affecting the nearly 100 000 Mozambican workers in SA's mines, who earn R80m a year, but who might be costing the mining industry anything up to R230m a year.

The difference — R150m a year — is the maximum the mines could be losing through remitting to the Mozambique government a portion of the miners' pay in gold at the official price. The arrangement (page 1146) is part of the Mozambique Convention. Just how this is to be renegotiated is arguably the most important test that will face Pretoria and LM when they finally sit down at the bargaining table to hammer out a price for peaceful coexistence.

Although mine recruiting was stopped in pre-independence week, it is expected to resume soon after the 25th, though there has been no official confirmation of this. In the meantime the January-May recruitment figure of about 45 000 is some 10 000 up on the same period last year.

There are three main reasons would-be workers anxious to reach SA before June

25 just in case there is a policy change, the appeal of increased wages, and the floods and general food shortage in the Limpopo valley from where many workers come.

Tourism from SA is likely to have a low priority. The Easter influx of visitors left Frelimo unimpressed when they discovered that the net result was a disappointingly low foreign exchange gain. It seems that many visitors bought escudos in SA from Portuguese who had fled Mozambique, the LM black market in currency flourished, and some of the package tours sold in SA involved no currency exchanges.

Cashew nuts and cotton

Given the critical foreign currency shortage, even a limited gain would help. But Frelimo officials are cautiously optimistic that improved agricultural prices will make up for the drop in tourism. Cashew nuts (216 000 t in 1973), the main foreign exchange earner, are expected to bring in R34,7m this year compared to R28,1m in 1973. Sugar (exports about 200 000 t a year), instead of being pegged to Portugal's price of R86 a ton, will get the minimum world market price of R390. Cotton (48 000 t a year) will also rise in price, having been fixed at R66 a ton by Portugal. Tea (18 000 t a year) is expected to rise from R360 a ton to about R580, and sisal prices should also improve.

Farm exports, then, will be one of the main engines of economic growth — which fits in well with Machel's dictum that agriculture should be the base of the new society. The harsh fact nonetheless remains that, unless the potential advantages of trade with SA are maximized, the climb up from poverty to prosperity will be a long and painful process.

Whether this sacrifice will be considered worth making for ideological reasons is a question Machel and his men can no longer evade.

222

SA, Machel: What now?

Cape Times
28/6/75

LOURENCO MARQUES. — Mozambique's independence festivities end here this weekend with the major questions concerning the new state's relationships with White-ruled states in Southern Africa still unanswered.

President Samora Machel and other leaders have this week concentrated on the past, particularly on the struggle against "Portuguese colonialism" rather than on the position of the new state in the future.

Until a new government is formed here, observers consider, it is unlikely that major decisions on foreign policy will be announced.

The new state consists of a president without a government, except for the Frelimo central committee which will in any case be the dominant body in the new administration.

There has been specula-

tion that Mozambique will apply United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia and there is uncertainty over its future trade relationship with South Africa regardless of any decision on diplomatic links (writes a Sapa representative).

Statements by President Samora Machel this week have affirmed Mozambique's intention of complying with the charters of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity, but no firm conclusions can be drawn even from his statement on Rhodesia.

Mozambique would "fulfil its international obligations" towards Rhodesia

and other southern African states, he told state guests at the independence banquet on Wednesday.

He promised support for Black majority rule in Rhodesia and efforts to end the "illegal" government of Mr Ian Smith. But whether this was a promise to apply sanctions against Rhodesia has yet to be clarified.

President Machel further promised support for "the masses" in South Africa and South West Africa, but stopped short of pledging moral or material support for armed incursions into South Africa — something which would have led to a confrontation between the two states.

The South African Government has expressed its desire for friendly relations with the new Mozambique, but has also warned that it would not tolerate armed infiltration across the border.

International financial support has been promised should Mozambique apply sanctions against Rhodesia and the British decision to end the Beira patrol has heightened speculation that a move is imminent.

US INTERESTS

Richard Walker cables from New York that the United States will seek a protective power to look after its interests in Mozambique if diplomatic relations are not established within a week or two.

The estimated 104 US citizens living in Mozambique now have no diplomatic protection and a State Department official described the situation as "unprecedented as far as we know", since the US presence has been neither acknowledged nor expelled. The consulate in LM is closed but its five officers and three support staff and their families have not left.

Sapa reports that South Africans visiting Mozambique next week could face difficulties unless the new government there clarifies the position regarding entry from the Republic once the ban on entry during the independence celebrations is lifted.

The attitude of the new government to South Africans arriving in Mozambique has yet to be laid down.

LOURENCO MARQUES — South Africa now has a communist neighbour, red down to allies, its slogans, military trappings and its insistence that the State and the party be all-powerful because State and party are the people

Only 15 months ago the emergence of a communist government and troops at spitting distance from the Kruger park tourists would have

brought about every millimetre and Tiger Moth in South Africa's defences But so huge have been the psychological changes wrought by the Portuguese coup 14 months ago and the detente spirit since that Mozambique's hectic dive from far right to far left is causing only curiosity and alertness not panic

Brinkmanship

The one thing that stands out starkly from this week's fast-paced independence celebrations is that, like it or not South

Africa and Mozambique are forced to live together — a right-wing capitalist state and a left-wing socialist one in the same Southern African harness Mozambique's relations with Rhodesia could well be different — devolving into brinkmanship and armed confrontation Any faint South African hopes that Mozambique might turn out softly socialist were killed this week

The slogans festooning Lourenco Marques and other centres gave advance warning solidarity with the peoples of South Africa and Rhodesia

with racism and imperialism Viva all socialist states

The uhuru guest list underlined it Dr Alvaro Cunhal secretary general of Portugal's Communist Party received special accolade here So did Dr Agostinho Neto, leader of the marxist Popular Movement (MPLA) of Angola — whose counter parts in the other two parties there were not invited

By contrast Portugal's premier, General Vasco Goncalves, took a largely formal role in the week's events.

from such countries as China, Russia, Tanzania, Bulgaria, Guinea, Yugoslavia, Somalia and the Scandinavian states Socialists from pink to bright red dominated President Samora Machel's terminology has been typical The victories of the heroic and brotherly peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia demonstrated once again the invincibility of a people's war

And the victory of Mozambique is a victory of the exemplary internationalism of the socialist countries

222

National Congress, shows that Mozambique will be willing to play host to South African Black Nationalists and might even let them open offices here

Unemployment

But the indication is strongly that it will not permit them to infiltrate guerrillas to South Africa. Pretoria has made it abundantly clear that that kind of thing will bring drastic counter-action And for a long time Mozambique will need South Africa much more than South Africa needs it.

Mozambique's concentration will, for years, be on its own pressing domestic

problems — unemployment, the appalling poverty in its urban slums, the under-use of its abundant arable land, tribal divisions and the general lack of development despite the opportunities the Portuguese had (and denied the outside world) in the last hundred years

Once the Euphoria of this week's parades and artillery salutes and other paraphernalia have worn off, those Frelimo young soldiers seen everywhere, with their Kalashnikovs, bayonets, pistols and sometimes grenades will assume greater meaning

Theirs will be the job of providing the muscle for an overburdened

government to block troubles stemming from the massive economic problems and particularly to go out and educate the people and ensure that they get down to work

The Lourenco Marques port is half clogged with ships The country's services are slowly crumbling for lack of technicians — many of whom have quit in a hurry

From all angles Frelimo is struck by difficulties and the Russians and Chinese and Tanzanians, however helpful or powerful they might be, are simply not in as good a position to help as South Africa

Mozambique has the dilemma of how far it can go to satisfy militant Black Africa without embroiling itself in war and seriously damaging its economy.

The new Government here is firmly committed to supporting "the fight" of Rhodesia's Black nationalists.

It can close its borders with Rhodesia to back the international sanctions and give the African National Council's armed forces bases and let them attack from here.

But so dangerous would be the counter-effect that Mozambique is playing this one very cool. The attitude appears to be that as long as the progress continues in Rhodesia towards a constitutional settlement, it need not give such drastic support.

But Rhodesian tourists are unlikely to be quite as welcome as before in Beira and certainly Rhodesia will no longer have a diplomatic envoy here

The presence, here this week of Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the African

Today "mistake" is an abandoned word in Mozambique and "camarada" is the in thing.

Clearly, the future of Mozambique is going to be an austere one, something between Tanzania and Albania, with collective villages, workers committees and indoctrination from kindergarten up

Probably the only scope allowed for personal initiative and private enterprise will be that absolutely essential to the development this now bankrupt and skill-starved country desperately needs.

Efficient farmers and industrialists here — including South Africans, Rhodesians and other foreigners — have been quietly urged by Frelimo to stay and work on, with profit-taking assured

Frelimo has given valuable assistance in solving labour and other problems since the post-coup turbulence began.

Without foreign productivity here Mozambique would collapse at its strained seams and Frelimo, although disciplined and determined could not handle the chaos that would cause

Dependence

For the same reason this country will for a long time perhaps decades, deal with and heavily depend on South Africa — even while it publicly lambastes apartheid and most other things South African

South Africa is already helping Mozambique It has done much to keep the rickety local railway system going

Now South Africa is selling on the world free market, on Mozambique's behalf, the gold usually sent here to cover the deferred payments of Mozambican workers on South African mines. Thus this country is earning hard currency

Significantly, the far-left Lourenco Marques newspaper Noticias, this week gave two column prominence to Mr Vorster's statement that South Africa was willing to aid Mozambique. And they did not call him a racist.

'Racist'

Mr Ian Smith earns no such treatment. He is "racist and illegal." On Rhodesia Mozam-

Cape Times 24/6/75

Cabora forges on



Mr E T S Brown

**Cape Times
Chief Reporter**

MR E T S BROWN, chairman of the consortium that has built the giant R385m Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme on the Zambesi, said in an interview at Stellenbosch yesterday that he foresaw no problems in getting the project finished in October, as planned.

On the eve of the Mozambique independence celebrations Mr Brown, who leaves for England on holiday in the Pendennis Castle today said "I have always taken the long view. And although one can never tell what is going to happen next in Africa, I am optimistic about the future of Cabora Bassa.

We have already carried out successful tests in transmitting power from

Cabora Bassa to Pretoria, and I see no reason to believe that there will be any change in the plans to supply power to South Africa from this new source."

The whole Cabora Bassa scheme is said to owe much to Mr "Ted" Brown's unflagging drive and enthusiasm. In spite of the fact that the builders have been faced with formidable problems in the six years that construction has been in progress, the project will in October be only four months behind schedule.

The Portuguese Government, which is responsible for payment for the scheme, has formed a special company which will use Cabora Bassa as the hub of a massive power and irrigation project.

The Cabora Bassa dam

is situated about 144km from Tete in Mozambique.

A 20-year power contract has been obtained from South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission (Escom), and the 1 400km link between the dam and Pretoria is the longest direct-current transmission line in the world.

The scheme has been jointly financed by South Africa, Portugal, Germany and France.

Latest reports indicate that Mozambique's Black leaders have deferred an ultimate decision on Cabora Bassa for a decade at least. Meanwhile Portugal will handle the affairs of the dam till all major participants are paid off, and till it is free to sell the electricity, in effect, where it likes.

Nusas denies contact

Case file 74/673
THE president of Nusas, Mr Karel Tip, yesterday denied that his organization had any contact with Frelimo or Frelimo officials.

He was commenting on reports that Nusas had maintained close relations with Frelimo, and that a deputation of Nusas students would be sent to Mozambique to attend independence celebrations.

Mr Tip said: "Nusas's contact in Mozambique is exclusively with the Mozambique Students' Union. At no time have we had any contact with Frelimo or Frelimo officials."

The Nusas deputation to Mozambique will attend the independence celebrations as guests of the students in Lourenço Marques.

SAMORA MOISES MACHEL, 41, who became President of the People's Republic of Mozambique at midnight on Tuesday, left Lourenco Marques (where he was a male nurse and medical assistant at a hospital) in 1963 and was one of the first members of Frelimo to be sent to Algeria on a guerrilla instructor's course.

On his return to Tanzania, where Frelimo had its headquarters, he became head of the first Frelimo training camp. In 1966 he was appointed head of the Frelimo army, and in February, 1969, Secretary for Defence in the triumvirate that was formed to

rule Frelimo after the assassination of the organisation's founder, Eduardo Mondlane. (He was killed when a parcel bomb exploded in his house in Dar es Salaam).

The two other members of the triumvirate were Marcelino dos Santos, who studied at Lisbon University and a Mozambican of mixed race descent then at the Sorbonne, and the Rev Uria Simanyo, a former Beira priest. Simanyo was later expelled from Frelimo, and in May, 1970, Machel was installed as the organisation's president.

WHEN Samora Machel stepped out of the Hawker Siddeley aircraft that flew him to Lourenco Marques airport last Tuesday for his triumphant return home, he looked superbly fit — lithe and graceful in his movements.

As he strode past the Frelimo guard of honour, one knew that he recognised most of the guerrilla veterans — by name. Here was a leader in intimate contact with his followers.

It may be a different story now that Machel is President of the People's Republic of Mozambique. An incapable remoteness from ordinary people is built into high office. Also, instead of walking through the bush, he will be tied either to a desk or to dining with his party leaders, foreign visitors and local diplomats.

The transition from guerrilla leader to paunchy politician could be a quick and corruptive one, but Machel does not look as if he will fall victim to it easily. His job is to put Mozambique on its feet economically, and the recipe he has prescribed for this is self-denial, service and austerity.

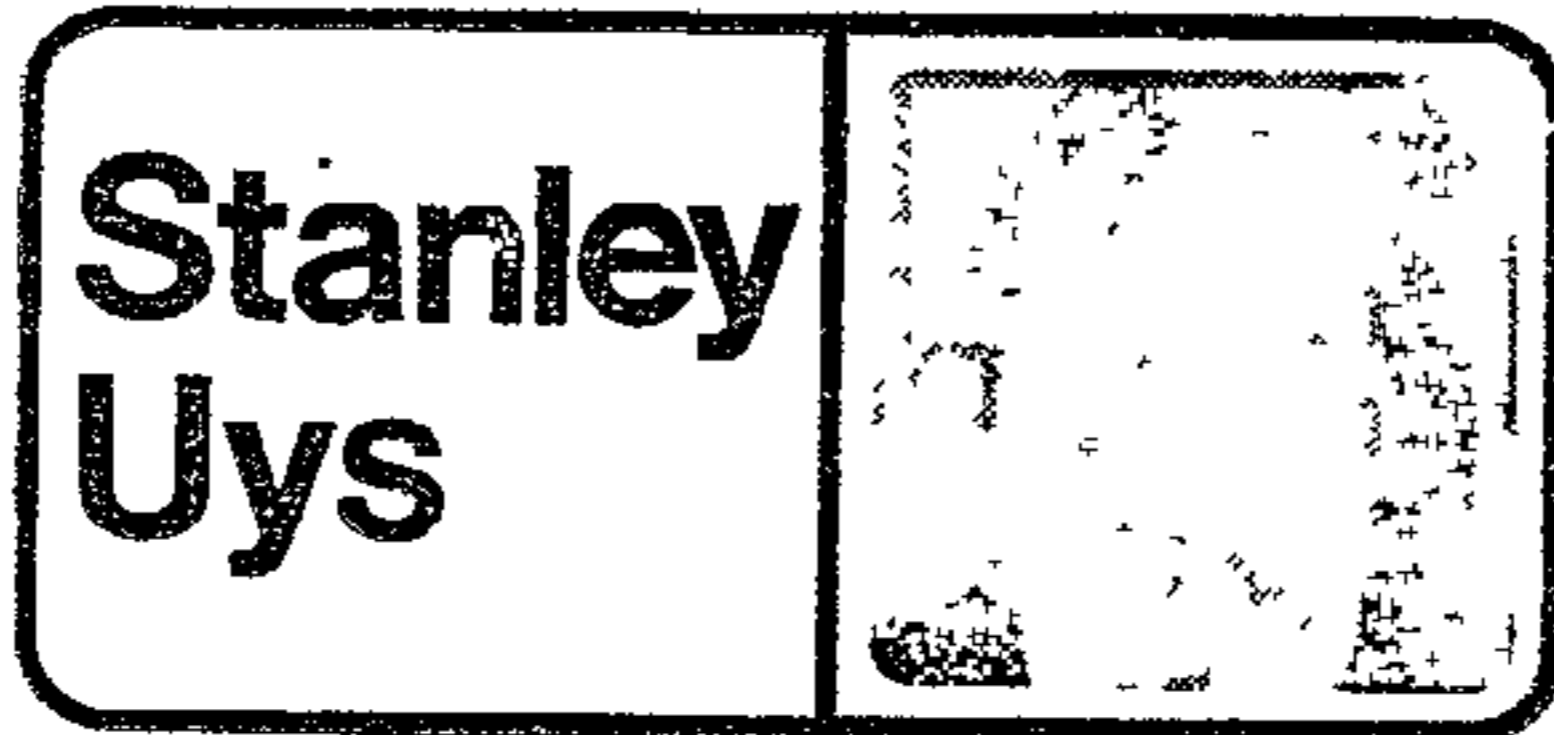
How could he expect Mozambique's 8.2-million Blacks to observe this rigorous new code of conduct if he did not subscribe to it himself?

New ethos

An entirely new ethos is being shaped. Individualism, selfishness, ambition — these are the new social crimes. In their place are meant to come service to the community, self-reliance, humility and an ascetic way of life. Beer production, for example, has been cut by two-thirds and the "activist" committees will inform on people who run illicit stills.

My personal preference is for the old lifestyle of Mozambique — prawns and wine.

But then I am not the president of a country that has been sucked dry by Portuguese colonialism for almost



reports on the birth of our new neighbour.

500 years, that has been racked by a 10 year guerrilla war in which an estimated 25 000 White and Black soldiers and civilians died, and that in the past two-and-a-half years has seen a damaging exodus of doctors, dentists, mechanical, civil and electrical engineers, public servants, business men, managers, and so forth.

How will Machel set about rehabilitating Mozambique? Obviously, his first priority will be to consolidate Frelimo's political control over the whole country.

This task looks as if it will be accomplished fairly quickly. Frelimo claims it had 25 000 men under arms in its guerrilla war against the Portuguese they have been scattered now all over Mozambique — with their Russian Kalashnikov automatic rifles, the new arm of law and order.

Rejected

Political unity will be a prerequisite for progress in Mozambique, and Frelimo will seek it through the medium of a one-party state (with Portuguese as the official language — a further binding factor). Mozambique thus becomes not only the 44th independent state of Africa, but also the 29th militarised party dictatorship.

The multi-party system has been rejected by Frelimo leaders because they believe it picks up and reinforces cleavages in society — tribal, class and others. And there are 80 tribes in Mozambique.

With the possible exception of Botswana, Gambia and Sierra Leone, this is the way all other Black states in Africa feel about the multi-party system; and even in these few multi-party states, it is more a matter of a major party tolerating smaller parties until they become bothersome.

There are some individuals, with a vested interest, who — although reconciled now

to Frelimo rule — prophesy that dissension will split the leadership ranks of Frelimo. Joaquim Chissano, (Prime Minister in the transitional Frelimo government), they say, is a "moderate", who will engage in a power struggle with the "extremist" Machel.

No power

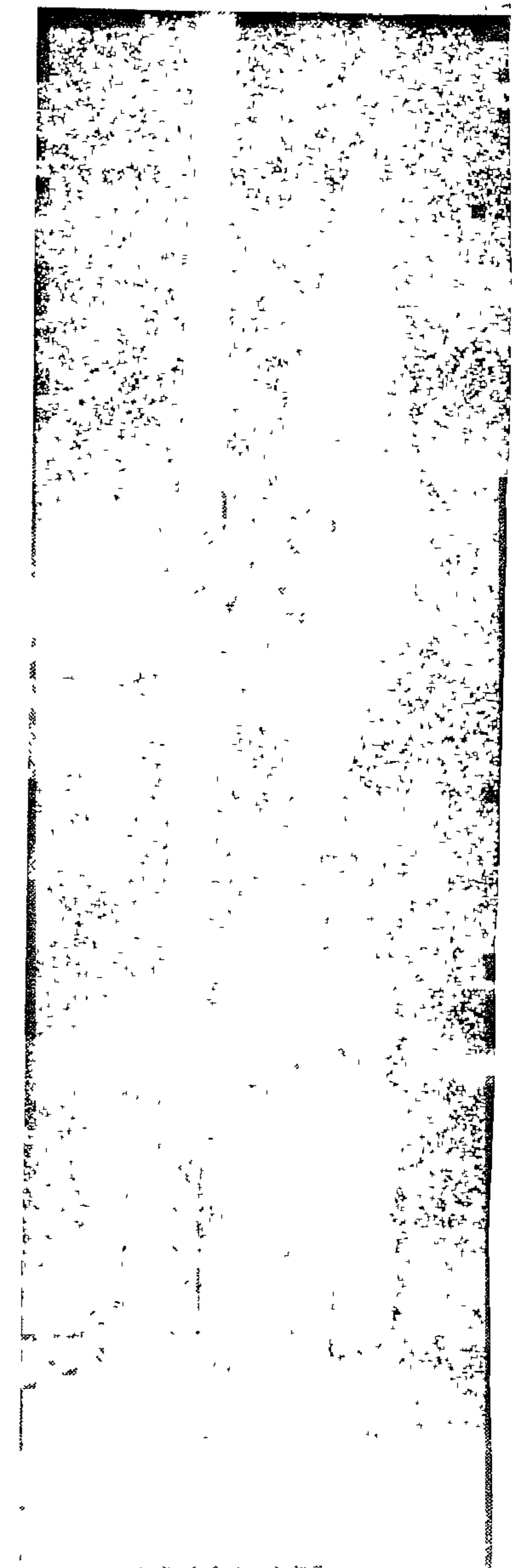
Forget it Chissano, for one thing, has no separate power base, even if he wanted one. Machel on the other hand is powerfully entrenched, and even if Machel were not there, the "extremism" of Frelimo would not diminish in any way — on the contrary, probably it would be intensified.

Frelimo intends to introduce a "participatory democracy" in Mozambique — decentralisation of the political structure from the 42 member Central Committee downwards through provincial committees to district and area, street or factory committees.

Tanzania's experience over the past 10 years has shown that "participatory democracy" has definite merits — that it can work well at the local level although involvement of the population in national politics and ideological discussion is not equally successful — party leaders tend to slip beyond the reach of influence.

Frelimo's immense advantage is that the Portuguese junta decided to transfer power to it on a winner-take-all basis. It will be recalled that some 20 political groups sprang up like mushrooms in Mozambique after the April 25 coup in Lisbon. They have all since dissolved like the mist, following the transference of power to the overwhelmingly dominant Frelimo.

Whatever principles of Western democracy may have bitten the dust in the process of giving Frelimo total power, the upshot has been that Mozambique is infinitely more stable



The historic moment . . . Mozambique's national flag being raised by Frelimo fighters at the Machava stadium in Lourenco Marques

than Angola where three rival liberation movements are fighting it out for power.

It may have escaped the notice of many White South Africans that, in the spectrum of African politics, Mozambique, under Frelimo, is about as far left as Black governments come.

The key to the success of the new political system in Mozambique will lie in the strength of the organisation, discipline and dedication that Frelimo will be able to muster.

The message Frelimo is communicating to Mozambique's Blacks is not that the millennium has arrived, but days of hard work.

The first group of workers to whom this message will be spelled out may be the dock workers in Lourenco Marques and Beira.

Strikes will not be allowed in Mozambique in future, and trade unions will be radically reorganised, presumably into an all-embracing, state-controlled union.

Frelimo's programme essentially will stand or fall by the success it achieves in creating new spirit, a new ethic in Mozambique. Under the present level of dedication, zeal and resistance to corruption — to be maintained, the Frelimo victory will slip back into the all-too-familiar African torpor.

STAR 13/6/75

Frelimo witching hour

(222)

Deon du Plessis, of
The Star's Africa
News Service

is near

LOURENCO MARQUES — The official transfer of power from Portuguese to Frelimo authorities here is likely to be at a ceremony starting at midnight on June 24-25 at the Governor's palace

One source hints that the President of Portugal, General Costa Gomes, will be in Lourenco Marques for the ceremony

This speculation is tied to a communique issued some weeks ago that General Gomes was "likely to visit Zambia near the end of June"

A festival marking independence will probably be held the next day — June 26 — at the Machava Stadium

A flaming torch will arrive at the stadium, carried by athletes from Nangade, only a few kilometres from Mozambique's northernmost boundary

2 000 RUNNERS

More than 2 000 athletes will carry torches to the stadium and to provincial capitals along the route

The midnight power transfer ceremony will also see the first hoisting of the new Mozambique flag and the first airing of the country's new national anthem

No one is quite sure yet what the new flag looks like. Atribuna, the weekly paper here, will carry a

picture of it in a special edition on June 25

One source who claims to have seen the new flag says it consists of an ear of corn and an industrial cog wheel in one corner

In the middle of the wheel will be a hand bearing a book symbolising study and a hand bearing a rifle symbolising vigilance

There will also be a hand holding a hoe to symbolise agriculture and work

Radiating from the wheel and ear of corn will be the colours of Frelimo

These are red, yellow, green and black. The colours will be separated by strips of white

While there is still doubt about the composition of Mozambique's leadership after independence, there is little doubt about who the top men will be

President Samora Machel will almost certainly be President of the Republic, while Mr Joaquim Chissano will remain Prime Minister

Commandant Alberto Chipande will probably become chief of the armed forces. Mr Armando Guebuza, present Minister of Internal Administration, will also be an important figure in the new administration

Mr Marcellino Dos Santos, vice president of Frelimo, is expected by some to become Minister of Foreign Affairs and by others to become Frelimo's representative at the United Nations

SA refugees shot

222

Cape Times Africa Bureau 14/6/75

LOURENCO MARQUES. — Two Black refugees from South Africa were shot dead by Frelimo soldiers on Tuesday when they tried to enter Mozambique from Swaziland.

An official statement by the Mozambique Ministry of Information said that the men, who were not named, were part of a group challenged by a Frelimo patrol last Tuesday. They were ordered to identify themselves, but ran away in panic.

The statement expressed the Government's regret for the incident.

RDM 16/6/75

No links with SA

Staff Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE will not establish diplomatic relations with South Africa and Rhodesia, the Radio Club of Mozambique reported last night.

The radio quoted a statement by the Frelimo President, Mr Samora Machel, published yesterday in the French magazine, Afrique-Afie.

Mr Machel said: "Independent Mozambique will establish diplomatic relations with all the countries of Africa except the illegal regime in Salisbury and the racist South African Government."

The broadcast added that the Portuguese Prime Minister, General Vasco Goncalves, will attend the independence celebrations in Lourenco Marques on June 25.

ILM cuts Nusas team to three

Staff Reporter
THE delegation of 40 members which Nusas was invited to send to the Mozambique independence celebrations has been cut to three.

The Mozambique students' union, which had invited the original 40 delegates, — contacted the Nusas head office late yesterday to say that after consultation with the Ministry of Information the invitation was being cut down to three members of

the Nusas executive committee.

Mr Karel Tip, president of Nusas, said yesterday the reduction appeared to be in line with the general Frelmo policy of keeping foreign attendance at a minimum.

"It is very disappointing", he said. "It would have been a valuable opportunity for South African students to learn of the situation in Mozambique at first hand, and to take part in a historic occasion."

The three people who will now attend the celebrations are Mr Tip, Mr Mike Stent, Nusas vice-president, and Mr. Craig Williamson, the finance officer.

The South African reports from the three-man unilateral delegation headed by the Foreign Minister, Mr J. R. L. Kotsokoane, to the celebrations in Lourenco Marques. The other ministers will be Chief Sekhonyana

Maseribane, Minister of Works and Communications, and the Minister of Justice, Mr C. D. Molapo.

The Chamber of Mines had not been invited to send representatives to the celebrations, a spokesman said yesterday.

Regional representatives of the Chamber's Mines Labour Organisation in Mozambique had, however, been invited to participate in the regional celebrations in their separate centres, he said.

Diplomatic links with LM ended

Cape Times
23/6/75

Cape Times Africa Bureau and Sapa

LOURENCO MARQUES. — The South African Consulate-General in Lourenco Marques and the Consulate in Beira were both closed down this weekend, ending formal diplomatic links with Mozambique.

The Consul-General, Mr I A Kotze, and the Consul in Beira, were both expected to return to South Africa by this morning.

A fleet of removal vans loaded up with furniture and contents of the consular general office in the Avenida Republica during the weekend.

Escorted by Frelimo soldiers, officials of the South African Consulate-General drove in convoy out of the capital yesterday towards the South African border, 80km away.

The convoy, consisting of two large removal vans and three consular cars, was led by a Frelimo utility vehicle and followed by a small truck with Frelimo soldiers. A Frelimo soldier sat in each consular car.

It is not yet clear if all the staff will be returning to South Africa.

The Frelimo leaders have been discussing future relations with South Africa at their conference at Tofo, near Inhambane.

Informed sources in Lourenco Marques say that work being carried out at the official residence of the Consul-General in the Avenida Antonio Enes, is to turn the elegant old house into offices as well as living quarters. A "trade mission" would then be established to deal with the issuing of visas and other business.

Though the diplomatic



Samora Machel

post has been downgraded — probably to appease militants in the party who are aggressively anti-South African — a South African presence remains vital.

Among the joint business that the countries have is the use of the port of Lourenco Marques, the employment of 15 000 Mozambique mineworkers in South Africa, and the sale of power from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

The export of Black labour to South African gold mines, the duties on South African goods handled at Lourenco Marques harbour, and tourism bring in more than half of Mozambique's foreign earnings.

Exactly how the new Frelimo government will handle its economic relations with South Africa is

still to be seen. No specific announcement has been made by Frelimo leaders on this matter yet.

Significantly, just before the South African consular officials left quietly by road a delegation from the exiled African National Congress of South Africa led by Oliver Tambo flew in to a tumultuous reception at the airport.

Deputations of foreign student organizations are due to arrive today to attend the celebrations. Among them is the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), which has maintained close relations with Frelimo.

In common with South Africa and Rhodesia, most Western nations have not been invited to the independence celebrations, Sapa reports.

The United States, France, West Germany, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Spain and Canada do not appear on the list of attending nations. Malawi is a conspicuous omission from the African states.

The national government's Prime Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, confirmed yesterday that the president of Frelimo, Mr Samora Moises Machel, would be the first President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Visitors to PEA, page 2

Leading article, page 12

Mozambique Whites worried, page 13.

Refugees in border escape

Cape Times 24/6/75

(222)

Cape Times Correspondent

SKUKUZA. — A border meeting at noon yesterday between Frelimo troops, South African Police officers and Kruger National Park officials resulted in two bulldozers being returned to Frelimo.

The nature conservation director for the park, Dr Uys de Villiers Pienaar, disclosed that the bulldozers were used early on Sunday by a small party of White refugees who filed across the border into the game park with a convoy of trucks.

Dr Pienaar, one of yesterday's negotiating party which included Brigadier De Waal of Eastern Transvaal police headquarters, said there was confusion about the incident for some hours after it happened.

He knew of no hostages being taken from the South African side of the border. Neither did he. Dr Pienaar said that

two bulldozers driven by refugees and followed by a few trucks, also driven by refugees, crossed the border between Lower Sabie and Tshokwane, about 55km east of Skukuza.

The refugees left the bulldozers on the South African side close to the border where they entered.

Game rangers spotted the refugees and took them to the Lower Sabie camp. Later they were escorted to Komatipoort where they were handed over to security branch policemen. They know of any threats by Frelimo.

Later on Sunday mor-

ning, at the breakthrough point, Frelimo soldiers approached African employees of the park at a labourers' camp on the border and asked about two bulldozers, the property of the Frelimo government they alleged.

According to Dr Pienaar, the soldiers asked the labourers to contact someone in authority.

"As far as I know," said Dr Pienaar last night, "the Frelimo did not storm into South African territory, nor did they threaten the labourers."

Describing the meeting with Frelimo at noon yesterday, Dr Pienaar said: "We had Portuguese with us as interpreters. The Frelimo men were in uniform. None wore rank insignia. But they referred to one of their men as 'comrade commandant'."

Portuguese working for the park handed over the bulldozers and the Frelimo soldiers left.

Last night police patrols were on standby in some camps, and men drafted from outside the area were being retained temporarily.

In Pretoria last night the Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, said: "On the night of June 22, 1975, 30 Frelimo soldiers and 70 Mozambique citizens armed with knobkerries, arrived at a labour camp at Mbakana in the Republic on the RSA-Mozambique border."

"The camp is used by Bantu labourers, in charge of a White, who are erecting a game-retaining border fence between the RSA and Mozambique."

"The Frelimo soldiers contended that eight Portuguese men had fled from Mozambique to the Republic with two bulldozers, four lorries and two landrovers."

"They contended that those vehicles were the property of Frelimo. Thereafter, they immediately went back across the border. Nobody was abducted out of the Republic, as claimed. The South African police are investigating the incident."

"As in the past there is close co-operation and contact between the South African police and the

Frelimo authorities on the border.
The director of National Parks, Dr Rocco Knobel, said Dr Pienaar confirmed later that Frelimo made no effort to enter South Africa.

A new flag to the east...

...tonight, the Portuguese lowered for the first time the new national flag at the Machava Stadium Marques, a thousand State guests and respondents are due to attend together with more than 5,000 of the midnight ceremony of the People's Republic of Mozambique which will take place after the new flag is

The official programme of the celebrations opens at 10 tonight with a festival of African dances and songs. The new national flag of Mozambique displays the Frelimo colours of green, red, yellow and black separated by narrow white

stripes. On the left hand side, the flag bears the coat of arms of Mozambique, a cog with a book open over it and with a crossed machine gun and a hoe superimposed. On the right hand side of the flag, a red star will "symbolise Mozambique's

internationalist policy". Frelimo's President, Mr Samora Machel, will be installed as the first President of the People's Republic of Mozambique at a ceremony to take place at the City Hall, at 8.30 am tomorrow.

During the President's investiture, Mr Machel will address the nation. At 1 pm a ceremony will be held in the square outside the Lourenco Marques Airport to lay the stone for "the monument to the heroes of the liberation war".

Later, at 3.30 pm, there will be a military and civilian parade at the Avenida do Brasil. In the evening a State banquet will be held at the pavilion of the Lourenco Marques camping site. On Thursday a youth festival will be staged at the Machava Stadium at about 2 pm when the "torch of unity" is due to arrive at the stadium. The youth festival will close with a march past of all the national and international delegations attending the celebrations.

Blow of change in the Reds

DON 'Mail' Africa Bureau

Then the South African Consul-General, Mr I. A. Kotze, left Mozambique and the diplomatic mission was closed down, marking the rejection of the term "White as well as Black South Africans."

Fresh Frelimo troops, well-trained and armed and not at all rag-tag like the first guerrillas to come out of the bush and patrol LM's streets, now set an entirely new standard. Polished, their Kalashnikovs look even more lethal

Uncle Sam, too, was made to eat humble pie. He wasn't invited officially, but militant Black Congressman Charles Diggs got his own special engraved card

Inspiration

At the talks held last week at Tofo — a tiny resort on the coast about 200 km north of Lourenco Marques and better known to South African and Rhodesian tourists than to Mozambicans — it became apparent that a fully fledged Black socialist State was being created on South Africa's eastern border

Clearly such a State would look for its inspiration to the Russians, the Chinese and their satellites. And that is very bad news for South Africa.

Shared

In the long term, undeniably — yes. Particularly if South Africa maintains its current race policy. But there are equally undeniable signs that the events which brought about the fall of the Portuguese colonial empire and stripped away part of South Africa's protective cocoon of buffer states, has benefited the



On the scorpheap Mousinho de Albuquerque proudly astride his charger outside the Lourenco Marques City Hall. The statue of the man who subjugated the southern Mozambique tribes is now in a suburban scorpheap, later to become an exhibit in a museum of colonialism

fore it can expend any energy not needed to shake Mozambique out of drowsy neglect of centuries

Many of Frelimo's problems are inherited. Perhaps the most pressing is the plight of 50 000 refugees who returned home from Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi after the 10 years of war which ended last September. United Nations officials believe there may be another

Another inheritance is a massive external debt, estimated at R350-million, and an economy run down with cynical disregard by Mozambique's former colonial masters. If the port of Beira is closed to Rhodesian traffic, in a move to squeeze out the Smith regime, losses amounting to R70-million a year will be

Shared

There is still doubt about the amount of support Frelimo's socialist policies have among Blacks in the more developed parts of the country, and one of the party's priorities after

between the two countries

- The employment of about 150 000 Mozambican contract workers on the South African mines.
- The sale of power from the Cabora Bassa dam.
- Tourism (which seems most vulnerable because package tours to the fabulous Mozambique coast are just as feasible from Mos-

both sides must now Africa will be pragmatic once the heady brew of emotionalism is exhausted after independence. After all, some diplomats make it clear that without South Africa's willingness to sell the gold earned for the Mozambique Government through an old-established treaty with the Portuguese Government, there would not be as much to celebrate as midnight strikes on the

One too many for the LM beanfeast

BILL NORRIS

GETTING arrested is an occupational hazard for journalists. In years gone by I have been picked up in Paris for reporting riots, nicked in Nigeria for reporting a war and pinched by PIDE in Angola for merely reporting. These things are part of life's rich pattern and I can tell you that there's not much to choose between Matulula Prison in Uganda and a bug-infested mud hut in Biafra.

But on Friday I was arrested for trying to gate-crash a party. It seemed a little hard.

The party in question was the Mozambique Independence Celebration. A monster beanfeast, a joyous occasion!

True, I had no official accreditation — but surely this was one event where no-one had anything to hide?

Goodwill

I was sure that in Lourenco Marques the spirit of goodwill would prevail and I would be welcomed like the prodigal son. And so I set off carrying, like all the best uninvited guests, a bottle of the finest malt whisky (duty free).

Oh dear, how wrong can you be? The arrival was almost empty and I felt a little naked as I approached the security check.

One look at my British passport, with its three-day visa ("You'll have no trouble, sir," they said at the consulate) and the word "author" emblazoned on the front page, and that was it. "Would you step this

an author? What did he do? Officials were called from the Ministry of Information to view this strange creature. They left baffled.

There came a sudden diversion as other detainees worried at the sight of their baggage being hustled away by Frelimo soldiers on the other side of the barrier, tried to butt in and were waved away.

"This is a distinguished international author," said the little man "His problems must have precedences."

Everyone was most polite. Did I not know that the hotels were full? I was staying privately, I said. Did I not know there was a food shortage? I had brought my own provisions, I said.

"Ah then," they said, in a flash of inspiration, "what about the overloading of the sewage disposal system?" I had no answer to that. "Follow me," the little man said.

With my one permitted telephone call I reached an American friend in Lourenco Marques with a TV crew. "Let me talk to them," he said. "I'll get you accredited as my reporter."

Confusion reigned. "But he's an author," they said, "not a television man." "He does many things," my friend said grandly, and I could see they were impressed. So impressed, in fact, that a radio message went up to the Minister of Information in Inhambane, pleading my cause. To be fair, the bottle of whisky may have helped. But the Minister was not impressed. "No," he said.

At midnight tonight the Portuguese flag will be lowered for the last time in Mozambique and the new national flag will be hoisted at the Machava Stadium in Lourenco Marques.

More than a thousand State guests and 250 foreign correspondents are due to attend the ceremony together with more than 60 000 Africans.

The highlight of the midnight ceremony will be the proclamation of the People's Republic of Mozambique which will take place immediately after the new flag is hoisted.

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internationalist policy".

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Blustery wind of change blows in the

DENNIS GORDON

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MOZAMBIQUE tomorrow gains its independence after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule, with enough inherited problems to ensure that relations in the short term with South Africa will not be markedly different.

Certainly, on the surface, there have been enough developments in the run up to independence to chill the blood of the average South African who has been brought up with a programmed reaction to "Swart" and "Rooi Gevaar".

Lourenco Marques is teeming (well, relatively, when you remember just the other colonial day) with Russians, Chinese, Bulgarians, Hungarians and East Germans, to name just a few sources of communist comrades.

And that's not all. Any Mozambique watcher would have noted that in the last few weeks — ever since he began his triumphant tour on the Tanzanian border and worked his way south — president-elect Samora Machel has been preaching a tougher line than the transitional government's placatory Prime Minister Joaquim Chissano.

Hardline

The Prime Minister spent 10 months cooling tempers and re-building bridges broken by the disastrous racial riots of September and October last year; but Mr Machel, on his way to take over power in the new independent state has been uncompromisingly hardline on everything from land ownership to miniskirts.

To add bluster to the chill wind of change, Frelimo shunned South Africa's homeland leaders and invited instead the exiled Mr Olivier Tambo of the banned African National Congress to the celebrations. The spectre of Frelimo providing the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, with training bases seemed to loom nearer.

Then the South African Consul-General, Mr I A Kotze, left Mozambique and the diplomatic mission was closed down, marking the rejection of White as well as Black South Africans.

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Clearly such a State would look for its inspiration to the Russians, the Chinese and their satellites. And that is very bad news for South Africa.

But is it?

In the long term, undeniably — yes. Particularly if South Africa maintains its current race policy. But there are equally undeniable signs that the events which brought about the fall of the Portuguese colonial empire and stripped away part of South Africa's protective cocoon of buffer states, has hustled the Nationalist Government into making appeasing changes.

Frelimo, though devoted to the cause of "freeing" Africans in South Africa and Rhodesia, has many problems to overcome before it can expend any energy not needed to shake Mozambique out of drowsy neglect of centuries.



On the scrapheap Mousinho de Albuquerque no longer sits proudly astride his charger outside the Lourenco Marques. The man who subjugated the southern Mozambique tribes is now in a suburban scrapheap, later to become a dam.

Many of Frelimo's problems are inherited. Perhaps the most pressing is the plight of 50 000 refugees who returned home from Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi after the 10 years of war which ended last September.

United Nations officials believe there may be another 50 000 on the way — and already starvation is a reality in the far north. The type of celebrations in Lourenco Marques — never closer than 1 000 km to the war — and those in the depressed Cabo Delgado province, which was in it for a decade, will be very different.

Another inheritance is a massive external debt, estimated at R350-million, and an economy run down with cynical disregard by Mozambique's former colonial masters. If the port of Beira is closed to Rhodesian traffic, in a move to squeeze out the Smith regime, losses amounting to R70-million a year will accrue unless Britain and other Rhodesia-busting countries pay the bill.

Lack of manpower is another serious drawback to Mozambique's advancement. More than half the Whites, who form the

skilled sector of the labour force, have left the country since last September's bloodletting.

But perhaps the best tranquilisers for jumpy South Africans are the four major shared enterprises

Shared

There is still doubt about the amount of support Frelimo's socialist policies have among Blacks in the more developed parts of the country, and one of the party's priorities after independence will be to indoctrinate properly potential "capitalists" in these areas.

But perhaps the best tranquilisers for jumpy South Africans are the four major shared enterprises

between the two countries:

- The employment of about 150 000 Mozambican contract workers on the South African mines.

- The sale of power from the Cabora Bassa dam.

- Tourism (which seems most vulnerable because package tours to the fabulous Mozambique coast are just as feasible from Moscow as Johannesburg).

- Joint usage of railways and the port of Lourenco Marques.

No matter how militant President Machel may become in his speeches, it is firmly believed by most diplomats and observers that his approach to South Africa will be one of pragmatism.

Africa will once the emotional after-effects of the

After a make it or break it South Africa to sell the

the Mozambique ment the lished the ugnese. C would n celebrate strikes June 24-

No fig available business the sale

Requiem for the Whites?

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

FEW of the visitors arriving in Mozambique to attend the independence celebrations will spare even a fleeting thought for the human suffering that has been pushed into the background by the stage-managed shows of rejoicing.

They will have missed the heartrending scenes of despair of thousands of White Mozambicans who have not only lost their homes and belongings but have also seen their families and closest friends scattered in the exodus.

For months now the government exchange control offices, the railway platforms and the docks have been the centre stages of the tragedy.

From the back windows of the 15-storey five star Mozambique Hotel in Beira one looks straight into the narrow streets of the dockside, Munhava district.

empty lots have been turned, during the last months, into the "wailing wall" of Beira, with pathetic little groups of Whites standing by the containers, crates and cardboard boxes where their belongings are packed.

Those Whites who decided to stay on have by now fully realised that there is no longer room for them in the country that was once theirs.

Whatever illusions that they had left were shattered by Frelimo's President, Mr Machel in a speech delivered last week at Inhambane.

To the applause of screaming masses of Africans, he stated "The Portuguese in Mozambique are foreigners, immigrants, people out to make the most of exploiting the African".

In Lourenco Marques, one of the top government officials, a man who has given 30 years of service to the

stay on in a job to which he rose through much toil and sweat.

Even the small section of Whites who have gambled on cheering for Frelimo have no more chance than the others.

Africans, disgusted at their zeal in turning against their own people, have labelled these Whites "the Albinos". Most of these despised "Albinos" feel so insecure that they have already sent their families and belongings to Portugal.

But not only the Whites have been victimised in what some people are calling "the biggest betrayal in history". There are many Africans who stayed loyal to the Portuguese.

For them the hour of reckoning has either arrived or is fast approaching. They have nowhere to go, and

1975
July

THU 222

While the surprise announcement of Mozambique's new Cabinet held no surprises, the line-up does bear further evidence of a pragmatic approach to the country's development.

President Samora Machel appointed Frelimo No 2 Marcelino dos Santos to head the Ministry of Development and Economic Planning, clearly the most important long term Cabinet position. To Dos Santos will fall the task of planning the country's economic strategy and its implementation.

From this post, Dos Santos has the opportunity of showing whether he can

... to chair ... all ... the ... of the ... with ... such as the transfer of the Banco Ultramarino to Mozambicans, the settlement of foreign debts and the return of Cahora Bassa.

His new appointment demonstrates that Frelimo is prepared to make good its pledge that agricultural reform should

... of railway and wharf personnel, resulting in a drop in handling efficiency. Stevedores, he said, were unsettled and undisciplined. Most businessmen want to keep a low profile at this stage. But Freight Services director Bob Camilleri came into the open. "Our company has been operating in this territory since 1901 and we aim not only to continue but also to develop. Rennes director, H S Rumbelow, is convinced Mozambique export routes have a bright future despite political problems. I M as well as Beira and Nacala are ports which serve a big hinterland of several countries. We certainly intend to stay. Another freight agent estimated imports from SA were increasing annually by approximately 10% and exports of SA origin routed via LM by 7%. It would be very difficult to halt, let alone reverse this SA connection. But several questions remain unanswered: mineral prospecting concessions granted SA companies by the Lisbon regime will be renegotiated, as will Cahora Bassa power supply and the Mozambique Convention.

STILL PRAWNS FOR THE PICKING?

Exploitation. President Samora Machel told his Independence Day audience last week, came in many guises. It was "an evil and noxious tree which we have not yet uprooted". The government he said would consequently launch "an ideological offensive to wipe out the colonial and capitalist mentality".

This was enough to put at least one South African right off his prawns. "From now on it's a holding operation with poor prospects for the future".

But hardier souls drew comfort from the small print interspersed in the rhetoric. There was frank acknowledgement that the "economic and financial situation is catastrophic", and its solution required "a cool-headed analysis, sector by sector".

One leading businessman saw Frelimo priorities as agriculture (including forestry and cattle raising), health and social services, education and culture, and the reorganisation of governmental structure.

Where nationalisation might be considered it needn't involve radical changes. The cashew nut industry, for example — the country's largest export product — could be a can-

didate, and here a pointer may come from Tanzania. There the State buys raw seeds from producers and these in turn are bought at controlled prices by the private sector for processing and marketing. So far this has worked well.

Mozambique's new constitution declares the State recognises and guarantees private property, though it must be developed in the interests of the State and will be subject to "appropriate" taxes. Foreign capital will be welcomed within the "guidelines" laid down.

What guidelines? One SA businessman approached a leading member of the transitional government earlier this year about a project which involved SA capital, technology and technologists and was given the green light. He anticipated each approach would be considered strictly on its merits.

The prospects for a stable labour force look hopeful. One substantial SA employer of Mozambique labour disclosed cases of labour unrest, but Frelimo officials themselves had intervened. "Obviously they didn't want things to go to pot. They have a pragmatic approach." However, dock labour seems unsettled. One freight

agent spoke of a "substantial exodus" of railway and wharf personnel, resulting in a drop in handling efficiency. Stevedores, he said, were unsettled and undisciplined.

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President Machel can he discipline the dockworkers?

(226)

The Soviet Union has achieved an ocean-going navy that will be seen and will exploit events on all the oceans of the world.

ARGUS
3/7/75

The Red tide reaches for Beira

LONDON — By selective penetration of African countries the Soviet Navy has been able to threaten the sea routes used by the Western powers — notably those taken by very large tankers round the Cape — and an approach to the Frelimo Government of Mozambique for facilities at Beira is likely.

This is the view of Air Vice Marshal Stewart Menaul, Director General of the Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies. He was taking part in a BBC world service programme which examined the conflict of Soviet and Chinese influence in independent Africa.

Dismissing the Chinese influence as primarily ideological and economic, rather than military, except in the sense of the supply of small arms to guerrilla groups, the air vice marshal said the Soviet Union has achieved an ocean-going navy that will be seen and will exploit events on all oceans of the world.

The areas of Soviet penetration were those of greatest strategic significance. The most important was Berbera in Somalia. He dismissed Somali protestations that they were not providing a naval base for the Soviet Union. Somali had a population of 3 million and a navy of 300 men.

'What on earth would she want with three maritime airfields, completely new harbour facilities above and below ground for the storage of modern weapons that is missiles?'

THE ARGUS BUREAU

Berbera was being constructed as a Soviet naval base. The Soviet Union has already moved into Aden. It already has facilities in Hodeida in the Yemen. There is no better place to exert pressure on the southern entrance to the Red Sea than Berbera and that is what the Soviet Union is doing.

'It seems to me before very long she will be asking the Frelimo Government of Mozambique: 'What about facilities, for example, in Beira?'

'SELECTIVE'

While China was interested in most African countries, Russia was very selective. But those she has penetrated are very significant. Recent developments in Libya were most significant. In addition there were the horn of Africa, and Somalia. Possibly in the near future there would be Mozambique and, on the west coast, Guinea.

'These are the territories from which her naval power can most effectively be brought to bear on the sea routes used by the Western powers, particularly the very large tankers that go round the Cape and could not use the Suez Canal.'

On the west coast, Air Vice Marshal Menaul said he did not think Russia would get too far in Nigeria, though Ghana might be more favourable. But there could be concentration on the Azores.

In the Azores 'you have the complete stepping stone for the Soviet maritime power across the South Atlantic. It is very significant to them.'

(222)

LOURENCO MARQUES. — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has announced widespread nationalization measures—and the immediate abolition of all rent paid to private landowners.

He was speaking at a mass rally of 80 000 people in Lourenço Marques yesterday.

"The land belongs to the people, because the people liberated the land," said President Machel in an impassioned 2 1/2-hour speech. "The State will exercise full control over all the land in Mozambique."

He went on to announce the State takeover, from yesterday, of all private schools and colleges in the country, including missionary schools, and the nationalization of hospitals, clinics and funeral parlours.

All lawyers' offices and private doctors' surgeries would be ordered to close forthwith, and private coaching would be strictly controlled.

Sabotage

The President urged the "dynamic committees" to step up their vigilance against infiltrators. The Government, in the people's name, he said, would not tolerate any form of sabotage or resistance to the march of the revolution.

In an indirect reference to his policy towards Rh-

desia, President Machel urged his listeners to "get ready to give active support to the struggle of the Zimbabwe people".

"Let us be prepared," he went on, "to accept

sacrifices so that Zimbabwe's struggle may be stepped up to crush British colonialism."

He made no mention of any immediate intent to close Mozambique's border with Rhodesia, although local observers now see this move as inevitable.

Restive

Frelimo is known to have some 10 000 men under arms, all of them unpaid, and they are likely to become increasingly restive with no war to fight and with the euphoria of independence rapidly fading.

The address was broadcast in full over the Government-controlled radio.

Teachers, doctors and lawyers were singled out as "social parasites", and Mr Machel also made a strong attack on the Christian churches.

He accused doctors of being "traitors" and described their surgeries as places where medicines were dispensed like beer in a bar.

The people of Mozambique would no longer be mines from which the doctors would get their gold and diamonds.

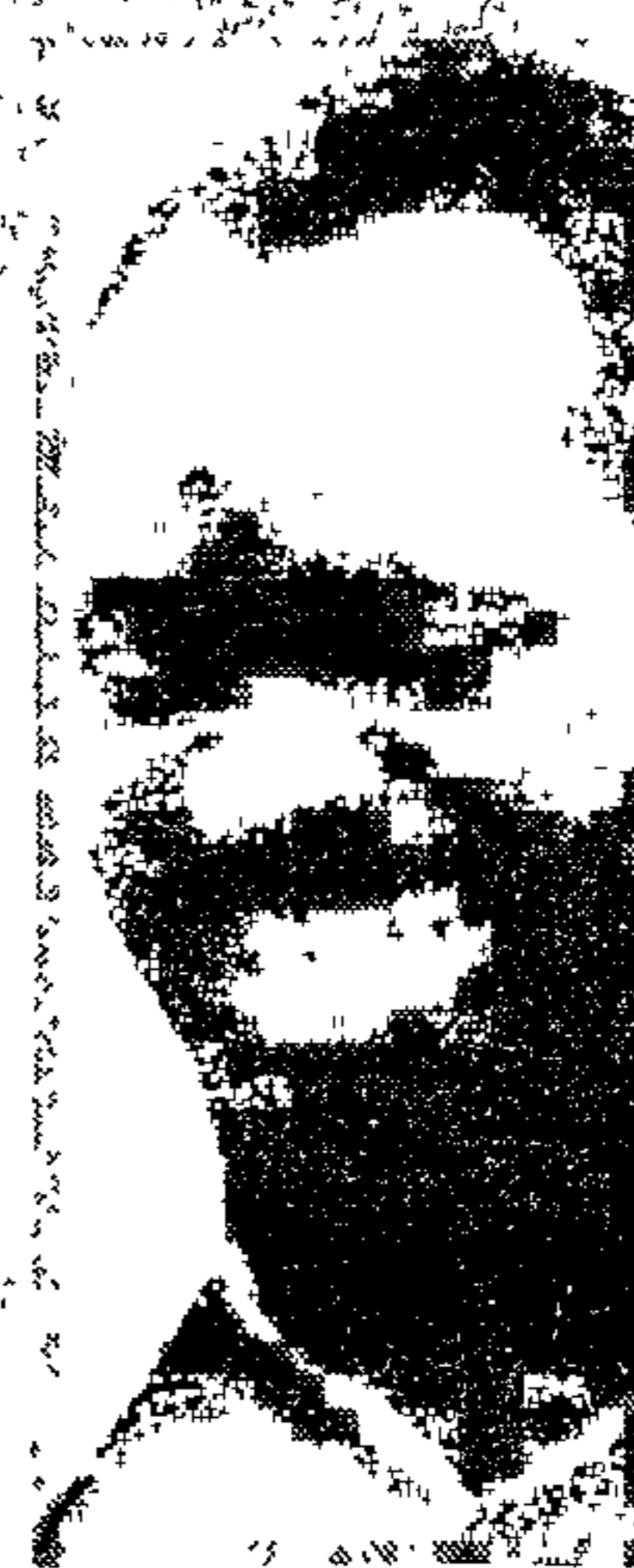
On education, Mr Machel said: "Learning was only for the rich, and university graduates once they got their degrees had only one thought in mind: To obtain capitalist positions in order to exploit other people better."

Scathing

He went on to launch a scathing attack on religion, saying that it only served to divide the people.

"The Catholics have their head in the Vatican, the Presbyterians in Switzerland, and the Methodists in America," Mr Machel said. He accused the churches of being dominated by the capitalist system, and alleged that some of them were using religion to slow down the development of Mozambique.

The President went on to accuse the Portuguese colonial regime of having left the country in ruins.



President Machel

Land belongs to people, says Machel

Mozambique building new state

The Argus Africa News Service

25/7/75

Cape Times Africa Bureau

LOURENCO MARQUES — Russian-type socialism was the only system that served the people, President Samora Machel said in a speech before tens of thousands of people in the Machava Stadium here yesterday.

In a two-hour speech President Machel rejected the Portuguese culture, which, he said, was not Mozambican

The President also

- Announced that the land belonged to the people and that the State would control all land in Mozambique

- Attacked the churches as 'tools of capitalism.'

- Denounced lawyers and doctors as social parasites and said doctors in private clinics must close their consulting rooms — 'In the liberated areas we have no "Mr Doctor" or "Mr Engineer," but only the people,' he said

'LIBERATION'

President Machel again pledged Mozambique's total support for the struggle of Rhodesian 'liberation' groups

President Machel also pronounced the death knell of racism and said, for example, that a White man should feel perfectly

free to marry a Black woman Privilege because of colour would be stamped out, said the President.

On the land question he said Mozambique had plenty of land, but still needed to import many agricultural crops. 'This was because land used to be owned by exploiters.

Frelimo had fought to liberate the people and the land and it made no sense that land should still be owned by a small group of people

'If this situation continues, I must ask, "Where is the liberation of the land?"' the President said.

LANDOWNERS

'I want to tell the landowners that the days of colonialism have ended. The people must control the land'

'The State was the people and therefore the land would belong to the State.

'From today all the profits of the land will belong to the people,' the President said

Nobody would be allowed to collect rents for land

Attacking the colonialist system of education, President Machel charged that only people with money could afford to learn, and many of these people used this knowledge to exploit the people.

Private schools and colleges would no longer be allowed

Although President Machel has made many of these points often before, this speech is regarded as the clearest exposition yet of his plans for Mozambique.

It is not yet clear what the practical application of his reforms will be.

The position of White farmers in Mozambique is still not clear. However, in the past Frelimo militants have urged many of the farmers to stay, assuring them that they still have a future in the territory.

BEIRA. — Mozambique is to become a full revolutionary society after the drastic changes that were introduced during a marathon 17-day session of the Council of Ministers that ended at the weekend

A communique released by the Ministry of Information says that every facet of Mozambique's life and institutions was closely scrutinized and the Government has decided "to dismantle the whole state structure and replace it with a revolutionary one"

The communique says: The Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of President Samora Machel after a session that lasted from July 9 to 25 has approved radical changes to put the state at the service of the workers and peasants.

The top priority is "to shift the state action from the cities and towns to the rural areas, with special emphasis on the zones most affected by the war"

Under the new revolutionary system all citizens "without distinction" will be liable to be called up to receive political military training

Claiming that the news media had become under colonial rule a means of "misinformation" the Council of Ministers has decided to revolutionize the media so that it may convey to the masses the political guidelines of Frelimo

Strict control on the movement of people will apply especially to the entry and exit of foreigners. The government has given priority to the domestic tourism and to tourists from African and socialist countries

A national health service has been created following the nationalization of all private hospitals and clinics and the total ban on the private practice of medicine.

222

1975

August

Massive purge in Mozambique

High-ranking members of Mozambique's armed forces have been toppled in a massive purge being conducted at all levels of society. Hundreds of people are being expelled from the Frelimo party ranks for failing to resist the temptations of the Western way of life. A special writer for the Cape Times Africa Bureau explains what is behind the purges and the dangers they could pose for Mozambique.

MOZAMBIQUE'S new slogan is "A luta continua" (the struggle goes on) — and the Frelimo government finds itself engaged in a far more formidable and hazardous fight than the one it waged for 10 years against Portuguese rule.

Today's fight is against such elusive and insidious enemies as ambition, corruption and in general, the pursuit of material gain. After liberating the land, Frelimo has now set itself the almost unreachable goal of liberating the minds of people and freeing 9 000 000 Mozambicans of their human weaknesses.

It is a struggle which threatens to leave behind a trail of casualties far greater than those inflicted on them by the Portuguese.

Earlier this month, 27 high-ranking men of the FPLM (People's Forces) were dishonourably discharged for "corruption, immorality, dishonesty and indiscipline".

All levels

A massive series of purges is being conducted reaching into all levels of society. Top political commissars as well as the valuable military men and women already referred to have been expelled from the party for failing to meet Frelimo's strict standards of personal conduct and political attitude.

Men and women have been expelled for offences ranging from drunkenness and prostitution to misappropriation of party funds. Almost every day new lists of names are released.

Last week the governor of the Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques) province, Mr Pedro Juma, was dishonourably dis-

charged as an example to others. He was accused of "moral and material corruption" and is believed to have been sent to a labour camp to relearn what Frelimo requires of him.

The purges stem from Frelimo's goal which is to defeat capitalism, colonialism, imperialism and racism. In all his speeches, President Samora Machel has proposed the ideal of a simple, rural way of life.

Like the religious poet Kahlil Gibran (though for different reasons), President Machel believes of comfort that "though its hands are silken, its heart is of iron".

He has bitterly criticized the cities and wants to see the simple, pure life which he says existed in the remote northern areas liberated by Frelimo during the war, transplanted to urban Mozambique.

Capitalist way

It is a lot to ask. For 10 years many people in Mozambique dreamed of leading the White man's comfortably capitalist way of life. And to many people a nation which has been under Portuguese rule will be even harder to convert than would a country ruled by a stiffer colonial power. Even the other colonialists went to Mozambique to sample its peculiar blend of Continental and African charm.

Frelimo soldiers coming from the bush into the cities of Beira, Quelimane and the spiced sunspot that was Lourenço Marques have been similarly captivated.

They found plenty of people only too eager to befriend them — nervous Whites and Black intellectuals who want friends in Frelimo Houses, cars, women escorts and invitations to dinner were showered on them.

In his picturesque way President Machel said his soldiers had been conquered by "bullets wrapped in sugar".

Those who succumbed will go to the labour camps to work and undergo political rehabilitation.

The threats the president has identified against his policies are real. Since

Frelimo's call for relentless vigilance against "infiltrators", almost half the members of the "dynamizing committees" which exist in every village and suburb have been tried by people's courts throughout the country—and expelled from the party.

The requirements are so strict it is a foregone conclusion that thousands more will fall into disgrace. They will be left to tread the thorny road which can lead either to the return of the prodigal son or to the swelling of the dissenters' ranks.

It has become clear from the long lists of purged members that another contingent of fallen angels is to be similarly eradicated as enemies of the revolution.

These are the newcomers, often referred to by the president as "opportunists" who jumped the fence as soon as the Portuguese collapse became apparent.

But where will it end? There are growing fears that the purges may in time reach the top echelons of the party and possibly provoke a reaction against the president.

The army purge followed dissatisfaction among soldiers who work for the state without pay.

Is it possible?

The ultimate question is whether it is possible or desirable to transplant Chinese socialism to a country like Mozambique. In Tanzania, from which Frelimo operated during the war, President Nyerere has had his own problems, in this respect.

There has been tremendous resistance to his system of communal villages into which people have been forced to live and work. Indeed, Nyerere has been embarrassed by the fact that some of his best crop yields came from expatriate farmers working on a profit incentive.

To compel Mozambique's unaware illiterate population enthusiastically to understand socialism may be more than Frelimo is able to do. The Frelimo army is strong, capable the only force in Mozambique. It is also new and easily infiltrated. That is what the purges are all about.

Machel expels province governor

RDM
12/8/75

222

"Mail" Africa Bureau

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique has dishonourably discharged one of his highest-ranking officials, Mr. Pedro Juma, Governor of the province of Maputo (formerly the province of Lourenco Marques).

Mr. Juma's dismissal on charges of "moral and material corruption" is part of a country-wide purge of Frelimo ranks. In the past few weeks hundreds of party members at all levels have been expelled.

Last week, 27 high-ranking men of the FPLM (People's Forces) were dishonourably discharged for "corruption, immorality, dishonesty and indiscipline."

The new purge has resulted in the expulsion of a large number of men and women on charges ranging from drunkenness and prostitution to misappropriation of party funds.

Practically every day further lists of names are released. It is felt that this is only the beginning of a country-wide cleansing operation which will involve thousands of Frelimo party members.

A statement from the presidential office said that Mr. Juma "failed to resist the temptations put on the path of people in power and fell prey to vices and corruption."

The charges include immorality, drunkenness, liberalism and breaches of discipline.

Frelimo seizes Red Cross

Cape Times Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The International Red Cross in Mozambique has been disbanded by the Frelimo Government and its assets and equipment have been seized by the state.

The organization has been ordered to surrender its ambulances and senior officials have been told to submit reports on their activities.

These measures were introduced yesterday in bills issued by the Frelimo Council of Ministers.

There is a sweeping ban on all private activities in medicine. A doctor who sees a patient privately faces a fine of R250 for a first offence and jail for subsequent offences.

The few doctors left in Mozambique have to cope with hundreds of patients every day and at the Lourenço Marques out-patient department consultations are restricted to three minutes a patient.

Doctors have to share in all hospital chores including cleaning windows and sweeping floors.

SA loses R 750 000 to Frelimo

By TIM CLARKE

FRELIMO'S latest "grab" involves R750 000 worth of medical equipment supplied by two South African organisations.

The Mozambique Government seized the equipment, including three aircraft ambulances, this week. It had been supplied over a period of 10 years by the Southern Cross organisation and the Mozambique Soldiers' Comfort Fund.

Officials of the two bodies were shocked by the move. Matters were made even worse by confirmation that Frelimo would not offer any compensation.

Both organisations supported the previous regime during the 10-year war with Frelimo.

Among the casualties is all the hospital equipment at the former military hospital at Tete, as well as equipment at Nampula and Nacala hospitals.

Mrs Pam Hansen, former chairman of the Mozambique Soldiers' Comfort Fund, said that she was horrified at the seizure.

"We fully equipped the

surgical block at Tete at a cost of R120 000. A few months before the overthrow of the old order in Lourenco Marques we bought three ambulance aircraft worth R75 000.

"We also personally bore all the costs of the mission doctor, Dr Jose Caz, who was airlifted to various fighting areas during the war.

"Much of the money collected by our organisation came from donations and one can only hope that Frelimo will make good use of some of the most modern medical equipment in the world."

The Southern Cross organisation gave more than R40 000 worth of medical equipment to Mozambique before the coup in Lisbon. Much of this had been donated from fund-raising efforts in the Transvaal and the Cape.

The International Red Cross in Geneva, which has been controlling the property of the two South African organisations in Mozambique until this week, has already informed the trustees that there will be no compensation. Frelimo is also not prepared to allow any of the equipment to be returned to the Republic.

222

1975

September

222

US expands Southern Africa influence

Star
06/9/75

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The announcement that Mozambique is to establish diplomatic relations with the United States has surprised Foreign Ministers attending the United Nations General Assembly session, and is seen as having special significance for the whole of Southern Africa

Africa is seen as a strong stabilising influence and a factor which could diminish the chances of the Soviet Union getting the new naval bases she wants in the region
Millions of dollars are being poured covertly into Portugal and Angola by East and West, according to four official sources in Washington, which were quoted here yesterday, the funnelling of funds is part of the continuing struggle for control of the Mediterranean and for in-

fluence and raw materials in Central Africa
The sources estimate that Soviet aid is far bigger than American aid and, at least in the case of Angola, has included several direct shipments of arms, says the New York Times
The Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is reported to be close to controlling Angola, which is scheduled to become independent on November 11

Many observers at the UN, including some African Foreign Ministers, believed until this week that the two countries were incompatible — Mozambique pointedly did not invite the United States to its independence celebrations this year. There was no hint that contact was being established.

The diplomatic links are to be at ambassadorial level from the start, and Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joachim Chissano, has said that the troubled past relations between the two countries "is now history, behind us"

DOLLAR FLOOD

African Ministers see the announcement as an indication of increasing US interest in the Southern African situation. They also point to consistent reports from Washington this week that the Central Intelligence Agency is pouring millions of dollars into Angola and Portugal in a bid to offset huge amounts being pumped in by Russia and China

They also see the establishment of diplomatic links as an event that will neutralise, to some extent, the influence of the communist superpowers in Mozambique, which has described itself as marxist

The additional Ameri



Mozambique

Mercury
29/9/75

222

radio is nationalised

LOURENCO MARQUES — All broadcasting stations in Mozambique were yesterday nationalised and placed under the direct control of the State through the Ministry of Information.

A decree passed by the Council of Ministers and signed by President Samora Machel ruled that the Lourenco Marques based Radio Clube de Mozambique and the Beira stations, Emissora do Aero - Clube and Radio Pax, would be State - run as from today

The preamble of the nationalisation law, said: "The Ministry of Information has been commanded to give guidance to the news media with a view to strengthening national unity, to spread cultural values, to promote the people's aspirations and to defend the revolution."

The law said that to fully achieve these aims it had become necessary that the main means of information, namely broadcasting, be placed under the control of the State which was responsible for enforcing Frelimo's principles. — (Sapa)

222

Comrade Machel's R1 500 a month

RDM 20/9/78

'Mail' Africa Bureau
PRESIDENT SAMORA
MACHEL, of Mozam-
bique, will be paid a sal-
ary of 60 000 escudos
(R1 500) a month, it has
been announced

And his wife, Cabinet
Minister Graca Simbane,
will earn 35 000 escudos
(R825) a month

Army, navy and air
force chiefs will be paid
28 000 escudos (R725) a
month. Besides basic sala-
ries, the "servants of the
workers and peasant
masses" will get rent-free
housing, chauffeur-driven
official cars, and generous
entertainment allowances.

Before independence in
July, Frelimo leaders fre-
quently said that no sala-
ries would be paid to
party members holding
public office.

However, it is under-
stood the salaries will now
be backdated to July



MR MACHEL
pay rises

1975

OCTOBER

222

Reds fill gap

LOURENCO MARQUES — Mozambique and Bulgaria signed a technical co-operation agreement here yesterday.

According to a communique released last night, Bulgaria will provide technicians to fill gaps in different fields resulting from the departure of skilled Portuguese labour before and after independence. *AP 30/10/75*

MOZAMBIQUE
Hungry season

F M
24/10/75
222

It's coming up to the hungry season for Mozambique farmers. Last year's stores are just about depleted and this year's crops have barely started to grow. It's always a bad time.

This year, however, the whole country is feeling the pinch. Agricultural output, plagued by the results of war ravages, the White exodus and a decline in both labour productivity and marketing efficiency, is leading to food queues in Lourenco Marques and many other towns.

The Agriculture Ministry predicts output of most foodstuffs and some export crops will decline further this year. Maize, sorghum and millet could be down by as much as 40% and rice by 22%. Already some 100 000 t of wheat, mostly from Rumania, have been imported. Much more will be needed. So it is not surprising that the four-month-old Frelimo government is making agricultural production its No 1 priority, though whether the balance can be speedily redressed is another question.

Seed and hand tools, some provided by the UN, are being ferried into the countryside, but the communal villages at the centre of Frelimo's agricultural policy will take time to get going while plantations, many taken over by Frelimo cadres, are still well below capacity.

The prospects for other sectors of the economy aren't much more encouraging

One of Mozambique's major foreign earners, the ports and railways, are still working at only 50% of 1973 levels, though there is talk of expanding Lourenco Marques' ore-handling facilities which are working well. Mainly high bulk and low revenue goods to and from SA and Rhodesia are using the port and there is no firm indication yet (despite Foreign Minister Joachim Chissano's mutterings at the UN) that Mozambique intends to apply UN sanctions to Rhodesian traffic.

Meanwhile, a UN-sponsored team from Canadian Pacific is examining the operating efficiency of the ports and railways. Eight members are to spend three months in the country to come up with recommendations for complete rationalisation of the system.

As for the balance of payments as a whole, while the transport account remains a plus, the capital exodus continues and tourism, once a considerable earner, has come to a grinding halt. The only bright spot remains the profit on the gold payment in part settlement of the wages of Mozambican miners in SA.

Despite the gold price fall, this is probably still worth R25m a quarter and is no doubt one reason why LM, obviously pleased to have the money, continues to maintain a total silence on the possibility of renegotiating the Mozambique Convention under which the payments fall.

Concern at church 'ban'

292

Pretoria Bureau *STAR*
21/10/75

The Ned Geref Kerk mission church in Mozambique should make preparations to go underground, the Rev O D Scheuer of Komatipoort, told the Northern Transvaal Synod of the church in Pretoria yesterday.

The Synod discussed its budget for missionary work in Mozambique, where it had obtained a foothold after 50 years.

Mr Scheuer, backing his statement, said baptism had become illegal in the area and he could not obtain a visa to visit White members of the church in Lourenco Marques

Lists of names of church members had to be supplied to the authorities and the danger existed that their position would be in jeopardy

APPLICATION

The Rev E C D Brewer, chairman of the Mission Commission, said the new Mozambique regime was based on the Marxist system and there was no room for churches.

Dr J Cronje, general missionary secretary, said all churches had to apply under the new regime for registration and the application had to be signed by at least 500 members

The Ned Geref Kerk,

however, had only a small number of followers, although there were other Blacks who followed the reformed faith

It was not true that hundreds of Ned Geref Kerk members had, according to reports, been imprisoned

RHODESIA WRITING ON WALL — MACHEL

Mercury Africa Bureau

LOURENCO MARQUES—Mozambique's President Samora Machel has urged Mr. Ian Smith to hand over power to Black Rhodesians, claiming Smith does not have the ability to resist guerrilla warfare the way Portugal did in Mozambique.

Mr. Machel gives his warning in the French magazine *Afrique - Asie*. He said armed struggle in Rhodesia would be "like a wildfire raging through a dry forest."

"Once the struggle breaks out nothing will stop it and the only solution left to Smith is to hand over power to the people."

"Although the time is ripe for negotiations that might prevent the enormous loss of life in an armed struggle, the truth is that the Salisbury racists have not the capacity to resist as Portugal did."

On Angola, Mr. Machel urged Portugal to take action to prevent the "internationalisation" of the civil war.

"We know what happens when United Nations forces inter-

vene," he said "We saw it in the Congo, in the Middle East, in Cyprus and in Korea. Wherever UN forces step in, division becomes recognised."

He said Mozambique gave its "full and effective support" to its brother movement in Angola, the Marxist MPLA. He urged Portugal to hand over power to the MPLA on November 11 — independence day — because it had effective control of the capital and the country.

Mr. Machel confirmed the recent purges in Frelimo party ranks — among them five senior military men. He said further purges could not be excluded. Comrades who were overtaken by events or who were "not fit to carry on" would be automatically discarded."

222

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2 200

Mercury 22/10/75

Frelimo patrol SA park

Cape Times
6/10/75

222

Cape Times Correspondent

DURBAN. — The change of the course of the Pongola River threatens to spark off a border dispute between South Africa and Mozambique.

Mr John Geddes-Page, director of the Natal Parks Board, said yesterday that Frelimo troops armed with AK-7 rifles were now patrolling certain areas of the Ndumu Game Reserve previously administered by the Natal Parks Board.

Mr Page explained that over the years the Pongola River had changed its course and this alteration had affected the international boundary between South Africa and Mozambique. He said that before the Frelimo takeover of the territory, the Portuguese administration had informally requested and allowed Ndumu staff to patrol the now disputed area.

CUSTODIANS

Mr Page said: "The Natal Parks Board are merely custodians of the land on behalf of the Natal provincial administration and hence the Government, and we have informed the authorities of what is going on."

"A lot of the information is very confidential, but we have

taken certain security precautions," said Mr Page. He revealed that his staff have come into contact with politically active and armed Frelimo troops and "it was not very pleasing to have to deal with people who are armed".

COMPLICATION

A further complication brought about by the boundary having changed, is that Tembe tribesmen of northern Natal are being cut off from their cultivated fields — which now lie across the river and fall in an area now patrolled by Frelimo.

Mr Page said that it appeared as if Frelimo were now trying to prevent these tribesmen from reaching their lands by preventing them from crossing the river. He said that the South African Government was aware of all the facts and the responsible departments were looking into the matter.

"It is quite likely that the international border will have to be resurveyed and possibly renegotiated," he said.

① 222
② 224
③ 316
Cape Times 7/10/73

Chissano slates SA — and USA

222

NEW YORK. — The Foreign Minister of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano, yesterday said repression in South Africa had reached an unprecedented level, involving colonialist and nazi practices.

In his first address to the General Assembly since Mozambique was admitted to the United Nations last month, he also sharply attacked the United States for twice vetoing the membership of North and South Vietnam in retaliation for the refusal of the Security Council to consider an application from South Korea.

"We vehemently condemn the abuse of the rights conferred on the United States of America," he said, referring to its veto power.

Condemning the United States attitude as "highly immoral" he also hailed the two Vietnams for their "glorious victories against the brutal aggression and systematic violation of their human rights perpetrated by imperialist forces headed by the United States of America"

Mr Chissano told the 141-nation body: "In the Republic of South Africa itself enormous human sufferings are being inflicted by a minority on the masses of this country"

He continued: "Lately repression against its own citizens has been intensified to a level so far unknown in that country. Practices such as those taking place in South Africa take on the form of colonialism and nazism."

Western countries had tried to "rationalize their collusion" by claiming that there had been change in South Africa; but these arguments were only manoeuvres to perpetuate White supremacy over the people of South Africa.

Mr Chissano said that in South West Africa, repression was growing and "people are being herded into so-called Bantustans, concentration camps"

The Foreign Minister claimed that South African troops had invaded Angola, which is due to become independent next month, and occupied parts of the Kunene province.

He said that Rhodesian forces, in their repression of Zimbabweans (Black Rhodesians), "did not hesitate to violate our frontiers, hence compelling us to an armed confrontation" — Sapa-
Reuter

ARBUS 7/10/78
222

Frelimo close down LM varsity

The Argus Africa News Service

LOURENCO MARQUES.
— The University of Lourenco Marques is to be closed for two years so that students can do field work to participate directly in the country's reconstruction.

The first group of agronomy and veterinary students have already left for their field work periods, in accordance with a directive from Frelimo President Samora Machel, according to official Mozambique Radio.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr Joachim Chisano, told the students they should regard their field work as a complement to their studies, and should listen to the experience of the farmers and try to work in close co-operation with them.

Meanwhile, many university students are said to be leaving the country because they do not agree with the policy of interrupting their studies for two years to work as field labourers.

They are said to be returning to Portugal.

Refugees of PEA

304
222
war
go home

Star
9/10/75

222

Own Correspondent

DAR-ES-SALAAM — An operation to repatriate 21 000 Mozambique refugees living in Tanzania has begun.

The refugees are the largest group so far to return home under a programme sponsored by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

An estimated 60 000 fled to Tanzania during the bitter 10-year war for independence which pitted the Portuguese Army against guerrillas of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo.

Frelimo has invited all nationals who fled the war to return.

A token group of nearly 2 000 was flown home from Tanzania just before Mozambique's independence in June, but at that time Frelimo did not feel it was ready to accommodate a larger influx.

LARGE CAMPS

Preparations in Tanzania and Mozambique have now been completed and the large refugee camps in southern Tanzania have begun to empty.

Plans call for the first 21 000 refugees to be repatriated during the next three months, before the rainy season makes travelling difficult.

Another 35 000 are due to be sent home after the rains.

The United Nations estimates that the entire repatriation operation will cost about R6.3-million and has appealed to member countries to make donations to the High Commission for Refugees.

Church will change

222

KIMBERLEY — The Methodist Church in Mozambique would undergo radical change in form if, in fact, it were not dismantled altogether, but it would not die as an instrument of God, said the Rev. Ted Smith at a Methodist conference here on Monday.

"The Protestant churches in Mozambique, never had an easy time," said Mr. Smith. In the 50s their position had worsened with the security police

"When Liberation came, for the first time we could speak openly. I cannot describe the feeling. It was as if a great weight had been lifted. The country needed liberation."

When Independence came, Christians had joined in a celebration which had been followed by the "jolt of July 24," when all churches had been severely criticised as un-Mozambique.

"We do not know where this left us. That is why I think we should

become more autonomous and not be part of the Southern African Methodist Church," said Mr Smith.

Recent statements by President Samora Machel, calling the churches, "agents of imperialism," accusing them of collusion with the old security police and of financial malpractices, he ended with a warning to them not to disseminate literature contrary to the ideology of Frelimo.

"Possibly," said Mr.

Smith, "that statement may be the basis for our speculation on the future.

"That was the position when I left on Friday. It is in this situation that we must find a way," he said.

"The Church must go with the revolution, and Christians must play an active part in the national reconstruction.

"We can still share a faith relevant to the nation as well as the individual." — (Sapa.)

Mozambique will cut SA links to back liberation fight — Chissano

D-D. 24/10/75

222

LONDON — The Frelimo Government was prepared to cut its economic links with South Africa if developments in the "liberation struggle" of the Republic made this necessary, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joachim Chissano, said in an interview with the BBC here.

Mr Chissano, who was on his way back to Lourenco Marques from the United Nations, said that at present his government would continue allowing Mozambiquans to be recruited for South African mines and intended selling Cabora-Bassa electric power to the Republic.

He said there was no chance of his government ever neglecting the "liberation movements" because of Mozambique's economic ties with the South African Govern-

ment.

"We don't sacrifice principles for money," he said. Other countries had made economic sacrifices for Frelimo when it was struggling. In turn Mozambique was prepared to sacrifice more.

"We have always said that we support the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and we will continue to support it.

"Many people have seen our economic ties with South Africa as a tolerance of the system in South Africa from our side. But this is not so," he said.

Mozambique was working towards a peaceful solution to the South African situation. But if the people of South Africa were obliged to resort to other means to attain their freedom it would be Mozambique's duty "to

support them as the world supported us."

The Foreign Minister, who attacked South Africa in the UN General Assembly saying that repression there had "reached an unprecedented level," called on the SA Government to listen to voices of its own people and the world and change its policy.

He could not say if and when the people of the Republic would resort to an armed struggle. This was a consequence of the activity of the struggle itself.

The assumption of an armed struggle was something only the people of South Africa could decide upon. Ultimately it depended on how much the South African Government was going to co-operate and meet the demands of the South African people. — SAPA.

1975

NOVEMBER

Frelimo closes border but wants road open

SUN TRIB
2/11/75

222

By DICK USHER

THE DELICATE situation involving the Zululand border with Mozambique at Ndumu Game Reserve has taken a new twist with Frelimo requesting that an old road across the border be reopened.

At the same time Frelimo has closed the border to groups of Thembu tribespeople living in Mozambique who for many years have been crossing the border to farm and visit relatives in Natal.

Frelimo has told the people — two clans of a tribe whose chief lives in Natal with a third clan — that they must decide whether they want to live in Mozambique or in South Africa.

And Natal Parks Board staff have been ordered to stop patrolling the area by Frelimo guards.

The border issue has arisen over a change of course by the Usutu River, boundary between South Africa and Mozambique.

With the river moving north, a section of land formerly part of Mozambique was informally administered by South Africa.

But this has now been stopped by Frelimo who demands that the old border — about two kilometres to the south — be reverted to.

But, Mr Dering Stanbank, MEC with the Natal Parks Board portfolio, said this week that Frelimo had requested the board to reopen an old road through Ndumu Game Reserve to the village of Catuane in Mozambique.

"I don't know why they want this — unless it is for access to Ndumu store, but there are a couple of stores on the Mozambique side they could use," he said.

Crops

The closing of the border has also cut Natal Thembu tribespeople from their source of water, the Usutu River, and prevented them from planting crops in the area now claimed by Mozambique.

In recompense, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Executive of KwaZulu, has promised them about 1 000 hectares of Ndumu Game Reserve.

This move has worried conservationists in Natal who fear that, in spite of Chief Buthelezi's repeated support for conservation issues, he might not be able to resist future pressures to hand over to his people more of Ndumu reserve for farming.

Mozambique 'on way to decline'

222

The Star Bureau
LONDON — A forecast that Mozambique could become almost totally dependent on South Africa for foreign exchange earnings has been made by the Financial Times Africa correspondent, Bridget Bloom

Reporting from Lourenco Marques today, Miss Bloom says Mozambique's marxist Government is threatening to destroy the country's economic institutions in its search for a totally new, Socialist society

In speech after speech the President and his Ministers make the point that the structures of government and the mentality inherited from the past must be destroyed so that a new society, for the benefit of the masses, can be created," she says.

Miss Bloom notes that no other African country has taken as drastic an approach to restructuring its society as Mozambique is threatening to do

Miss Bloom says that in the past few months Frelimo's ideology has been tempered with pragmatism.

But many Mozambicans believe Frelimo has signalled its determination to put its ideology into practice with the tough new security legislation introduced last month and with its stand on the churches, on privately owned schools and clinics and on doctors and lawyers

Foreign missionary activities are being firmly discouraged (there are at least five foreign missionaries in prison at present) with a particularly tough line taken against Jehovah's Witnesses. The bank accounts of missions and clinics have been frozen and investigated as have those of lawyers in private practice (those who have not left are required to work for the state).

There can be no doubt says Miss Bloom, that in the wake of a White exodus the economy of Mozambique will go into serious decline

"It could well be that within a year, with the decline of its own economy, Mozambique will become almost totally dependent on South Africa for foreign exchange earnings."

• The Marxist leaders of the Peoples' Republic of Mozambique have charged that missionaries are trying to overthrow the regime. Counterclaims suggest that religious persecution is one of the hallmarks of the new order.
The "MAIL" AFRICA BUREAU reports on the dubious future of formal religion in Mozambique.

Churches begin to feel the Frelimo draught

A.D.M.
4/11/75
222

PHOTOGRAPHS

Frelimo claims that the expensive types and large quantities of equipment seized show that the Nazarenes had strong financial backing from the US. The Nazarenes, a fundamentalist religious group, are now rating a close second to the Jehovah's Witnesses in Frelimo's all-out persecution of religious sects, with the Assemblies of God occupying the third place.

Another eight religious groups have been named by Frelimo as counter-revolutionaries, and an official communiqué hints that other churches are also involved. Although the Roman Catholic Church has been under fierce attack by Frelimo leaders, including President Samora Machel, no open action has so far

been taken against it.

In the last few weeks six Catholic missionaries were deported with only 24 hours' notice, two of them on charges of homosexual practices with mission boys and the other four for conspiring against State security.

At a meeting of the Cape Synod of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk last month, the church's mission commission reported that more than 5 000 adherents in Mozambique "now found themselves in a very dangerous position" as a result of Frelimo's Marxist policies.

The perturbed Synod was told that the situation in Mozambique made it hazardous to bear Christian witness there. The situation, in fact, was worse than Protestant

evangelical work was hampered by the Catholic-influenced Portuguese Government.

The NGK had hoped, the Synod was told, that the situation would improve after Mozambique's independence because the Portuguese had forbidden mission work for more than 50 years.

Now public worship was forbidden, mission-school assets had been frozen and preaching had become illegal, the Mission Commission claimed. Members of the church were in prison because of their faith, it alleged.

Ironically, the churches in Mozambique, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, were regarded by the Portuguese during the war as their worst enemies, second only to Frelimo.

The Spanish missionaries of the Burgos Order stationed in Tete mobilised world opinion against the Portuguese with their sensational expose of the Wyriamu massacre. The White Fathers, mostly Dutch, followed with the denunciation of the Inhanga massacres.

The trial by military court of two Portuguese priests, Fr Sampao and Fr Fernando, of the Macuti church of Beira, who stopped a party of Boy Scouts from taking into church a Portuguese flag, became a "cause celebre".

Early last year 48 missionaries of the Cambodian Order led by the radical Bishop of Nampula, Dom Manuel Vieira Pinto, released a manifesto attacking the Portuguese administration and giving formal recognition to Frelimo.

So far Frelimo has refrained from coming to grips with the Islamic faith, by far the largest religious group in Mozambique, despite the fact that the Moslems as a whole stayed steadfastly loyal to the Portuguese.

The flamboyant former Governor-General of Mozambique, Dr Baltazar Rebello de Souza, a devout

Catholic with a unique flair for showmanship, made himself the champion of the Islamic faith during his short tenure of office. On his frequent visits to Mozambique Island, a shrine of Islam, he always made a point of paying an official visit to the main mosque where he histrionically recited whole passages of the Koran in fluent Arabic to the delight of the Moslems.

So that the message of goodwill carried far and wide, he invariably took along a large party of newstreet cameramen, photographers and reporters and saw to it that newspaper reports of his visit to the mosque opened with his Koran quotations in the original language.

He was rewarded for his efforts by the Moslem leaders who proclaimed him "the protector of the Islamic faith in Mozambique".

De Souza's was definitely a different approach to that of President Samora Machel, who last May, in a typical gesture of defiance, reportedly walked into a mosque without taking his shoes off, the ultimate insult to the Moslems.

Consulates *Cape Times 5/11/78* ordered

to close?

JOHANNESBURG. — The SABC's correspondent in Mozambique reported yesterday that the South African Consulate and the consulates of several other countries, had received orders to close from the Mozambique Government.

The order apparently does not include trade or economic staff.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said that there was still uncertainty about the matter, and that it would be cleared up in deliberations.

The spokesman said the South African Consul-General and some of his staff left Mozambique in June this year, when the country became independent. Only certain technical members of staff stayed behind. — Sapa

222

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Many flee Frelimo purges

R.M.D. 5/11/75
Mail Africa Bureau
THE Governor of Mozambique's Inhambane district has disclosed that many people are fleeing from Frelimo purges in his area, where tension and fear are "especially noticeable".

But the governor, Mr Joao Pelembe, claimed that "only people with guilty consciences live in fear".

Mr Pelembe, who administers the province, 400 km

north of Lourenco Marques, was being interviewed by the Frelimo-controlled daily, Noticias.

He admitted that "tension and fear are especially noticeable" in Inhambane and in nearby Maxixe. "Prompt action is taken whenever there are signs of trouble," he said.

Many people had fled from Inhambane to Lourenco Marques and Beira, he said. "These people fail

to realise that Frelimo is everywhere."

Mr Pelembe's disclosures follow statements by army commander Mr Francisco Medeiro, that Beira is in a state of "open rebellion" against Frelimo.

Mr Medeiro told a meeting in Beira of detailed cases of intimidation and extortion by members of Frelimo's political "dynamising committees", as well as by Frelimo soldiers.

Machel launches attack on SA

st floor

Staff

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique's President Samora Machel has made an unprecedented attack on South Africa and Rhodesia, linking them to "international imperialism" and the war in Angola.

He called South Africans "racist Boers" and referred to Rhodesia's Mr Ian Smith as a "toothless tramp"

He told about 60 000 people at an Angolan independence holiday rally in Lourenco Marques

"International imperialism and national reactionary forces have launched an aggression in Angola, just as they did in Mozambique on September 7 and October 21 last year"

These forces did not want to leave Angola because "in this area of Southern Africa there are a few minority, racist regimes left

In South Africa 4 000 000 racist Boers oppress 16 million Africans and in Rhodesia a toothless tramp called Ian Smith and his 200 000 whites keep six million Africans under oppression

"International imperialism wants to make Angola and Namibia (South West Africa) the basis for an attack by South Africa and Rhodesia against our countries"

President Machel appealed to the entire population to give one day's wages to help the MPLA movement in Angola and a collection was taken at the Machava Stadium.

"There is no possible coexistence with reactionaries and from today drastic measures will be taken against capitalists, rumour and intrigue mongers and undisciplined people"

Frelimo has already carried out several purges in all levels of society, from churchmen to army officers. — DDC

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Frelimo jails claim

Argus
21/11/75

The Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — A letter smuggled out of a Mozambique jail claims about 20 Portuguese officers detained after the abortive UDI attempt in 1974 are still held in Frelimo jails. Two are said to have died as a result of maltreatment.

The letter reporting the conditions was apparently written by a former captain in the Portuguese commandos who is in prison, and smuggled to Lisbon.

When Frelimo took over earlier this year the prisoners were taken to Tanzania, but after a wave of protests were brought back to Mozambique and detained at Ibo and Lumbo prisons.

SEMI-NAKED

The letter claims they have to work semi-naked in communal farms from 4 am until dusk every day, and are fed mealie pap and water. Protests result in beatings.

Portugal has tried to secure the release of the prisoners through direct efforts of the Foreign Ministry and the International Red Cross.

President Samora Machel has denied the presence of Portuguese military people in Mozambique jails.

relimo

sweep

nets

thousands

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Mercury Africa Bureau

LOURENCO MARQUES
—Thousands of people have been detained throughout Mozambique in a massive police sweep that may continue for several days.

A communique released yesterday by the Ministry of the Interior says: "As everybody knows, there are in Mozambique a large number of marginal people."

The communique claims that "their criminal activities pose a serious and constant threat to society as the wide range of crimes they are engaged in may drag our people into all sorts of immorality, sickness and corruption."

The communique says: "With a view to guarantee the safety of the citizens, and the re-education of marginal people and their reintegration in society a police operation has been launched in several towns."

The people detained on charges of drug addiction, burglary, prostitution and vagrancy are to undergo a re education period at special camps.

Help us, Frelimo's captives ask Vorster

BY LINDA VERGNANI

Sum. Times 30/4/72

A SOUTH AFRICAN detained without trial in a Mozambique jail wants Mr Vorster to intervene on behalf of him and other South Africans here.

Bernard Allison: "No official news"

Mr Bernard Allison (33) has written to his brother Stuart that he thinks the South African prisoners have assumed a political importance and that in his case the original suspected customs contravention "has no bearing on our continued detention without trial."

Mr Stuart Allison told the Sunday Tribune that the South African Government was not doing enough about his brother's detention.

"Surely to God South African citizens have the right to expect the Government to intervene on their behalf if they get into trouble in a foreign country," he said. "It's not as if my brother is a criminal. He hasn't been questioned, tried or charged. He's been sitting in the Sumner Shield Penitentiary in

Lourenco Marques for almost a year now. I want the Prime Minister to do something."

Mr Allison, a National Party supporter, said the Government should at least investigate and get clarification about why his brother was being held.

Bernard says in his letter he is well, healthy and being treated with a fair amount of respect.

"But absolutely nothing has happened. No one has spoken to me, and I have no official news. What

their intentions are is anyone's guess."

Mr Allison was detained with 200 other Whites in Lourenco Marques in December for allegedly hindering decolonisation.

He escaped in April with four other South Africans. They fled in a speedboat but were spotted before reaching Zululand and forced ashore by gunfire from a Frelimo helicopter.

They were taken back to jail.

222

D.O. 25/11/75

Chissano denial

DAR ES SALAAM — Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, has strongly denied that troops from his country are supporting the popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in the Angolan civil war.

Mr. Chissano said: "Mozambique has not sent a single soldier to Angola and will never send any soldiers there."

He added that Mozambique supported Somalia's call for an emergency summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to discuss the situation.

"We want the meeting to analyse the situation created by imperialist aggression in Angola," he said.

Mr. Chissano was carrying a message from President Samora Machel for the Tanzanian Prime Minister, Mr. Rashid Kawawa. He did not reveal its contents.

He arrived here after visiting Congo and Somalia where he had talks with presidents Marien Ngouabi and Mohammed Siad Barre on Southern Africa and Angola. — SAPA-RNS

1975

DECEMBER

The cry in Mozambique jails is for justice: ex-detainee

LM

JUN. TIMES
21/12/75
272

'on edge

Jeffrey Mason . . . a diet of bread and water, macaroni and rice.

of anarchy'

JEFFREY MASON, a young American psychologist who was held in a Mozambique prison for more than a month as a suspected CIA agent, said in Johannesburg yesterday: "The country is virtually in anarchy."

"Armed gangs are clashing with loyal Frelimo troops and President Samora Machel has denounced the police force for making indiscriminate and unjust arrests."

Mr Mason, who flew from Lourenco Marques on an SAA flight on Thursday, said he felt sad for

By PATRICK TAYLOR

the hundreds of people, including a few Black South Africans, still in prisons in Mozambique

"Most of them do not know why they are in jail or when they will be freed," he said

Mr Mason was in Mozambique to see Bushmen

paintings He was detained by two Black policemen in Lourenco Marques on November 9 and taken to the Mozambique Judiciary Police Headquarters where he was a prisoner with about 300 others for 35 days

"At first I thought it was a form of harassment but the days went by and they would tell me nothing," he said.

"I became worried and depressed. The conditions in the jail were shocking and the food poor. He lost more than 4 kg."

At one stage more than 30 detainees were forced to sleep in a 3-metre by 3-metre cell. They were given bread and water for breakfast and macaroni or rice in the afternoon.

"Eventually we protested about the conditions. A Black South African who was detained while visiting relatives in Mozambique organised the protest. The commandant of the prison nearly shot one of the men and others

were kicked and clubbed back into the cells.

Questions

"I was interrogated twice by a Black policeman who spoke with an American accent. He continually questioned me about the CIA. I was told I was suspected of being a CIA agent."

"On Friday, December 12, I was told I was not wanted in Mozambique. I asked to be deported to Johannesburg."

He was freed on Monday.

"On Thursday, I left in an SAA Boeing. The pilot, instead of flying overland to Johannesburg, headed out to sea and then flew along the coast and into South Africa."

Mr Mason said the situation in Mozambique was tense. "People are angry. The cry in the prison was for justice."

Heavy ⁽²²²⁾ fighting in LM uprising

JOHANNESBURG.—Radio Mozambique said yesterday that about 400 policemen and soldiers were attempting to take control of Lourenco Marques.

The radio, monitored in South Africa, said there were heavy casualties in the fighting between the group and loyal Frelimo troops. It said that the loyal troops were in control, but the fighting, which began during the night, was continuing. There had been many arrests.

Another broadcast yesterday by Radio Mozambique said an armed rising had been crushed in Lourenco Marques yesterday.

The radio, quoting the Lourenco Marques newspaper *Notias*, said members of "a band of armed reactionaries in uniform" had been killed, wounded or captured.

According to the radio report monitored in London the newspaper described what took place as a "provocation" against the armed forces, the police and the people.

The fighting is believed to have been caused by a recent clampdown on "corruption" in the army's ranks. Several hundred soldiers, policemen and civilians were arrested in the purge, some of them on charges of promoting subversion in the armed forces.

There have been persistent reports of unrest in the army since Mozambique became independent.

Telephone and telecommunication links between South Africa and Mozambique were not functioning yesterday afternoon.

Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg made no mention of any fighting in its lunch time bulletin — Sapa Reuter

222

Machel greets Soviet envoy

Mail Africa Bureau
LOURENCO MARQUES —
The first Soviet ambassa-
dor to the People's Repub-
lic of Mozambique, Mr
Petro Korsakoff, presented
his credentials to Presi-
dent Samora Machel yes-
terday in Lourenco
Marques.

The ceremony was also
attended by the Mozam-
bique Foreign Minister,
Mr. Joaquim Chissano.
Accepting the creden-
tials, President Machel re-
called that the Soviet
Union has been a friend
of Frelimo "from the first
hour" and stressed the
help received from Russia
during the war against the
Portuguese administration.

RDM 9/12/78
**East German
aid pours in**

Mail Africa Bureau
LOURENCO MARQUES.
— East German aid to Mozambique was resumed at the weekend with the arrival at Lourenco Marques of an aircraft carrying more than R80 000 worth of aid including medicine, clothing, blankets and food.

This is the third plane-load of aid from East Germany since Frelimo took over in September last year. A ship is due in the next few days with another R350 000 in aid.

222

'Once religion is no more a duty or an obligation it will be slowly forgotten' — Frelimo document. ARGUS 22/12/75

222

Church attacked

LONDON. — Photographers and other documentary evidence smuggled out of

Mozambique seem to show that national independence has become intertwined with

revolution and that Frelimo, the freedom fighters of yesterday, are well on the way to

becoming a totalitarian regime, reports Antonio de Figueiredo of the Guardian.

allegations of atrocities at Wiriyamu

Although the document concentrates its attention on the Roman Catholic Church, the official religion of Portugal's colonisers, various Protestant denominations have complained of persecution, says the reporter.

The Jehovah's Witnesses, who refuse to follow the party line or join the party's rituals and salutes to President Samora Machel, have many of their followers in prison or rehabilitation camps.

Frelimo's anti-religious campaign is likely to have repercussions which are by no means confined to church people, says De Figueiredo.

Many agnostics and atheists who deplore religious intolerance, are equally disturbed by the humanist and civil rights questions which arise from atheistic totalitarianism.

Chinese and Albanian-style people's courts, complete with public exposure and criticism of barefoot Blacks and Whites accused of deviating from the correct party line, are a new feature of Mozambique's judicial system.

A recent document, containing the guidelines of Frelimo's policy towards religion and circulating among political commissars in various parts of the country, provides some insight into the ideological character of the new Mozambique.

The masses will be protected against all pressure or any obligation to attend church services, of practising religion or organising associations dependent upon any religious group.

FORGOTTEN

'Once religion is no more a duty or an obligation, it will be slowly forgotten. New generations will succeed the old ones and religion will be no more than an episode of the past, worthy of mention in the history of the world communist movement.'

This is the concluding passage in the document in which the Roman Catholic Church, for centuries associated with Portuguese colonialism, is singled out for suppression in the new Mozambique, says De Figueiredo.

'The Catholic Church is a reactionary organisation which gives rise to counter-revolutionary activities in people's democracies. So that people's democracies can proceed in the path of socialism and communism, it is necessary, once and for all to put an end to the influence of this church and the activities it pursues. When the political struggle and the forces of production reach a high level we can destroy it.'

In practice, reports De Figueiredo, the campaign against religion has meant the harassment of clergy and a ban on the return of missionaries.

Among the latter is the Bishop of Nampula, Dom Manuel Vieira Pinto, who had been expelled from Mozambique by the Portuguese at the time of the



SAMORA MACHEL — leader of a totalitarian regime?

Frelimo clamp down on police, army

Cape Times
17/12/75

222

nd tutors. Comment

Africa Bureau

HUNDREDS of Frelimo soldiers and policemen have been detained throughout Mozambique for crimes including murder, rape, armed robbery, misappropriation of funds, drunkenness and drug addiction.

Scores of civilians have also been arrested on charges of promoting subversion in the armed forces — a jittery Government reaction to increasing internal unrest.

It is one of the biggest purges since independence came six months ago, and the Frelimo Government has clearly made an appeal to the ordinary people to keep a watchful eye on soldiers and policemen whose discipline seems in danger of disintegrating.

President Samora Machel has taken a personal role in the purge. The President, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, personally interrogated some of the disgraced soldiers.

The accused men and women were paraded and denounced at a mass meeting in Lourenco Marques in front of 5 000 of their comrades-in-arms in the Peoples Forces of Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM).

When the prisoners were brought to the meeting, President Machel shouted "You are welcome". He added: "I hope there are no friends of yours in here!"

After the interrogation, President Machel claimed in an emotional broadcast that the similarity of the crimes showed they were not isolated cases but part of an organized action.

A broadcast report of the meeting stated that the enemies of Mozambique had abandoned the idea of a physical attack from neighbouring countries but were fermenting internal unrest.

Closing the meeting, President Machel stressed the atmosphere of unrest and insecurity in the country, particularly in the cities.

He said: "The confusion

is so complete that even the armed forces have difficulty in telling friend from foe."

President Machel appealed to the population to keep a close watch on the men and women of the armed forces and to report to Frelimo any misbehaviour.

The stiffest penalty for major offences by soldiers and policemen will be expulsion from the ranks and forced labour in their home areas where they will be under the control of the common people.

Heavy penalties will apply to men carrying arms and wearing uniforms while off duty.

The mass meeting was attended by members of the army general staff, the politico-military committee and by 350 officers from garrisons in the southern provinces as well as members of the central and executive committees. Cabinet ministers also attended.

The meeting, according to a radio broadcast, was called to "analyse the subversive activities carried out by the enemy with the aim of causing a split between the Government and the masses and between the popular forces and the working classes".

It was decided to "launch a generalized offensive against the enemy and its agents through the tightening of vigilance with the aim of purging the ranks".

Among the hundreds of detainees are men and women of FPLM, the Mozambique Police Corps, agents of the Criminal Investigation Department, and civilians serving with the police.

or fewer tests? Essays

PS 23.9.1975

Ransacking keeps SA two in jail

UMTALI. — Two South African men, jailed in Mozambique for the past six weeks, have now learnt that their farms have been ransacked.

And they have been told they will continue to be held while the Frelimo authorities investigate the thefts.

The men, Mr Peter Joubert, 36, and Mr Theunis Potgieter, 41, farmers in Mozambique's Vila Pery district, had been told last week that they would be deported to South Africa.

But Mr Joubert's wife, Ruth, said yesterday that she had managed to telephone her husband at Vila Pery jail on Tuesday and he had said "things are not looking so good".

Mr Joubert said he and Mr Potgieter had been taken to their farms and told to make an inventory of their possessions. But on arrival they found both farms ransacked — all their equipment and belongings, were missing.

ATTEMPT

Mrs Joubert estimated the property was worth about R106 000.

She left Mozambique about two weeks before her husband was arrested and is staying with friends in Umtali with her two children.

Mrs Joubert, has approached the South African Diplomatic Mission in Salisbury and the Red Cross in an attempt to get her husband freed, but has heard nothing.

"All I have had is a message from a relative in South Africa who contacted the authorities there and was told all they could do was hand the matter over to the British Consul in Beira," said Mrs Joubert.

Mr Potgieter's wife and two children are in Cape Town — Sapa.

Frelimo in move to end unrest

ARGUS 22/12/75
222

The Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — Loyal Frelimo troops have been flown into northern Mozambique in an attempt to squash mounting unrest among dissident tribesmen that threatens to flare into open rebellion, say reliable sources here.

Boeing 737 jets of Deta, the Mozambique national airline, are being used by the Government to move the troops rapidly into the trouble spot.

It is understood the forces are being landed at Nampula, former headquarters of the Portuguese Army in Mozambique.

The reports say the trouble is brewing among Macue and Makode tribespeople, many of whom have a history of anti-Frelimo feeling.

In Lourenço Marques scattered pockets of rebel troops were continuing to fight on against loyalists at the weekend.

On Saturday night a group of rebels attacked Radio Mozambique in the

centre of the city, but were beaten back.

Sources from Lourenço Marques said the rebellion was beginning to take the form of urban terrorism, with quick attacks on various key centres, and sniping.

The rebels, who came out of the Machava barracks about 10 kilometres outside the city, hit the power and radio stations, a Frelimo party headquarters near the airport, and a police station.

A communique over Radio Mozambique said a group of rebels who attacked a Frelimo general headquarters near the Polana Hotel forced their way into White-owned homes in the area when they were beaten off.

RELENTLESS SEARCH FOR KILLERS

WINDHOEK. — In spite of a combined search — involving several helicopters and a large number of policemen, army personnel and specialized army vehicles — in which large sections of the

Grootfontein and Otavi districts were combed systematically, the murderers of Mrs Shirley Louw and her 12-year-old son Bertus were still at large last night. The relentless search involving troop-carriers,

radio hams, tracker dogs and some of the best police criminal investigators in South West Africa was launched on Saturday afternoon and it continued last night. The manhunt was ex-

CAPE TIMES
73/12/75 (224)
tended to cover a large part of Otavi district yesterday after a German citizen, Mr H J Reinhardt, had narrowly escaped death on Sunday night when his vehicle was hit by bullets about 20 km from

Otavi on the main road to Tsumeb. He was not wounded and drove on to report the incident to the police.

Although the possibility that Mrs Louw and her son died as a result of criminal murder had not been ruled out initially by the police, spent shells found afterwards established beyond doubt that they had been fired from Russian Kalashnikov automatic weapons.

Spent shells near the Tsumeb where shots were fired at Mr Reinhardt were the same calibre, police said. However, it has not been established if the same people were responsible for the shootings.

A spokesman at headquarters here last night a number of clues and tracks were being followed up in the cordoned-off area, but there had been no arrests by early yesterday evening.

Reports published here yesterday pointed out a number of strange aspects of the killings as well as the fact that the killers were still at large in the face of the massive search for them.

The attack occurred in daylight, the attackers did not sever the telephone lines to the farm, the homestead situated in what could be described as a built-up area and the attack was only a few kilometres from the large Defence Force base at Grootfontein.

A reporter who had visited the search-area wrote yesterday: "Observing the actions of the military machine, one could only wonder how any living being could possibly escape its hungry clutches."

"Vicious dogs jumped out of Puma helicopters, their masters having difficulty in controlling them, light Jeeps rushed along every road or stood in little clearings in the veld while heavy troop carriers poured in men, armed to the teeth, blocking every road and footpath" — Sapa

Frelimo move to island HQ reported

222

Argus Africa News Service *ARGUS*
31/12/75

JOHANNESBURG. — The Frelimo Government has moved from Lourenço Marques to an island 20 miles offshore as a precaution against any new insurgent uprising, according to unconfirmed reports reaching here.

The reports say there are indications that the Government has moved its central offices to Inhaca Island, in Lourenço Marques Bay, once a popular holiday resort among South African tourists.

Helicopters and light aircraft are said to have begun frequent flights between Lourenço Marques and the island.

There is no firm evidence, however, that the reports are accurate.

There is speculation in Lourenço Marques that the Government may have moved to the island to prevent its offices being seized in any further uprising following the one that shook the city two weeks ago.

The central Government buildings in Lourenço Marques continue to be surrounded by strong troop units, according to the reports, and strict security precautions remain in force elsewhere in the city.

Although the Government appears firmly in control of the situation, sporadic shooting is reported to be continuing outside the city.

A rebel group is said to be still holding an arms and ammunition dump at Benfica, 20 kilometres from Lourenço Marques.

COMMUNIQUE

In a communique broadcast by Mozambique radio today, the Government said three loyal soldiers were killed and 15 wounded in the recent uprising. It said 16 civilians were wounded, some seriously.

The communique made no reference to casualties among the rebels, which are believed to have been heavy.

Roadblocks remain on many streets in Lourenço Marques and the only access to the centre of the city is by way of two streets — the Avenida Marginal and Avenida Manuel de Arriaga (also known as Avenida Central).

Bus services are reported to have been disrupted, causing many people to arrive late for work.

Large-scale arrests of people unable to produce satisfactory identity documents are said to be continuing.

A decree issued by Frelimo's Council of Ministers proclaimed a public holiday tomorrow, New Year's day. A second decree said, however, said 'Civil servants and private workers not employed in essential services could have a half-day.'

FRELIMO STARTS WITNESS PURGE

28/12/75 Tribune Bureau STrib

LONDON: Frelimo has started a purge of the 7 000 Jehovah's Witnesses in Mozambique, says the sect's magazine Awake.

It claims Frelimo has ordered the arrest of all its members in Mozambique.

Awake says a congregation in a small village near Lourenco Marques, was attacked on September 13.

Frelimo members ordered the congregation of 300 to shout Viva Frelimo. When the Witnesses refused three times, five were stripped to the waist, beaten, taken to barracks, beaten again, locked in a lavatory for the night and then beaten again the next day.

Awake says the jails of

Lourenco Marques are crammed with Witnesses and special camps have been set up. Mozambique radio has announced that Witnesses are to have their cars and bank accounts confiscated.

222

LM militants helped crush rebellion

222

R.D.M
23/12/75

By JOSE RAMALHO
Mail Africa Bureau

GRASS-ROOTS members of the Frelimo party played a major role in putting down last week's uprising staged in Lourenco Marques by rebellious soldiers of the Machava battalion, according to a communique released at the weekend by the High Command of the Frelimo Army (FPLM)

Hardcore Marxist militants joined the loyalist army and police units in the main fighting and later gave the "coup de grace" to the last pockets of resistance by flushing them out of their hiding places.

The communique blames the rebellion "on stepped up imperialist actions aimed at splitting the armed forces and breaking the unity between the masses and FPLM its armed wing"

It is also claimed that imperialism aimed "at creating an atmosphere of unrest and instability to prevent the installation of popular power in Mozambique".

After having successfully enlisted the active support of the masses to chasten the soldiers, Frelimo called for renewed efforts to consolidate "the worker-peasant alliance"

The weekend three-point 750-word communique stresses the need to step up the activity of the political committees operating in the places of work and of residence which are a replica of the Russian 1917 street Soviets

Giving the official version of the uprising, the communique says that in the early afternoon of December 17 "about 400 reactionary elements of the FPLM battalion stationed at Machava (in the outskirts of Lourenco Marques) stormed several strategic points."

Among others the rebels occupied the main road junction at Machava, the Monutencao Militar (Army supplies stores) and an ammunition depot. Later in the afternoon

the rebel forces advanced on the city centre to attack other strategic targets including the airport, the power works, the broadcasting station of Radio Mocambique, the Army Headquarters and the Frelimo party main office.

The communique reports. "The advance of the reactionary forces was checked by the determined coordinated action of the FPLM, the Police Force and the people led by the dynamising committees".

The main rebel force was "neutralised" in the early morning of December 18 but isolated groups carried on fighting to gain control of the broadcasting station, the Sonef power works and the Army Headquarters.

According to the communique "they were beaten back and some of the attackers were captured."

The remaining pockets of resistance then moved into several city buildings "either by using force or with the complicity of the tenants".

Others discarded the uniforms and guns and changed into civilian clothes to avoid detention

The "coup de grace" was given by party militants who reported the movements of the rebels to the FPLM and the police while other militants took the initiative and arrested the stragglers themselves

Frelimo claims: "The rebellion was a reaction against the just steps taken in the FPLM meeting held in Lourenco Marques from December 10 to December 13"

At the meeting a massive purge of the army and police ranks was announced and stiff penalties were introduced to deal with major offences.

At the weekend Radio Mozambique announced that President Machel was receiving a steady stream of congratulatory messages from leaders of "progressive countries".

Among the well-wishers were President Sekou Toure of Guinea-Conakry, Colonel Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

21/12/78

RONY there may be, Samora Machel having recently offered to put his troops at the disposal of Agostinho Neto's embattled MPLA.

But there is no coincidence at all in the prospect that Mozambique might soon be embroiled in a civil war as excruciating for that country as whatever is happening now in Angola.

The wonder is that the climate in Mozambique has stayed temperate for so long after last year's April 25 coup in Lisbon — apart from that one incident when rightwing Whites tried to stage a counter-revolution.

A year ago, in fact, most observers would have bet money on Mozambique blowing up before Angola.

True, the Portuguese administration abandoned Angola at a critical time, when three rival and fairly-matched guerrilla groups were squaring up to one another and after giving assurances that it would stay on to see in a stable government.

To that extent, it was always an explosive situation.

But at least the three Angolan movements had once reached an agreement of sorts on how they might mutually control the country. It is possible that they will come to a similar compromise again, when the fighting is over.

Mozambique, however, differs from Angola in one vital aspect. There, the Portuguese virtually gave independence to a single guerrilla group to which most of the country's people were openly or covertly hostile.

So it is likely to be all or nothing for Frelimo. Whatever power rises to seriously challenge Machel's authoritarian rule will not need to look for any coalition with Frelimo. There will be enough potential support for it elsewhere.

For a start, from members of the Makua tribe, far and away the biggest in Mozambique.

Though they are cousins within the Yao ethnic group, the Makuas have long been the traditional enemies of the Makondes, who were the militant backbone of Frelimo in its 10-year struggle against colonialism.

And the Makuas outnumber the Makondes by more than three to one.

The Makuas played little or no part in that war. But their very presence along the eastern seaboard around Nampula prevented Frelimo from penetrating to the main Portuguese army strongholds.

The fabled Makonde warriors simply refused to encroach on Makua territory, and it was for that reason that Frelimo eventually had to switch its

line of attack to the west — concentrating on the Niassa and Tete provinces.

Significantly, since they established their government in Lourenco Marques 14 months ago, Machel and his lieutenants have shown a similar wariness towards the Makuas.

On the few occasions Frelimo officials have found it necessary to go into Makualand, they have kept a markedly low profile.

Similarly, Frelimo has yet to gather the courage to try to police its austerity, anti-vice and anti-corruption programme in the tribal territory.

But that time must come, or Frelimo, by its own default, will be admitting that it holds a limited authority in the country.

This week's strife in Mozambique, however, was not sparked by the Makuas or any other element opposed to Frelimo or its Makonde leaders as such.

It was started from within the guerrilla group by a bunch of soldiers who balked at paying to ride on a bus.

For a good reason. They hadn't been asked to pay before, during their occupation of Lourenco Marques. More pointedly, soldiers and policemen in Mozambique don't enjoy any sort of salary anyway.

They get their uniforms free, and food and accommodation. But no money.

Should Frelimo come to grief over any of the many Marxist doctrines on which it is force-feeding its followers, it will be over this extreme one of work without pay.

Frelimo supporters will go

— and have gone — along happily with Machel exhortations to live moral and sober lives. As long as they have the money to break out when they feel like it, and as long as they aren't caught.

Lack of spending money and the severe restrictions in the barracks have become a sore point with Frelimo soldiers for a seasonal reason too. And there can be no doubt that this resentment went a long way towards feeding the flames of revolt in Lourenco Marques this week.

The northern parts of Mozambique, particularly the Makonde territory, are experiencing one of the worst droughts in memory. Crops have failed and people are starving.

In other years, farmer guerrillas in the Frelimo ranks were given time to tend their crops, money to send to their families.

Neither is forthcoming now.

MACHEL

FIGHTS

TO WIN

THE PEACE

By JOHN RYAN

21/12/75

222

Aggravating this situation is the fact that the Machel government really does not have the funds to pay its soldiers and policemen any kind of wage.

Most of whatever it is getting in foreign aid, and that is precious little so far, is going to complete Cabora Bassa on the reasonable ground that the project will earn Mozambique R13-million a year if and when it is finished.

Until that should happen, the dangers for Machel and his men can only increase. The next harvest is 10 months away. It is unlikely that the Government before then will be able to muster enough funds from abroad to relieve the starving thousands in the north.

So discontent, as we saw it in Lourenco Marques this week, will continue to simmer. It might even break out in another attempted palace revolt, though Machel will surely be keeping a close check on his fire-power.

But one thing is certain. When that slow burn reaches the Makuas, Frelimo will be in deep trouble.

I WAS A CAPTIVE OF FEAR AND SUSPICION today march with the revolution of Mozambique, where "security" is becoming a law unto itself.

I was released this week after being detained for 46 days in the name of this omnipotent "security" under legislation on "Acts Against Decolonisation", which has filled up the country's jails since its passage in October last year.

Announcing my release on Tuesday afternoon the investigating officer, Inspector Jorge Costa, told me, "We have investigated your life and have decided to set you free, today. We have found that you are no more than a journalist."

Though it was never explicitly stated, the main suspicion against me was that of "spying" me was that of "spying"

In announcing the security forces intention to release me Inspector Costa said I had "written incorrect things" about Mozambique that my way of getting news was strange, and that I had appeared to concentrate on photographing security personnel at the opening of Mozambique's International Trade Fair (Facim) on August 30, the day I was arrested (I had been invited to the fair by its director, Dr Naharro Pres).

The police were still "investigating" my case, Inspector Costa said, and asked for copies of "reports you have done (for the SUNDAY TIMES) on South Africans in jail here". The police appeared to have no copies of any of the reports they

FRELIIMO

By CHRIS VAN DER MERWE,
who was held for 46 days in Lourenco Marques.

had questioned me on after my arrest. They never searched my flat, and when I left Mozambique on Friday the Ressano Garcia border staff had apparently not been told that I was leaving.

Many of those who were in police headquarters' cells with me claimed to have been arrested "for little or no cause". They will probably never receive an answer to their bitter question "Why was it necessary to jail me?" Their resentment is not against the need for security in the precarious process of consoli-

dating the revolution. Their anger is aimed at those political "vigilantes" who, unable to control their zeal and newfound power, find "counter-revolutionaries" and "reactionaries" behind every bush.

One detainee, a Portuguese, summed up the new national security paranoia. Detained, held and then released without explanation, he said: "It is no longer possible to have friends in this country. Everyone is an informant."

He said he was arrested after a vigilante had pointed him out in a street as a "reactionary". When he was released a new hunt started — this time for the "vigilante," who had landed several people in jail simply by crying "reactionary" and calling the soldiers

"Popular vigilance," that catch-phrase of the revolution, which must serve to entrench the power of the "workers and the farmers", has now been institutionalised with the formation of a new "popular security" organisation, closely linked to the party (Frelimo), and the Popular Forces for the Liberation of

Detainees in the large communal cells sleep on the floor and share one open toilet.

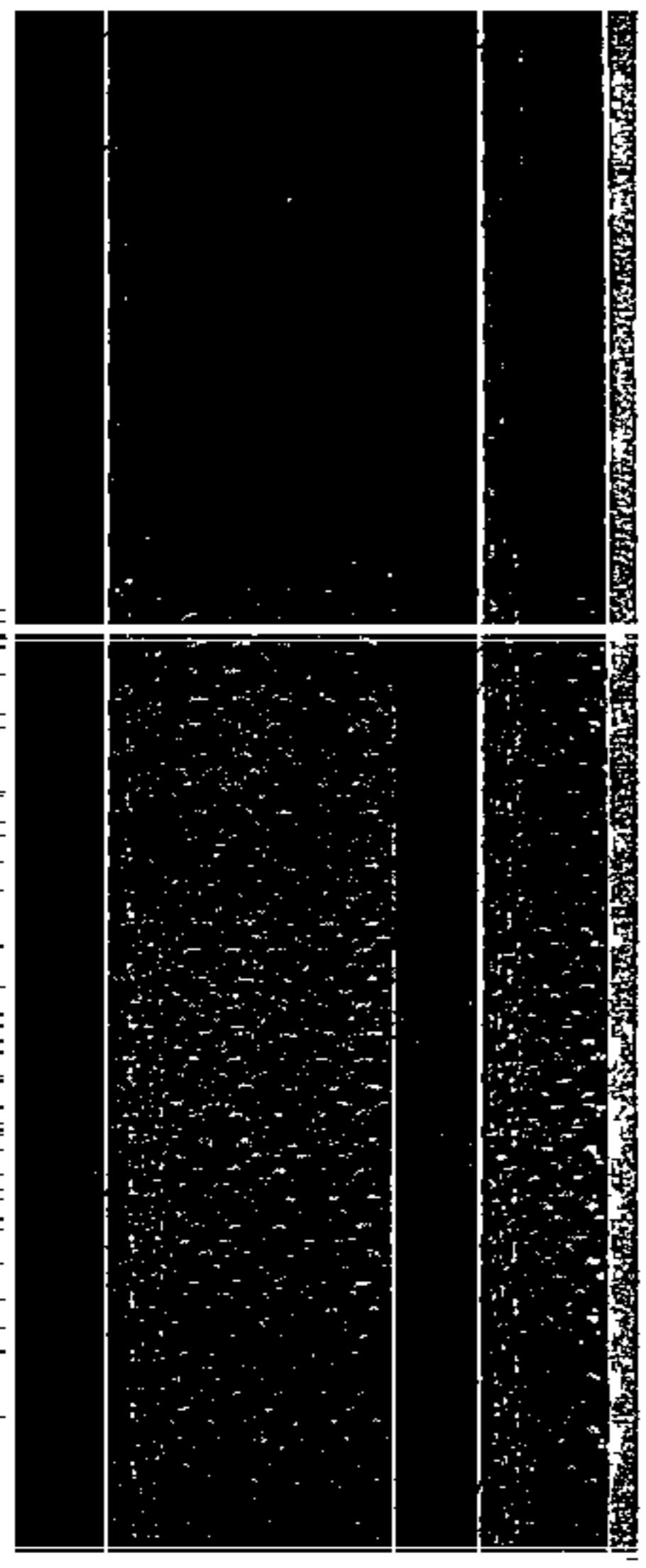
The resentment of the detainees was less the result of these hardships than their lack of confidence in the police who had arrested them. The police seemed to make very little progress in finding evidence against them.

Many detainees were released without explanation after spending weeks in jail, and this increased the frustration of those left behind.

In an attempt to "rehabilitate" prisoners many are sent to "marchambar" — communal farms where re-education takes place through toil on the lands.

My own position in jail was that of a "privileged" prisoner. I had a bed to sleep on, shared a large cell with usually no more than one other detainee, and my diet was augmented with vitamin pills prescribed by the prison doctor.

Chris van der Merwe - victim of omnipotent security measures.



Can Machel make it?

By Tom Ballantyne
Argus Africa News
Service

LOURENCO Marques.
The People's Republic of Mozambique, born six months ago out of 10 years of bloody war, is today suffering the inevitable aftermath of the euphoria of independence — lethargy that threatens crisis for the future.

Whites have discovered that Frelimo's 'non-racial' policy does not mean they will not be victimized. Blacks are restless because the fruits of freedom have failed to reach their expectations.

Mozambique's masses, to a large degree, are worse off than they were before. Frelimo, more and more their eyes, has not produced the goods.

Samora Machel, full of revolutionary slogans that are splendid in oratory, is finding them not so easy to put into practice. He inherited a nation sucked dry by a Metropolitan Portugal. It is going to take him — or his successor — years to overcome the economic difficulties Mozambique faces today.

NO BUSTLE

In Lourenco Marques I found not a nation bustling with energy and booming forward with the urge to expand. Instead I found a lack of interest, an economy struggling on almost every front to find its feet and the proper course.

Not that all is dismal. There are signs that things are moving forward. At a snail's pace perhaps, but forward all the same.

The tremendous strains on expenditure were highlighted earlier this month when the Government was forced to bring in a special budget to tide the country over until next year.

The R64-million is to be spent mainly on agriculture, on which Mozambique is building its fu-

LOOKING
AT THE
WORLD



222



SAMORA MACHEL — slogans aren't producing the goods.

ture, and on education, health and security

This came in spite of a balance of payments surplus last month of R2-million. The surplus gave a false impression. It was possible because the Government has placed tight controls on imports — almost all luxury imports have been halted while exports are continuing.

Another factory was vast saving on civil service salaries. Thousands of Whites have left and have not been replaced in Government.

And unofficial sources say Mozambique has only five months of cash reserves left.

BACKGROUND

To the background of monetary difficulties is added a massive 'administrative blockage' within Government itself.

With the departure of thousands of civil ser-

vants, and hundreds more to leave before the end of the year, Government itself is grinding near to standstill.

The British and American embassies (though operating they have not yet been able to present their credentials) have been sending notes to the Mozambique Ministry of Foreign Affairs for five months. Not one reply has been received in that time.

RUSH OF AID

Frelimo appears to be showing little interest in foreign aid, though it could be crucial at this stage of the country's development.

Shortly after independence there was a rush of help, mostly from Eastern Block countries and including a R64-million interest-free loan from China.

Since then there has been little, though

Sweden signed a R34-million aid agreement earlier this month and is talking about another R8-million early next year. Holland has also agreed to about R8.5-million over the next year.

Many Western nations have put out feelers but have so far received no reaction from the Frelimo Government.

BATTLING

Britain is planning an aid programme though it will give no indication of the form it will take.

Meanwhile Mozambique, battling to get the country's economy organised, is concentrating on agriculture. Communal farming is at the top of the list but serious problems are hampering attempts to get it off the ground.

In the north it is reported that many Black farmers are not keen on the idea and have refused to go communal. Little information has been released on the progress that is being made.

United Nations departments are now well organised in Mozambique and a number of short-term projects are going ahead.

Mr M Belinsky, head of the UN here, confirmed that work was very slow but at least was going in the right direction. Projects include agricultural and community development schemes.

As part of the overall plan Frelimo is also carrying out a programme of nationalisation of industry — and is again facing problems.

STEMS

Within the past few weeks the cashew industry, one of the country's biggest exporters, and the tea industry, were nationalised.

More than 50 other firms abandoned by their owners have also been taken over by workers and are being run as collectives. But though Frelimo says they are obtaining 'fair' results it is understood production on

average is running at only a third of previous levels.

Other major industries such as cement and textiles are also operating well below capacity. White factory manager told me 'it is hopeless. The workers spend all their time at meetings of their "Dynamisation committees" and we can't get a bloody thing done.'

A national campaign is going on at the moment to improve standards health and hygiene in the country. But in the main cities there are virtually no doctors and medical staff is poorly trained. Frelimo soldiers have been recruited to carry out immunisation projects against cholera, yellow fever and smallpox.

Happily one aspect of the economy vital to the future, the ports, appear to be operating well. A diplomat described Lourenco Marques harbour as 'the most efficient in Africa today — thanks to the South Africans.'

The level of South African help in organising the port is not known but is understood to be high.

One of the main shipping groups running goods from Mozambique to Europe, Conference Lines, recently announced the lifting of its surcharge on the ports of Lourenco Marques and Beira, another boost to encourage business.

One major foreign currency earner, tourism, has been completely written off by Frelimo.

There are shortages of many essentials. Long rows of people queue daily for bread.

Huge quantities of Korean rice have been imported, of a much lower quality than locally grown rice. The people are being forced to buy it at three times the normal price.

President Samora Machel, his usual huge grin hiding the serious difficulties underlying his rule of Mozambique, told his people after independence that the national defence force (on which the coun-

Blacks are restless because the fruits of freedom have failed to reach their expectations.

try spends a substantial amount of its budget anyway) and police would work without salaries until the country had constructed a solid economy which would create salaries.

They may have a long time to wait and another statement from his own lips may take on a sinister meaning in months to come.

FIGHT

He said: 'Any force which tried to sow division among the people... will make us pick up arms again and fight them... it doesn't matter if they are Black and White we don't fight colour. We fight ideas.'

President Machel's policies, and the state of the national economy today, may well convince the people that his ideas are wrong and the arms conflict will be pointed towards him.

The British and American embassies have been sending notes to the Mozambique Ministry of Foreign Affairs for five months. Not one reply has been received in that time.

The Argus Africa News Service

LOURENCO Marques. — When Mozambique became independent on June 25 this year President Samora Machel told his people the struggle was only just beginning.

Today, as six months of freedom approaches, the country's nine-million inhabitants are discovering the true meaning of his words.

One of the first Western journalists to be allowed into the People's Republic of Mozambique since independence, Tom Ballantyne of The Argus Africa News Service, found a changed society, a society living on tenterhooks . . . and below the surface a fermenting unrest that could give Mozambique more than economic problems to face in the future

He writes:

Mozambique, once the playground of thousands of South Africans has changed its lifestyle. Lourenco Marques, before the revolution lusty and tingling with excitement, has today settled down to socialism with a sad face that reflects despair.

SEARCHED

The streets remain busy, though the number of White faces has noticeably diminished. Hundreds of flags and banners proclaiming independence are gone, or hang desolate and torn on buildings. The huge posters of President Samora Machel have mostly disappeared.

From the moment you enter this new Mozambique the changes are evident. At the airport every arriving passenger is carefully scrutinised.

Armed Frelimo soldiers stand by as you are searched. Pockets and luggage are emptied piece by piece, the currency you carry is checked and noted.

It takes an hour to clear formalities though there are few people on

Mozambique's real struggle

The promises, the slogans, the posters and ideals have been replaced with a near-bankrupt reality and a hint of corruption.

the flight from Johannesburg

Outside the young Blacks still beg to carry your luggage, or for one escudo to put in the pocket of their grubby, torn shorts. And though the tourist, if he came here, could go to his hotel, sit in the sun and bathe in the pool without noticing anything, there is an undercurrent of fear that makes both White and Black tread carefully.

It stems, the locals explain, from the new order, from daily incidents, arrests and Frelimo 'purges'.

For almost every White here, and many Blacks too, tell stories of confrontation with 'the soldiers'. Recently Frelimo security authorities ordered a sweeping check throughout the city which led to hundreds of arrests.

By law everyone must carry an identity card and each visitor his passport. If you cannot produce identity the soldiers take you away.

ARRESTED

Recently families leaving cinemas were asked to produce their cards. In one case a husband had his with him, his wife and daughter had left theirs in the car a few metres away. They were taken off to detention.

In Beira, say relatives of residents, the situation is even worse. One woman said her mother, a 65-year-old pensioner, was arrested for being a prostitute.

Few people travel outside of this city. Between

Lourenco Marques and Belene, a coastal resort 100 kilometres north, I passed through six roadblocks, each checking exactly the same thing.

FEAR

A Portuguese woman in a shop whispered to me 'I might be arrested for saying this but we are living in fear. We don't know what is going to happen to us or our friends. You can be picked up at any time for no reason at all.'

Said a businessman: 'Frelimo has a set of rules. If you stick by them you are all right. If you step out of line one centimetre you are in trouble, and the main rule is that you obey the soldiers without question.'

'There is no problem if you get an intelligent soldier but they are few and far between. Most of them come straight from the bush and all they want to do is victimise Whites.'

Outside a police barracks on the outskirts of the city, used as a temporary detention camp, said little groups of Portuguese stand waiting for news of relatives or friends who have been picked up.

A regular sight are the army trucks, despairing Whites on the back, heading out of the city to take the detainees to work in the fields for 're-education'.

'That's a one-way ticket for some of these poor people,' a local commented.

Taking photographs in the city's main street, the

Avenida de Republica, I was approached by a Frelimo soldier who demanded to see my passport. Then he forced me to open my camera and give him the film.

It is this type of treatment which is forcing thousands of White Portuguese who remained after independence to make plans to get out. It could be a crushing blow to a country that desperately needs White experts.

Every day dozens of Whites queue outside the Ministry of Immigration pleading with officials for visas to leave the country.

Huge packing cases stand outside homes waiting to be collected. Their destination — Infante Dom Henrique, Lisboa — painted in bright red on the side.

The Dom Henrique is a passenger liner now reportedly steaming towards Lourenco Marques to take Whites home.

It is estimated about 1000 civil servants are travelling to Portugal, ostensibly for Christmas holidays. They will not be back.

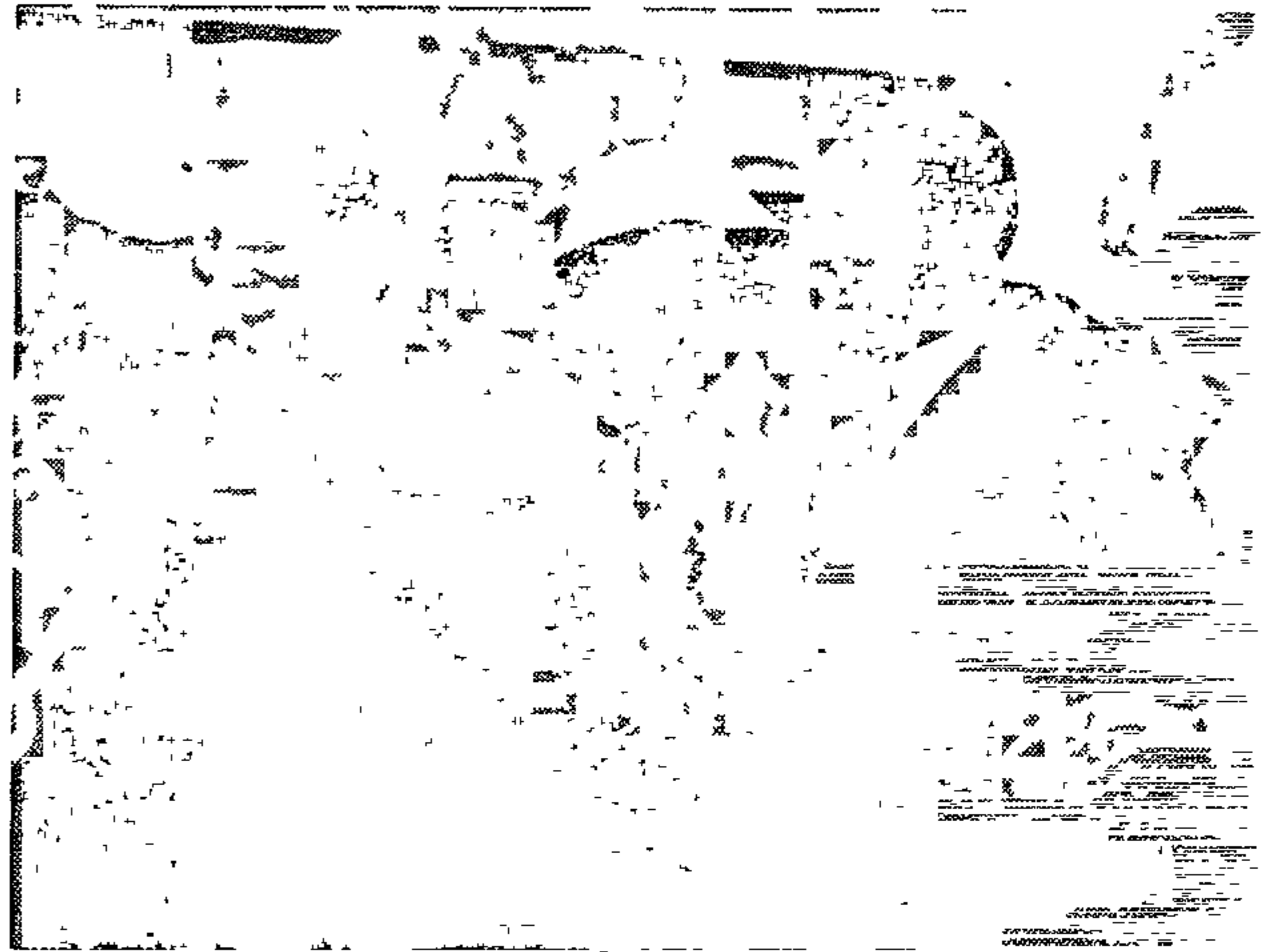
Hundreds of others are leaving by air. British Airways, on charter to the local airline, Deta, fly three times a week from LM to Lisbon. Each flight is full of refugees getting out of the new Mozambique.

NEWSPAPERS

Frelimo's attitude seems to be it would rather they left than remained here as malcontents.

The local newspapers reflect many of the changes. Readers are subjected to massive doses of propaganda. A full-page feature headed 'Popular Participation' appears regularly, hitting out at racialism, tribalism and elitism.

Among the people needing 'correction' are students.



MACHEL AT THE TOP — is he crashing down?

workers in newspapers, it says.

Stories come from the Soviet Tass News Agency and the Nova China Agency. Across the front page every day are messages proclaiming support for Angola's Russian-backed MPLA. Workers were recently asked to donate a day's salary to the MPLA.

The shops are full of revolutionary books on Frelimo's policies, all published since independence.

A football match took place recently between Mozambique and Communist China. The result was a 3—3 draw.

But beside the sinister backdrop of socialism remain signs of the old capitalism. The lounge of the Tass Hotel continues to

attract the elderly Portuguese ladies who gather to natter, drink coffee and eat huge cream cakes at 4 pm every afternoon. Instead of the tourists from South Africa the hotel is occupied by foreign diplomats, United Nations officials and visiting businessmen enjoying the sun.

SPEECHES

President Machel, who still meets foreign dignitaries wearing his combat uniform, has been making numerous speeches on radio recently. They are purely revolutionary.

He hits out at drink. Yet today his Frelimo soldiers can often be seen drunk in the streets of the capital. Six months ago that would never have happened. He and his

ministers command huge monthly salaries and drive around in brand-new Volvo cars (bought in South Africa).

It is this sort of thing that is causing the uneasiness even among his own people. A clerk put it to me quite bluntly, though in a very low voice: 'Machel is turning into another Idi Amin. He is a little dictator screaming orders at the people. It wasn't like that in the old days,' he said.

The problems may be subdued but Mozambique today is a far cry from the Mozambique of yesterday. It is even further from the country that existed before the revolution.

Machel is turning into another Idi Amin. He is a little dictator screaming orders at the people. He wasn't like that in the old days.

MOZAMBIQUE

General

~~1976~~

~~5 AU~~

1976

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In Transvaal many Transvaal farmers had been forced to shut down for maintenance because they had planned to receive power from the Cabora Bassa scheme much sooner.

He said the delay was due to "purely technical reasons" Eskom had expected to receive power earlier this year.

Mr. Thompson said Eskom's power generation capacity was no longer sufficient to meet the country's requirements and that a shortage of coal in northern Rhodesia had disrupted operations and depleted coal stockpiles.

Power from Cabora Bassa is still expected for many months.

9

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Plot to overthrow Frelimo crushed

LOURENCO MARQUES — Frelimo's President Samora Machel has invited several African liberation movements to base their headquarters here — but at the same time it

appears that Mozambican underground organisations are busy plotting to liberate the country from Frelimo

At Nangadc, near the Tanzania border, an anti-Frelimo underground network among the Makonde tribe has been uncovered by the police who arrested 35 of its members

Frelimo-controlled Radio Mozambique said loyal troops and political commissars had been rushed to the area

Frelimo alleged the counter-revolutionaries

had infiltrated the party organisation at cell level and held clandestine meetings to draw action plans aimed at spreading unrest among the masses

The Governor of the Cabo Delgado Province, former guerilla leader, Raimundo Pachinuapa, visited base Beira, near Mueda, last week to quell a rebellion by Makonde tribesmen who strongly objected to their women being forced to join the militant Frelimo women's organisation.

Resistance against Frelimo among the Makonde tribe of the Cabo Delgado Province, who provided the hardcore of the guerilla fighting forces during the war is reported to have spread to the other two northern provinces of Niassa and Tete

This opposition has not deterred Frelimo from going ahead with arrangements to turn Mozambique into a revolutionary base against its neighbours, with Lourenco Marques serving as headquarters for foreign liberation movements

The Muzorewa faction of the ANC is planning an all-out terrorist onslaught on Rhodesia to be launched from Mozambique as soon as its headquarters move from Lusaka to Lourenco Marques, according to the general secretary, Dr Gordon Chavunduka

Another terrorist organisation to be based in Lourenco Marques is the South African-banned African National Congress which enjoys special favour with President Machel.

—DDC

222

Imprisonment leads to Frelimo. Lisbon row

LISBON — Portugal's relations with its former East African colony of Mozambique appeared at stake yesterday over the continuing imprisonment of Portuguese citizens by the Marxist Frelimo regime.

The chief spokesman of the Portuguese Foreign Ministry, Dr Alfredo Baroso, said Lisbon's Embassy in Lourenco Marques had been instructed to demand an adequate solution of the prisoners' issue, together with a guarantee that Portuguese citizens and their property would in future be protected.

All Portuguese Airlines flights were suspended by the Government here after Frelimo was reported to have imprisoned Portuguese citizens in Lourenco Marques, where most of the remaining 50 000 white settlers are concentrated.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman did not give any estimate of the number of Portuguese citizens held in Frelimo "re-education camps" but the conservative provincial newspaper, Diario de Coimbra, has published a list of 37 civilians and former officers said to be held in Mozambique —
DDC-SAPA-RNS.

Kapuuo call for full freedom

Cape Times

1/1/76

224

LONDON.—Chief Clemens Kapuuo of South West Africa's Herero tribe yesterday called for freedom for South West Africa, but a freedom without Soviet influence.

In a lengthy letter to The Times of London, the chief said: "South West Africa is now set firmly on the road to independence. Mr Vorster has so decided, not because his forces could not continue to keep us brutally repressed if he wanted, but because independence for South West Africa is essential to his policy of détente."

Saying that the Soviet Union is seeking influence in Africa through Frelimo in Mozambique, the MPLA in Angola and Swapo in his own area, Chief Kapuuo added:

"I am determined that the South African Government must leave our country. I am equally determined not to exchange their tyranny for another."

He called for the support of Swapo members who "do not share the taste which some of their leaders have for violence and international terrorism." He also called on African statesmen to keep up pressure on Johannesburg for a free South West Africa and a free Rhodesia. — Sapa-Reuter

1976
February

2/12/76
Weekend Argus Correspondent

SALISBURY. — Rhodesian soldiers waged a three-hour gun-battle across the border yesterday with forces based in Mozambique, after a party of tsetse control workers had been fired on while marking the boundary between the two countries.

No one on the Rhodesian side was killed or wounded. Casualties on the other side are not known.

The incident occurred while tsetse control men were demarcating the border between Rhodesia and Mozambique.

The exact location of the incident is not known. Immediately the attack was reported, security forces moved in and deployed in the area.

A security forces communique issued today said a Rhodesian aircraft involved in the engagement was also fired on.

The aircraft took retaliatory action, but details of what followed were not available.

Communique

The text of today's communique from security force headquarters was: "Security force headquarters announced today that during the morning of February 20 a party of workers from Tsetse control engaged on demarcating the Rhodesian-Mozambique border was fired upon from across the border.

"Security forces were deployed to the area and when an aircraft was fired upon it took retaliatory action.

"Firing continued for about three hours, but no casualties were sustained on the Rhodesian side."

Warning

The incident follows the warning by the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, on February 6 that Rhodesia was faced with its worst terrorist incursion yet, but that the country was "ready for them."

In a public speech he warned of unprecedented psychological warfare against the country and that Rhodesia was undoubtedly one of the targets of the communist advance in Africa.

222
Rhodesian general

TYPE OF FARM: EMPLOYEE - REGULAR

RACE - ASIAN

YEAR - 1972/73

AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH WAGE FOR ALL ECONOMIC REGIONS = R101.85

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY CASH WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	.00	.60	.00	331.49	-71.57	.00	.00	.00	.00	113.15	.00	.00
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14									23	24
	.30	.00									.00	-68.57
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26									35	36
	58.88	30.00									.00	18.15
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38									47	48
	.00	3.51									.00	.00
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50									59	60
	-31.85	.00									.00	.00

222
 Hansard 4 col 289
 20/2/76
 Cabora Bassa scheme

AVERAGE MONTHLY RIND WAGE

DEVIATIONS FROM AVERAGE MONTHLY RIND WAGE BY ECONOMIC REGION

EC REGION DEVIATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	.20	.00	.00	454.82	-44.84	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
EC REGION DEVIATION	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	-37.87
EC REGION DEVIATION	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
	-41.25	-42.73	-38.51	-42.37	-38.36	-34.38	4.82	-40.43	.00	.00	.00	-36.85
EC REGION DEVIATION	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
	.00	-28.52	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
EC REGION DEVIATION	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
	-33.52	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00

*2. Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Economic Affairs:

- (1) What is the total South African commitment in (a) cash and (b) guarantees for the Cabora Bassa scheme,
- (2) whether the Republic is at present getting power from the scheme, if so, what amount

†The MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Economic Affairs):

- (1) (a) and (b) In terms of the IDC's export credit insurance scheme facilities amounting to R51 million have been made available to the Portuguese Government. The cost of construction works in connection with the scheme which fall within South African territory and in respect of which the South African Government accepted responsibility amounts to R119 million according to the latest estimates. An undertaking has also been given to take a certain amount of power at a specific tariff. In order to assist in overcoming the initial operating losses the South African Government has also undertaken to lend a total amount of R35 million to the Portuguese Government over a period of four years provided that this loan assistance shall not exceed R13 million per annum
- (2) Thus far power for testing purposes only

Mr C W EGLIN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon. the Minister's reply, has the agreement which was entered into with the Portuguese Government now been renegotiated with the new Government of Mozambique?

The MINISTER. Mr Speaker, I would suggest that that supplementary question be put to the Minister concerned.

2 SA farmers lose R250 000 in Mozambique

222

R.D.M.
3/2/76

By ANTHONY RIDER
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — Two South African farmers in Mozambique who were held by Frelimo for 94 days without trial, have lost R250 000 between them

They were stripped of all their possessions, including their cars, expensive trucks, tractors and implements

They were also forced to abandon two big and profitable farming enterprises which they had built up over several years of hard work in the Vila Pery district.

One of them, Mr Theunis Potgieter, 41, is now with his family in Gardens, Cape Town

The other, Mr Peter Joubert, 36, spoke yesterday on a friend's farm near Umtali of his Mozambique ordeal.

He said he and Mr Potgieter wanted to stay on in Mozambique after the Frelimo takeover last year.

They had trouble in getting the necessary documents and finally Mr Potgieter was told he must reapply for a residence

permit from outside Mozambique.

They were puzzled by this and decided that only Mr Potgieter would first leave the country to make the application.

On October 28 they left their farms and were arrested in the small town of Vila De Manica 30 km from the Rhodesian border.

"We were about 20 yards from the police station. They simply took us and locked us up in a little cell with 14 Africans. There was no room to lie down."

Mr Joubert said they had no idea why they had been arrested. No charges were put to them but Frelimo interrogators who beat him and tied his arms behind his back wanted him to admit to economic sabotage.

"This was nonsense. We were farming and doing well and wanted to continue our farming," he said

After two days they were moved to Vila Pery, a much larger town.

They spent more than 80 days in a police cell in Vila Pery

"Apart from the confinement we were not ill-

treated My bank manager was allowed to visit me and I was able to sign a cheque and draw money with which to buy milk, bread and butter to supplement a poor diet.

"The local people were also very good to us. They chipped in and helped.

"My wife was allowed to telephone me four or five times until this was stopped and then communication was through smuggled letters," he said.

Mr Joubert said the worst thing was not knowing why they were being held or when they would be freed.

"Suddenly on January 23 they told us to pack and said we were going to Lourenco Marques. We spent the next five days in a jail there and on Wednesday last week we were taken to the border."

They got in touch with the South African Security Police in Komatipoort and found that the South African authorities knew of their detention

Mr Joubert said he was convinced the treatment by Frelimo of himself and Mr Potgieter was not isolated.

"I don't believe the White farmer has a future in Mozambique. Frelimo are confiscating properties and possessions left, right and centre.

"All my tractors and implements were dished out to the local peasant farmers.

"As far as I know only two White farmers remain in my area out of five there in October.

"I left Mozambique with only the clothes I was wearing and a spare pair of trousers and shirt. I lost everything," he said

Mr Joubert added: "They didn't even leave me my wristwatch."

He is trying now to negotiate the return of at least the tractors and implements that he took to Mozambique from South Africa three-and-a-half years ago

"I want to farm, but I must have some of my possessions. I would be quite prepared to take a farm in Rhodesia's northeast," he said

Machel grabs land, rents

222

RDM
4/2/76

4/2/76 RDM

By JOSE RAMALHO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

PRESIDENT Samora Machel yesterday announced the nationalisation of all privately-owned buildings in Mozambique.

The Frelimo government would collect the rents he decreed.

In an emotion-charged speech lasting four hours, to mark the first "Day of the Heroes of National Liberation", President Machel also declared that:

- The city of Lourenco Marques had been renamed Maputo.
 - All unoccupied buildings would be taken over by troops, police and party officials.
 - All Mozambique workers — among the poorest in Africa — would have to give a day's pay, or its equivalent, every month to a "solidarity bank" to help the oppressed people of the world with priority to terrorist movements from South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia.
- And he revealed that Frelimo had lost a total of 2 057 men in the 10-year conflict against the Portuguese.
- The sweeping changes were made on the anniversary of the assassination by a parcel bomb of Frelimo's first president, Dr Eduardo Mondlane, in Dar es Salaam on February 3, 1969.
- It was expected last night that many Africans from the "reed city" slums near Lourenco Marques would be staking their claims for homes in the "cement city" abandoned by thousands of Portu-

ese citizens who left the country after independence in June 1975.

The rents—and all rents from hired accommodation, even if the owner is still in Mozambique—will go to the government.

The owners of the "cement city" had exploited the masses the president said. They had built with loans from the Mozambique banks and had left the country owing more than R100-million.

Enemies

"The owners are our declared enemies," he said. "They are the ones who called us terrorists, who collected taxes to finance the Portuguese army and the secret police."

Frelimo's income will go up by millions of rand a month at a time when the economy is extremely precarious. But a side effect may be another mass exodus by Whites.

The Mozambique Government last year nationalised the land, as well as hospitals, schools, the legal profession and other businesses.

Pres Machel announced the "final liquidation of racism and discrimination" at the Square of Heroes, at the airport.

"The city of Lourenco Marques died today at 9.35 am and from its ashes the city of Maputo has now been born," he told the crowds.

Some owners, he believed, might try to dynamite their homes rather than surrender them to the people.

"Woe to anyone who tries to sabotage a building," he warned.

● Mr T. Holtes, of the South African Foreign Trade Association said last night there were dozens of South African firms with interests in Mozambique — including trading, shipping and forwarding, banking and timber.

RDM 4/2/76

Two tell
4/2/76
of spell
RDM
in Frelimo
jail

UNITALI. — A South African, Mr Peter Joubert, 36, spoke yesterday of his three-month ordeal in a Mozambique prison.

He and another South African, Mr Theunis Potgieter, 41, were released at the South African-Mozambique border on Wednesday. Both farmed in Mozambique.

Mr Joubert said that on October 28 they had taken some of their property to Vila de Manica to have it valued before asking permission to export it. They were arrested and accused of trying to smuggle the property to Rhodesia.

EDIBLE

Mr Joubert said he had been interrogated and once assaulted before they were put into a cell with about 25 other people at Vila Pery.

He and Mr Potgieter had not been badly treated. Their food was edible. For the first month they had done manual labour.

They were finally allowed to make statements and were taken to their farms. Mr Joubert's had been ransacked during his absence, but Mr Potgieter's had not been touched because his partner was still living on it.

Mr Joubert said Frelimo agents told them nothing could be proved against them and that they were to be deported, but they were freed only five weeks later. — Sapa

222

Frelimo 5/2/76 ROM takes over rented buildings

222

By JOSE RAMALHO

'Mail' Africa Bureau
FULL details of the nationalisation of homes, flats, office blocks and business and factory premises were announced in a communique yesterday by the Mozambique Government

The sweeping changes will mean that thousands of Africans will move into the "White" parts of the cities from surrounding slums and townships.

The communique says that all buildings for rent will become State property immediately. Buildings for rent are defined as all buildings for housing or other purposes, such as commerce, industry or agriculture, that are not occupied by their actual owners.

The rents will from now on be paid directly to the Frelimo government.

The situation regarding hotels is not yet clear, but it is believed that they too will be nationalised.

Another provision says people who own buildings but live elsewhere may decide themselves where they wish to live and tenants must leave within 90 days.

No building may be sold or transferred without prior approval from the State.

The highest number of confiscations will be the homes of an estimated 100 000 Portuguese who left Mozambique after the riots in Lourenco Marques on September 7, 1974.

In the Matola suburb of the capital — now renamed Maputo — about 900 houses had been abandoned by fleeing residents.

Outlining the government's objectives the communique says: "The people will be allowed to move into the cities and to live in them now they are no longer owned by the exploiters and the capitalists who had only contempt for the workers."

Under Frelimo's socialist programme the cities will be run like communes, starting with cells in each building with committees in every borough.

Even before the latest crushing blow, some Portuguese deported after being stripped of their possessions were planning to take their complaints to the international court at The Hague.

222

Marry or be arrested — Frelimo law

SALISBURY — Under new "morality" laws introduced in Mozambique by President Samora Machel's Frelimo administration, any woman living on her own is regarded officially as a prostitute even though she may be a spinster, divorcee or widow.

According to Portuguese immigrants arriving in Rhodesia all women in Mozambique must be married, live with their families or be issued with a six-month permit allowing them and their boyfriends to be seen together by day or by night — and after that time they have to marry.

If the new laws are infringed, young or older couples of any age or race may find themselves in jail or in army camps.

The laws stipulate that all unattached women should marry, get engaged or live under the protection of their parents.

"Any woman living on her own is regarded officially as a prostitute, no matter whether she is a spinster, divorced or widowed," said a Portuguese

hotelier, Mr Ivot Ferreira, who is now working in Salisbury.

Young couples who are courting may apply for a permit to be seen together. This must be produced if they are challenged by an official and is issued only for a period of six months. After that time the couple must marry.

"Women on their own in Beira now are always accosted by soldiers. This also happens in other towns in Mozambique. If they refuse these advances they are either called 'fascists' and arrested or sent to army camps as 'prostitutes,'" said another Portuguese immigrant.

NM 7/2/76

222

OUTLOOK IS GLOOMY FOR LM FIRMS

Financial Editor *MERCURY 7/2/76*

SOUTH AFRICAN businessmen with assets in Mozambique expect that these will be seized by the Frelimo Government and the proceeds used against South Africa in various ways, including terrorist activity.

The Durban director of a company in Lourenco Marques which has substantial holdings in property, stock and assets, told me yesterday that these may have to be written off within the next few months.

"We may find ourselves paying rent to Frelimo for the property we own. We are also worried about our staff because I expect all those who earn more than the equivalent of R200 a month will have to pay one day's earnings each month to the Solidarity Bank."

However, the most worrying aspect of all was that South African assets in Mozambique would be taken over and used against South Africa.

"I feel that the South African Government could and should come to our assistance in coping with these difficulties."

The director said that he could not allow his name or the name of his company to be published because of the delicate situation that had arisen.

Mr. E. U. Bischoff, deputy managing director of the Lion Match Company, said that it was difficult to comment on Mozambique, but his company's factory there was still operating.

The manager of this factory, Mr. John Dench, was imprisoned for "hindering the process of decolonisation in Mozambique" but, after a six-week confinement, he was allowed to return to his job.

Mr. E. W. Macey, managing director of a firm of shipping agents, said that he did not know how long it would

222

7/2/76 RDM

SA losses in Mozambique hard to assess

Staff Reporter

IT WOULD be virtually impossible at this stage to estimate South African losses caused by the nationalisation of all private properties in Mozambique, a spokesman for the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) said yesterday.

Treasury, industrial and commercial sources agreed with Safto that it would take a long time before the effect on South African investment in Mozambique became known.

South African companies with interests in the territory said they would wait for the gazetting of the measures, announced by President Samora Machel

this week, before commenting.

A spokesman for Anglo American said: "We are unable to comment until we have seen the text of the President's statement and until we receive official notification

"In any case, the extent of our interest is two cashew nut processing plants which we have operated for a long time," he added.

Southern Sun Hotels discounted a report that it owned the famous Polana Hotel. "We only operate the Polana," a spokesman said.

Safto is to undertake a survey of South African investments in Mozambique

What made any losses difficult to estimate was the lack of information on the number of cottages, holiday flats and other smaller interests owned by individual South Africans

In Lisbon yesterday, in an official Note, the Portuguese Government accused Frelimo of going back on its promise to guarantee the lives and property of Portuguese residents in the territory, reports Sapa-Reuter

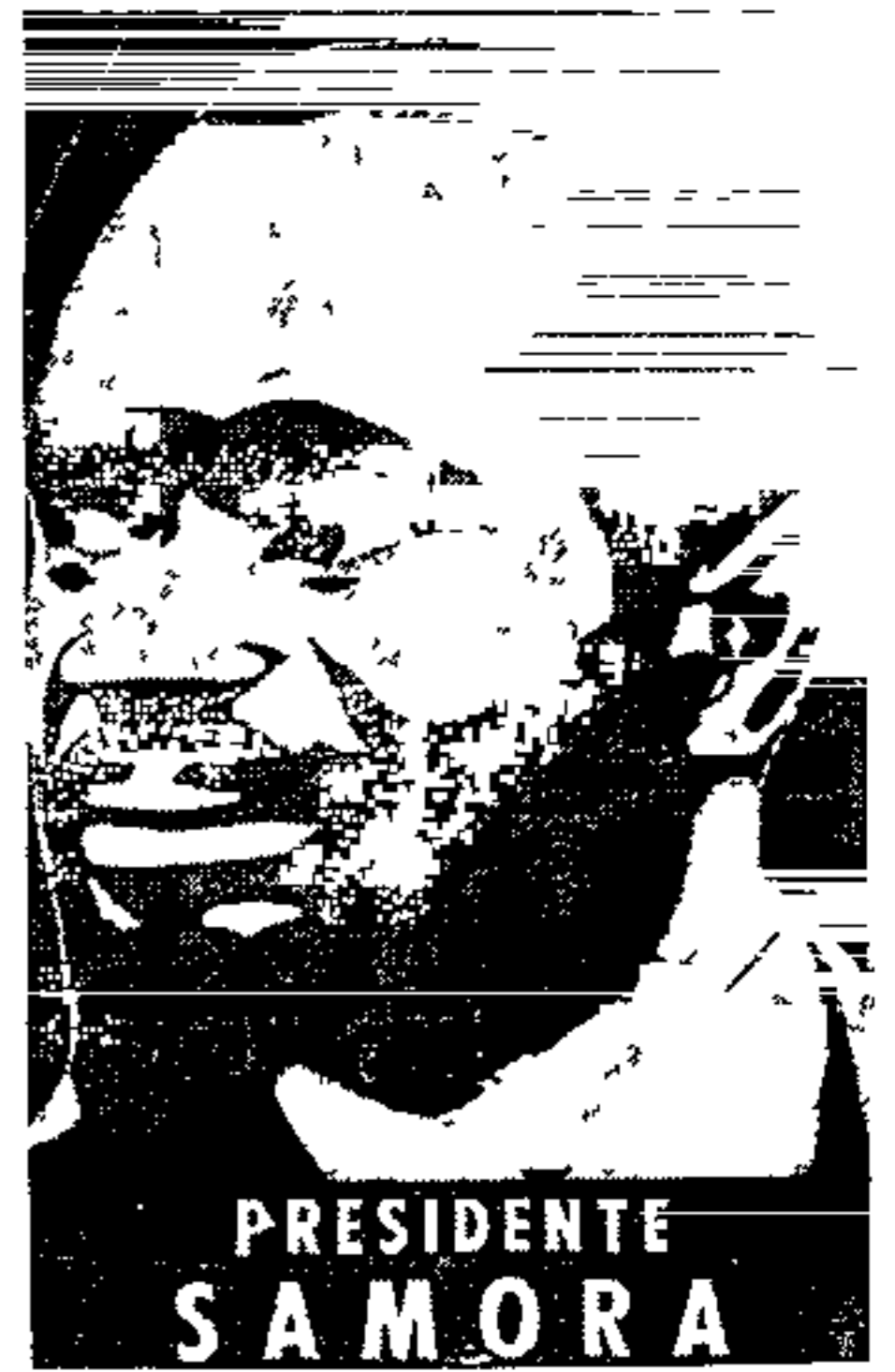
Bracketing the nationalisations with a thinly-veiled reference to recent allegations of Frelimo ill-treatment of Portuguese settlers, the Note said the government would soon consider the consequences of the decision.

AAA

Maputo—East Berlin beyond Komatipoort

7/2/76 . ROM-

222



EVERYTHING has changed, even the name.

You can still drink Laurentino beer but it's lukewarm and the taste varies from bottle to bottle and it's often not available at all

The Street of Sin is closed and there are no longer buxom strip-tease girls at the Cave nightclub swinging their breasts in opposite directions to earthy music. There are no longer Free State cars parked bumper to bumper

At the Polana Hotel the well-dressed Portuguese matrons lifting aristocratic eyebrows over countless pastries at afternoon tea have given way to the Russian consul sipping black tea with the Nigerian consul

Uniforms

In the old days no one could have accused Portuguese officialdom of speed, but you were usually out of the airport reasonably quickly. This time it took me two and a half hours

The change hit me as I stepped off the plane. Customs officers scream over the walls of the airport building rallying the Povo (the people) while Samora Machel glares from every second pillar. Lots of very young Blacks rush about in brown stippled uniforms

A Goanese in a white safari suit directs me to a counter. My health documents are scrutinised and I have to give full details of reasons for my visit, while producing passport visa

From there I am taken to a counter where I have to declare, exactly how much money I'm carrying and change R30 into escudos. The man before me is searched — it is illegal to bring escudos into the country

Searched

I break into a cold sweat. I have about 500 escudos from a previous visit in my jacket pocket. They search my wallet and my pants pockets are emptied. My jacket is ignored

Then off to the immigration counter where I fill forms and surrender my passport and visa. From there I'm taken to a cubicle where I'm searched. A hatchet-faced man makes me remove my shoes, but I keep on my clothes. He is wordless and efficient. When I emerge, I'm shunted to yet another booth where I stand at the back of another queue

When I reach the counter and my passport emerges from a pile, the official checks through a

● This week saw more changes in Lourenco Marques — now renamed Maputo. Foreign correspondents are not allowed to enter the city, but a business visitor sent Inside Mail this report

large ring file and I realise he's looking for my original visa application. He finds it and reconciles it with the visa. Later I learn it's to prevent people with forged visas from entering Mozambique

After more for a filling and fumbling with sheets of carbon paper, he returns my passport and I join the final queue to have my luggage searched

We drive towards Lourenco Marques, passing the lopsided buses jam-packed with people, baskets, chickens, bright-coloured cloth bundles and bleating goats, piled haphazardly on the roofs

We pass a burnt shell of a car, drive around a corner, and almost collide with a broken-down Frelimo army vehicle — an ancient Mercedes truck. Fifteen armed Frelimos surround it. A white man is trying to get the engine started

Oriental

We pass the City Hall hiding behind a massive poster of Samora Machel. Around the side is another, of Eduardo Mondlane, the founder of Frelimo, blown to bits by a parcel bomb in Dar es Salaam in 1969

The streets are quiet and most of the faces I see are black. Here and there uniformed Frelimos in camouflage suits, sunglasses with machineguns slung over their shoulders, mingle with the people

As we drive into the Polana, I see a figure slumped against a pillar, fast asleep, machinegun between his legs. At the entrance, four Oriental gentlemen in dark suits alight from a black Mercedes

Flapping limply in the hot African sun is the faded yellow Southern Sun flag, eclipsed by the vivid flags of African states north of the Limpopo

A doorman, resplendent in yellow uniform, smiles a welcome. He looks incongruous

Posters are everywhere. "WELCOME TO THE MEMBERS OF THE OAU" they shout in all languages. "WE SALUTE THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA IN THEIR BRAVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CAPITALIST IMPERIALISM"

The Polana has always been a monument to the days of comfortable colonialism. In its heyday in the 50s, the foyer would be flashing with blonde divorcees, dripping diamonds, wrinkled and rich, escaping for weekends of ecstasy with handsome Latin lovers 20 or 30 years younger

Intrigue

Suave, beige-suited Portuguese businessmen with leather luggage and fat wallets, would write cheques and sign chits

Americans, South Africans, French and British tourists came in their hundreds, "doing Africa", writing letters home saying "Africa is hell"

The visitors' book now tells a different tale. I sign my name and notice the entry before me is from Ghana, and the one before that, Tanzania

Breakfast is like being placed in the midst of an international intrigue. Directly behind me sits the brother of the Zambian Minister of Health, beside me, three top South African businessmen from a mining house

Problems

In the corner is the unofficial South African consul (We're no longer officially represented, but everyone knows he's there)

Next to him is a flamboyantly dressed Black in a check suit, with a pencil moustache and a drooping hibiscus in his lapel

"The local Frelimo private-eye," a friend tells me "He does the watching and arresting here"

Chatting to him, in between mouthfuls of boiled egg, is the reputed leader

of the South African National Congress.

Next to them sits a group of eight Swedes, "Latter 20th-century imperialists!" mutters my friend.

As in Botswana, they're very active in Mozambique, being one of the original sponsors of Frelimo.

In another corner, sits an elegant Black in a smart safari-type suit with a mandarin collar. He's surrounded by lesser minions who address him as Minister, but no one seems to know from which country

There are also the odd Portuguese and two South African oil company technicians.

In the evenings, at 11, the waiters take off their uniforms and join the guests. It's all very brotherly.

My room is comfortable and I count 11 plug points. I switch on the radio and out blares Frelimo propaganda. African chants, more propaganda

Repetition

"Down with drinking, down with stealing, down with whoring. Back to the fields, work the land. Produce, produce, produce." It goes on and on, a cacophony of propaganda, frightening in its brain-washed repetition

Yet at the moment, Mozambique seems to be living on foreign aid. Importing vast quantities of wheat from South Africa and Rumania, grain and meat from Rhodesia, even groundnuts to feed the people.

At night, I stay at the hotel. I'm warned it's unsafe to venture out "Sure", I'm told, "you can go out for a meal, but while you're eating your prawns, they come in and they want to see your papers. Perhaps one of them is

tired, or he doesn't like your face, or the way you dress. Or perhaps he's had a fight with his wife, so he checks your papers and decides they're not in order and takes you in for questioning. At the best you'll be out in an hour or two. At the worst, you'll disappear"

We did go out one evening, to the Sheik, across the road from the Polana. They're out of everything liquid, except whisky. Only two tables are occupied, but the food's still good, even with most things off the menu

The smart residential area around the Polana has been deserted by the Portuguese. Many of the houses are empty with boarded windows and neglected gardens

Government Hill is closed off to the traffic and Samora Machel is now in residence in the palace. Rumour has it that he sleeps in a different room every night

The feeling amongst the people I speak to is that his position is precarious. Someone remarks cynically, that when he travels, the closing of the road, the huge cavalcade and the armed guards are all show while he slips around the side streets

At the Polana bar, I have a drink with a Tanzanian businessman. "You must come and visit my country", he says, "and see Black democracy for yourself."

Sponsors

I reply that I might have problems getting into Tanzania with a South African passport. He shakes his head and laughs "Well, there won't be a South Africa much longer, so your problems will resolve themselves"

When I fly out of "Maputo", my luggage is thoroughly searched, I pay my 50 escudos tax and get my boarding pass "Good-bye Comrade", says a uniformed official

As I walk through the airport concourse and feel the grimness of the new regime, I remember a similar feeling, 16 years before, when I visited East Berlin.

DUIWELIS LOS IN

Reposd 8/2/76

Machel kam glo dis sabotasie

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK
BUTELANDSE tegnisi werk koersagig oortyd by die reusagtige Cabora Bassa-hidroelektriese skema terwyl pres. Samora Machel van Mosambiek links en regs eiendom nasionaliseer.

Die reeds vertrage kragprojek moet aan die gang gekry word. Onvoorsiene tegniese probleme het egter opgeduik nadat die kolossale kragopwekkers aangeskakel was.

Daar word gevrees dat die emosionele pres Machel die jongste vertraging as 'n poging tot sabotasie kan vertolk.

Die span tegnisi is nou besig om die delikate binne-werke van die toerusting te ontleed en te toets.

Suid-Afrikaanse belanghebbendes het aan RAP-PORT gesê dat daar gepoog word om die probleme so gou as moontlik uit te stryk, omdat daar in sommige kringe gevrees word dat pres Machel 'n bedreiging vir sy and in die vertraging kan sien.

„Ons wil nie spoke opjaag nie, maar in die huidige atmosfeer in Mosambiek is so iets baie moontlik,“ het 'n segsman verklaar.

„Sommige van ons vrees dat Machel dit kan vertolk as 'n vorm van sabotasie, 'n opsetlike poging om die pro-

jek en kraglewering aan Suid-Afrika te vertraag sodat hy broodnodige inkomste verloor. Hy het die geld beslissbare nodig, terwyl Suid-Afrika in dié stadium die krag nie so nodig het nie.”

Duiwelities

Die kraglyne is verlede jaar al met welslae getoets en daar word net op die aanskakeling gewag.

In die huidige omstandighede is dit vir die Elektriese teitsvoorsienings - kommissie (Eykoni) moeilik om te bepaal wanneer krag op vaste grondslag gelewer kan word.

Toetse om die duiwelities in, die masjinerie te vind, het reeds op 26 Januarie begin en sal sowat drie weke duur 'n Volledige verslag sal dan aan belanghebbendes gestuur word.

„Ons het aanvanklik gemeen dat ons met laerprobleme te doen het, maar ons is nie meer so seker nie,“ het 'n segsman gesê.

„Daar skul hoegenaamd geen politiek agter die vertaling nie. Met so 'n geweldige skema sal daar noodwendig aanvangsprobleme wees.”

'n Vetgadering word volgende maand gehou om die ganse opset te bespreek.

Die Cabora Bassa-projek, waarin Suid-Afrika sowat R25 miljoen belê het, is reeds om verskeie redes vertraag.

Eers sou die eerste krag die Republiek reeds in Junie verlede jaar bereik het. Die Republiek kon egter verlede winter, daarsonder Maarkom omdat daar, volgens kenners, nie so 'n hoe ekonomiese vraag na krag was nie. Daar was genoeg om in die vraag te voorsien, met heelwat reserwekrag wat intussen bygekom het.

Daarna is gemeen dat alles

CABORA

RAPPORT, 8 Februarie 1976—5

in Oktober of November verlede jaar gereed sou wees.

Toe was daar 'n vertraging omdat die Portugese konsortium wat vir die dambouprojek verantwoordelik was, deur 'n genasionaliseerde Mosambiese maatskappy oorgeneem is.

Ook is probleme ondervind met die hoogspanningslyn — wat eng in sy soort is.

Verdere probleme het opgeduik omdat pres Machel se Frelimo-regering gemeen het dat die ooreengekome tariewe te laag is. Ná wedyrsydse gekibbel moet Suid-Afrika nou baie meer opdok, hoewel die juiste tariewe nie bekend is nie.

Daar word, volgens RAP-PORT se bronne, nie verwag dat pres Machel se program van nasionalisasie nou of later

'n rol in die verskaffing van elektriese krag aan Suid-Afrika sal speel nie.

Mosambiek se minister van buitelandse sake, Joaquin Chissano, het reeds vroeër tekenne gegee dat ooreenkomste in dié verband geëerbiedig sal word. Die Frelimo-regering beset ook dat die projek nie sal kan voortgaan sonder Suid-Afrika as die vernaamste koper van die krag nie.

In dié stadium lyk dit nie of pres Machel sonder die inkomste kan voortgaan wat in 'n radio-toespraak op Vrydag in Johannesburg opgevang is, het hy maar al te duidelik laat blyk hoe haaglik sy land se ekonomie is. Hy het gesê dat geld so skaars is dat mense bereid sal moet wees om drie jaar of selfs langer sonder salrisse te werk

222

Drinking alarms Frelimo

By JOSE RAMALHO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

DRUNKENNESS is reaching alarming proportions in Beira, Mozambique's second city, despite Frelimo's campaign to stamp out "all evils inherited from colonialism", it was claimed in the weekend edition of the pro-Frelimo daily, Noticias da Beira.

Reporting that beer sales had broken all records, the newspaper added that illicit distilling of potent African beverages banned by Frelimo

was thriving on an unprecedented scale.

Barkeepers, taking advantage of the boom, are accused of "unbridled greed" and accused of selling beer at exorbitant prices to customers already dead drunk.

Claiming that unscrupulous bartenders are breaking Frelimo's rules by selling drinks to drunken Africans, the newspaper reported that customers still got service even after having consumed six or seven "bazookas"

— a large-size beer bottle. When stocks run out, warm beer rushed from town to suburbs was sold at many times its actual price, said the newspaper.

In its daily Press Review, Radio Mozambique said the situation in the capital, Maputo, was infinitely worse.

The Frelimo-controlled radio station claimed that drunkenness, prostitution, gangsterism and widespread corruption were rampant throughout Mozambique.

The commentator attributed the dismal failure of Frelimo's purification campaign to the mass flow of tribesmen to the cities.

222

Frelimo railmen threaten flow

RDM
23/2/76

By JOSE RAMALHO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

LABOUR problems on the vital Trans-Zambesi line linking Beira to Malawi and Zambia threatened to slow Zambian copper exports through Beira, one of the few sea ports left to landlocked Zambia.

At a stormy meeting held at Inhamitanga, the main TZR railway junction 187 km north of Beira, Frelimo party officials claimed at the weekend that "workers' indiscipline and low productivity" were to blame for the slow down.

The main troubles were absenteeism, inefficiency and time lost on intermin-

able political meetings, held almost daily.

Most of the railway operation was Africanised after the exodus of White railwaymen when Frelimo took over Mozambique in September 1974.

Untrained men were appointed to key positions in head office and along the lines as the complex operation was handed over to members of Frelimo "dynamising committees".

The TZR line forks at Sena, 317 km north of Beira, one branch joining the Malawi railway system and the other leading to Moatize on the Tete line. Moatize is the railhead for a road haulage service to Zambia

Stranglehold

on the Copperbelt

Notal Mercury 23/2/76

JOHANNESBURG — Serious labour unrest at the vital Trans-Zambesi Railway line (TZR) linking Beira to Malawi and Zambia threatens to slow down the export of Zambian copper through the port of Beira, one of the few outlets to the sea left to landlocked Zambia.

At a stormy meeting held at Inhaminga, the main TZR railway junction 187km north of Beira, Frelimo Party officials claimed at the weekend that "workers' indiscipline and low productivity" were to blame for the slowdown.

The main troubles were reported to be absenteeism, inefficiency and the time lost on interminable political meetings held almost daily.

Most of the railway operation has been Africanised following the mass exodus of White railwaymen since Frelimo took over Mozambique in September 1974.

COMPLEX

Both in the Beira head office and along the line, untrained Africans were appointed to key positions, and the complex operation which involves the handling of traffic to and from Malawi and Zambia was handed over to members of Frelimo "dynamising committees".

The TZR line forks at Sena, 317km north of Beira, one branch joining the Malawi railway system and the other connecting with the Tete line which at Moatize links up with a road haulage service to Zambia.

Problems with the flow of Zambian traffic have been further complicated by the delays in the construction of the road link also caused by workers' indiscipline and low productivity according to the Frelimo authorities in Tete.

President Kaunda has said a Soviet agent in Zambia, whom he did not name, had recently warned that the Soviet-backed MPLA would deny Zambia access to the Benguela Railway because of its refusal to recognise the MPLA as Angola's legitimate government.

Zambia is calling for a government of National Unity of all three Angolan liberation movements.

"We knew that against the MPLA, which had the overwhelming support of Cuban and Russian troops, the other movements had no chance at all. But we stood by our principles," President Kaunda said.

"We hope that will not make the MPLA our enemies, but we will not go down on our knees and beg for our copper to be exported," he said.

So Kaunda has looked to the east.

UNLIKELY

A small quantity of copper has been taken by road across Tanzania to Mombasa for shipment there, but the Zambians' main chances of smooth exports are through either Rhodesia to Beira or Dar es-Salaam.

Exports through Rhodesia are unlikely until relations between the two countries are resumed. Therefore the main route must be over the newly-opened Tanzam railway to Dar es-Salaam, where there is a bad bottleneck.

Zambia's transport problems could not have come at a worse time for the mines and the

SEIZED

Meanwhile, the seizure by the MPLA of a ship loaded with copper at the Angolan port of Lobito again turns the spotlight on the troubles of the Zambian copper mines.

Such a seizure and the fact that Zambia's main export route over the Benguela Railway is closed would two years ago have sent the copper price soaring.

But the holding of 519 000 tons of surplus copper in warehouses means that such events have little more than a ripple effect on the price.

The Zambians are reported to have written off the Benguela Railway for the immediate future and are concentrating on exports from the east coast, where the TZR unrest has upset one of their hopes of a viable outlet at Beira.

country because of the overhanging world surplus of the metal.

With the country deeply in debt it can hardly afford to keep producing at a loss as it has been doing for many months now.

992

FRELIMO HOLDING 16 RHODESIANS

W/E ARGUS 28/2/76

SALISBURY. — Rhodesia has halted all railway traffic with Mozambique following the detention of 16 Rhodesian Railway employees across the border.

The Rhodesian Ministry of Transport and Power has not been able to contact Mozambique authorities about the fate of the arrested railmen.

A Government spokesman said this morning that despite constant efforts, no contact had

been made, reports The Argus Africa News Service.

Sources here are confident, however, that the railmen will be released unharmed.

It is widely believed that the arrests were made on the initiative of the Frelimo commissar at the Malvernia border post and that he was acting without orders from above.

It is pointed out that with the appalling state of communications in Mozambique today many commissars have little contact with headquarters in Maputo (Lourenco Marques) anyway.

More worrying to many businessmen is the Rhodesian Government decision to close the border to rail traffic while the railmen are under arrest.

The Rhodesian Government's thinking is believed to be that the closing will

hurt Mozambique more than Rhodesia in terms of custom lost at the port of Maputo.

The link with Beira, which handles much of Rhodesia's exports through Mozambique, is still open as are the lines to South Africa.

Rhodesia's Railway recent relations with the Frelimo officials at Malvernia have not been good.

Sources here are confident that once the officials in Maputo are able to take an effective hand, the Rhodesians will be released.

The 16 detained railwaymen have been identified as two members of a train crew and 14 station employees, reports Sapa-
Reuter-AP

Yesterday's incident follows the killing by Rhodesian forces on Tuesday of 24 terrorists inside Mozambique, which has led to a further deterioration in relations between Rhodesia and Mozambique.

Don't call me comrade, said the Black Mozambican. When I was still a son of a bitch, my children weren't crying for food.

MOZAMBIQUE, after eight months of revolutionary rule, is an impoverished and disillusioned country. Its nine-million people, mostly illiterate peasants, are bewildered by the transformation which they do not understand and from which they have gained little.

Agricultural production has plummeted by 75 per cent in some provinces, and in Lourenço Marques, once a mecca for big-spending tourists, there are long queues of locals clamouring for potatoes, bread and rice.

One Black Mozambican, perhaps reflecting the mood of his countrymen, was overheard to say: "Don't call me comrade when I was still called a filha da puta (sob), my children at home were not crying for food."

The hordes of South African pleasure seekers are gone and have taken with

them the revenue which Mozambique — never able to live on its natural resources — needed so desperately.

Added to the economic blight is the Mozambicans' fear of political purges by the National Popular Security Service, which is now as much dreaded as was the Pide, the Portuguese secret police.

The jails are full and thousands have already been arrested and sent to collective labour farms for "political re-education". In Beira, Mozambique's second biggest city, Sebastião Marcos Mahote, Chief of the Armed Forces High Command, warned recently that the campaign would be pursued to the bitter end. "We are going to persecute, persecute, persecute, search, search and annihilate," he declared.

This determination to cleanse the country and the movement of "internal reactionaries" and "active representatives of

By PETER WEBB

colonialism" has led to fears of a new exodus among the remaining 30 000 Portuguese Whites. Already, arrests of Whites, especially those in management jobs or suspected of a capitalist background, are commonplace, and even though they are usually only held for a few days or some times deported, it has induced what a recent visitor described as "a kind of paranoia".

Also, President Samora Machel's latest decree nationalising all unoccupied houses and buildings has removed one of the last incentives for the Whites to stay on — the hope of supplementing their earnings from rents. "We are not able to train Mozambicans fast enough to fill the middle management posts being vacated by Portu-

guese," observed one foreign training officer in industry.

Mozambique's fundamental problem, however, is how to stem the disastrous drop in agricultural production. In Manica and Sofala, for example, potato production fell from 15 000 tons in 1974 to 3 000 tons in 1975, onions from 41 000 tons to 7 000, citrus from 265 000 boxes to 11 000 and maize from 20 000 tons to 8 000.

Statistics on food imports are hard to get, but it is understood that Rumania will soon ship 20 000 tons of wheat and maize to Mozambique. Hundreds of thousands of tonnes of basic food were imported — mostly from the West — last year. United Nations and continues to be given to Mozambique on an emergency basis.

In a marathon 33-hour speech on the "Day of Heroes" this month President Machel attacked the peasants for their lack

Sunday Times special report



PRESIDENT MACHEL

of effort. "Don't you find it is a shame for the people of Mozambique?" he asked. "It appears that our people are like the colonialists say: 'The African Black, he is indolent, he is lazy, naturally lazy.' Are you lazy?"

There was no answer from the crowd of 30 000, but whether President Machel and Frelimo can clothe and feed the people better than in colonial times may well shape the future of the revolution.

Among the few who have gained are those in the "dynamising groups" formed to "organise and mobilise" the masses in schools, factories, hospitals and businesses. In many cases, they have turned themselves into a new elite. "The petit bourgeoisie number perhaps only 40 000, but this is enough for they have the tools of power," complained a left-wing member of the ruling Frelimo Party. "Do you realise how

important a man is in this country if he is simply able to type? The country is in the grip of the petit bourgeoisie. They are the worst class. What is supposed to be the consolidation of the revolution has become a consolidation of jobs."

There is also fear among Maoist purists that as President Machel's stature as an African leader grows, rivalling that of Algeria's Houari Boumedienne or Guinea's Sekou Touré, he will become more isolated from the masses at home, sealed off by the new elite.

For example, the tale is told that President Machel was shocked to learn that one of the country's biggest jails, near Maputo, (formerly Lourenco Marques), had more prisoners than in colonial times. "He wouldn't believe it at first, and then ordered the release of hundreds of prisoners," said a party official.

Russians digg Mozambique

Mercury Africa Bureau

18/2/76

JOHANNESBURG — The Soviet Union is strengthening its position in Mozambique through a number of agreements signed by Frelimo in Moscow. The agreements give the Russians a large stake in Mozambique's trade, industry, fishing and maritime and air transport.

Mr. Mamo da Graca Machungo, who led the Frelimo 10-man delegation to Moscow, has described the recent agreements as "major ones of great benefit to the two countries"

The strengthening of economic ties between the two countries means that the Soviet Union is continuing its challenge to Portugal as Mozambique's main trading partner.

The Soviet Union also looks like gaining control of Mozambique's rich fishing resources, which are now being surveyed by a Soviet research ship that arrived in Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques) last week.

For many years the Soviet Union has had a large fleet of modern trawlers fishing off the Mozambique coast with the support of mother ships and survey vessels.

The highly lucrative trade formerly monopolised by the Portuguese is now expected to pass into Russian hands.

It is also likely that the international air links, disrupted by Mozambique's dispute with Portuguese national carrier TAP, will be taken over by Russian airlines.

The economic and technical agreements signed in Moscow last week follow Russia's decisive military aid given to Frelimo during the 10-year campaign, and which is reported to have begun again.

222

Trade
Union

Weekend Argus
Correspondent
ALISBURY. — Fre-
mo soldiers in
Mozambique are forc-

ing men, women and
children to strip naked
during searches before
they are allowed to
enter Rhodesia.

A couple, Peter and
Fairaud de Brito, yester-
day described their humili-
ation when they and their
five children were forced
to strip by Frelimo
soldiers at the Umfali

Stripped in Frelimo search

border post between
Rhodesia and Mozambique.

During the search, Mr
de Brito was forced to
take off all his clothing
including my socks' while
a Frelimo soldier checked
for hidden money.

In another compart-
ment in the train in which
they were travelling
Austrian-born Mrs de Brito
was also made to strip

naked and searched by a
woman soldier in the
Frelimo army.

My five children, in-
cluding 21-month-old Cim-
ton, were also stripped
naked in the search, Mrs
de Brito said.

'They went through
everything we had and
everything of value they
confiscated,' she said.
Among the confiscated
items was an electric

sewing machine, electric
cooking pots, new clothing
and cash.

All they left me with
was R84. They said the
confiscated money would
be distributed among the
needy people of Mozam-
bique, Mr de Brito said.

When the couple and
their children arrived at
the Rhodesian border post
Mrs de Brito told Rhode-
sian officials that she

would rather have herself
and her children shot be-
fore consenting to return
to Lourenco Marques, now
called Maputo.

It's absolute hell there
now, she said. The Frel-
imo troops are fighting
between themselves in the
city.

Just before we left I
went in search of essen-
tial commodities like flour
and sugar and was caught

at the crossfire of a gun
fight in the middle of
Maputo between opposing
factions of Frelimo.

While Mr de Brito
spoke of being forced to
buy Frelimo troops beer
whenever he visited a bar
or roadside cafe, his wife
told of the shocking treat-
ment meted out to her
children just because they
were white.

The shortage of food
in Mozambique and Ma-
puto in particular is so
acute that people are hav-
ing to queue for hours just
to get bread, Mrs de Brito
said.

Two of her sons, Markus
(13) and Constantine (14)
queued outside a bakery
from 7.30 pm to 8.30 am
one night and were even-
tually allocated 20 small
bread rolls for the entire
family.

And while they were
in the queue they were
continually insulted and
hit around the head.
When they asked why they
were being assaulted they
were told that it was
because they were white,
Mrs de Brito said.

You have to experience
it to believe what is going
on in that country, Mr de
Brito said.

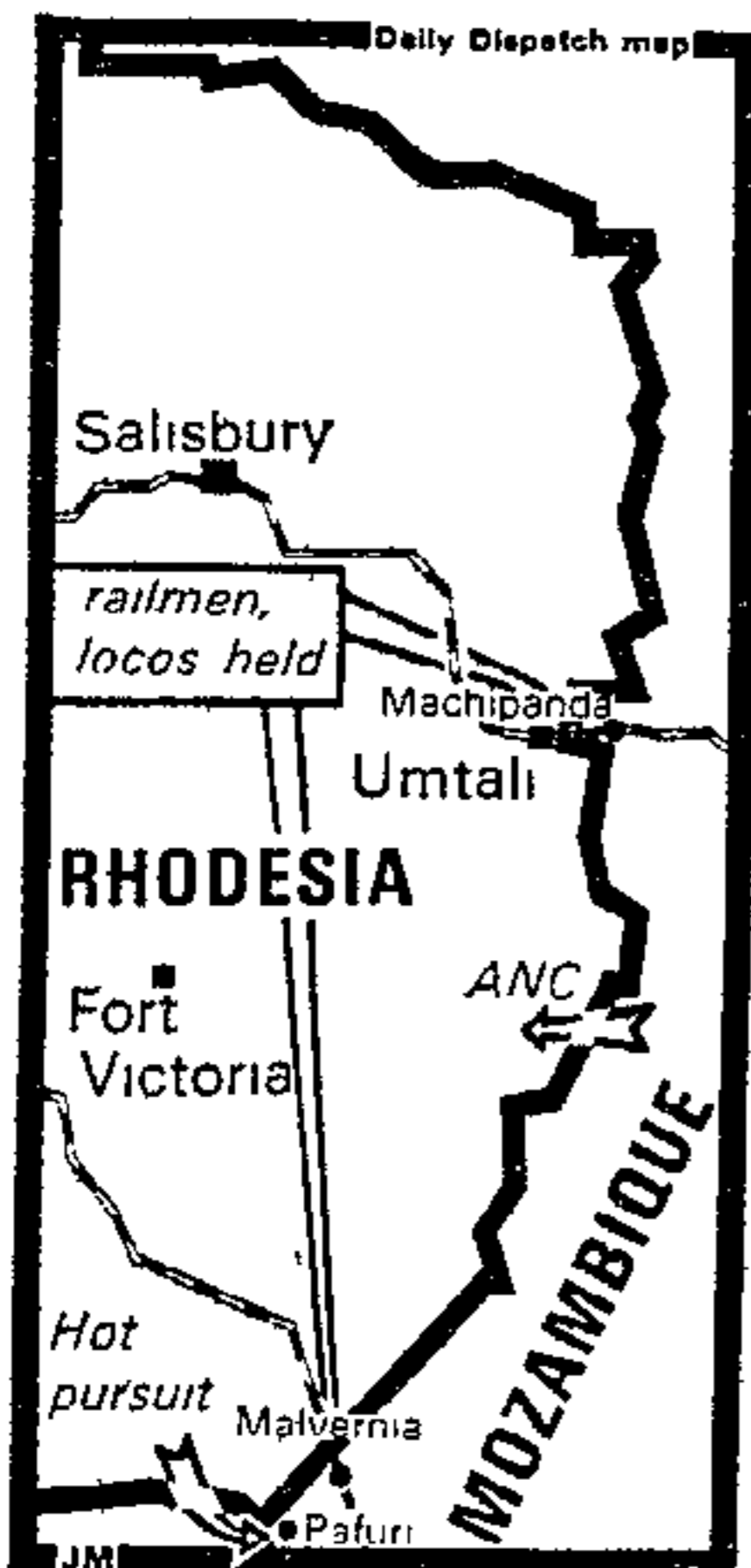
Everything now belongs
to the State — my house,
my shop and my piggery
of 800 pigs were taken
over by the State.

222

Machel thre

4/3/76 DD.

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique was placed in a state of war with Rhodesia yesterday.



Frelimo grab more railmen

SALISBURY — Mozambique authorities yesterday seized a second Rhodesia Railways locomotive. The crew of two were seized at Machipanda, just across the Mozambique border. The locomotive crossed into Mozambique yesterday morning.

Last week a Rhodesian locomotive was seized at Malvernia, across Rhodesia's south-east border with Mozambique on the Bulawayo-Maputo rail line, and 16 Rhodesian railwaymen were detained.

The locomotives are each worth nearly a million dollars.

The Rhodesian Minister of Transport, Mr Roger Hawkins, said last night his Government had contacted the International Red Cross in an effort to gain the release of the railmen.

"Despite repeated contacts with the director of Mozambique Railways, we have been given no reason for the men's arrest by the Mozambique Government. Nor is there any indication whether the Mozambique Government has even considered the subject. Our efforts will continue" — SAPA.

Pres Samora Machel called on the Frelimo army and the masses "to defeat the enemy and crush the aggressor that violates the peace and massacres our people"

Stopping one step before openly declaring war against Rhodesia, Pres Machel said the state of emergency was necessary because of repeated violations of Mozambican territory by Rhodesian troops and aircraft.

"Our territory is being attacked and our people are being massacred. The people's Republic of Mozambique is the victim of aggression by the irresponsible and criminal regime of Ian Smith," he said.

Pres Machel singled out an alleged attack on Pafuri, a border village with Rhodesia and South Africa, on February 23 and 24. He claimed Rhodesian fighter-bombers violated South African air space "to attack us from South Africa."

Ground troops had been supported by artillery. Mozambique troops helped by customs and immigration guards rebelled the Rhodesian attack, but lost two dead and ten wounded.

He claimed Mozambique had brought down two Rhodesian jets and one helicopter and had killed seven and wounded seven Rhodesians.

He said: "As from today all Mozambique borders with the British colony of Southern Rhodesia will be closed and a total ban will be imposed on any form of communication with the territory controlled by the racist regime."

Land and air traffic of persons and goods to and from Rhodesia is to cease immediately and all property and assets owned by the "illegal regime," by firms with offices in Rhodesia and by citizens recognising the "illegal regime" have been confiscated.

In an emotion-charged voice, Pres Machel ordered the construction all over the country of air raid shelters — "In villages, schools, hospitals, factories and offices

"We must build shelters everywhere, in the bush, in the fields, the wells, and the rivers" — but the defence work must be done after normal working hours.

Attending the ceremony as special guests where Pres Machel made his

speech were Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the militant wing of the Rhodesian African National Council.

Pres Machel admitted the emergency measures would lead to massive unemployment, but said the Government would provide work in the fields for all who lost their jobs.

Beira, which is Rhodesia's main outlet to the sea, will be practically paralysed with the closing of the port and railways to Rhodesian traffic. This had accounted for about 90 per cent of its operations.

The Rhodesian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence, Mr P K van der Byl, said last night the border closure would be inconvenient to Rhodesia, but "infinitely more harmful" to Pres Machel.

Mr Van der Byl, giving the official Rhodesian Government reaction to Pres Machel's statement yesterday, said on radio and television that recent border incidents had justified the hot pursuit by Rhodesian forces into Mozambique.

He said Pres Machel had accused Rhodesia of violating his territory.

"The answer is that from time to time we have gone into Mozambique in hot pursuit of terrorists.

"This is in conformity with international law and custom and Machel has only himself to blame because not only is there the fact that he harbours Rhodesian terrorists, but he admits it openly.

Mr Van der Byl said "all this sabre rattling" would only make an already difficult situation much more dangerous.

He said Mr Machel, instead of telling his people to dig their air raid shelters, should urge them to dig in their fields and grow more food.

The first result in Rhodesia of the closure was that Air Rhodesia suspended all flights to Mozambique and Malawi.

The airline overflies Mozambique on services between Salisbury and Blantyre.

The president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, Mr Richard Sly, said the closure of the border was more serious in political than in economic terms.

"Mr Machel may find that he has miscalculated and is likely to end up the loser," he said.

atens war

4/3/76

South African Railways has spare capacity at present which could be used to handle increased traffic from Rhodesia, a spokesman indicated yesterday.

The SAR general manager, Mr J. Loubser, said the Railways would, however, definitely not handle Rhodesia-bound goods trapped in Mozambique.

Regular rail traffic between South Africa and Rhodesia would continue.

Britain yesterday welcomed Mozambique's action and emphasised a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian independence dispute was more urgent than ever.

Mr E. Rowlands, Foreign Office Parliamentary Under-Secretary, told Parliament in London that the need for Mr Smith to accept majority rule was now even more important.

There were angry scenes in the House of Commons as Mr Rowlands firmly resisted Conservative MPs' demands for intervention on the side of Rhodesia.

At the same time some Left-wing Labour MPs called for immediate aid for Mozambique and an angry Scots Labour MP demanded that there should be military aid to the "forces of liberation."

Britain will honour its undertaking to help compensate Mozambique for losses it suffers by imposing sanctions against Rhodesia, well-placed sources in London disclosed yesterday.

The South African Prime Minister Mr Vorster, is expected to make a statement in the Assembly today on developments between Rhodesia and Mozambique. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

Indians hit by Frelimo grab

8/3/76 STAR

The seizure by Mozambique's Frelimo Government of South African Indian-owned properties worth millions of rands has led to Indians seeking help from two bodies for compensation.

An executive member of the South African In-

dian Council, Mr I F H Mayet, said today that he had been approached by a number of Indian businessmen asking if the SAIC could use diplomatic channels to get Frelimo to pay out Indians in some way.

Mr Mayet said some local Indian businessmen had lost blocks of flats

and shops valued at millions of rands

An Indian millionaire lost a farm with valuable fruit trees and other crops which covered "several square miles," according to sources close to the family

Affluent Indians who spoke to The Star did not want their names used. One man said he lost R150 000, another said his losses in properties amounted to R250 000.

Smaller businessmen lost between R10 000 and R50 000

Mr Mayet said he would ask the South African Government to make use of "whatever channels at its disposal through British or other sources" to ask Frelimo to expedite compensation.

An appeal has also been made to the newly-formed Islamic Council of South Africa to take up the compensation problem through Arab channels or the United Nations

A spokesman for a religious body said he was not "sympathetic" towards "some of these rich, money moguls" who had suffered losses in Mozambique.

"They deserve the backlash," he added

But Mr Mayet said Indians had invested their monies in Mozambique because South Africa gave them limited or no opportunities for property and farming expansion

Students registered in the school of Economics for the first time show that the school is up and running

Courses being taken this year:

Frelimo moves in

Star 4/3/76

The

grab

begins

The Star's Africa News Service

Armed Frelimo police have occupied all Rhodesian-owned buildings in and around Beira, Radio Mozambique said today.



The map shows Rhodesia's railway links with Beira and Maputo and other rail routes to surrounding countries.

This has been quietly going on despite Zambia's official stance that its border with Rhodesia remains closed, and has been forced by necessity.

Zambia now has only the TanZam railway to depend on — officially — and that is uneconomic for copper exports.

The action was ordered by Frelimo's political commissar in Beira, Omar Juma, after President Machel's speech yesterday in which he announced an end of all contacts with Rhodesia and seizure of all Rhodesian property

Rhodesian commerce is still calculating the extent of its losses through President Machel's move, but one company alone—Johnson & Fletcher—said last night that their warehousing assets in Mozambique were worth more than R670 000

Radio Mozambique also announced today that demonstrations were being held all over the country in support of President Machel's statements.

In spite of losses already apparent, however, business sources in Salisbury do not feel that the seizure of Rhodesian interests has been a body blow. They point out that since the Portuguese coup of April, 1974 Rhodesian companies have been trimming their involvement in Mozambique in anticipation of a move such as yesterday's.

Machel move brings gloom

(From Page 1)

likely to push up some costs.

The border closure took effect immediately after President Machel's speech yesterday — with all telephone links between Mozambique and Rhodesia being cut

Trains to and from Beira were stopped. Traffic on the line across the border at Malvernia to Maputo had been stopped since last week anyway because of the seizure of 16 Rhodesian railmen by Frelimo.

NO FLIGHTS

Rhodesian Airways flights to Beira have ceased as have flights to Blantyre in Malawi because they have to pass over Mozambique's Tete district.

Some Zambian traffic might now have to come through Botswana to and from South African ports, which will also have to carry the extra burden of Rhodesian traffic

Zaire has also been steadily importing and exporting through Rhodesia to Mozambique ports for months because of the closure of Angola's Benguela railway by civil war

The effect of the closure on Zaire, already virtually bankrupt, could be critical.

OPEN LINE

Botswana sources said today that Botswana was most unlikely to close the Rhodesian border following Mozambique's lead because the line in Botswana was run entirely by Rhodesian Railways

Also, large quantities of goods vital to Botswana came from Rhodesia, such as building materials, milk, bacon and other foodstuffs

The line is actually owned by Rhodesian Railways as is all rolling stock.

Zambia will be hit because a significant part of its imports and exports have been across the Victoria Falls bridge and through Rhodesia to Mozambique ports in the past two months.

4/3/76

And in Mozambique, Machel's action means his people tightening their belts for a major showdown, reports Sapa-Reuter.

Compliance with international sanctions against Rhodesia is expected to have a serious effect on the Mozambique economy.

The Mozambique position, after crop production has been badly hit by heavy rains, will be worse for the loss of Rhodesian maize.

And foreign exchange earned by moving Rhodesia's goods through Beira and Maputo, formerly Lourenco Marques, will also be lost.

Red aid

But there is speculation that the Marxist style Mozambique Government will now receive substantial help from Eastern Europe.

Already in Maputo there are North Korean, Soviet and Bulgarian advisers.

An estimated 30 000 Whites still in Mozambique are making plans to leave. They are all that remain of the 100 000 who decided to stay on here after independence. Many are civil servants winding up one-year contracts.

The Star's Africa News Service reports from Gaborone it will be several days before the ripple effect of the Mozambique-Rhodesia border closure can be fully calculated — but it will reach as far as Zaire.

Other countries which will be affected are Zambia, Malawi and Botswana. All three will now have greater transport problems which, in turn, are

To Page 3, Col 10

Niece accuses Frelimo uncle of 'betrayal'

JOHANNESBURG. — Antonio Pereira Cabral, formerly Frelimo's Director of Information and Tourism, is a sick and disillusioned communist.

The 59-year-old invalid, his grey face showing the effects of five heart attacks in the past 10 months, is a man looking for a place to rest.

It is unlikely he will find it in Johannesburg.

In an emotional interview in Johannesburg yesterday, his niece, Sarah Pereira Cabral, accused him of betraying his family and the people of Mozambique while he was Frelimo's Director of Information.

According to Miss Cabral, her uncle visited her father, his brother, in Maputo and demanded Miss Cabral's address: "He

threatened to throw my father in to jail if he didn't tell Frelimo where I was," she said.

Mr Cabral denied the allegation.

She said the Centre for Information and Tourism (CIT) shared responsibility for "destroying my country and causing hundreds of deaths, kidnappings and rape."

She felt her uncle's presence in South Africa was an "insult to the South

African Portuguese community".

TEARFULLY

Mr Cabral tearfully denied the accusations and said "there is some misunderstanding". He refused to comment further.

To his niece, he admitted with the Frelimo Government since the age of 17 and that he had co-operated with the Frelimo Government

He said he was dis-

illusioned with the present regime in Mozambique: "They are doing what I expected. I can no longer be happy with the things are going."

Mr Cabral will have heart operation in Cape Town soon and will retire in Lisbon.

Mr Cabral's father was formerly the governor of Mozambique during Portuguese administration.



ANTONIO PEREIRA CABRAL, former Frelimo Director of Information and Tourism, denies accusations from his niece, Sarah Pereira Cabral, in Johannesburg yesterday. He has left Frelimo and says he is disillusioned with the present regime in Mozambique.

222

Frelimo release Rhodesian woman, child

Cape Times
29/3/76

SALISBURY. — The wife and child of one of the four Rhodesian officials who have been held under house arrest in Mozambique since the closure of the border with Rhodesia a month ago, have been released and have returned to Salisbury.

A Government spokesman said last night that Mrs Heather Fraser and her five-year-old daughter had been allowed to leave Mozambique. But there was still no news of when Mrs Fraser's husband, Mr Bruce Fraser, and the three other Rhodesians still being held would be allowed to leave.

The Government spokesman said that Mrs Fraser and her daughter were both well, and added "Mrs Fraser said that they and the four other Rhodesians still under house arrest in Maputo had been comfortable and well cared for and that the others were also in good health".

The spokesman would not say when Mrs Fraser and her daughter were released, whether they held Rhodesian passports, or whether any reason had been given by Mozambique for their release.

He said reporters would not be allowed to interview Mrs Fraser.

Rhodesian officials stationed in Maputo, Mrs Fraser and her child and the Rhodesia Railways representative there, Mr Ron Broadbent, were stopped by Frelimo from leaving Mozambique on the day of the border closure. — Sapa

CAPE TIMES 29/3/76
Freedom is — to queue for food, says Machel

Own Correspondent
MAPUTO. — "Queues mean freedom," Mozambique's President Samora Machel declared here.

He said that people lining up for food demonstrated the new liberty achieved by Mozambique since it had won independence from Portugal in June last year.

Speaking at a press conference in State House here, the president said: "Today the queues mean freedom. It is now possible to have queues. People used to die in huts. They did not have the freedom to come and queue up for food."

President Machel said that, in the colonial period there were special supermarkets for certain social classes. "Now supermarkets are for all classes. That is why there are queues in Mozambique," he argued.

People had the freedom to come to the city and do shopping which was not allowed in colonial times, the president said, adding: "There are queues now because everybody eats bread now... not because of a shortage but because everybody wants bread."

President Machel said there was a "situation of economic crisis" in Mozambique which dated back to pre-independence days. "Portuguese colonialism fell precisely because it was in crisis," he said. When the economic situation "because catastrophic in Mozambique, then colonialism itself had to fall," he added.

222

Rapport

21/3/76.

222

MACHEL EN CHINA SE LIEFDE ROES OOR RYS

BETREKKINGE tussen Rooi China en Frelimo, wat in die dae van terrorisme so broederlik was, het in die laaste paar weke dramaties versleg nadat Peking se ambassadeur hom onttrek het ná 'n hewige rusie met pres. Samora Machel oor hulp aan Angola en toenemende Russiese indringing in Mosambiek.

Die Chinese ambassadeur, mnr. Lin Tsjoeng, wat in sy land en elders ook bekendheid verworf het as 'n knap inligtingsbeampte, het die land verlaat nadat pres. Machel deel van 'n groot besending Chinese rys aan dr Agostinho Neto se MPLA geskenk het

In die loop van die twis oor die rys, wat etlike dae geduur het, het die diplomaat ook beswaar gemaak teen die uitbreiding van Russiese invloed in Mosambiek.

Dit was op aandrang van mnr Tsjoeng dat Rooi China vyftig ton rys aan Mosambiek gestuur het om die hongersnood in die land te verlig.

Kort ná die verskeping daarvan het pres Machel op sy beurt tien ton aan die MPLA geskenk om die hagleike voedseltekort in Angola te help verlig.

Toe die Chinese ambassadeur daarteen beswaar maak, het pres Machel verklaar dat dit sy rys is en dat hy daarmee kan maak wat hy wil.

Mnr Tsjoeng het na Peking teruggekeer. Die ambassade in Maputo word tans deur ondergeskiktes beman

en Machel se ommeswaai en toenemende omarming van Rusland moet vir hom 'n harde slag wees.

China steun Frelimo al sedert die terroristestryd in 1964 in Mosambiek begin het. Rooi China het ook kort vóór die onafhanklikwording 'n rentevrye lening van R42 miljoen in die Mosambiekse skatkis gestort. Dit het reeds lankal in die ekonomiese suig-

sand verdwyn.

Die gebeurtenisse in Mosambiek is 'n verdere bewys van Rooi China se kwy-nende invloed in Afrika waarna verskeie Westerse diplomate die laaste tyd verwys het. Rusland is nou stewig in Mosambiek gesetel, en volgens ons korrespondent het pres Machel reeds die vestiging van 'n Russiese vlootbasis in die strategiese noordelike hawe Nacala goedgekeur.

PRES SAMORA MACHEL

Ingegrawe

Die Russiese ambassade in Maputo was uit die staanspoor swaarder gelaai as dié van Peking, en Russiese „tegnici” het reeds voor onafhanklikwording dik na Mosambiek gestroom. Terwyl die Chinese hulle aanvanklik tot hul hotelkamers beperk en Portugees geleer het, het die Russe hulle in Frelimo-kringe ingegrawe en is hulle ook meer dikwels deur pres. Machel na onthale in sy paleis genooi.

Vir die skerpsinnige Chinese moet Machel se vryery na Rusland al vroeg duidelik gewees het. Hy het sedert onafhanklikwording al meer na Moskou geneig en sy kaarte op die tafel gegooi deur 'n verbond met dr Agostinho Neto te sluit en selfs soldate na Angola te stuur. Vandag kan albei as toege-wyde Marxiste beskou word.

Terwyl Rusland sedert 1964 die MPLA ondersteun, het Rooi China aanvanklik die FNLA gesteun, maar hom later heeltemal aan die toneel onttrek. Daarenteen het Rusland sy greep met Kubaanse hulp verstewig en is Angola deesdae as 'n ware Russiese satelliet.

Harde slag

China het fel op Rusland se „imperialisme” gereageer.

THE ARGUS, MONDAY MARCH 22 1976

Dilemma for Mozambique property men

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.

Hundreds of South Africans who own property in Mozambique, are making desperate attempts to obtain some form of compensation from the Frelimo Government following President Samora Machel's sweeping nationalisation campaign.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, has been asked for guidance about what avenues can be pursued to obtain compensation for the properties — believed to run into millions of rands.

Most properties owned by South Africans have been nationalised by the Frelimo Government and individuals stand to lose more than R1 000 000 in some cases.

The chairman of the committee formed to investigate the compensation aspect, Mr Dennis Knight of Pretoria, said the idea of approaching Dr Muller was to seek 'guidance' for negotiations with Frelimo.

'Unless we can obtain some help from the South African Government then I really don't know what we can do to save our

money,' said Mr Knight whose flat, including the land, is valued at R30 000.

Another businessman, Mr Louis Fourie, MPC, who is a partner in a firm which owns 12 holiday cottages near Kai-Xai, says the properties are worth at least R80 000. They have not yet been nationalised.

A second property investment of Mr Fourie has been nationalised and he has been informed by Mozambique that he must fetch his moveable property within six weeks. But his dilemma, like almost all the other South

Africans involved, is that no visas are forthcoming from Frelimo.

A White River businessman and property-owner, Mr Aubrey Cooper, who owns a 30-bedded hotel at Pomene (near Inhambane) is still in the dark about whether the hotel falls under the nationalisation decree.

He also owns other properties in Mozambique. He is a farmer and businessman Mr Frank Cilliers, owns a holiday home at Ponta do Ouro. The house cost him R16 000 to build. Now has visa problems.

DR H. Muller
asked for guidance.

① 222

② ~~Long~~

CAPE TIMES
4/3/76

Cabora Bassa shock for SA

Chief Reporter

THE extent to which South Africa has already become dependent on supplementary power supplies from the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique has come as a shock disclosure in a ministerial warning of possible drastic power-cuts this winter.

Escom was scheduled to start taking power from the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme last year. But the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Heunis, has told Parliament that unless technical problems bedevilling the project have been solved before winter, power supplies to South African consumers might have to be drastically cut.

And at a dinner in Sea Point last night the chairman of Escom, Dr R L Straszacker, said that because of the non-availability of Cabora Bassa power the commission was temporarily not able to increase supplies of power to municipalities beyond the contract quotas.

In a Department of Planning publication, "Energy in South Africa till the year 2000", it was said there would be an initial intake of up to 600 megawatts from Cabora

Bassa, rising to 1700 megawatts in 1979.

This supply is to come through high-tension transmission lines from Mozambique to the Apollo sub-station at Iiene near Pretoria, from which it will be directed into the 400 Kv power network in South Africa.

In Cape Town the City Electrical Engineer, Mr D C Palser, said yesterday that if the Escom supply to the City was severely cut for a long period the alternatives facing the City Council would be

① To take the costly step — because of the high oil price — of running the Table Bay power station at full output. This would mean that consumers may have to pay more for electricity, or

② To cut power to consumers, on a daily rotational basis.

Power failures in the Cape Peninsula in recent months have highlighted

the Western Cape's increasing dependence on the Transvaal for its electricity requirements.

In his speech last night Dr Straszacker said: "Towards the end of last year Escom became the target of some severe criticism as a result of the interruptions in the supplies from the northern provinces to the coastal undertakings."

"In some instances editors found it even necessary to devote leaders to this subject — leaders in which Escom was castigated for its unreliable national grid system."

"We at Escom are very concerned about these power failures and we have done and we are still doing everything possible to minimize the interruptions and their effects."

He said "tremendous progress" had been made towards eliminating faulty equipment and devising new equipment that would be more reliable.

COST OF COAL MAY SOAR

A DRASTIC increase in the price of coal can be expected soon as South Africa battles to cope with a power shortage because of technical delays at Cabora Bassa.

This week the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, announced that Escom's power supply could be cut during the coming winter months unless technical problems at the Mozambique hydro-electric scheme were ironed out. Mr Heunis emphasised that the problems were technical and not political.

The possible power shortage and the 17 per cent increase in the railway tariff on coal announced by the Minister of Transport, Mr S. L. Muller, in the Railways bud-

7/3/76 S. I. M. S.
By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

get this week has, however, made an increase in the coal price seem inevitable.

It will also lend fresh impetus to the recommendations of the Petrick Commission, which suggested price rises, and to a new look at the pricing policy of South Africa's coal. Because the coal is price controlled, investment in coal mining for domestic use is low. The result has been that although export coal is profitable, coal mining for domestic use is now "down to the bones", an informed source said yesterday.

With the delay in the supply of

power from Cabora Bassa, the industry will have to strain to meet South Africa's power needs.

These needs could be met if South Africa was willing to:

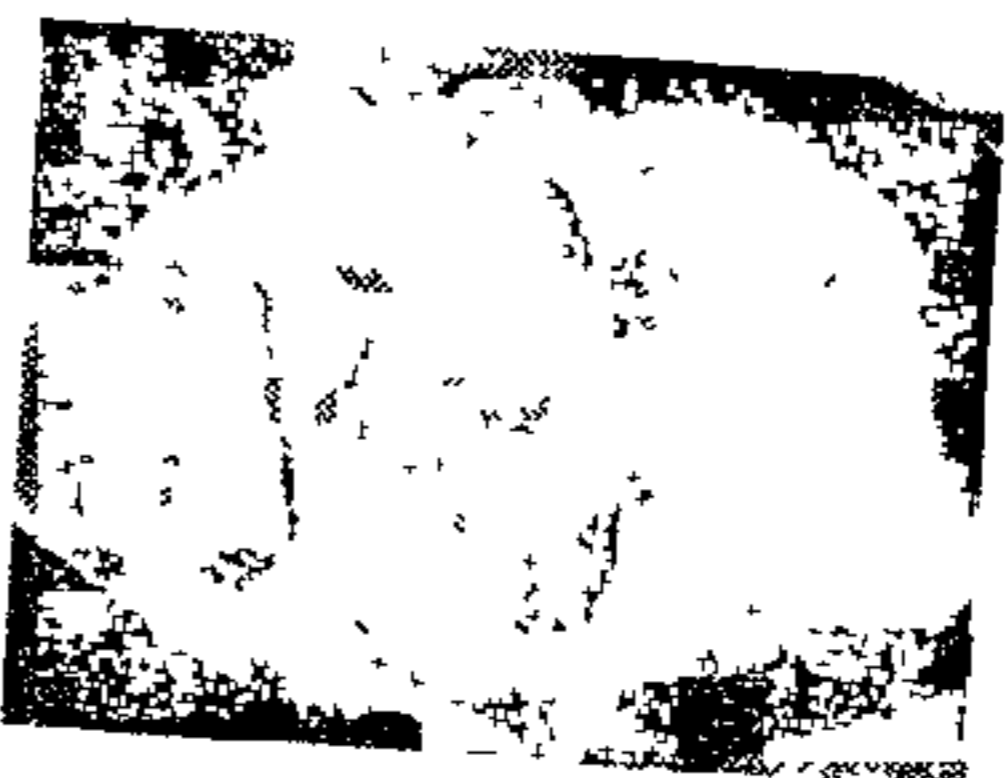
- ① Import coal at high cost.
- ② Divert some export coal for domestic use.
- ③ Persuade Escom and Sasol to switch entirely to low-grade coal for electric generation and part with some of their high-grade coal for general use.

All these solutions could mean a higher coal price, on top of the increase which is bound to come in the wake of the higher railway tariff.

- (1) Energy
- (2) 246
- (3) 222
- (4) 216

Two Ministers have talks at London Airport

NEW BRITISH PROMISE TO AID MOZAMBIQUE



MR David Ennals... Labour Government will fulfil its commitment

SALISBURY. — Rhodesia's battle against terrorists is causing a drain on the country's manpower resources which can only increase this year.

Admitting this yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Mr David Smith, giving his first public address since taking up his new post, told the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators that the country would call for much greater efforts from men and women in the months ahead.

IRRITATION

On the closure of the Mozambique border, Mr Smith said that though it was a source of irritation and would mean increased costs and a slower rate of economic recovery in the second half of this year, it would not cause permanent damage to Rhodesia.

The foreign exchange cost of Rhodesia's security operations was not significant compared with the loss of income caused by the fall in world commodity prices.

Rhodesia's foreign exchange income would have been as much as 10 percent up on 1974 if it had not been for the depressed state of the 1975 world markets, Mr Smith said.

LONDON. — The British Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr David Ennals, today told the Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, that the Labour Government would fulfil its commitment to give economic assistance to his country, British officials said.

Mr Chissano met Mr Ennals when he arrived at London Airport today on his way to New York to attend a meeting of the United Nations Security Council next week on developments concerning Mozambique and Rhodesia.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Mr Ennals

and Mr Chissano discussed the implications for the Mozambique economy of the Mozambique Government's recent decision to implement UN sanctions against neighbouring Rhodesia.

Britain and other Commonwealth countries are pledged to give Mozambique economic aid to help it in meeting some of the loss in revenue it will suffer now that it has begun applying full UN sanctions against Rhodesia.

The spokesman said Mr Ennals and Mr Chissano had a 'useful discussion' on the situation in Southern Africa.

'Outrage'

The British Opposition Conservative Party has expressed 'outrage' at the Labour Government's decision to give economic aid to Mozambique while that African country was 'conniving at terrorism and bloodshed across the Rhodesia border,' but the Government has rejected this charge.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal, is now in Southern Africa to find out what economic aid the multiracial Commonwealth of 35 States could give to Mozambique.

British officials said the aid from Britain would contribute to the outcome of Mr Ramphal's visit.

Mr Chissano was continuing his air journey to New York later today — Sapa-Reuter.

Rhodesia faces growing drain on manpower

Argus Africa News Service

COMMONS CLASH ON AID TO MACHEL

11/3/76

NM

222

LONDON—The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, clashed with the Opposition foreign affairs spokesman, Mr. Reginald Maudling, in the Commons yesterday over aid to Mozambique.

He rejected the Shadow Foreign Secretary's submission that it was useless for Britain to do everything possible on the one hand to achieve a peaceful settlement while on the other hand providing assistance to the Mozambique Government which was "conniving at, or fomenting terrorism in Rhodesia."

Mr. Callaghan angrily told him it was about time "he turned his guns on Mr Smith" and told the Rhodesian Prime Minister to settle with the Black majority.

Mr. Callaghan, who hastened to add that he was speaking of metaphorical guns, said the United Nations had called for assistance to Mozambique and every Commonwealth country was joining in this assistance. If the Conservatives wished to dissociate themselves from this, the Labour Government certainly did not.

He said the Presidents of the four Black African countries surrounding Rhodesia all desired a peaceful settlement. But they knew that if the guerrillas on Rhodesia's border were expelled from one country they would simply go to another.

The Foreign Secretary's exchange with Mr. Maudling came during question time after Mr. Callaghan had made a further statement following special envoy Lord Greenhill's visit to Salisbury.

"If an opportunity can be created which will achieve Britain's long standing policy towards Rhodesia and secure majority rule by peaceful means, I shall be ready to take it," he said.

Since Lord Greenhill's return, he had been informed of further meetings between Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo. "Her Majesty's Government welcomes these talks but is not involved in them," he told members

Mr. Callaghan said statements like Mr. Maudling's would encourage the Smith Government in its defiance of the United Nations and would do "long-term damage" to the position of Europeans in Rhodesia.

When Tory MP Mr. Hugh Fraser said Britain's giving aid to Mozambique was "like giving money to the IRA," Mr. Callaghan responded "You do no good with this display of latter day Blimpism" — (Sapa)

"Guerrilla forces are training on Rhodesia's borders, and my understanding is that whilst Rhodesia's neighbours would still prefer a peaceful solution, they fear that continued procrastination by Mr. Smith will make an armed struggle inevitable.

"I am maintaining continuous contact with Rhodesia's neighbouring States and shall, as far as possible, co-ordinate action with them," Mr. Callaghan said. He agreed with a Labour backbencher that there was no point in Britain "trying to match every twist and turn of the Rhodesia regime."

HAWKINS NM. THE PRELIMINARY RAIL

6/3/76

SALISBURY — The Mozambique railway system had deteriorated so much in recent months that Rhodesia would have had to consider diverting traffic to other routes, even if the border had not been closed by President Samora Machel, the Rhodesian Minister of Transport, Mr. Roger Hawkins, said here yesterday.

Mr. Hawkins told a Press conference that the deterioration of the system had been caused by the repatriation to Portugal of White workers, whose exodus meant that eventual Rhodesian use of the Mozambique ports would have become "minimal."

Mr. Hawkins said President Machel's action had achieved a situation that "might well have arisen at a later date."

He said the closure of the two rail links to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo would affect neighbouring Black-ruled African countries more than Rhodesia.

He did not name the African countries, but Zambia, Zaire, Malawi and Botswana all routed some of their exports and imports through Rhodesia to the Mozambique ports.

Mr. Hawkins said contingency planning had been going on for a long time, and the only doubt about the situation concerned the routing of transit traffic from these other African countries.

He said the congestion of the South African rail system had improved in recent months, and when he was asked if his contingency planning had been carried out in conjunction with South Africa, he replied: "I think this would be obvious."

He added that...

222

222

Frelimo: No danger, says Kruger

CAPR TIMES

Political Staff 25/3/76

THE MINISTER OF POLICE, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday that the incident in which 17 armed Frelimo men and eight Portuguese refugees were captured this week was "over and closed", and there was no danger at all.

Mr Kruger said in an interview "We have had no trouble from Frelimo. They have respected the fence and I don't think there is any danger at all in the Kruger National Park."

Everything was quiet and none of the visitors to the park need fear any more incidents.

The incident had "obviously been brought about by the refugees cutting the fence. I can't imagine that the Frelimo soldiers did it. Other than this we have had no trouble from Frelimo," Mr Kruger said.

Mr Kruger said this was virtually the first time that such an incursion involving Frelimo troops had occurred "We have had a few minor incidents but this is really the first one," he said.

A previous incident during Mozambique's independence had involved refugees only. A bulldozer, Mozambique state property, had later been returned. It had been used to open a path for the refugee vehicles at the time.

NWANEDZI

He said the first batch of eight Frelimo soldiers and eight Portuguese refugees had been caught on Monday at 6pm near Nwanedzi, where the Kruger National Park borders Mozambique.

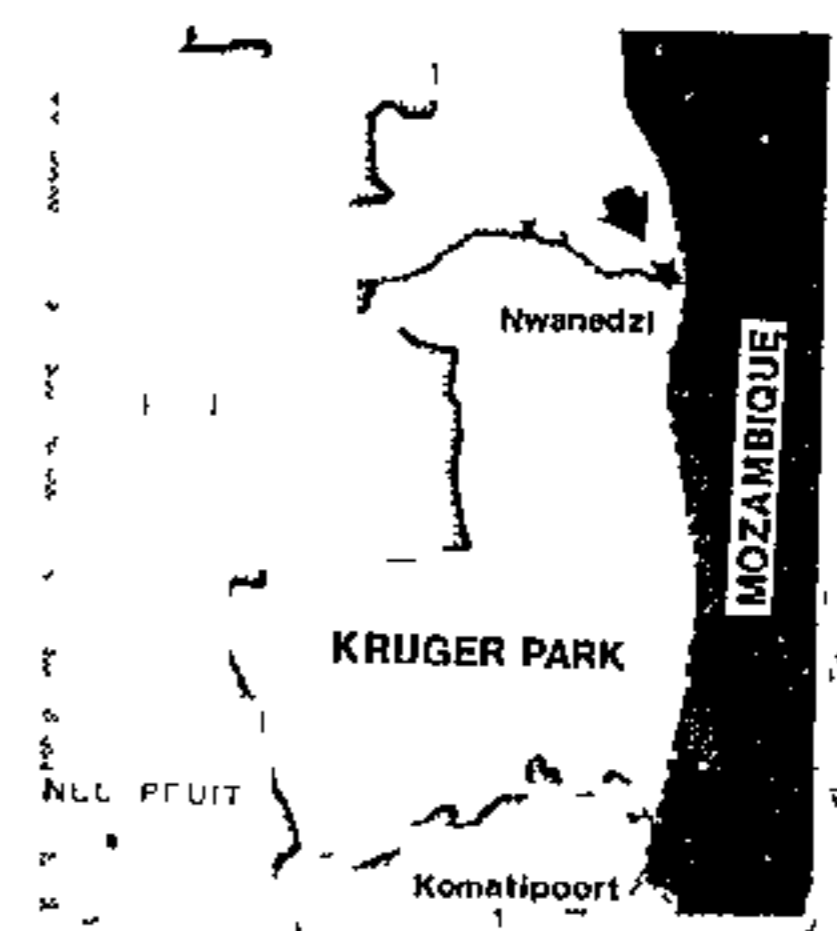
There had been more refugees but some had already been captured and taken back to Mozambique.

The refugees had cut a large gap in the fence and crossed over in lorries and jeeps.

The other nine Frelimo men were caught on Tuesday at 2pm. They had probably crossed to fetch the vehicles, he said.

Mr Kruger said no one was hurt in the incident as far as he knew.

He said the Frelimo troops were being held in



The area of the Kruger National Park in which police captured 17 Frelimo soldiers following two incidents on Monday and yesterday. The scene of the arrests, Nwanedzi, is arrowed. The dotted line represents the road from Mozambique which leads eventually to Acornhoek in the Transvaal.

custody for illegally entering South Africa with weapons.

The eight refugees were being held for illegally entering South Africa without visas. Their future would probably be decided by the Department of the Interior.

He said the refugees were apparently trying to get to Lisbon and judging by the vehicles with which they crossed the border they were probably wealthy farmers from surrounding areas.

Although no confirmation could be gained from the South African Government, it appears that the Frelimo troops will probably be handed back to Mozambique authorities in due course.

They will probably be treated in the same way as the Angolan refugees.

Dr Hilgard Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that the incident had been brought to his department's attention on Tuesday and that the "necessary steps" were taken immediately. He refused to elaborate.

mo now

222

DD 25/3/76.

arrested

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is now holding 17 Frelimo troops and there are reports shots were fired during the capture of the second group.

The Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, said yesterday the Frelimo troops were being held for illegally entering South Africa with weapons.

Eight refugees were also in custody for illegally entering South Africa without visas.

There had been more refugees, but some had apparently already been captured and taken back to Mozambique. He could not say how many were involved.

The refugees had cut the special fence to deter the crossing of game and to demarcate the border between the two countries.

Mr Kruger would give no details of how the border patrol was alerted, beyond saying that "we knew the fence had been cut." He would also not give details of the capture, beyond saying that no one was hurt as far as he knew.

Outlining the incident the minister said:

"On Monday we arrested eight Frelimo in the park and took eight Portuguese refugees into custody. On Tuesday afternoon police went back to fetch vehicles used by the Portuguese to cross the border."

The police party encountered another group of Frelimo and it was necessary to arrest another nine. Others fled back across the border into Mozambique.

Mr Kruger declined to comment on a report that the fleeing Frelimo soldiers opened fire on the police and that the police returned the fire.

tourists in the park. "It is an isolated incident probably occasioned by the fact the refugees cut the wire to barge into South African territory."

Until now Frelimo troops had respected the wire boundary and South Africans had also scrupulously recognised the border, the Minister said.

Mr Kruger said the Department of Foreign Affairs was involved in determining the fate of the Fre-

limo soldiers, who were being held somewhere in the Eastern Transvaal.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Muller, said the incident had been brought to his attention and "the necessary steps are being taken." He would give no further details.

He would only say "no comment" when asked whether the relations between South Africa and Mozambique had been affected. — PC-DDC.

It is understood police reinforcements who were rushed to the park from as far afield as Pretoria and Middelburg may already have been recalled.

A strong force of men is believed to be still patrolling the border area however, and may be searching for refugees who crossed into the park and sought refuge in the bush.

The Minister emphasised "everything is absolutely quiet" in the area and there was no danger or threat of danger for

Two SAP constables caught 8 Frelimo

CAPE TIMES 30/3/76

Political Staff

ONLY two South African Police constables were involved in the capture of the eight Frelimo troops on Monday a week ago in the Kruger National Park.

The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, confirmed this yesterday in a short interview. Originally more than 30 Frelimo troops were involved.

Mr Kruger explained that the two constables had first rounded up the eight Mozambique refugees who had sought sanctuary in South Africa by crossing the border in trucks.

He said the two constables then returned to the abandoned escape vehicles and found the Frelimo troops swarming over the vehicles on the South African side of the border — armed to the teeth.

One policeman, while being covered by his colleague, walked up to the

soldiers. He warned them that they were surrounded by the South African Police and if they shot him, the police would open fire and kill them all.

He explained that they were being arrested because they were on South African soil. He ordered them to put down their guns and all the soldiers had complied.

Some of the troops scattered and dashed back over the border into Mozambique but eight remained standing.

Mr Kruger added that he regarded the issue as an isolated incident and stressed that the relations between the South African Police and Frelimo at the border posts were generally very good.

● Foreign affairs representatives are expected to discuss the fate of the 17 Frelimo captives with the Mozambique authorities this week.

A police spokesman confirmed in Johannesburg yesterday that the matter was still in the hands of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

222

Big yes at UN for aid to Mozambique

222

18/3/76

UNITED NATIONS —
The Security Council yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution to extend economic aid to Mozambique to help it withstand the financial consequences of applying sanctions against Rhodesia.

The resolution, sponsored by 11 nations, including Britain, Italy, Sweden and Japan, also condemned "all provoca-

tive and aggressive acts, including military incursions" by Rhodesia against Mozambique

Following the council's action, the Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim, said a number of countries had already indicated their willingness to help, bilaterally or multilaterally.

He said he hoped there would be a prompt, generous response to the council's appeal by all member states

Dr Waldheim said he would confer with the Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, and also send without delay a special mission to Maputo to study both the immediate and long-term needs of the country.

Mr Chissano told the council that the Mozambique Government estimated its needs at about R42-million a year

He said it was impossible yet to assess Mozambique's total needs, inclu-

ding those in the area of communications and power supplies

He indicated that R42-million plus the R6.8-million he said Rhodesia owed Mozambique, represented only his country's initial requirements

LIBERATION

Mr Chissano said Mozambique would spare no efforts in its support of the colonial peoples liberation struggle, especially in Rhodesia

Ambassador Shezu Sato of Japan, one of the countries whose manufacturers have been reported still to be supplying embargoed goods, including motor-cars to Rhodesia, called for the tightening and strengthening of sanctions

He praised Mozambique's decision and said he hoped it and Japan soon would establish relations

The US Ambassador, Mr W Taple Bennett also hailed the Mozambique action. The council's support for Mozambique would be a clear sign to Salisbury that the UN was committed to majority rule in Rhodesia, he said

RESERVATION

Adoption of the resolution also would show that the council spoke in one voice, Mr Bennett added. But he expressed some reservations about the references in the text to aggression

The US would give favourable consideration to assistance to Mozambique and remained unequivocal in its support of British efforts to end the Rhodesian rebellion

The French delegate, Mr Jacques Lecompte, said sanctions had been ineffective, but must be applied and strengthened, reflecting as they did, the resolve of the international community not to allow the perpetuation of an illegal, unjust government

No one had recognised a Rhodesian nationhood and none could defend Rhodesia. Majority rule must be achieved there as soon as possible, he added — Sana-Reuter

222

Renewed exodus from Frelimo expected

Sunday Times Reporter

A RENEWED exodus of Portuguese, which would further drain Mozambique's depleted skilled manpower resources, is now expected after the collapse of the high-level talks between Frelimo and Portugal in Maputo this month.

Mozambican Portuguese, who signed a two-year contract with the Frelimo Government at independence last June, now have an option to quit after one year, and the Portuguese Consulate in Maputo is coping with a renewed rush for passports.

Informed observers in Johannesburg say the talks foundered partly on the issue of Frelimo's refusal publicly to guarantee the basic human rights of Mozambique's Portuguese community.

There are an estimated 30 000 Whites still in Mozambique, many of whom opted for Mozambican nationality last year, but who are now trying to regain Portuguese nationality.

Other issues were the detention of Portuguese nationals, double nationality, the nationalisation of property, cultural and business relations and air links between Maputo and Lisbon.

The fate of Portuguese nationals still in Mozambique, and those who have left or fled, is a sensitive issue in Portugal, which is preparing for general elections.

The 26-man Portuguese delegation, led by Dr Gomes Mota, Secretary of State for Co-operation was sent to Maputo in the hope of obtaining assurances calculated to ease political tensions. Dr Mota resigned after returning to Lisbon in protest against the Portuguese policy on former overseas territories.

WEEKEND ARGUS, APRIL 3 1976

Long queues in Maputo as exodus goes on

'Corrupted city' is the weak link

MAPUTO — Although there are no outward signs of upheaval in this capital of newly independent Mozambique, a closer look shows that gradual but distinct changes are taking place.

The streets of what once was Lourenco Marques — one of the most European cities in Africa — are still crowded with more Whites than Blacks.

Prostitutes

But many of the Portuguese, who numbered about 250 000 here in 1974 and gave the city its European character, have left and more are on their way out. Diplomats believe only about 50 000 or 60 000 remain and long queues can be seen outside travel agents and airline offices.

Food queues

State, Dr Henry Kissinger, and other imperialists' With the bars and restaurants still open, rumours are rife.

One rumour involves the fact that, away from the city centre, there are often queues outside food shops, but President Samora Machel himself has stepped in to nip this one in the bud.

Problems

He told a Press conference "There is a policy to encourage people to build more cities in Mozambique, cities which exist where there are productive activities. The city is where there are factories and industries, that is why we are encouraging the growth of industries."

Committed

The Government seems strongly committed to sweeping away privilege and reconstructing Mozambican society.

One diplomat estimates that a year ago about 50 000 Portuguese families lived here. Each of them was likely to have employed at least two servants. These people will now have trouble finding work in the city.

One African diplomat said that before independence, the Black population here was deliberately indulged in certain things, especially drink, to keep it docile. Because of this, it would initially, resent change, he said.

But if you asked us what are you doing to restore our economy from colonialism and capitalism, I would answer in a different way. He did not elaborate — Sapa-
Reuter



THE ARGUS, TUESDAY APRIL 6 1976

18 Russians in Mozambique to train Black terror fighters

WASHINGTON. — Russian advisers are now in Mozambique to train Rhodesian Black Nationalist terrorists, American intelligence sources report

The Russian contingent numbers 18 military men. But intelligence analysts say the development is significant, because it is the first firm sign that Russia intends to commit its personnel to preparing terrorists to fight Rhodesian forces.

Intelligence sources say the Russians were flown to Mozambique from Tan-

zania and reportedly will be stationed in centres set up to train and organise Rhodesian insurgents who use Mozambique as a base

The report has been circulating in the U.S. Government more than a week, after the Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, told Congress that further intervention by the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa could have serious consequences.

The end of the Angolan civil war with victory for the Soviet-backed MPLA brought predictions that

elements of the 12 000-man Cuban force there would be shifted to Mozambique to open operations in support of terrorists

However, intelligence sources say that fewer than 100 Cubans have so far been detected in Mozambique

According to current estimates, there are about 2 000 Rhodesian terrorists operating from Mozambique and another 600 or so based in Zambia.

Analysts say the Rhodesian insurgents are a long

way from being an effective force. They are described as ill-trained, poorly led and split politically between moderate and radical factions.

Because of this, U.S. intelligence analysts believe the terrorists will require extensive training before they become a serious threat to Rhodesia's White-minority rule.

Terror activity is now at a low level, sources say, with only about 800 Black fighters operating in Rhodesia at any one time. — Sapa-AP.

Terrorist attack near SA border

The Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — The ambush of a Rhodesian rancher and his wife on Friday night was the closest terrorist raid to the South African border that has involved civilians

The victim, Mrs Gerda Stander, 58, has been treated at Messina Hospital and been discharged.

She and her husband, Mr Ben Stander, came close to death last Friday evening when they were attacked by terrorists on their farm Battiefeld, in the Matekelle Hills area of south-eastern Rhodesia

LINES CUT

According to sources in Messina, Mr Stander tried to telephone friends about 8 pm, but found the telephone lines cut.

He and his wife rushed to their light truck and drove away from the farmhouse at speed.

Near the farm gate they came under heavy fire from terrorists and Mr Stander had difficulty in keeping the truck on the road

His wife, crouched beside him, was hit by a bullet and the vehicle was forced to a standstill after the tyres were riddled with bullets.

The couple ran into the dense bush and then walked to a nearby farm.

222

Frelimo frees 3 churchmen

RDM 30/4/76

Staff Reporter
A BRAZILIAN and two American missionaries have been released by the Frelimo government after being imprisoned for several months in Mozambique

The release, which took place in Maputo on Wednesday, was confirmed by a spokesman for the United States Embassy in Pretoria yesterday.

He could not give more details, saying the missionaries were probably on

their way to the United States after passing through Jan Smuts Airport

It is understood that one other American missionary is being held in Mozambique, but the embassy spokesman declined to comment

The released missionaries are the Rev Hughlon Freeburg and the Rev Donald Mulam, both Americans, and the Rev Clarius

Rev Freeburg had been

held since August and the other two since July last year. They worked at a drug rehabilitation centre in Mozambique

According to one report, the men were released after a US nationwide television interview with a tourist to Mozambique had focused attention on their detention

The embassy official declined to speculate on whether this had influenced the Frelimo decision to release the men

Machel ²²² threat to 'liquidate'

Africa Bureau

PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL of Mozambique warned at the Machava rally on Thursday that anyone opposed to his rule would be "neutralized, liquidated and destroyed".

In a near-hysterical outburst at the end of the rally, when the 60 000-strong audience was about to leave, President Machel reacted violently to Dr Kaunda's warning that something might happen "to his young comrade (Machel)".

His voice booming, President Machel said. "Anyone who is an agent of the enemy, either by conviction or by ignorance, will be facing the barrels of our guns."

To the thunderous cheers of the crowd, he added. "Our guns are in the hands of the people and the force of the people is like a cyclone."

Earlier, President Kenneth Kaunda, who is on a state visit to Maputo, criticized Mozambicans who complained about the acute food shortage. He quoted adverse comments being made about Mr Machel's rule.

President Machel blamed the forces of imperialism and colonialism for the unrest in Mozambique and warned. "The reactionary forces are on the march and we can only stop them by consolidating our revolutionary militant unity."

In a clear hint of further and more drastic purges, he warned: "We must have periodic inoculations, periodic eliminations of the subversive agents and a constant elimination of foreign-enslaved reactionaries."

To roaring applause from the crowd President Machel said. "Ian Smith is digging his own grave and all there is left for us to do is to bury him."

● Mozambique's Minister of Agriculture, Mr J Bandeira, was yesterday still "rather ill" in an Alberton nursing home after an abdominal operation this week.

222

Machel threatens further purges

24/4/76

By JOSE RAMALHO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

A NEW wave of fear is expected in Mozambique following President Samora Machel's threat at the Machava rally that anyone opposed to his rule will be "neutralised, liquidated and destroyed"

In a near-hysterical outburst at the end of Thursday's rally, President Machel reacted violently to Dr Kenneth Kaunda's warning that something might happen "to his young comrade" (Machel)

Thousands of people are in prison in Mozambique after a series of purges since independence in June 1975

President Machel threatened "Anyone who is an agent of the enemy either by conviction or by ignorance, will be facing the

barrels of our guns".

To thunderous cheers from the 60 000 people in the stadium, he added. "Our guns are in the hands of the people and the force of the people is like a cyclone"

Earlier, President Kaunda of Zambia, who is on a State visit to Maputo, had strong criticism for Mozambicans who complained about the acute food shortage and about President Machel's rule

Dr Kaunda said accusations that power was turning President Machel's head and keeping him away from the people were unfair. He told people that they could not expect their President to go on foot from Maputo to the Rovuma "How long would that take?" he said

President Machel blam-

ed the forces of imperialism and colonialism for unrest in Mozambique. In a clear hint of further purges, he warned "We must have periodic inoculations, periodic eliminations of the subversive agents and a constant elimination of foreign-enslaved reactionaries"

After dealing with internal opposition, President Machel turned to the struggle of the oppressed peoples throughout the world, which he claimed "has the full support of the peoples of Zambia and Mozambique"

Unconditional support was pledged to the "struggle of the people of Zimbabwe". The president was cheered wildly when he said "Ian Smith is digging his own grave, and all there is left for us to do is to bury him"

Frelimo holds 150 churchmen

STAR 23/4/76.

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Scores of missionaries and leading churchmen have been detained in Mozambique, some for up to 10 months, in a quiet but forceful Frelimo campaign against religion.

Diplomats estimated the detained number up to 150.

In addition, an estimated 35 000 Jehovah's Witnesses — many of them refugees from persecution in neighbouring Malawi — have been forcibly moved to "re-education camps" since last August.

No charges have been made against those arrested in spurts since

shortly after Mozambique gained independence from Portugal last June 25.

Diplomats and church representatives from Europe, America and Africa have tried to negotiate for the release of various church leaders, but the Mozambique

Government has so far refused to allow contact.

Although the first arrests were made in July, it was not until October that the Government gave any indication of the reasons for them.

In a blistering attack on the churches, Interior

Minister Armando Guebuza charged that several missionaries were "involved in a conspiracy" against the Government.

The churches had joined together and were holding secret meetings, he claimed, "to draw up plans to fight popular power."

Railmen 'beaten and robbed' 17/4/76.

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The 12 Rhodesian Railway officials and family members released this week after five weeks of imprisonment in Mozambique were beaten and robbed by their Frelimo captors

The railwaymen told a British businessman who travelled on the same plane out of Maputo that their entire group — with the exception of a baby — had been badly beaten with rubber truncheons the day after their arrest on February 26.

They believed their arrest and the assaults were in retaliation for the defeat of a guerilla attack into Rhodesia near the Malvernia border.

Members of the group had been told by Frelimo soldiers that an informer on the Mozambique side of the border had warned Rhodesian security forces of the attack — which met heavy resistance.

STRIPPED

The released group — four White men, one Coloured man, four African men, two African women and a baby, said they knew of seven other Rhodesian Railway employees still detained by Frelimo

Two South African citizens and three Malawians are among those still imprisoned, they claimed

After their arrest on the night of February 26, the 12 were stripped

of all their possessions except for their clothes. Nothing was returned on their release from the labour prison in Maputo.

The British businessman — who did not wish to be identified — said the group described their treatment by Frelimo as "reasonable" after the beatings.

He said members of the group described being loaded into trucks at bayonet point on February 28 and taken to army barracks in Trigo de Moraes where they were held for three weeks before being taken to prison in Maputo

The British Ambassador to Mozambique had been requested to arrange the group's departure because the Frelimo Government still regards Rhodesia as a British responsibility

STAR
**Freed 12 can
14/4/76
thank Ennals**

LONDON — The 12 Rhodesian railmen who have been released from detention in Mozambique owe their freedom to Mr David Ennals, former Minister of State at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The Foreign Office revealed today that Mr Ennals had twice raised the matter "on humanitarian grounds" — with Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Chissano, and in talks with President Nachel in Maputo 10 days ago.

The intervention on behalf of the railmen was kept quiet until now in case premature publicity damaged their chances of freedom.

Two South Africans working for Rhodesian railways, Mr R Peters and Mr F Ford, will be among a further group of captives

being flown out of Maputo today after being held by Frelimo for six weeks.

Their release was secured yesterday following diplomatic initiatives by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the

British Ambassador in Maputo, Mr J H Lewen.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said South Africa had been in constant touch with Frelimo authorities to secure the release of the men.

Mr James Clarke (left) who has been held in Mozambique with other members of the Rhodesian Railways staff at Malvernia, with his wife and Mrs Maria Perreira and a friend. Mrs Perreira came to the airport for news of her husband, Mr J P Perreira, who was a clerk at Malvernia.

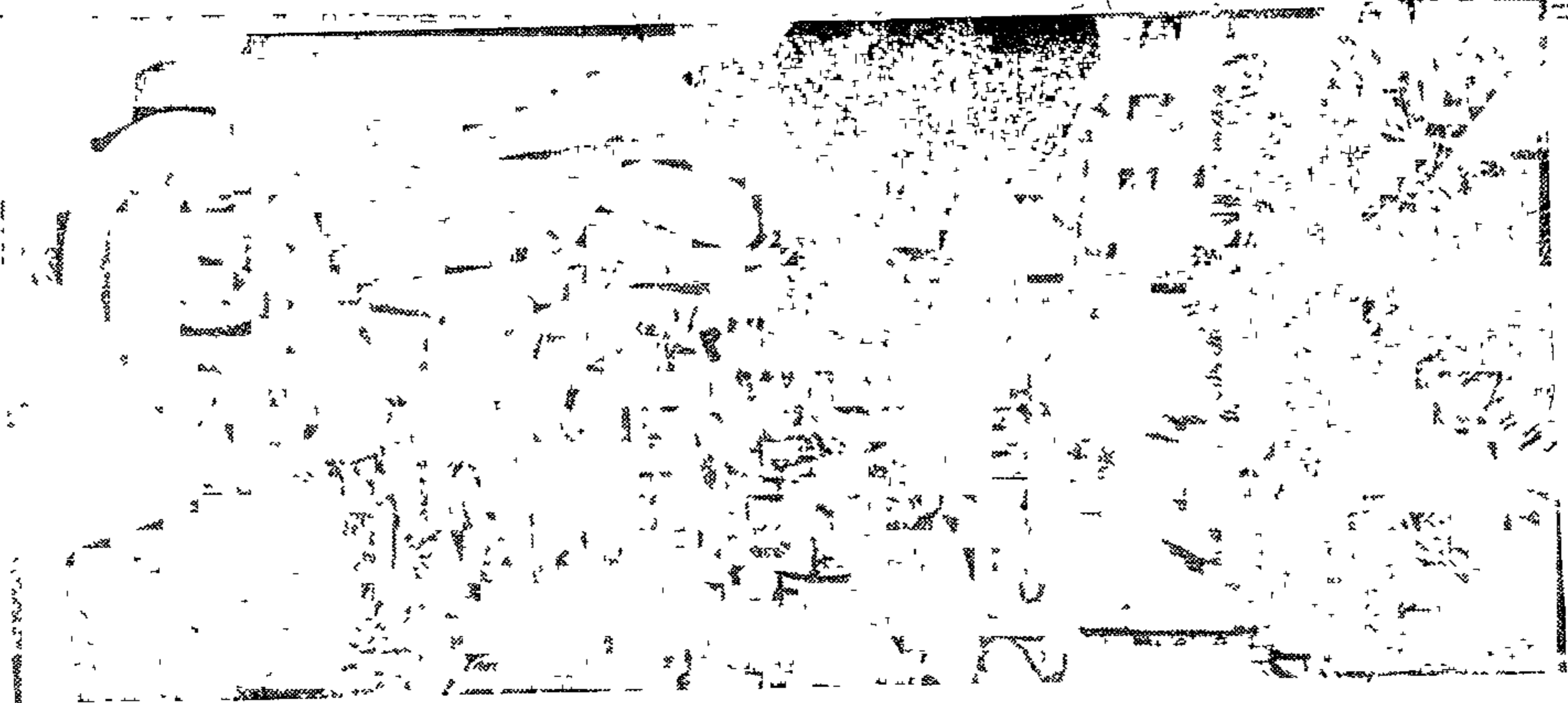
222

It still has much of the character of Lourenco Marques

MAPUTO MAPUTO GOES ON

The Argus Africa News Service

Much the same



MAPUTO—Camarda! Camarda! the immigration official shouted across the airport terminal.

I turned, anticipating trouble after reading all the frightening reports of recent changes in Mozambique. What could it be — my American passport, my limited three-day visa, my entry visa South Africa? Was my camera to be confiscated? Did they want to search me?

As the official scurried across the terminal, a smile split across his face: 'It's good to see you again. How long will you be with us?' He grasped my hand warmly.

I relaxed, and remained that way throughout a week in Mozambique. Maputo today is not visibly all that much different from Lourenco Marques at independence.

PRI-PRI

The tree-lined boulevards — cleaned daily by a team of workers — still bustle with activity. Pri-pri prawns are still the delectable specialty of most restaurants. The cafes and cinemas do a brisk business, offering a cross section of films from Bulgarian documentaries to Western mysteries. Shops and food stores are still well-stocked.

Even the former 'sin strip' on Rua Arauca near the docks has reopened, although with lively restaurants and cafes rather than lusty strip joints and bawdy bars.

As one Tanzanian-based journalist pointed out, life in Maputo is still better and more spirited superficially than in Dar es Salaam or Lusaka.

SIGNS

Socialist austerity has still to make its full impact on Maputo. Signs of the new lifestyle are few.

The *Journal do Povo* (people's newspapers) — billboards of news and government decrees —

are displayed on pavements and shop windows. Whites are addressed as 'comrade' or 'brother' by Blacks instead of 'master' or 'boss.' Publications and radio programmes focus mainly on news of the country's 'natural' — socialist — allies.

The only severe shortages are bread and sugar, but this is the result of recent natural disasters as well as decreasing productivity.

President Samora Machel offers a third, unlikely, explanation: 'Queues mean freedom. It is now possible to have queues. People used to die in huts. They did not have the freedom to come and queue up for food.'

STRATEGY

Diplomats suspect the sporadic food and drink shortages are part of a strategy to keep the people from crowding into the towns, and report that there is plenty of food in the rural north. And Africans claim the drink shortage is part of the Government's anti-alcohol campaign.

There is no question that there have been incidents of harassment in the past. Five months ago there appeared to be a police campaign developing, especially against Whites.

People without Frelimo identity cards were hauled away by police. Suspected Frelimo opponents, prostitutes and some innocent bystanders were picked up and sent to 'rehabilitation' camps.

But residents report that since the Presidential warning in December, confrontations have almost completely ceased. Police and guards are now visible only on normal beats,

directing traffic or in front of Government ministries.

In eight days of driving throughout Maputo, I encountered only one road-block — on the outskirts of town. And there was every ingredient for trouble.

I had no car papers. My international driver's licence did not include Mozambique since it was issued before Portuguese de-colonisation. I was carrying an American television crew and all their conspicuous camera gear. And all of our three-day visas had expired. I began to sweat.

COURTEOUS

But the two blue-uniformed policemen were courteous. I explained the car was borrowed and the owner had the papers. 'OK,' one nodded. 'Any identification?'

The TV cameraman handed over his passport. The guard pointed out that the visa had expired and handed it back. We were on our way again within four minutes. Other vehicles were passing through quickly in both directions.

I also was free to walk the streets at night. As a young, single woman, I was initially concerned about reports that unescorted women were picked up as prostitutes and sent to rehabilitation camps. Not once was I stopped in either the central city area or the residential suburbs. Nor could any of my female friends tell tales of trouble with Frelimo police.

NO TAXIS

Indeed, walking is a necessity these days, since most of the Portuguese taxi drivers have departed. Most of the visible problems are directly con-

ned with the exodus of Whites who provided most of the skills.

There are only two qualified telephone repairmen left, and many companies are flying in South Africans to fix industrial motors or inspect elevators.

In fact, airline officials report that there are South Africans on every flight into Maputo, technicians as well as businessmen.

HOTELS

In the lounges of the luxury Polana and Cardoso Hotels, groups of South Africans are often seen seated at tables next to Bulgarians and Ugandans and Nigerians.

Some of the South Africans express nervousness at being in Maputo, but none reported incidents of harassment. More often they are surprised that they can move about freely, obtain good food and wine, and that the capital still has character.

An African waiter slid up to one White man at breakfast. 'Are you a South African?' he asked. 'No,' was the reply. 'Pity,' said the African. 'I've worked in Johannesburg and Cape Town and I'd like to get back there.'

There is no doubt that the Mozambique Government and its inexperienced staff is insecure and has overreacted in some cases. And it is now accepted that the good life for Whites is over.

But as one African said to me, 'Yes, sister, of course we have problems. We are a new nation and we are still learning. There will be mistakes, but no one should expect otherwise.'

© Artus Co, 1976

Frelimo free two South Africans

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two South Africans working for Rhodesian Railways will be among a further group of captives being flown out of Maputo today after being held by Frelimo for six weeks.

They are Mr R. Peters and Mr F. Ford, both senior station foremen.

Their release was secured yesterday after diplomatic initiatives by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador in Maputo, Mr J. H. Lewen.

The group will be flown to Jan Smuts Airport. They are expected to return to Rhodesia later today.

Yesterday a group of 12 Rhodesian Railway employees and family members arrived at Jan Smuts and were later flown to Rhodesia. They were told not to speak about their experiences to the Press.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed today that the two South Africans — Mr R. Peters and Mr F. Ford — would be among the batch released today.

IN TOUCH

He said South Africa had been in constant touch with Frelimo authorities to secure the release of the men.

The Argus Bureau in London reports that the railway employees owe their freedom to the efforts of Mr David Ennals, former Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The Foreign Office disclosed today that Mr Ennals had raised the matter 'on humanitarian grounds' on two occasions, once when he met the Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joachim Chissano, at London Airport on March 13 and again during the talks he had in Maputo 10 days ago with President Samora Machel.

222

The main subject of both discussions was Britain's offer of aid to Mozambique and the intervention on behalf of the railwaymen has been kept quiet until now because of fears that premature publicity would damage hopes of securing their release.

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Salisbury that the released Rhodesians will be debriefed in Bulawayo, where the railways have their headquarters, after a few days' rest.

Machel keeps his vital SA ties

ARGUS 13/4/76

By Robin Wright,
of The Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Sugar pops and cocoa, shoe polish and spices — all processed in South Africa line the shelves of the 'supermercado' on Maputo's Avenida Antonio Enes

Engineers and technicians at the capital's docks and railways can be heard speaking Afrikaans.

And there are almost as many South Africans at plush Polana and Caruso hotels as East Europeans and Black Africans

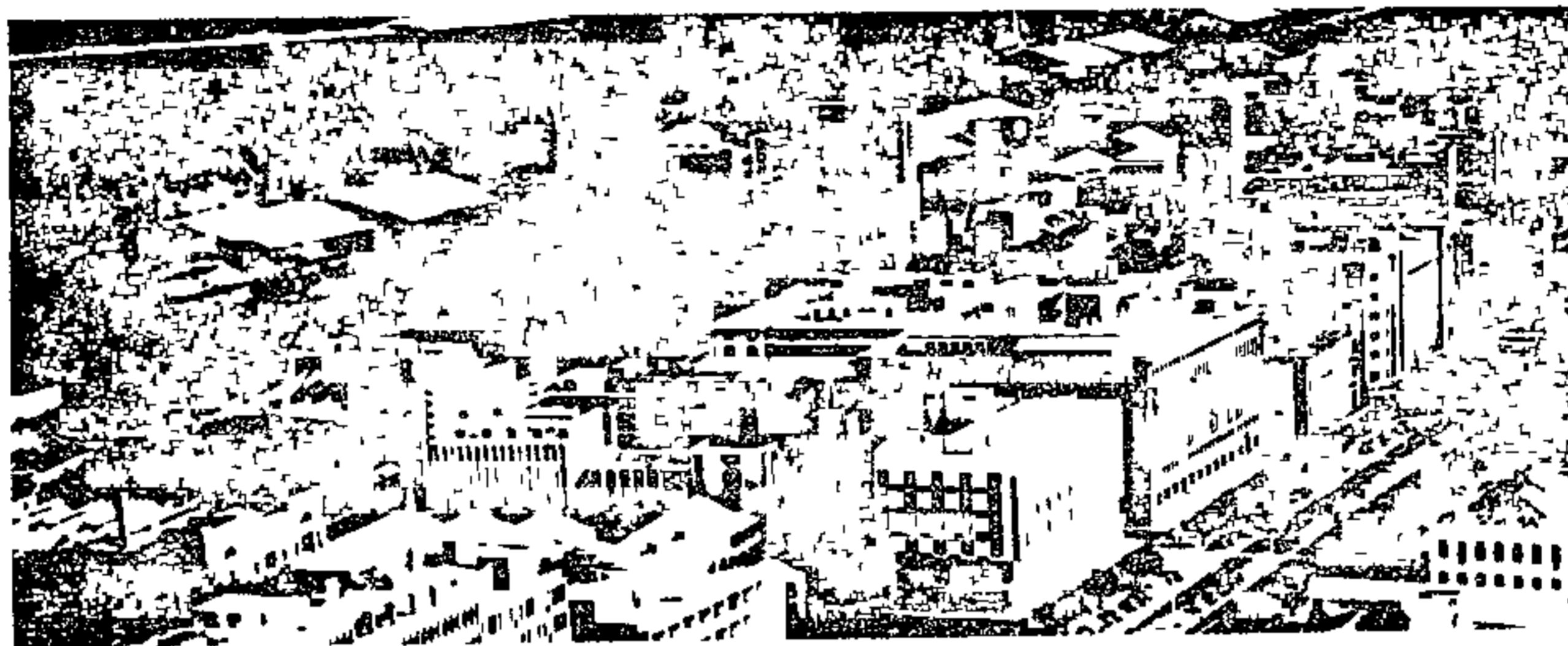
The signs are significant indications that the South African capitalist connection is still strong in the Socialist People's Republic of Mozambique

And observers in Maputo believe Mozambique's reliance on South Africa will only increase in the near future.

As one neutral source claimed: 'The Portuguese are leaving and creating a void in skills. Decreasing productivity and floods have led to food shortages. The railways, docks and migrant mineworkers remain their basic source of earning foreign exchange'

'Economically and geographically, South Africa is in the best position to help Mozambique. Continuing their mutually advantageous economic relations has benefits for both sides.'

In spite of the heavy 'South Africa' rhetoric of the Machel Government, it is clear that Mo-



A VIEW of Maputo, showing the docks in the background.

only through the grapevine

'It was the perfect opportunity to take a pot-shot at the South Africans, but they didn't,' a Western diplomat commented

'They don't want to stir up anything that might make South Africans nervous about being here. It's already hard to keep officials at the ports'

Many diplomats suspect there is a well-established line of communication between the two governments. Even the border fence built along Kruger National Park after independence was worked out under a mutual agreement

The foundation of the relationship remains the

pre-independence arrangements

● South African use of Mozambique's railways and ports for 40 percent of the Transvaal's imports and exports.

● Mozambique mineworkers, who bring in the largest chunk of foreign exchange for the new government

● And the impending use of hydro-electric dams at Cabora Bassa and Massingir, providing power for the Northern Transvaal in return for foreign exchange for Mozambique

In each area, the South African presence has become stronger since independence last June 25

African mineworkers are now crossing the border in increasing numbers for their 18-month stints in South Africa. Informed sources in Maputo estimate there are now 180 000 Mozambicans employed here

And the numbers are expected to increase again, as the gold paid to the Mozambique Government becomes the main source of foreign exchange

South Africa is now the chief user of the ports and, indeed, is almost running the dock and railway facilities since only 20 Portuguese technicians are left in Maputo. After the last wave of the White exodus by the end of June, local engineers predict there will be only four left

And the full use of Cabora Bassa and Massingir will be a big financial boost for the crumbling Mozambique economy

The South Africans are trying to keep a low-profile in the capital. Officials of South African Airways and South African Railways refuse to talk with reporters. Businessmen and technicians commuting between Johannesburg and Maputo make their trips short and comments brief.

But the presence is too conspicuous to avoid.

The eggs and meat at the Polana Hotel are shipped from South Africa. Ration boxes for Frelimo troops are filled with food marked 'canned in South Africa,' and their bulk food supplies come in crates marked 'made in South Africa for use of the Portuguese Army.'

As one diplomat from a country sympathetic to Frelimo policies explained: 'Mozambique could not survive without South Africa. They have too many problems which their socialist allies are unable to solve as efficiently as the South Africans'

'Politically they may disagree, but economically they can't avoid each other'

Mozambique is quietly pushing the bond — at least for now.

Publications and radio programmes are filled daily with blasts at the 'racist regime of Ian Smith in Rhodesia.' But there is rarely mention or condemnation of Prime Minister John Vorster and South Africa.

Indeed, the Government squelched all publicity about the arrest of 17 Frelimo soldiers in South Africa when they crossed the border in pursuit of fleeing Portuguese and their vehicle. Locals heard about the incident

How stands President Samora Machel after the first flush of independence? And what is life like in the city South Africans once knew as the bustling, charming, "Continental" resort of Lourenco Marques? ROBIN WRIGHT, of The Star's Africa News Service, provides some of the answers in these two articles after a visit to Maputo.

Land of

Smiles

57AR
12/14/76

Camarrada! Camarrada! the immigration official shouted across the airport terminal turned, expecting a frightening report of recent changes in Mozambique. What could it be? My American passport, limited three-day visa, entry via South Africa? Was my camera to be confiscated? Did they want to search me?

As the official scurried across the terminal, a smile split across his face. How good to see you in How long will you be with us?" he grasped my hand warmly relaxed, and remained in Mozambique. It was a relief to see all that much different from Lourenco Marques at independence

222

in front of Government ministries. In eight days of driving throughout Maputo, I encountered only one road block — on the outskirts of town. And there was every ingredient for trouble.

I had no car papers. My international driver's licence did not include Mozambique since it was issued before Portuguese de-colonisation. I was carrying an American television crew and all their conspicuous camera gear. And all of our three-day visas had expired. I began to sweat.

But the two blue-uniformed policemen were courteous. I explained the car was borrowed and the owner had the papers "OK," one nodded "Any identification?"

The TV camera in my hand over his passport. The guard pointed out that the visa had expired and handed it back. We were on our way again within four minutes. Other vehicles were passing through quickly in both directions.

I also was free to walk the streets at night. As I young, single woman, I was initially concerned

Wide grin, tight rein

His wide grin still flashes on posters plastered throughout the capital. His well-tailored form can still stir "the masses" to a frenzy at any rally or national celebration. And his name is now used in lieu of that of his country.

Samora Moises Machel is obviously still The Man in Mozambique.

Despite the growing problems of the nine-month-old Government and the birth of three underground opposition groups, President Machel still holds the reins tightly.

In fact, the reins grow tighter every day.

With the backing of SNASP, the new secret police force, and the purge campaign of Frelimo opponents, President Machel has become an increasingly powerful figure since Independence last June 25.

There are only three other men share his exclusive position on the top policy-making bodies — the Central Committee, the Executive Committee, and the Political Military Committee. And only one of them has emerged as a man who acts independently of the President.

That man is Armando

Guebuza, Minister of the Interior and Political Commissar, who has surfaced as Number 2 in the Government, and the second most popular figure in Mozambique.

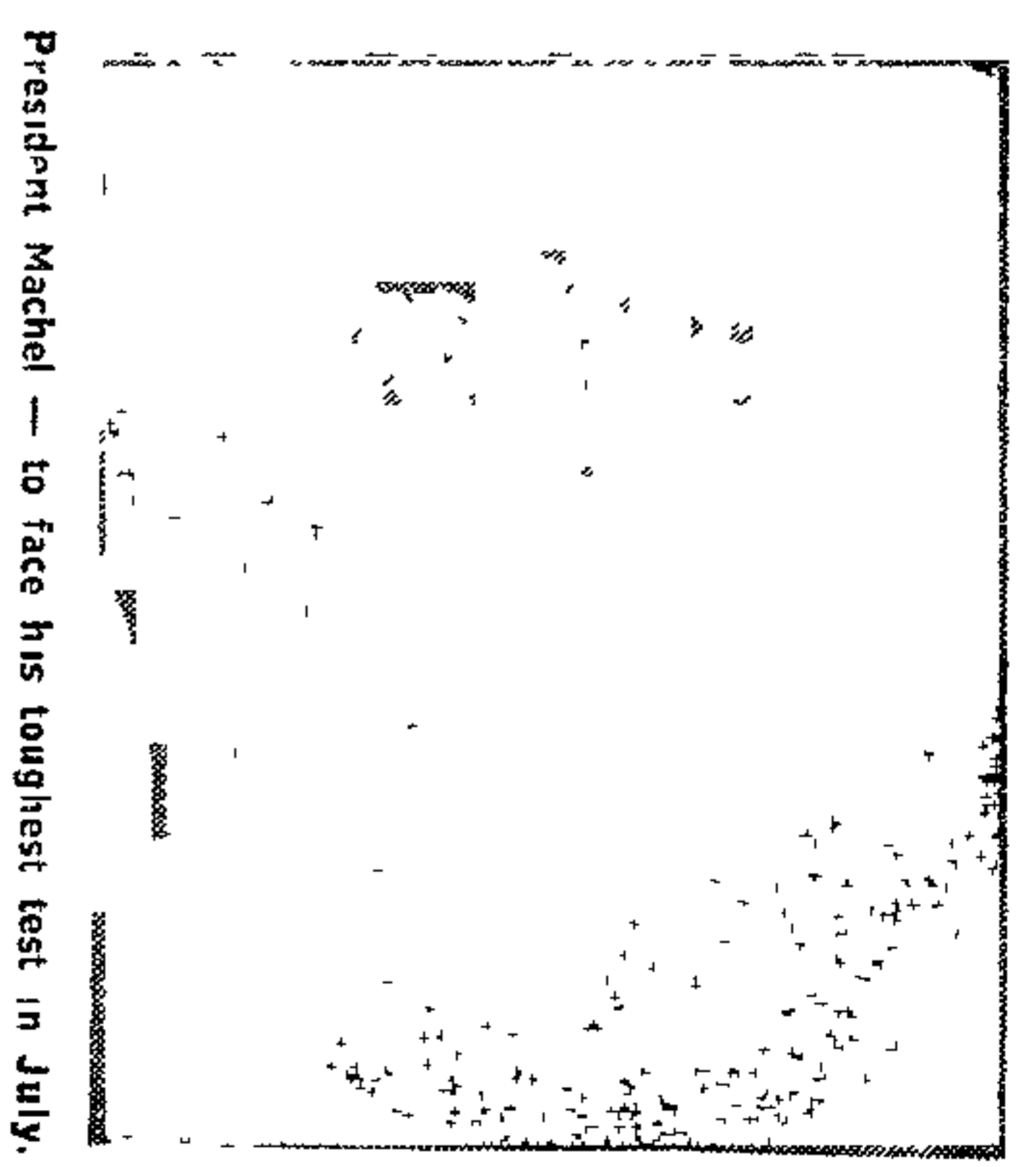
"Camarrada" Guebuza is viewed by some as a possible threat, being the only Macua in the Cabinet and with strong ties to this largest of Mozambique's tribes, also the most restless.

But so far the claims seem unjustified since Guebuza has taken even a stiffer marxist line than the President, and appears to be his chief adviser.

Any serious opposition would have to come from the African population now that the last of the Portuguese are preparing to leave. But there is little opportunity to express dissent.

All organised opposition faded long ago with the arrest of the leadership and the shipping of suspected dissidents to "rehabilitation" camps.

Observers in Maputo predict that President Machel will face his toughest test in July, when the last of the Portuguese — has left, when food reserves run out, when banks show the pinch from nationalisation, and when the impact



President Machel — to face his toughest test in July.

of decreasing productivity is fully felt.

"A catalyst is needed," one observer comments, "and these may just be the forces to provoke a confrontation."

But so far the charismatic leader has been able to "externalise" the problems through purges and most recently, the moves against Rhodesia.

Many observers believe President Machel announced the long-expected imposition of United Nations sanctions and border closure to focus attention on the "Zimbabwe Liberation struggle" as the excuse for increasing sacrifices and shortages in Mozambique.

"Machel can now say Mozambique must aid its brothers in Rhodesia — at a heavy price — and cover up the real fact that the problems would have developed anyway," one neutral source commented.

The real key may lie with the military, which was responsible for the December uprising. Poorly paid and recently inactive, there are continuing rumours of dissatisfaction and disenchantment among Prelimo troops.

The President's December decree denouncing the military for taking advantage of its position — through free bus rides, free meals at restaurants and general harassment — also does not help his position.

But the military may too be diverted to the Zimbabwe struggle — as reinforcements for the Rhodesian insurgent army — thus allowing no time or energy to be focused on domestic problems.

Ironically, the struggle in Rhodesia may just divert attention from the struggle in Mozambique sufficiently for Machel to get his programmes going, and for international sympathy to fill his till.

The tree-lined boulevards — cleaned daily by a team of workers — still bustle with activity. Piripiri prawns are still the delectable speciality of most restaurants. The cafes and cinemas do a brisk business, offering a cross-section of films from Bulgarian documentaries to Western mysteries. Shops and food stores are still well-stocked.

Even the former "sin strip" on Rua Araujo near the docks has re-opened, although with lively res-

but this is the result of recent natural disasters as well as decreasing productivity.

President Samora Machel offers a third, unlikely, explanation. "Queues mean freedom it is now possible to have queues. People used to die in huts they did not have the freedom to come and queue up for food."

Diplomats suspect the sporadic food and drink shortages are part of a strategy to keep the people from crowding into the towns, and report that there is plenty of food in the rural north. And Africans claim the drink shortage is part of the Government's anti-alcohol campaign.

There is no question that there have been incidents of harassment in the past. Five months ago there appeared to be a police campaign developing, especially against Whites.

People without Frelimo identity cards were hauled away by police. Suspected Frelimo opponents, prostitutes, and some innocent bystanders were picked up and sent to "rehabilitation" camps.

But residents report that since the presidential warning in December, confrontations have almost completely ceased. Police and guards are now visible only on normal beats, directing traffic or

about reports that uncourteous women were picked up as prostitutes and sent to rehabilitation camps.

Not once was I stopped in either the downtown area or the residential suburbs. Nor could any of my female friends tell tales of trouble with Frelimo police.

Indeed, walking is a necessity these days, since most of the Portuguese taxi-drivers have departed. Most of the visible problems are directly connected with the exodus of Whites, who provided most of the skills.

There are only two qualified telephone repairmen left, and many companies are flying in South Africans to fix industrial motors or inspect elevators.

In fact, airline officials report that there are South Africans on every flight into Maputo, technicians as well as businessmen.

In the lounges of the luxury Polana and Cardoso Hotels, groups of South Africans are often seen seated at tables next to Bulgarians and Ugandans and Nigerians.

Some of the South Africans express nervousness at being in Maputo, but none reported incidents of harassment. More often they are surprised that they can move about freely, obtain good food and wine, and that the capital still has character.

Rhodesia 4

222

in Frelimo,

STAR 8/4/76

222

SA SWOP

Lowveld Bureau

KOMATIPOORT—Four Rhodesian consular staff from Maputo have been released from detention in Mozambique in an apparent swop for the 17 Mozambicans arrested in the Kruger National Park last month.

The Rhodesians had been under house arrest since making an unsuccessful attempt to leave Mozambique after President Samora Machel closed the Rhodesian border on March 3.

ARMED MEN

The men, Mr David John Field, Mr Thomas Stanley Mercer, Mr Bruce Frazer and Mr Ronald Broadbent, crossed into South Africa at 1.45 pm yesterday — 105 minutes after Mozambicans crossed the other way.

The handover, under the supervision of the Divisional Inspector of Police at Middelburg, Brigadier A de Waal, was strictly private. Armed men on both sides were the only witnesses.

The Mozambicans comprised Frelimo soldiers, policemen and civilians who pursued refugees into the Kruger National Park last month.

They left Nelspruit shortly after 8 am yesterday and were handed over with their five four-wheel-drive vehicles, automatic rifles and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

After being taken across the border, they were marched away by Frelimo soldiers and told to wait while leaders on both sides spoke to each other.

In Cape Town, the swop

was described by official sources today as "proof of the calm relations existing between the two countries."

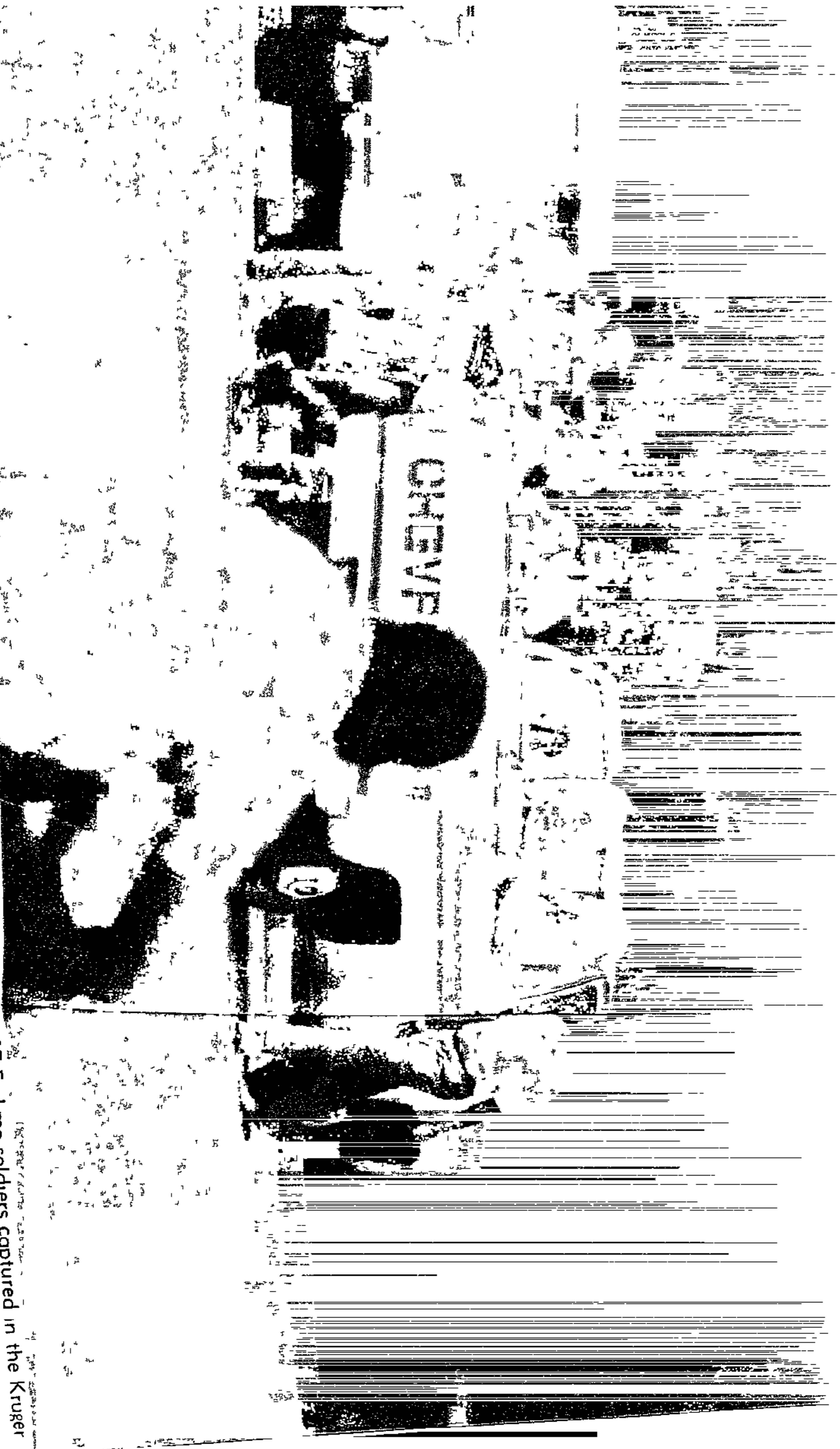
The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said Mozambique had offered South Africa the four Rhodesians voluntarily.

He said there had not been "negotiations as such" about the release of the Rhodesians.

Meanwhile, in Durban, the swop — without se-

curing the release of South Africans held in Frelimo prisons — was described as appalling, by the brother of one of the detainees.

Mr Stuart Allison, a Durban businessman, brother of Mr Bernard Allison, said "they might as well have handed back Greeks or Chinese for goodwill. Rhodesians are Rhodesians and South Africans are South Africans."



lone African sits in front of the police vehicles at the Lebombo border post yesterday, minutes before the 17 Frelimo soldiers captured in the Kruger National Park last month were handed back to Mozambique

picture STEFAN SONDERLING

SA hands back ^{CM} Frelimo bullets fly ^{CM} at border

Frelimo troops outpost

8/4/76

BY MERVYN REES Mail' Man on the Spot

KOMATIPOORT SOUTH AFRICAN police yesterday secretly handed back to Mozam- bique the 17 Fre- limo soldiers cap- tured in the Kruger National Park last month while in hot pursuit of Portu- guese refugees.

Under the watchful eyes of armed policemen drawn from various Eastern Transvaal police stations,

the Frelimo soldiers were taken in police vans to the Lebombo border post east of Komatiport at noon yesterday for the handing over.

The return of the troops to Mozambique ends several weeks of top-level discussions between the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Frelimo Government over the fate of the men captured while on South African soil.

Also handed over were five Land-Rovers — one of which had to be towed across the border customs post.

The vehicles were those used by the soldiers when they crossed through the gaping hole in the Kruger Park fence on two separate occasions. They were pursuing a party of 16 men, women and children who had cut the wire fence in their dash for freedom.

Brigadier At de Waal, the Eastern Transvaal Divisional Inspector of Police and the man who led police operations in the border incident last month, travelled from Middelburg and personally escorted the convoy of Frelimo vehicles and the soldiers across the border post.

The convoy of vehicles, together with a number of SAP vans, had earlier set out from the Komatiport police station. At 12 noon precisely the vehicles stopped at the boom on the South African side.

Minutes later they drove across, escorted by several South African policemen.

Thirteen minutes elapsed before the South Africans returned to the customs post.

Brig De Waal declined to give any details of what had taken place. He referred all inquiries to police headquarters in Pretoria.

Last night the head of the Security Police, Major-General Mike Geldenhuys, confirmed that the handover had gone off "without a hitch".

He said he could not comment on the handover from Mozambique to South Africa of the four Rhodesian trade mission officials.

Earlier customs officials at the border post had denied all knowledge of the imminent handover.

The party of eight Portuguese refugees — comprising six men, a woman and her baby — who evaded recapture when they crossed into the park last month, were not among those returned to Mozambique yesterday. They were until recently being cared for by police at White River.

Yesterday the Lebombo border post was extremely quiet and a disgruntled South African businessman who had been to the post for the fifth successive time in a vain attempt to obtain a visa to travel through Mozambique, said he had been informed it was a holiday in the country because President Samora Machel was delivering a public speech.

● See Page 6

Two weeks ago Mrs Heather Fraser and her daughter, Karen, 5, were released from Maputo house arrest and also sent across the border at Komatiport.

There was no indication of whether Mozambique would release 18 Rhodesian railwaymen. Two of these, one white and one Black, were seized with their R325 000 locomotives at a border junction near Umtali.

The other Rhodesians — eight Blacks, seven Whites and a Coloured — were seized at Malvernia before the border closure five weeks ago, and have been under house arrest ever since — Sapa

By Anthony Rider

'Mail' Africa Bureau
SALISBURY. — The remote Rhodesian police post at Vila Salazar — 60 km from the South African border — was fired on yesterday by Frelimo border guards for the 37th time since February.

Frelimo troops stationed at Chichalacuala have now opened fire on the British South Africa Police camp on 23 days since February 3.

But the Rhodesians have strict orders not to fire back.

The officer in charge of the BSAP post at Vila Salazar, Inspector Julian Twine, said yesterday "My orders have been complied with."

When asked whether he would like to shoot back he admitted, "Who wouldn't when you're being shot at."

Observers believe the Frelimo aim is to provoke the Rhodesians into retaliation to create an excuse for possible outside intervention in Rhodesia.

In addition to almost daily rifle and machine-gun fire, Frelimo have lobbed four 60 mm mortar bombs at the Rhodesians but caused little damage.

At least 50 rounds of automatic fire were directed at the camp yesterday. As on all previous occasions there were no casualties however.

Meanwhile intensive security force follow-up action is taking place in the Nuanetsi district where a white farmer and his wife, South African-born Mr and Mrs Ben Stander, were ambushed last Friday.

Frelimo frees Rhodesian four.

FOUR Rhodesian officials, held under house arrest in Maputo since Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia on March 3, were released yesterday.

The four men — Ministers of Commerce and Industry officials Mr Bruce Fraser and Mr Tom Mercer, customs official Mr Dave Field, and Rhodesian Railways representative Mr Broadbent — were released into South Africa at the Komatiport border post at midday, informed sources said.

● Border hot spot — Page 9

Women's lib is boosted

8/4/76 NM

Mercury Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — Women's lib received a tremendous boost yesterday from President Samora Machel who told Mozambican women the time had come for them to break the chains of enslavement to their men.

Women's Day was celebrated yesterday for the first time in independent Mozambique as a public holiday.

In a 45-minute broadcast President Machel told Mozambican women that they had been oppressed for centuries: first by African feudal tradition and later by the colonial - capitalist society.

Worse still, discrimination and oppression had been aided and abetted by their own men.

But there is strong opposition to the President's liberation efforts in the northern provinces

of Mozambique where there has been widespread unrest.

222

222

Soviets to train the terrorists

NM 7/4/76

WASHINGTON — Russian advisers are now in Mozambique where they are to train Rhodesian Black nationalist terrorists, U.S. intelligence sources report.

The Russian contingent numbers 18 military men. But intelligence analysts say the development is significant because it is the first firm sign that Russia intends to commit its personnel to preparing Rhodesian Blacks to fight White Rhodesian forces.

Intelligence sources say the Russians were flown to Mozambique from Tanzania and reportedly will be stationed in centres set up to train and organise Rhodesian insurgents who use Mozambique as a base.

The report has been circulating in the U.S. Government more than a week, after Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger told Congress that further intervention by the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa could have serious consequences.

The end of the Angolan civil war with victory for the Soviet-backed MPLA brought predictions that elements of the 12 000-man Cuban force there would be shifted to Mozambique to open operations in support of Rhodesian nationalists.

However, intelligence sources say that fewer than 100 Cubans have been detected in Mozambique so far.

According to current estimates, there are about 2 000 Rhodesian terrorists operating from Mozambique and another 600 or so based in Zambia.

The terrorists are said to be spaced out in small bands in the border area, attempting to keep up enough pressure in many places to harass White Rhodesian security forces and prevent them from concentrating their fire power. — (Sapa-AP.)

222

Frelimo release not seen as swop

ARGUS 8/4/76
The Argus Political Staff

THE manner in which South Africa had handed back to Mozambique the 17 Frelimo soldiers captured in the Kruger National Park last month was described by official sources in Cape Town today as 'proof of the calm relations existing between the two countries.'

It is believed to have led to the release, in turn, of four Rhodesian officials detained under house arrest in Maputo since Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia on March 3.

The Minister of Police, Mr J. T. Kruger, has indicated, however, that it could not be regarded as a swop.

He could not be reached for comment today, but according to reports he had said Mozambique had offered South Africa the four Rhodesians voluntarily.

He said there had not been 'negotiations as such' about the release of the Rhodesians.

DEALINGS

Most of the dealings with Mozambique which led to the return at noon yesterday of the 17 Frelimo soldiers captured in the Kruger National Park had apparently been handled by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

Mozambique is claimed to have apologised for having violated South Africa's border and to have given the assurance that this would not happen in future.

The hand-over was directed by Brigadier A de Waal, divisional inspector of police for the Eastern Transvaal. It took place at the Komatipoort border post.

Five vehicles which had been confiscated by the SA Police when the Frelimo soldiers were captured were also handed back.

The Rhodesians who crossed the border to South Africa were Mr David John Field, Mr Thomas Stanley Mercer, Mr Bruce Frazer and Mr Ronald Broadbend. They crossed into South Africa 105 minutes after the Mozambicans crossed the other way.

Samora Machel whips up war

fever against Ian Smith

ARBUS 5/4/76

222

APUTO — The war in Rhodesia has become a national preoccupation here since President Samora Machel ordered his border with the rebel British colony a little more than a month ago.

Announcing the frontier closure and the application of full United Nations sanctions on March 3, President Machel alleged Rhodesia had repeatedly attacked Mozambican border areas causing death and injuries to the local population.

In a speech he said our territory is being attacked our people are being massacred, the criminal and irresponsible regime of Ian Smith has launched a war of aggression.

Since then, the alleged threat from Rhodesian forces and the need for solidarity with the Black nationalist terrorists fighting for majority rule in Rhodesia has never been allowed to move far from the minds of the Mozambican people.

Radio Mozambique defiantly interrupts music programmes with calls for 'vigilance' and support for the 'just liberation struggle of the

people of Zimbabwe.' Banners displaying slogans of support for the terrorists are strung up across main roads in this city, formerly named Lourenco Marques.

Peoples' newspapers — on notice boards outside offices, cinemas and shops — constantly refer to the Rhodesian situation.

The newspaper 'Noticias', published here, carries a slogan in red across the bottom of its front page every day, and more often than not this refers to Rhodesia.

Recent slogans in the paper were 'We will push the enemy away from our frontiers by supporting the battle of the people of Zimbabwe' and 'We support the just struggle of the people of Zimbabwe with the invincible force of our unity.'

At a recent Press conference here, President Machel declared 'The support which the people of Mozambique give to the struggle in Zimbabwe is not emotional it is the result of our awareness that the struggle in Zimbabwe is an integral part of the struggle in our country.'

He had called for the building of air raid shelters 'because of our consciousness that Ian Smith is irresponsible, is an enemy of our people.'

In spite of the rhetoric, few observers believe Mozambique has any offensive, as opposed to defensive, intentions towards Rhodesia.

The Mozambican army is believed not to be prepared for a direct clash with Rhodesian forces.

In any case, there seems to be a genuine conviction here that Mr Smith's Government will not last much longer.

One African diplomat said here 'It's Smith who is in a desperate position not Mozambique. There is no need to attack Rhodesia.'

REFUGEES

Many foreign observers here compare the position of Mozambique towards the terrorists with that of Tanzania to the Frelimo terror army before Mozambican independence last June — solid support but no active intervention.

Officials say Rhodesian refugees are welcome but they deny the existence of training camps for nationalist terrorists on Mozambican territory.

Fears have been expressed in the West that Mozambique may allow the Soviet Union to land arms and perhaps Cuban troops in its ports, for use in support of the terrorists in Rhodesia.

But indications are that the Russians have not so far increased their influence in this part of Africa to complement their successes in Angola.

Diplomats from many different countries here doubt reports that Soviet tanks and Cuban troops have been landed at the port of Beira north of here.

And people living in the port city said they had seen no tanks or Cubans.

Foreign observers say Frelimo has traditionally resented foreign interference, and there was no involvement of outside forces during the war against the Portuguese.

Diplomats believe early Russian attempts to gain a foothold or obtain naval facilities have been rebuffed.

They point to a speech by the Foreign Minister, Mr Joachim Chissano, at a reception at the Russian Embassy last October.

They said Mr Chissano stated that outside help during the liberation struggle did not give any country the right to dictate policy to Mozambique.

The diplomats added that China has apparently also lost influence here as a result of its early support of the defeated National Front

for the Liberation of Angola (FNLIA) in the Angolan civil war.

Mozambique was the first country to recognise the Government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

In spite of all this, President Machel refused at his recent Press conference to rule out the possibility of Soviet or Cuban aid to the terrorists in Rhodesia, via Mozambique.

'DUTY'

In reply to questions about whether he would allow the Russians and Cubans to use his ports, the President said 'This is a question which should be put to the Mozambicans. Each people is independent to choose its own friends and allies.'

'We will have to wait until they ask the Cubans or Russians. So far they have not asked.'

President Machel said at the Press conference it was Mozambique's 'duty' to support the terrorists, and there seems to be a readiness here to do so in spite of the economic consequences.

Precise statistics are hard to come by here and in any case it is still too early to get a clear picture.

But it is beyond doubt that the border closure

will have serious implications because it cut off food supplies which previously came from Rhodesia and must also cause sizeable unemployment.

Compared to the vehement campaign against Rhodesia, there appears to be an extremely subdued attitude towards South Africa.

Foreign experts believe hard economic and political realities have forced a postponement of any direct confrontation with Mozambique's powerful southern neighbour.

Much of the two-way traffic across the border with South Africa has stopped since independence, and Maputo is no longer a pleasure spot for South African tourists. But Mozambican miners still go over the border to work.

South African products can still be found here and Mozambican armaments include canned food from South Africa.

Well informed sources say more than three quarters of the present output of the grant Kabora Bassa hydro electric project in the north-west goes to South Africa and that the power for Mozambique has to go through a transformer station in the Transvaal. — Sava-Rent 19'

W/E Argus 3/14/76

MOZAMBIQUE

Africa's new 'hell-hole'

WHAT is life like in Mozambique under Samora Machel's Government? To find out Owen Barnard this week spoke to three Cape Town businessmen who regularly visit the country. The stories they told, singly and together over lunch depict Mozambique as a new 'hell-hole' of Africa as the euphoria of revolution wears off.

MOZAMBIQUE today a country of appalling misery for the Europeans who remain and fast-growing disillusionment among the Blacks.

Foreigners are being harassed, their houses searched and property nationalised. Food is scarce and medical treatment virtually non-existent. There are only about 50 doctors left for 9-million people.

One person had to wait 10 days to see a doctor after crushing a knee-cap in a dockside accident. Children are being indoctrinated with communism. Rape, pillage and corruption are commonplace.

These are the impressions of prominent Cape Town businessmen who regularly travel to Mozambique to salvage the remnants of holdings their companies had in pre-revolutionary Mozambique.

'You cannot begin to imagine what life is really like in Mozambique under Samora Machel's regime,' one Cape Town businessman said this week. 'Because they have to return to Mozambique for trade reasons none of the men was prepared to have his name published. We cannot take the chance of being identified. The information we are giving now would be seen as "economic sabotage".'

'The penalties for that are severe. We would not get out again,' a businessman connected to a multinational corporation said. 'The picture they drew was disturbing — often horrifying.'

'From the moment you land at Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques) the heavy hand of Frelimo is apparent. Entry formalities can take up to four hours and entail sporadic stripping naked of male and female foreigners when being searched. The hotels in Maputo are slowly falling apart. Food is scarce, the service lousy and it is a matter of time before they close down.'

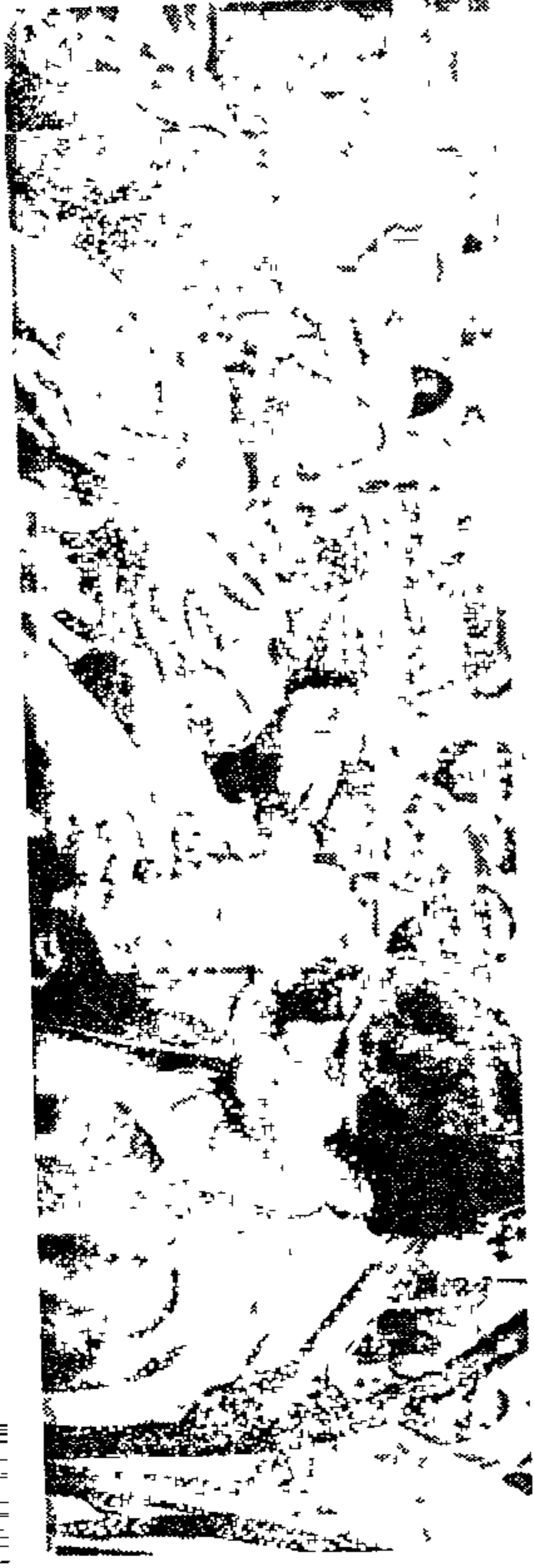
- Other points the businessmen made
- The food shortage is chronic. Daily thousands of people queue for basic commodities such as bread, fish and milk
- Young couples, unless issued with a certificate or married, are prosecuted. Innocent girls are jailed for prostitution
- Plans are underway to 'nationalise' children under five. They will then be sent to 'farms' for training
- There are no night clubs or any other forms of entertainment in Mozambique. Only a few cinemas remain open
- Nobody is immune from the sinister Frelimo secret police. There are more people in jail now than during colonialist rule

'There are no such things as school holidays in Mozambique. When not at school the children have to work for the State.

'I saw many primary school age youngsters sweeping streets,' he said. Businessmen said many parts of Maputo and Beira were uninhabited. 'The wealthy and middle-class Whites were the first to flee.'

'All that remains of their presence are empty homes with pieces of white paper stuck to the windows — meaning the house is for sale. All empty or rented houses have been nationalised, so they won't get a cent. In any case who wants to buy a house in Mozambique?'

A comment by one of the men appeared to crystallise the impressions of the group. 'Mozambique is on a suicide course. Most companies are getting out. Damn it, it is another hell hole' of Black Africa's hell holes.'



Mozambique just can't...

2265

5 TIMES 30/5/76.

SAR TAKES ON MAPUTO RESCUE BID

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Railways has become a major arm of South Africa's foreign policy in Africa.

This became clear this week as the general manager of the Railways, Mr Kobus Loubser, announced his plan to fly in technicians to keep the port of Maputo going.

Mozambique's floundering economy is dependent on the agreement — a relic of Portuguese control — whereby 40 per cent of the export traffic from the Reef is channelled through Maputo.

But the port has been running down since the Frelimo takeover. It could face collapse with the imminent departure of the last skilled personnel.

South African traffic has declined sharply as Reef industrialists have become unwilling and unable to face the risk that their goods could be trapped in the harbour. The number of Western ships

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

putting into Maputo has also fallen drastically.

This week Mr John Marsh, head of Safmarine, confirmed that the volume of shipping had dropped. Nevertheless, his company regarded it as important both politically and economically to keep the port of Maputo going, he said.

The offer of an "air bridge" between Johannesburg and Maputo to fly in technicians is Mr Loubser's latest move to

help the Mozambique economy and keep a channel of communication open between the Frelimo authorities and South Africa.

He now, however, has the more difficult task of persuading Reef industrialists to step up their exports through Maputo and face a possible loss of profits in the interests of what is essentially a foreign policy exercise.

Some marine insurance companies have stepped up the cost of insuring certain commodities imported and exported through Maputo, writes Martin Creamer

Certain exporters have been unable to obtain any insurance at all.

One exporter has sought permission to divert his exports through Durban, but the Railways will not allow this. All goods which traditionally have gone through Maputo must continue to do so, the Railways insist.

Traditional export traffic from Komatipoort to Maputo includes chrome, ferrochrome, coal, steel and citrus.

One chrome exporter told me: "The Railways have told us we will have to use Maputo as an export port, but we are going to fight for the right to use a South African port."

His company has not been able to find an insurer for the R250 000 worth of chrome it plans to export each month.

"We have signed up a three-year multi-million-pound deal which could greatly benefit South Africa. But the whole thing could fall through because of the insistence by the

Railways that we use Maputo," the company official said.

A South African Trade Organisation spokesman said. "Exports are delayed for a long time at Maputo. Some exporters have tried to move the goods through Durban but the Railways are resisting."

Last Whites to flee Frelimo

ARGUS 26/5/76
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 28 000 Portuguese — almost the entire remaining White population of Mozambique — will be airlifted from that country in the next two months.

Their departure will end the exodus of nearly 250 000 Portuguese since Frelimo took over on June 25 last year.

Disillusionment and fear for their safety under Frelimo is believed to have precipitated this final spurt.

Many believe the increasingly harsh rule of President Machel will be toughened further soon after the first anniversary

of independence, a month away.

The Portuguese and Mozambique airlines, Tap and Deta, are understood to be under pressure from Lisbon to increase their daily movement of passengers from Mozambique, at present numbering about 400.

There will not be one Portuguese teacher left in Mozambique after July, said one visitor to the

country. 'The five remaining Portuguese doctors there will also be gone.'

The visitor said that even doctors who had come from Iron Curtain countries to replace departing Portuguese were themselves leaving now.

'You don't see many Whites in Maputo these days. For that matter you don't see many Blacks either. The Blacks are going inland in great numbers.'

Facts which have now been disclosed about the Portuguese exodus since Frelimo rule began are.

● Of the 250 000 people who have left, 80 percent returned to Portugal Rhodesia took about 20 000, South Africa 12 500, Brazil 10 000 and other countries about 7 500.

● Of those who went to Portugal, about 20 000 returned to Mozambique under contract to Frelimo.

COST OF MOVE

These and their families now form about 18 000 of the 28 000 due to get out in the next two months, and are expected to cost Portugal about R4 million to move.

Top Reds

STAR 25/5/76

may visit

Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service

Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolai Podgorny have accepted an invitation to make a State visit to Mozambique, according to a Radio Mozambique report monitored last night.

No date for the visit has been disclosed.

At the same time President Kaunda of Zambia appealed to the South African Premier, Mr Vorster, not to delay granting independence to South West Africa. Any attempt to "Bantustanise" the territory would invite foreign intervention.

A joint communiqué issued in Moscow and Maputo said that Russia would give unconditional support to the "struggle of the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa for equal rights, self-determination, freedom and national independence."

In Lusaka, President Kaunda, speaking on the eve of Africa Freedom Day today, pledged to continue efforts to combat apartheid in all forms and to give the "oppressed masses" in South Africa all support to replace apartheid with a democratic system.

The Soviet leaders accepted an invitation to Mozambique, from Pre-

sident Samora Machel during his visit to Moscow from which he returned last weekend, Radio Mozambique said.

First visit

Their acceptance indicates growing Soviet interest in Mozambique and influence in Southern Africa after their successful intervention for the MPLA in Angola with Cuban forces.

It will be the first visit by Mr Brezhnev and Mr Podgorny to Black Africa and political observers believe the pair might also visit Luanda.

The joint communiqué said the Soviet Union had agreed to give Mozambique all assistance needed to strengthen its defensive capacity.

Agreements were signed for aid in commerce, education, public health, air transport, fishing, merchant marine and other fields. Both parties agreed to hold regular meetings.

President Kaunda said the struggle for liberation in Southern Africa was not over.

"With the entire Africa now on the warpath, Southern Africa can no longer accommodate those who say they abhor war but whose actions block the path of peace."

Nothing to lose but your 'freedom'

25/5/76
STAR

"Very sorry, you of Frelimo, but we cannot understand you. We are not able to understand what you really want, what you mean by independence.

"We are convinced that you, Mozambicans, when you dreamt of independence, dreamt of a more comfortable life, a comfort that would be achieved by your work, but in freedom"

This type of anti-Frelimo broadcast is heard daily in Mozambique, in both Portuguese and Sena, the African dialect of people living in the border area

"Instead of work in freedom and personal independence, what do you have today?" a typical broadcast asks

"Slave labour in the farms, according to the strict rule of Frelimo, which can never be violated. There is no food, there is nothing.

"And independence itself? You Mozambicans think that you can speak about independence, having on all of you the weight of all the heavy debts incurred by Samora Machel"

Needless to say, these broadcasts are not from anywhere inside Mozambique.

The programmes are part of the "war of the airwaves" waged between

In its radio war with Mozambique, Rhodesia harps on the hardships that country's people are enduring under Samora Machel, reports The Star's Africa News Service.

the "shameful inheritance from colonialism"

The Portuguese radio commentator said "Paradoxically, we used to hear Mr Machel's propagandists, through Radio Mozambique, accusing the Portuguese of being dictators, fascists who wanted to force the people of Mozambique to build only houses of bricks and cement, forbidding them to build huts

"They said that by forbidding the construction of the traditional houses — huts — the Portuguese colonialists intended to kill the Mozambique culture and civilisation"

The commentary continued with an unsourced remark from one of the Russians "But, much to the surprise of the stupid Frelimo (official leading the tour), the Russian doctor looked at him and said 'My dear friend, that is not the work of the Whites. The work of the

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(1) 222

(2) Rhodesia - Gard

... programmes are part of the "war of the airwaves" waged between Rhodesia and Mozambique since March. This message originated from the Rhodesian Broadcast Company in an effort to counter the anti-Rhodesian Zimbabwe News broadcast in English nightly at 8 from Maputo.

There is no fixed time or schedule for the Rhodesian programmes, which detail what is wrong with Mozambique under Frelimo and what is right with Rhodesia under the Whites.

Heavy emphasis is given the "good life" conditions in Rhodesia, contrasting them with the rapidly-deteriorating life of Mozambicans since independence.

A typical broadcast in mid May ridiculed Frelimo leaders for their denunciation of the capital's "tin and hut city" to Russian public health officials which they explained as

... my dear friend, that is not the work of the Whites. The work of the Whites is there, and he pointed to the modern city of Maputo.

"That," — pointing to the huts — "is your work."

Another recent broadcast condemned President Machel outright as "an enemy of truth, enemy of justice who changes his mind and actions like a feather in the wind. Anyone who tries to show the people the human realities is branded by Samora as a reactionary, an agent of the enemy, a puppet of imperialism and capitalism."

"If there are reactionaries in Mozambique today, the fault is entirely with the imbecile Samora Machel, as since his arrival he brought a suitcase full of hatred, envy, revenge and intimidation against the White and Black people, in particular those more developed and civilised."

Lawyer seeks to oust Frelimo

Mercury
Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — Dr. Domingos Arouca, a former Frelimo member in exile in Portugal, has offered to help overthrow President Samora Machel's Marxist rule in Mozambique.

He may soon come out openly as leader of the new underground anti-Frelimo movement, Fumo (Mozambique United Democratic Front).

The 47-year-old Black lawyer, widely accepted as Frelimo's most formidable opponent, says: "It is very doubtful that Frelimo will still be there on June 25 to celebrate the first anniversary of Mozambique's independence."

Dr Arouca, who spent eight years in gaol in the Portuguese colonial period because he

belonged to Frelimo, has denounced Frelimo as "a gang of bandits whose daily mission is the sequestration and rape of Black and White women, wide-spread humiliation and daylight armed robbery."

In a Press interview, he referred to Mozambique's "state of war" with Rhodesia.

"Mozambique is quagmired in economic chaos and urgently needs international donations to make up for Frelimo's administrative disorganisation and not because of the losses caused by

sanctions against Rhodesia," he said.

"It is clear that the closure of the border with Rhodesia makes still more crucial the famine and poverty. But the truth is that these were created during the few months of Frelimo rule."

He attributes these "to Frelimo's racist policies in the crazy nationalisations, the harassment of technicians, the widespread closure of enterprises and the absolute dismantling of the administrative organisation."

Dr Arouca claims: "Frelimo has not found the least response from the people to an inopportune war prompted by political blindness and which might trigger an international involvement of catastrophic proportions."

STAR
17/5/76.

Job lack is blamed on Frelimo

Staff Reporter

Thousands of Blacks who are today out of jobs because Frelimo had forced their White and Indian employers to flee the country are now praying for the return of their former masters.

Although there is equal pay for equal work in Mozambique, there is no work available and thousands of domestic servants, factory workers and other Black labourers who once worked for Whites and Asians, are today without work, money or food.

This disclosure came from a group of White, Coloured and Asian Portuguese families, who left Johannesburg at the weekend to find a new life abroad.

They asked The Star not to disclose their names as they still had relatives living in Frelimo-controlled Mozambique.

The families said all the "shouting" that Frelimo had come to free the people from White domination has turned out to be the "biggest lie in Mozambique today."

"After 11 months of Frelimo rule, there is no freedom in Mozambique under these dictators," a man who owned a printing business and employed a number of Blacks, said.

A Moslem teacher said people in Mozambique have now come to realise the communist doctrine that "the power belongs to the people" is not true.

"EXPLOITING"

He said. "The power really belongs to a communist minority, who are exploiting and persecuting the majority. The Frelimo rulers alone have the best of everything."

A Coloured family said they were forced to leave the country because Frelimo's anti-God campaign in schools was "shocking."

Other disclosures made by the families were that there were hardly any Portuguese and Indian doctors in the country. There was also a serious language communication problem with the Chinese and Bulgarian doctors.

222

Machel men stab minister

CAPE TIMES 7/5/76

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Armando Guebuza, Mozambique's Minister of the Interior, is reportedly in a serious condition after being stabbed by President Machel's bodyguards during a stormy meeting of Frelimo's central committee held last Wednesday at the presidential palace in Maputo, the capital.

Reports say that scuffles broke out among the top Frelimo hierarchy over the coming state visit of President Machel to the Soviet Union. This is regarded by some influential party members as the last move to turn Mozambique into a Russian satellite.

Sources close to the Frelimo hierarchy say President Machel has ordered a news blackout on the Guebuza affair to avoid aggravating the party row.

The reports say that under the threat of physical violence from Mr Guebuza, President Machel ordered his bodyguards to overpower him. Mr Guebuza received stab wounds while resisting.

Wielding power as Minister of the Interior as well as national political commissar, 32-year-old Mr Guebuza is regarded as a serious contender for the party leadership in a power struggle that lately has threatened to split Frelimo.

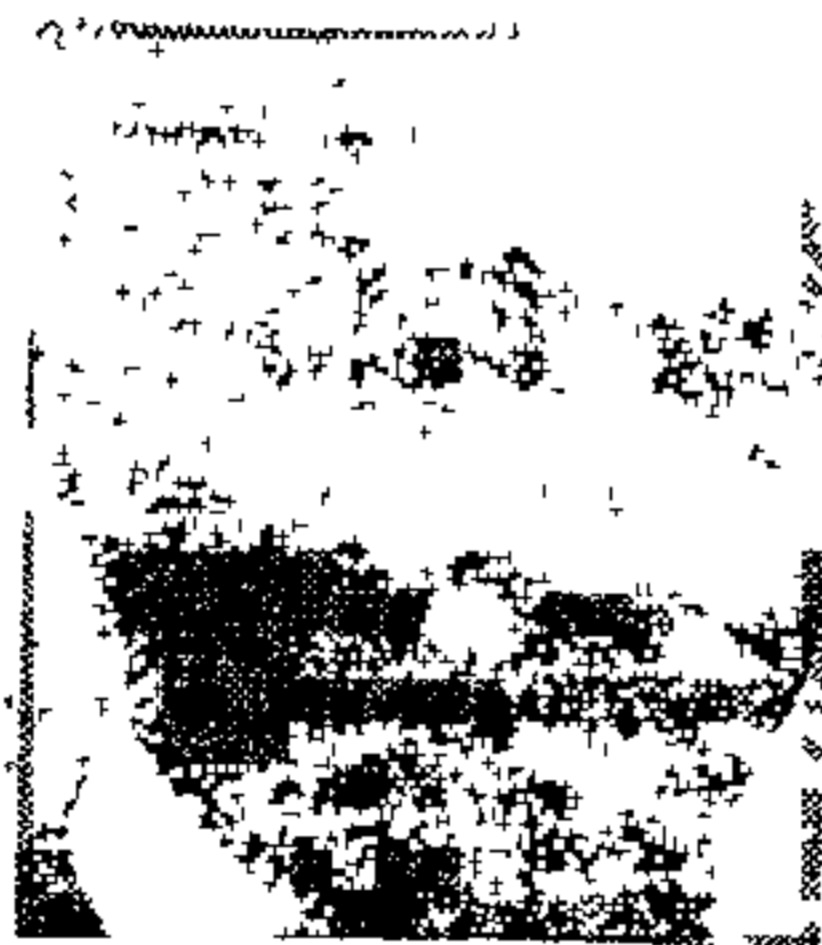
Unrest is reported in several parts of the country, understood to have been started by an underground resistance movement run by dissident Frelimo army officers.

222

No Frelimo plans to cut Cabora power to SA

The Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique has no immediate plans to stop the sale of electricity to South Africa from Cabora Bassa or the supply of labour to the gold mines, according to the Frelimo Vice President, Mr Marcelino dos Santos.



Mr Dos Santos

He implied in an interview with a Swedish television journalist that Mozambique will continue both undertakings as long as the Frelimo Government considers it necessary.

Denying the interviewer's suggestion that Mozambique was co-operating with South Africa, Mr Dos Santos said: 'We inherited realities and it is not overnight that we can pull out of these realities.'

Asked how long it would take to 'change the situation,' Mr Dos Santos said: 'We are working on it and certainly we shall do what must be done to serve the best interests of the people, to free completely our people.'

This means we are studying carefully the case of the Mozambique workers in the South African mines. But what is important is not to know when we shall do that, but the correct perspectives we have when we organise our plans and to understand that we shall decide in the best interests of our people as well as the Southern African peoples.'

LOANS

Mr Dos Santos said the sale of power from the Cabora Bassa Dam was necessary to get money to enable the Portuguese company in charge of the dam construction to repay its loans.

It was the Portuguese company that was selling power to South Africa, he said in the interview which was broadcast by Radio Mozambique and monitored here.

Asked whether the Frelimo Government would stop the sales once the Portuguese company ceased operating the project, Mr Dos Santos said: 'Why do you ask such questions, knowing perfectly well that we shall always do what is in the best interests of our people?'

Prelimo 'fabricating' border violations

SALISBURY. — Prelimo commanders in Mozambique are fabricating reports of border violations by Rhodesian security forces, the Sunday Mail claimed in Salisbury yesterday.

The purpose, the newspaper said, might be a manoeuvre by the Mozambique authorities to get further economic and military assistance for the ailing territory — and to exert more psychological pressure in the propaganda war against Rhodesia.

Reports of alleged border violations were also likely to be presented to the five-day meeting of the Liberation Committee of the Organisation for African Unity, which begins in Dar es Salaam

today.

The intensifying guerrilla war in Rhodesia is likely to dominate discussions at the meeting — and the guerrilla war in South West Africa is also likely to figure high in the talks.

The last Liberation Committee meeting — in Maputo in January — coincided with the beginning of a new guerrilla offensive in Rhodesia, and in the past few months the nationalists have significantly stepped up their military campaign.

Constitutional talks between the Rhodesian Prime Minister Mr Ian Smith and Black nationalist leader Mr Joshua Nkomo broke down in March, but almost all hope of a negotiated settlement had been lost before then.

The guerrilla war has been simmering in Rhodesia since 1972, but in recent months nationalist military activity has reached unprecedented levels with attacks deep inside the country.

The Liberation Committee will also review the continued bitter feudings between the two factions of the Rhodesian African National Council.

But sources said the committee was unlikely to make a major policy change in this area. The situation is reasonably satisfactory from its point of view because the political divisions do not appear to be impairing the military campaign.

Salisbury's Sunday Mail

yesterday also carried an article by a leading member of the Nkomo faction of the ANC, Mr Arisone Chambati, a lecturer in political science at the University of Rhodesia.

Mr Chambati said Mr Smith should welcome British and United States initiatives that could lead to the provision of "extra-constitutional" guarantees and assistance in a transition to majority rule in Rhodesia.

He rejected Mr Smith's appointment of African chiefs to his Cabinet as a disguised implementation of the ruling Rhodesian Front's policy of separate development.

The move was "inconsequential and irrelevant," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

① 272
② Rhodesia - General

Machel blames his people for crisis

RDM 26/6/76
By JOSE RAMALHO
"Mail" Africa Bureau

WIDESPREAD lawlessness in the cities, corruption and arrogance in the civil service, indiscipline in the schools and lack of interest for collective farming, were yesterday blamed by President Samora Machel for the current situation in Mozambique.

Addressing a mass rally at Maputo's Machava stadium to celebrate the first anniversary of independence, Mr Machel announced that people's courts would be set up to try criminals publicly.

He said prisons in Maputo, Beira and all Mozambique's cities and towns, were packed to capacity with "reactionaries" opposed to decolonisation, and robbers and murderers. But countless other criminals were on the loose.

The Mozambique president accused his own civil service of negligence and abuse of power.

Mr Machel promised that 1977 would be Mozambique's year of plenty and happiness. In the meantime, he called on each of the 10-million Mozambicans to kill 30 flies every day as a contribution to a healthier country.

222

Swazi 'old pals' corn

MAPUTO — The struggle for the liberation of the people of Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa itself would continue until all had been liberated, the Minister of Labour of Mozambique, Mr. J. Matsinhe, said here.

He was speaking at a ceremony at which he received, on behalf of his Government, 1 000 bags of maize from the Swaziland Government.

Mr. Matsinhe thanked the Swaziland Government for the donation which, he said, symbolised "the solidarity the African nations have always maintained."

He said it also emphasised the "brotherly friendship" which had existed between the two countries.

The Swaziland Minister of Industries, Mines and Tourism, Dr. S. Nxsumalo, said the donation had been a gesture of "good health and the brotherly feelings of the people of Swaziland towards the people of Mozambique."

Swaziland had been ready to help Mozambique where possible and had been pleased that Mozambique had committed itself in applying economic sanctions against the Smith regime in Rhodesia, he said. — (Sapa.)

222

DB 8/16/76

Mozambique loses R10,7m US aid

NEW YORK — Mozambique may get none of Dr Kissinger's promised sanctions-support aid following the success of an Alabama Senator who threatened to filibuster against an entire R5,8 billion package of foreign strategic support if R10,7 million for Mozambique was not killed

In separate action, the House of Representatives has also voted against any aid for Mozambique, making the prospects bleak for yet another of the undertakings to black Africa that Dr Kissinger made in his Lusaka speech

But at the same time, the US is moving on its

plan to counter Soviet influence in Africa by discussing military aid programmes for Zaire and Kenya

Mozambique's slim chances of US support now hang on the fate of a 60-year-old American missionary, Armand Doll, said by Democratic Sen James Allen of Alabama to be held illegally by the Maputo authorities.

Bowing to Allen's demands when it became clear that he was ready to hold up the entire aid bill indefinitely, Sen Hubert Humphrey agreed to drop from it R30,5 million aid to states hit by the boycott of Rhodesia

222

STAR Refugee claim denied

9/6/76

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — A spokesman for the Department of the Interior today denied as "rubbish" reports that hundreds of refugees, mostly Blacks, had fled into Natal and the Transvaal recently.

They are said to have fled from the intensified repression of those who do not support the policies of the Frelimo Government and from the increasing food shortages in Mozambique.

The Portuguese vice consul Countess M Jankovich-Besan was unavailable for comment today, but is on record as saying that "many" refugees have fled from Mozambique into Natal.

Five of them, all men, were seen at the Portuguese Consulate in Durban today.

None of the five White men at the consulate could speak English, but one pulled a bundle of about R200 in notes from

his pocket and intimated that this was all he had to show after 25 years in Mozambique.

Two others drew their finger across their throats and said "Samora," to illustrate why they had fled.

The men refused to give permission for their photographs to be taken and were apparently worried about the consequences to relatives and friends they had left behind.

222

US bans

aid for *Star 12/16/76* Machel

WASHINGTON — The Senate yesterday cut \$30-million from a \$72-million aid package for Africa promised by the Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger.

In amendments to a foreign military aid Bill, the Senate also banned aid to Mozambique.

The package was proposed as part of America's new Africa policy outlined by Dr Kissinger in Zambia in April. The cuts were to aid for Zambia, Zaire and other African countries affected by the Rhodesian crisis.

The \$2.695-billion Bill, which includes aid for Israel and its Arab neighbours, will be put to the vote on Monday. Afterwards it must be reconciled with a House of Representatives Bill which contains a number of differences.

COMPROMISE

Senator James Allen of Alabama, proposing the amendments, said Mozambique was communist and he did not believe American taxpayers would finance guerilla actions.

A compromise over the African aid legislation appeared likely before the Bill is sent to President Ford for signature.

Senator Dick Clark said the reduction in the African aid would not affect Dr Kissinger's promise of \$10.625 million aid to Mozambique to help overcome problems caused by closing its border with Rhodesia. This money would come from existing aid funds — Sapa-Reuter.

222

Maputo acts ^{STAR} 14/6/76 against police

The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique has acted against policemen for crimes like incitement to rebellion, Mozambique Radio has reported.

This news comes after reports of an attempted revolt by policemen.

The unconfirmed reports say the uprising was swiftly put down by troops. There were many casualties.

The radio broadcast, monitored in Johannesburg, said a number of policemen had been expelled from the ranks and would be sent to rehabilitation centres "for a series of crimes against the party and Government lines and the people."

SECRET AGENT

The radio quoted a communique from the Minister of the Interior saying the most serious crimes had been committed by 14 policemen against whom special measures would be taken.

Among the 14, the communique said, was an agent of PIDE, the former Portuguese state security police, which was disbanded after the coup in Portugal on 1974.

"The crimes in which the accused are involved," said the communique, "are of several types. Some, however, must be given special importance because of their seriousness."

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Frelimo takes new hard line on capitalism

STAR 2/6/76

The Star's Africa News Service

The dependence of Mozambique's road and rail systems on "colonial and capitalist structures" had to be destroyed, the Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, said last night.

As South Africa is the only country on which Mozambique's railways and harbours depend, his hard-line statement puts into question the entire future of South Africa's use of the port of Maputo, formerly Lourenco Marques.

The port's ability to cope with the already considerably diminished South African traffic is also being jeopardised by the current exodus of 28 000 of the last 30 000 Portuguese remaining in Mozambique — about 18 000 of them public servants who stayed on on a one-year contract from independence last June 25

VITUPERATION

Mr Cabaco's statement came after days of increasing vituperation by Radio Mozambique against South Africa.

According to the radio he said at Inhamitanga that the main task of all road and rail transport systems in his country was the complete destruction of the colonialist and capitalist structures which were still deeply rooted in those systems.

AIRBRIDGE

His tough stance comes only six days after the general manager of South African Railways, Mr J G H Loubser, confirmed that South Africa had indirectly offered an emergency airbridge of technicians and skilled staff to keep Maputo going after the exodus of Portuguese trained staff.

Meanwhile, some South African exporters are pressing for the use of Richards Bay instead of Maputo because of the uncertainties of Mozambique.

an expression is permitted regarding a country which has just abolished Christmas Day.

Among the proposals to help the Mozambique authorities, the UK and SA figure prominently, especially the latter on whose behalf the general manager of Railways, Mr Kobus Loubser, has offered immediate practical help. No acknowledgment has thus far been received, however.

The harbour is short of pilots, technicians, maintenance staff and loading equipment. Although South Africans are finding it extremely difficult to get visas for Maputo, Railways' suggestion is to fly personnel there and return them the same day. It is difficult to see how the shortages could be alleviated in this way.

Loubser's well-meaning offer is not expected to be accepted but the desire to help Mozambique get the harbour in good working order goes much wider. It has, for instance, been suggested that the UN should send a team of experts, that Canada should be asked to take over the administration of the port on a temporary care-taking basis, that the US, with considerable trade to Mozambique and the adjacent independent African territories, should send a contingent of experts, even Australia is being mentioned as a possible source of help. The only strange factor in the whole business is that the Chinese, thus far, have not been mentioned.

In the face of all this, opinion in Maputo itself is that the Russians are expected to put matters right. It is reported that all the present pilots will leave by the end of June. They could be replaced fairly easily by Russian pilots.

Russia, indeed, seems to be the logical answer. But will this suit the US and Canada, to say nothing of SA?

222

F.M. 4/6/76
**PORT PROBLEMS
Whither Maputo?**

Who will eventually control the harbour of Maputo? The question is appropriate in view of deteriorating working conditions there during recent months, and offers and suggestions for a reorganisation of control have been descending on Maputo like manna from heaven, if such

Frelimo to free railway network, harbours

Africa Bureau

MOZAMBIQUE'S harbours and railway networks have come under heavy attack from Frelimo which has moved to liberate them from capitalistic dependence.

At a five-day meeting held at Inhaminga railway junction 180 km north of Beira, 300 delegates discussed proposals to dismantle the whole system.

The Minister of Sport and Communication, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, a White Portuguese working for Frelimo, told the delegates that the former Portuguese administration had planned the country's transport network to exploit the people.

At the closed session several motions recommending bureaucratic changes were approved but there was no indication that South African traffic through Mozambique would be affected.

Observers at the meeting believed that the main emphasis was on the reorganization of the transport network to give priority to links with Zambia and Tanzania. This has been under consideration for some time.

During the meeting a proposal was submitted by the Maputo harbour and railway workers for the Machava stadium, which was built by the Mozambique Railway Club on the outskirts of the capital, to be donated to the Frelimo Government.

1/6/75

LOURENCO MARQUES.

FRELIMO hoop om nog vanjaar meer as 50 000 soldate met moderne wapentuig aan die grense van Suid-Afrika en Rhodesië te hê, en om die getal aanstaande jaar te verdubbel.

In die begin sal Zambiese en Tanzaniese soldate ook gebruik word om die wet en orde te handhaaf. Duisende vrouesoldate word vir meer „gesofistikeerde” pligte opgelei.

Van die vroue sal waarskynlik grensdiens doen. In die tien jaar lange oorlog het baie van hulle, soos in Portugees-Guinee, skouer aan skouer met die mans geveg.

'n Frelimo-segsman het hier aan RAPPORT gesê die voorkeur word vanjaar gegee aan die opbou van 'n gedugte Frelimo-troepemag, „en ons sal alle buitehulp gebruik om dit te doen” — waarskynlik ook Chinese instruktors.

Oor die 50 000 soldate van vanjaar, en die verdubbeling van die getal binne 'n jaar, sê hy: „Dit is nodig om elke bedreiging van buite, of ander gebeurlikheid die hoof te bied, en om die agente van die imperialisme en die kolonialisme hok te slaan.”

Dit is die eerste keer dat Frelimo so openlik oor sy leer en militêre uitbreiding gesels. Oor wapens en die opstel daarvan aan ons grense wou hy niks sê nie.

Hy vertel dat Frelimo nou in basisse in Mosambiek en Tanzanie, worsmasjen-opleiding toepas om die maksimum-getal soldate so gou moontlik reg te kry in die plek van die vertrekende Portugese troepe.

Geheimsinnig

Die Frelimo-man erken dat baie van die nuwe soldate nog jong seuns is wat soms te „geesdriftig” raak, selfs teenoor hul eie mense „Maar hulle weet hoe om 'n geweer te hanteer,” het hy lakonies bygevoeg.

Wat blankes betref, neem baie van die jong seuns deesdae die wet in eie hande. Hulle aarsel selfs nie om vroue te deursoek en te betas nie. Hulle bedel graag met 'n outomatiese Kalasnikof in die hand, en kry maklik sin in 'n reisiger se klere.

Die laaste Portugese soldate vertrek op 25 Junie — onafhankheidsdag — wat nou vinnig nader in 'n gees van geheimhouding oor gaste en verrigtinge. Sowat 2 000 Portugese soldate sal egter op oorlogskepe in die hawe waak vir geval pres. Samora Machel se soldate 'n besondere situasie nie kan hanteer nie.

Staatsmotor

Intussen het nog duisend Frelimo-soldate op die Chinese skip Minghau uit Dar es Salaam in Lourenco Marques aangekom. 'n Groot hoeveelheid wapens en ammunisie is ontskep. Die opperbevel hoop om teen 25 Junie sowat 7 000 swart soldate in Lourenco Marques te hê om die wet en orde te handhaaf.

Buiten die verskerping van valutabeheer om die land se haghke ekonomie te probeer red, was daar vandeesweek ontwikkelinge aan ander Frelimo-fronte.

* Samora Machel se yslike swart staatsmotor — glo 'n Kommunistiese Zis — is uit 'n Chinese skip na 'n geheime bergplek gebring. Dit is waarskynlik 'n geskenk van Rooi China.

* 'n Groot groep Chinese in hul eenderse Mao-pakke het aangekom en die meeste is in die Hotel Cardoso tuis, waar hulle druk besig is om Portugees te leer. Hulle verlaat feitlik nooit hul kamers nie. 'n Portugese joernalis wat oor hul aankoms geskryf het — „die stad is vol Chinese gesigte” — is in die tronk

gestop. Hy is een van twee joernaliste wat deur Frelimo aangehou word.

Prostitute

* Die volk is meegedeel dat daar onder die nuwe bewind van hulle verwag sal word om elke maand „een dag vrye diens” vir die staat te lewer. Of dit byval gaan vind, moet nog gesien word.

* Prostitute wat hul beroep in die sogenaamde „Straat van Sonde” bedryf het, is aanvanklik in vragmotors gelaai en na rehabilitasiekampe gebring. Sedertdien het hulle in groot getalle teruggekeer en hulle floreer soos van ouds. Vandeesweek het Frelimo 'n vergadering van prostitute belê en bepaal dat vroue nie sonder mans op straat mag gaan nie, en hulle by bepaalde „huise” moet registreer. Dit tot tyd en wyl strenger wetgewing kom.

Intussen het 'n vooraanstaande lid van die Kommunisties gesinde MPLA van Angola, wat nou in 'n bloedige vete met die FNLA gewikkel is, hier aangekom vir samesprekinge. Die tussentydse regering weier om die doel van die besoek bekend te maak.

Frelimo weier nog steeds om die gastelys vir onafhankheidsdag bekend te maak. Maar dis hier bekend dat Suid-Afrika en Wes-Duitsland nog nie uitnodigings ontvang het nie.

Dis klaar 'n uitgemaakte saak dat verteenwoordigers van alle Kommunistiese lande om die tafel gaan sit. Aan my is gesê dat veral van die nuwe Rooi lande, Viëtnam en Kambodja, 'n groot ophef gemaak gaan word.

U.S. — a foothold for Russian naval might?

he Argus Africa News Service

JHANNESBURG. — That Pretoria has been lying about the Russians and the Cape route for years is readily coming true.

CAPE ROUTE PREDICTIONS COMING TRUE

The tip of the iceberg Soviet naval might have been revealed up in Lourenco Marques Harbour — in a unlikely cloak of a viet merchant navy delegation.

The merchant navy delegation is to investigate existing trade ties with Mozambique.

They are to undertake a survey of ports. This could mean they are sizing up potential expansions to accommodate more and bigger vessels.

The delegation's arrival earned only a mention in a wake of several trade missions from communist countries whizzing in and out of Lourenco Marques.

Similarly, a remark made over a year ago even before the Lisbon coup on April 25 1974 by Portuguese army officers that they wouldn't be surprised to see Russian vessels using Mozambique ports within a year received little publicity.

At that time Russian journalist and reputed KGB member, Victor Louis, was visiting Mozambique.

In retrospect it is interesting to note that Louis's main ports of call to inspect shipping facilities were Lourenco Marques, Nacada and Beira.

It now seems that even at that early stage, before Frelimo (predominantly backed by Russian arms in its fight against the Portuguese) took charge of the country, the Russians had plans to sail into Mozambique harbours.

In the past three years the Russian naval build-up in the Indian Ocean has caused continuous anxiety in the West.

TENTACLES
The tentacles of influence have slowly shifted down Africa to the virtual exclusion of the other super powers.

China, whose reputation with African countries is to climb in boots and all, seems to have been tripped up by the more subtle peripheral approach of the Russians.

China has always demanded its pound of flesh with every co-operation deal on the continent, working mainly through trade-and-deals Russia has concentrated mainly on establishing a firm foothold of air and naval bases through quiet persuasion and gifts of war materials.

A look at a map of Africa shows they are already entrenched in the 'bulge' with a regular base at Conakry in Guinea.

Further south Russian fishing vessels most of which double in an intelligence role, are frequently using facilities at Walvis Bay (admittedly along with numerous other countries).

On the Indian Ocean side the Russians have complete control of the entire coast of Somalia Bases at Kismayu and Beira play host to a fleet of about 30 warships.

Runways at air bases in Somalia have been lengthened recently to accommodate long-range reconnaissance aircraft thrusting the Russian presence ever deeper into the Indian Ocean.

In Tanzania, basically a Chinese stronghold, Russian ships have courtesy of call at Dar-es-Salaam, while Madagascar, which channels the vital oil route to the Gulf region between itself and Mozambique, has kicked out its former French allies.

Now one of the finest natural harbours in the world, at Diego Suarez on Madagascar's northern tip, is open to bidders.

What alliance Madagascar will opt for in the Indian Ocean power race remains to be seen, but there is more than a 50 percent chance that it won't be to the West's advantage.

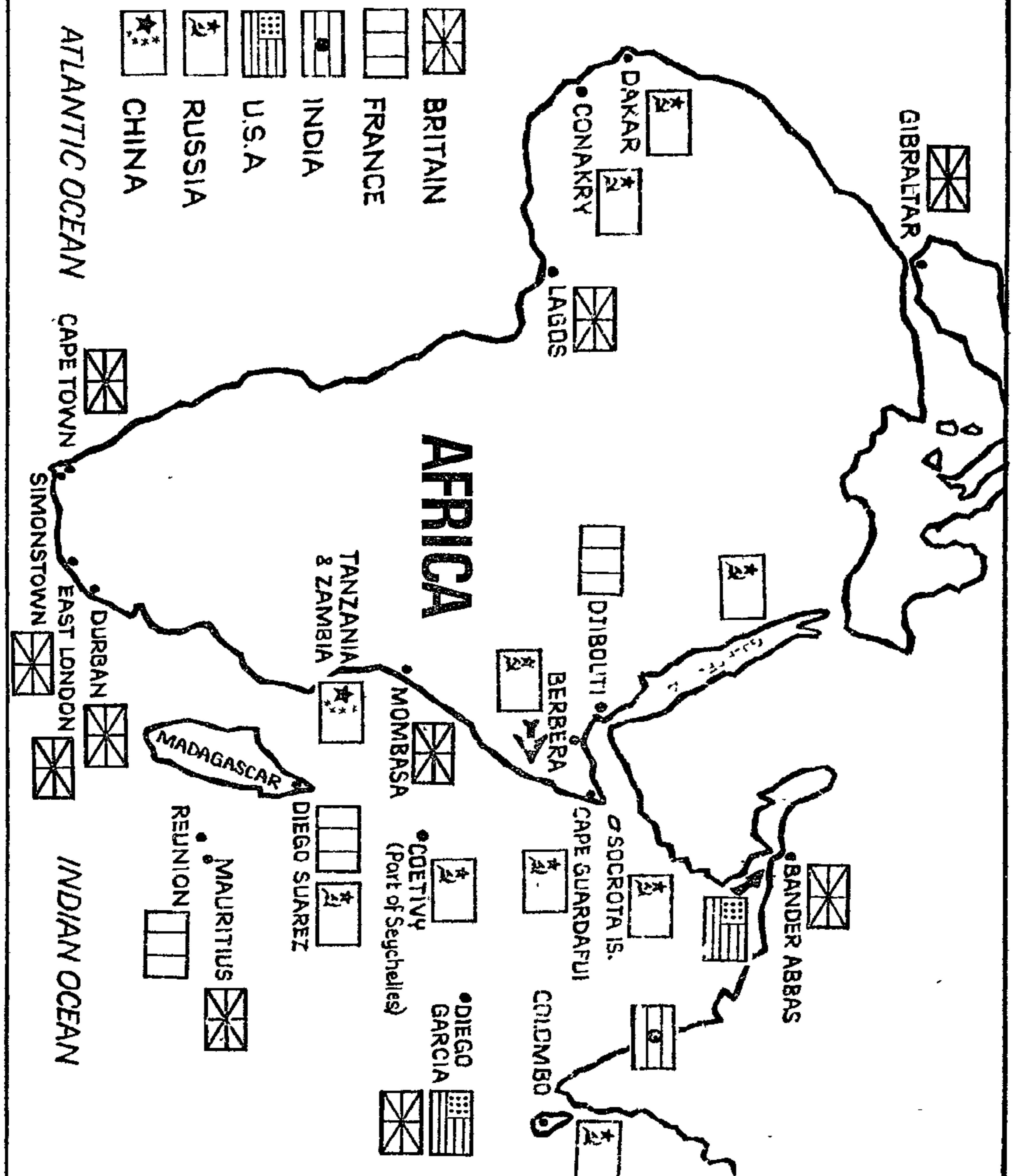
The importance of the Cape sea route as a lifeline to the West has been repeatedly emphasised. Yet what has the West to offer to counter the Soviet presence?

Britain has made no bones about wanting to end its commitments in the area — the Simons-Town Agreement included in the American Senate there is still haggling over the establishment of a base on the island of Diego Garcia.

TOEHOLD
The only other Western power with a foothold in the area is France, with two bases (one at Djibouti in Afar and Issa, formerly French Somaliland, and the other on Reunion Island, a department of France).

The visit by the Russian Navy delegation may not seem high-powered enough to cause a stir, but is it the thin red line which will develop into a thick Red blockade of the oil vein of the West?

KASHIN CLASS Soviet destroyer photographed in Cape waters by a Shackleton patrol aircraft of the SAAF



BY BRAHAM INS SCOTT CABROD

DAVID

NOTE in the
th-west moun-
ts of Mozambique,
rica's latest mar-
the Cabora Bassa
n stands complete,
turbines already
nning out electric
rent for South
tea.

BLOOD, SWEAT

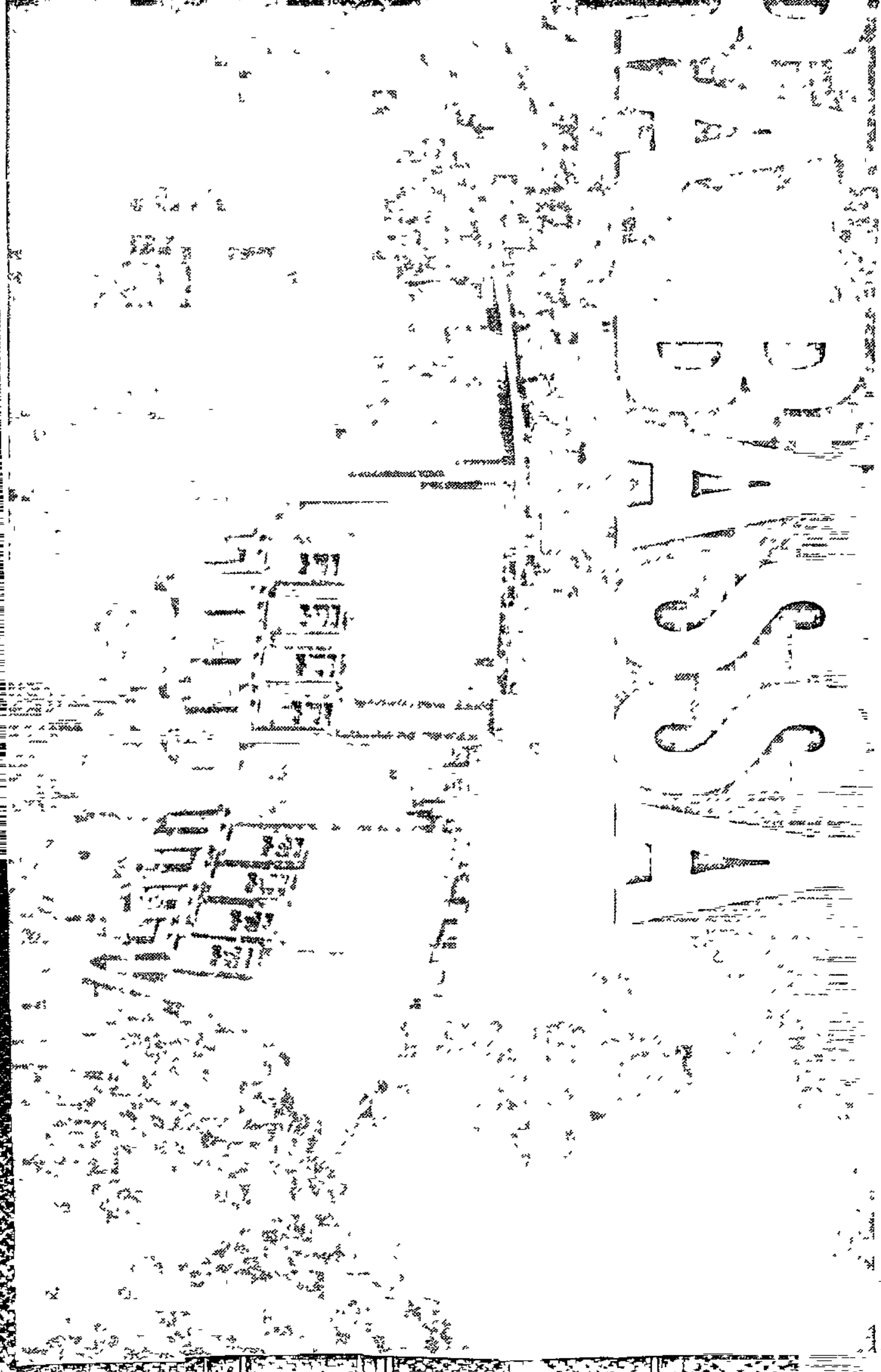
*Sum Taid
Insight
18/12/76*

AND TEARS

the gigantic project
t R435 million,
ily financed by Por-
al, Germany, France
l South Africa, as
I as a lot of sweat,
od, tears and interna-
nal ruction — for
at?

FOR WHAT?

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ity Supply Com-
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ily
nfluent members
the South African
ernment, including
eign Minister Eric
W, were so firmly
posed to reaching out
o Black Africa that
issue drew the first
und the scenes lines
verkrampheid and
lighter in the Na-
tional Party
Equally influential
mbers of the old Por-
tuguese Government
re just as anti-warm-



ing that the scheme would bring political and financial disaster and the other European governments involved were often openly embarrassed at what looked like collusion with the forces of colonialism in Africa. What was it all for?

Simplistic

It is easy to take the simplistic view of Cabora Bassa as a monstrous white elephant, an epitaph to Portuguese imperialism — a sort of brag which also has a quaint function of producing electricity — nobody seems quite sure for whom.

Or, from the South African point of view, that it was a thoroughly bad investment, far from stabilising Mozambique for a successful war against Frelimo, it goaded the guerrillas to increased efforts, with the result that the territory is now ruled by Black Marxists who could cut off the electricity supply at will.

Nor is there any guarantee, in today's uncertainty, that South Africa will ever recover her contribution which was made via the Industrial Development Corporation.

are the simple A more penetrating one is that, in a Bassa, Portugal has at last expiated for her centuries of colonial neglect; that the hydro-electric scheme could be the nucleus for such vast mining and secondary industrial expansion in Mozambique and neighbouring territories that stability and mutual co-operation are assured; and that by inheriting a partnership agreement, South Africa and the new Mozambique have been driven into each other's arms, to their mutual benefit.

Persuasive

This, broadly, is the persuasive thesis put forward by Dr Keith Middlemas, a history lecturer at the University of Sussex, in his book, *Cabora Bassa*.

The book is about more than the dam itself, though Dr Middlemas' account of the international wheel-dealing to get the project off the ground and the immense

technical, physical and human problems the contractors had to contend with is fascinating in itself.

The hydro-electric project rather represents a focal point in Portugal's reply to the challenge thrown out by Frelimo, a reply which came just too late to save the empire and, ironically, speeded up its collapse.

Dr Middlemas describes his use of the dam as a "lens" through which to view Southern Africa and a remarkably versatile lens it turns out to be.

Consequences

It pivots on to the South African Cabinet where, through the urgings of Dr H. J. van Eck, Smuts' one-time protegee, the Nationalists suddenly abandon their traditional isolationist role and become involved in Black Africa — the consequences of which can be seen so clearly today.

It telescopes through Portuguese colonial policy, from the ramshackle mercantilist days to Caetano's earnest attempts to develop Mozambique to economic autonomy and genuine multi-racial rule.

Fascinating

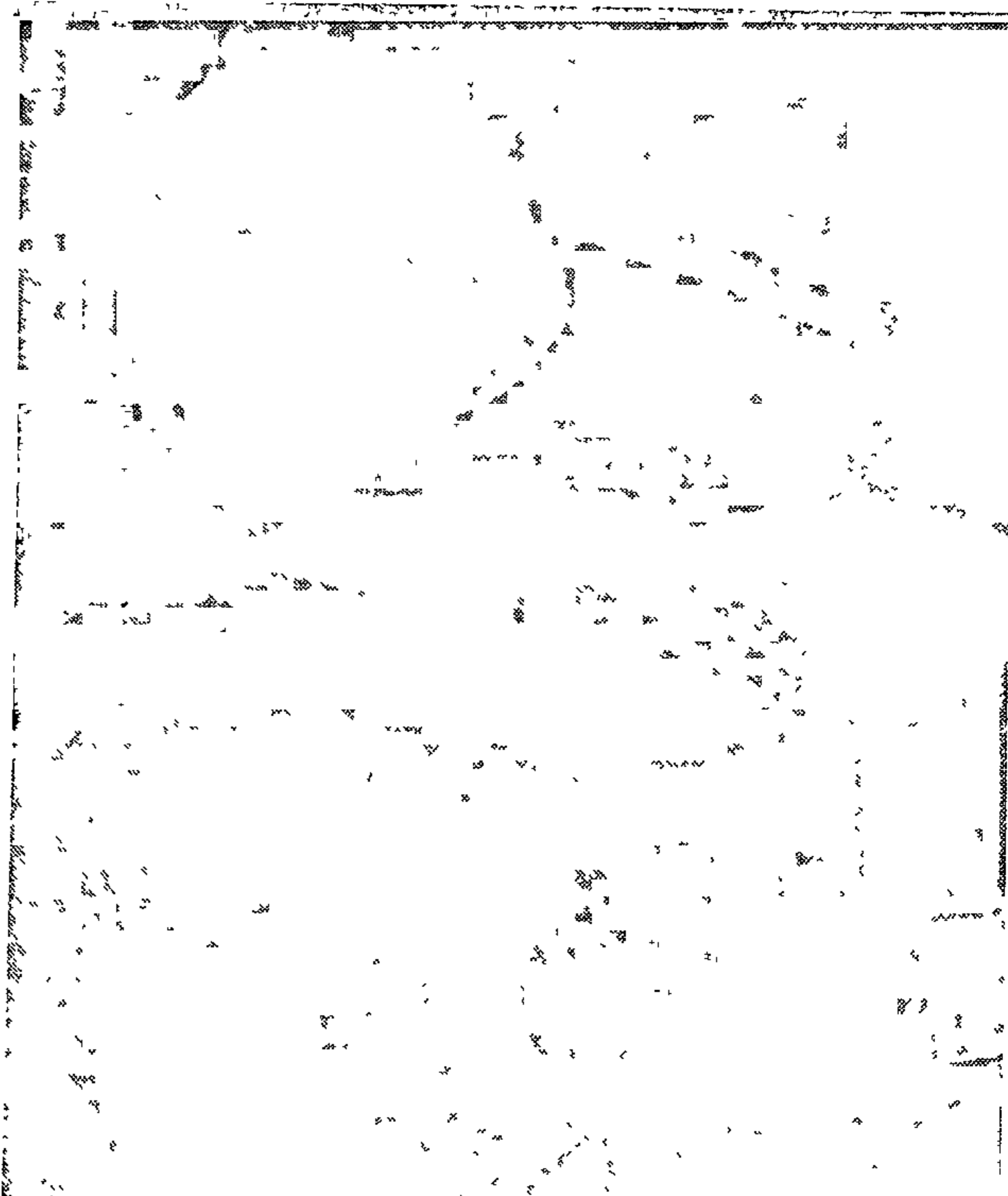
And it takes a wide-angle look at Mozambique society: Frelimo, the White liberals, enigmatic figures like Jorge Jardim, the influential Beira financier who was striving before the Lisbon coup for a negotiated peace with Frelimo — plus independence.

It is a fascinating study and must rank as the most definitive work yet on Mozambique in the turbulent years from the initial Frelimo uprising in 1964.

Caetano's moves came just too late to salvage the Lusitanian dream.

The project at Cabora Bassa suddenly put the world spotlight on what had been regarded until then as a desultory guerilla war in the far north — in spite of the fact that Frelimo actually controlled vast tracts of Cabo Delgado province.

Frelimo's emphasis



FLASHBACK TO 1974: Project engineer Bras de Oliveira hugs a colleague as the Zambesi is arrested and the huge lake begins to form

of attack shifted suddenly to Tete province and the White-settled regions of Vila Pery and the eyes of the world were on the struggle.

Portuguese army morale was gradually sapped, the civilians turned against the troops, and conditions became ripe for the April 25 coup in Lisbon.

Aldeamentos

At the same time, Portuguese policy in Tete began to play into Frelimo's hands.

Tribespeople were rounded up into aldeamentos, or protected villages, which destroyed the old tribal ways, increased literacy, increased the birthrate and provided the basis for collective rural socialism, on the lines of Tanzania's ujamaa villages.

So when Frelimo took over, the Portuguese had done much of their work for them. They already had a groundwork of detribalised, semiliterate teenagers, ripe for Frelimo's brand of socialism.

And Dr Middlemas points out that there is absolutely no foundation for labelling this socialism "Communist" or Frelimo as a puppet of Russia or China, in spite of the aid received from both.

Assessment

His assessment for the future is guardedly optimistic. The ingenuous outcrops of Tete contain a variety of minerals — iron, titanium, magnetite, copper, chrome, nickel, gold, beryl, fluorite, lead, manganese, coal, bauxite and graphite.

The dam now makes

feasible a stepped commercial waterway from Zambia to the sea.

The new Mozambicans must surely exploit what they can of this to lift their country out of its economic rut, and in this sort of activity there is little time for ideological squabbles.

Energy

Developed neighbours like South Africa would just as surely have their part to play.

Development, though, would demand immense resources of energy. And it is here that the backroom planners of the Portuguese Overseas Ministry who dreamed of Cabora Bassa might have left Africa a greater legacy than any other coloniser.

Cabora Bassa is published by Weidenfeld and Nicholson.

292
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R900 000 order

LONDON ^{29/12/76 S-T/TK} Massey-Ferguson has won a R900 000 order to supply 150 tractors and 300 ploughs and harrows to Mozambique

RDM 21/12/76.

Mozambique alleges

war to use plan

'Mail' Africa Bureau
 RADIO MOZAMBIQUE
 claimed at the weekend
 that Rhodesia was mass-
 ing mercenaries near the
 Mozambique-South Africa-
 Rhodesia border — and
 would use them within
 weeks to make a sneak at-
 tack into the northern
 Transvaal through Mozam-
 bique and so embroil
 South Africa in a war.

The radio, official
 mouthpiece of the Frelimo
 government, said the
 simulated raid would make
 it possible for South Afri-
 ca to justify massive re-
 taliation against Mozam-
 bique

The broadcast seemed to
 be an effort by the Mo-
 zambique authorities to
 forestall any quick South
 African action if there
 were incidents on the
 border

Mozambique Radio has
 claimed for several months
 that Rhodesians have been
 making attacks into the
 Pafuri area, which is with-
 in kilometres of the Trans-
 vaal border

The radio also claims it
 has information that the

West plans to intervene in
 Mozambique to safeguard
 peace and world security—
 because the country is a
 base for Russian expan-
 sionism.

If that happened, Mo-
 zambique reserved the
 right to call in its allies
 the radio said.

The Minister of De-
 fence, Mr P W Botha, has
 said repeatedly that South
 Africa's military policy is
 based on defence, not ag-
 gression Yesterday a mili-
 tary strategist in Pretoria
 described radio allegations
 as "vicious."

222

Mozambique troops fire at Durban trawler

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A Durban-based trawler, the Silver Adventurer, was fired at from Mozambique while fishing within South African waters off Kosi Bay.

The trawler was steaming for Durban on Saturday from fishing grounds off Lourenco Marques when it spotted fish off the Ponta de Oura light-

house, on the South African border with Mozambique.

"We were close to the shore and could see the wreck of a trawler which had foundered on the reef," crew members said last night.

"At this point we were in South African waters with Mozambique to our stern."

As the crew began fishing, troops were sighted running down the beach on the Mozambique side of the border.

The troops fired at the ship.

"Some of the crew waved at the troops, until we heard the shooting and the bosun shouting at us to duck," the crewman said. No-one was hit.

272
276
258

'Plot to attack' Maputo

The Star's Africa
News Service
Radio Mozambique has
claimed there is a Rhode-
sian-South African plot to
set the stage for South
African aggression against
Mozambique.

In a lengthy communi-
que broadcasted in Johan-
nesburg last night the of-
ficial radio criticised the
forces of imperialism
which were plotting
against Mozambique.
It directly accused Rho-
desia of recruiting mercen-
aries who would be infil-
trated into the Frelimo
forces.

These infiltrators would
then launch a "simulated
attack" against South Afri-
ca "giving the forces of
imperialism the pretext
and justification to attack
our country."

The communique denied
reports of unrest in nor-
thern Mozambique, in-
volvement of Cuban and
Tanzanian troops in the
Rhodesian border war and
reports that Russia was to
build a submarine base on
Bazaruto Island between
Beira and Maputo.

202.
~~276~~
~~170~~

INVASION SCARE

By DEREK TAYLOR

WESTERN intelligence sources have received information that President Samora Machel evacuated his capital — together with his inner cabinet and a mobile radio station — and fled to the Swaziland border, last week, after an invasion scare.

There were a series of armed raids in Mozambique, according to a senior Western diplomatic source, which led to the scare.

President Machel is reported to have discovered that his chief commissar, Commander Candido Mondlane (38), was in communication with ex-Flecha rebels infiltrating into the Cabo Delgado region.

The Sunday Tribune's diplomatic source said President Machel was almost entirely dependent on foreign troops to maintain order.

The ex-Flechas — an all-black force of counter-insurgency scouts created by the Portuguese — had been in exile in Malawi since the Portuguese handover.

They had begun to infiltrate back into the northern region occupied by the rebellious but leaderless Makondo tribe.

Not only had the Makondos welcomed them, but they made contact with dissident Frelimo officials including Chief Commissar Mondlane.

With this backing, the Flechas began raiding operations which penetrated as far as Manpula in the north-east.

Within the last month, one of their units attacked and destroyed an American-built high-powered radio monitoring and interception station outside Macula, which Frelimo inherited from the Portuguese.

The raiders from Malawi

der had been restored in most areas and the Flechas were retiring across the Malawi border.

The Chief Commissioner was found in hiding north of Nampul and arrested. It is believed he has been sent to Maputo.

By Monday this week President Machel was reassured enough to take his cabinet and mobile radio station back to Maputo.

Cubans beat rebels to put Machel back in saddle

captured or killed the station's entire staff of 14 Bulgarian technicians and 11 East German intelligence analysts.

In a short fire-fight the raiders eliminated or dispersed a contingent of Frelimo and Tanzanian troops, guarding the sta-

tion. The Flecha raiders also burned down over 20 Portuguese-built fortified villages which Frelimo now uses as communal farming centres. An unknown number of Frelimo guards were killed.

President Machel, from his emergency command post between Bela Vista and the Swaziland border, called on Cuban and Tanzanian troops to mount a joint operation into the Makondo region and by Wednesday, this week or-



Samora Machel

MAPUTO CLAIMS S.A. WAR

PLOT

Mercury Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — In a broadcast described in Pretoria as ludicrous Radio Mozambique has claimed Rhodesia is massing mercenaries for an attack that will embroil South Africa in a war.

It said the troops were gathering near the Mozambique - South Africa - Rhodesia border and in a few weeks would make a sneak attack into the Transvaal through Mozambique.

In a Current Affairs-style programme the official mouthpiece of Frelimo predicted the simulated raid would make it possible for South Africa to justify massive retaliation against Mozambique.

The broadcast seemed to be an effort to forestall any quick South African action if incidents occurred on the border, which stretches from the Limpopo River — where it is also the Rhodesian border — down the Kruger National Park and Eastern Transvaal to Swaziland.

The park will be crowded with visitors during the year-end holiday.

For several months the radio has been claiming Rhodesian attacks into the Pafuri area, a few kilometres from the Transvaal border.

The reason for the sneak attack would be to deviate attention from Rhodesia by involving South Africa, it said.

The radio also claimed it had information that the West was planning intervention in Mozambique because it was a

TURN TO PAGE 2

MAPUTO

FROM PAGE 1

base for Soviet expansionism.

In that case, it said, Mozambique reserved the right to call in its allies. These, observers believe, would be Russia, Cuba and possibly Somalia.

South Africa's Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, has repeatedly stated that the Republic's military policy is based on defence not aggression.

Yesterday tension along Rhodesia's border with Botswana rose sharply following claims that Rhodesian forces had fired at a police unit inside Botswana.

A Government spokesman in Salisbury denied Security Forces had been involved.

Mr. Archie Mogwe, Botswana's Foreign Minister, is due to fly to New York this week to protest to the Security Council and to present evidence of Rhodesian border violations.

UN Security Council may pick Maputo

329
222

* 2/11/76
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — African members of the United Nations say they have almost convinced the Security Council to pick Maputo for its New Year meeting on the Southern Africa situation

Apparently all that remains to be settled is how to pay the high costs of a meeting away from United Nations headquarters at a time of acute financial problems

The Security Council last met outside New York in 1974

It gathered in Panama to debate Panama's claim to the Panama Canal

The canal is still under American control despite a generation of conflict

AN IMPACT

In 1972, the Security Council met in Addis Ababa to debate the situation in Southern Africa

This made the debate a gala occasion of considerable political impact

The Security Council is free to meet anywhere agreed on by its 15 members

Talks on a meeting in Africa have been taking place since the General Assembly's debate on South Africa last month

African governments feel that to follow the General Assembly debate with a routine security council meeting in New York would detract from the debate's importance

A SUMMIT

A debate in Maputo (or anywhere else in Africa) is seen as part of an organisation of African unity summit on Southern Africa

Thus the Security Council meeting would be addressed by either heads of State or Ministers of Foreign Affairs

It would have more impact than a meeting ad-

ressed merely by ambassadors.

The costs involved, however, would be enormous

It is estimated that the United Nations would have to send at least 260 translators, stenographers, legal advisers and officials to Africa

Apart from air fares, hotel bills would be the responsibility of the United Nations

And the 260 would have to be paid allowances and expenses

African countries say they may be able to foot the bill, probably with Arab and communist help

They are now completing a budget for the meeting

276
222

Eight civilians killed - claim

The Star's Africa News Service
Eight civilians were killed and two wounded by Rhodesian bombs during an attack in the Chirara zone of Mozambique's Manica province. Radio Mozambique has claimed in a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg.

Two Rhodesian jet fighters, one bomber, two helicopters, artillery, mortar and infantry were used in the attack which began at 8 am yesterday, the radio claimed.

Rhodesia has admitted to "hot pursuit" into Mozambique yesterday.

● Army, police proposal for Rhodesia
Page 3.

na's Parliament yesterday that the President, Sir Seretse Khama, had decided to call for the meeting following alleged acts of murder, arson, kidnapping and property destruction by Rhodesian forces.

Pressure

The observer force would probably consist of troops from African countries, although there appeared to be pressure from some African countries for troops from other areas to be included to maintain neutrality.

Differences in the African bloc over which Rhodesian nationalist faction should be supported had complicated the plan to send an exclusively African force to Botswana, they said.

It is expected that Botswana's formal request for a Security Council meeting will be made within the next few days and that the meeting will take place either immediately before or after the meeting requested last night by Lesotho to discuss its border dispute with Transkei.

1222

SAR men free trapped trucks for Zaire

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS hauled five brand new passenger coaches and 10 tankers into Mozambique yesterday for delivery to Malawi.

An SAR spokesman said three SAR diesel engines and their crews then took to Rhodesia 189 freight trucks belonging to Zaire in a 12-hour operation which ended without incident last night.

Earlier it had been feared that terrorists might sabotage the transfers in the mountains on the Mozambique side of the border.

The trucks had been trapped in Mozambique since the country closed its border with Rhodesia in March. The SAR spokesman said they were in poor condition and would be serviced by Rhodesia Railways before being moved.

They would be returned to Zaire via Victoria Falls Bridge and Zambia.

The passenger coaches, built in South Africa, and the tankers, built in Rhodesia, had been awaiting delivery to Malawi.

On their way to collect the trucks the SAR engines picked up the coaches at Benoni and the tankers in Rhodesia. The operation had been undertaken at the request of the Kinshasha government, with the consent of Mozambique.

1)

Lecturers:

Professor

Course Description:

A literary, textual and dialectal study

Prescribed Books:

Ed. F.N. Robinson, The Works of Geoffrey Chaucer (Oxford paperback).

Eds. J.A.W. Bennett & G.V. Smithers, Essays in English Literature (Oxford paperback).

Ed. K. Sisam, Fourteenth Century Verse and Prose (Oxford paperback).

English texts.

paperback).

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2)

LITERATURE OF THE RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE PERIODS

Lecturers:

Mr G. Beiner; Mr P.H. Knox-Shaw

Course Description:

The course will be divided into two sections: the first half of the course will concentrate on three stages of style: Renaissance, Mannerism, Baroque, from Spenser - Donne, some Jacobean drama, Crashaw - Milton. The focus will be on the relationship between content and form, and on a consideration of genre. The second section will be a chronological survey of major figures of the period, centring on the non-dramatic verse and prose of the English Renaissance and the 17th century.

Prescribed Books:

Spenser, Poetical Works ed. J.C. Smith & E. de Selincourt (Oxford paperback)

Donne, Complete Poetry and Selected Prose ed. J. Hayward (Nonesuch)

Gardner, H. The Metaphysical Poets (Penguin)

Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet preferred)

RDM 15/12/76
Rhodesia
 cut our
 telephones
 — Frelimo

By DENNIS GORDON
 'Mail' Africa Bureau
 ALL telephone and telex links between Maputo, the Mozambique capital and the rest of the country were cut last night during a Rhodesian attack, Radio Mozambique reported.
 A tropospheric communications station, installed by an American company at Mount Chiluyo, near Pafuri, which is close to the South African border in the Northern Transvaal, was destroyed by Rhodesian security forces.
 The radio station reported last night that emergency radio aeri-als were being erected in Maputo and Beira, Mozambique's second city, to keep communications flowing between north and south.
 At the same time Radio Mozambique, the official mouthpiece of the Frelimo Government, said the longest Rhodesian incursion into the country in the Guro area, had entered its fourth day.
 They were operating near Mucumburo, and Rhodesian strategy seemed to be focused on cutting the north to south road route between Beira and Tete.

1)

MIDDLE ENGLISH

LITERATURE

Lecturers:

Professor A. Lennox-Shaw

Course Description:

A literary, textual and dialectal

Middle English texts.

Prescribed Books:

Ed. F.N. Robinson, The Works of

(Oxford paperback).

Eds. J.A.W. Bennett & G.V. Smithe

English Verse and Prose

Ed. K. Sisam, Fourteenth Century

(Oxford)

2)

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QUE PERIODS

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Mr G. Beiner; Mr P.H. Knox-Shaw

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Gardner, H. The Metaphysical Poets (Penguin)

Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet preferred)

Black leaders sign

anti-SA agreement

By DENNIS GORDON
Staff, Africa Bureau

MOZAMBIQUE and Tanzania have signed important political, military and economic agreements in Maputo.

Among them, predictably is a pact to provide South African, Rhodesian and South West African guerrilla movements with safe bases — where they can prepare to strike against the last bastions of the Whites for the total liberation of Africa.

Radio Mozambique yesterday reported that the eight-day conference of the Tanzania and Mozambique Co-operation Commission had decided:

- To create a special group to study a common political and ideological policy for both countries.
- To work together to solve the "Makonde problem" which involves unrest in a tribe that straddles the Mozambique-Tanzania border.
- To build a bridge over the Rovuma River to link both countries.
- To start a sea cargo link between Maputo and Dar es Salaam.

222

What's that rumble in the jungle?

19/12/76 S. M. S.
Tribune Reporter

FIVE crack South African Railways technicians took part in a dramatic rescue operation early one morning this week on a lonely stretch of the Rhodesian - Mozambique border.

They were there with their walkie-talkie radio sets and fingers crossed to undertake the delicate task of retrieving no less than 189 railway trucks belong to the Zaire government

The SAR's permanent representative in Maputo, Mr Flippie Botes, accompanied by a Frelimo police chief and railway officials waited on the Mozambique side with baited breathe.

A South African diesel engine train made a trial run from Umtali to within a few yards of the border at the same time as a rival Mozambique train made a similar trip from Machipanda station where the trucks were waiting to be collected.

At exactly 6.05 the two sides made radio contact and then met personally at the border, shook hands and proceeded to make several trips in and out of Frelimo territory that Tuesday morning to rescue the 189 trucks.

The assignment was a success

But it hadn't been a few months ago when the same team tried to undertake the operation in August they had to flee the area after rocket and mortar attacks on Umtali

THE ZAIRE

EXPRESS

How SAR's crack five-man team rescued 189 trucks from Mocambique

by Frelimo troops and the retaliatory raid by the Rhodesians.

How was it the Zairean government asked the South Africans to do their rescue work for them?

The SAR assistant general manager Mr Henrie Loots explained that a similar rescue took place in June when the SAR retrieved about 180 of its own trucks after getting the OK from Frelimo.

Zaire asked, at the time, if SAR would handle their stranded transport, but at that time Frelimo was not

prepared to give the go-ahead.

"This time everything went off perfectly," said Mr Loots, "with the full co-operation of everybody. I am very proud of my boys (led by chief technical supervisory Mr Des Arendt)"

The co-operation extended as far as allowing SAR to take across the border 10 rail petrol tankers manufactured by Rhodesia and destined for Malawi Railways and also five railway coaches built by South Africa for Malawi.

discussion ended with

22

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21. Malan, pp. 120
1957.

22. Malan, p. 121

L.L.L.

F.M. 17/12/76

LIQUIDATIONS Torpedoed by Machel

Mozambique's extension of her fishing limits to 200 nautical miles — thus effectively closing the Mozambique Channel to South African trawlers — was the torpedo which sank prawn catcher International Fishing Corporation (Pty)

An order for provisional winding up was granted in the Durban Supreme Court last week on an application of the Fisheries Development Corporation.

Most of the company's catch came from nine of its 13 ships operating in the Mozambique Channel and they were forced to withdraw at the beginning of November. Catches off the Natal coast were poor and there was an extensive loss of gear. This was the last straw for an enterprise which was never outstandingly robust.

It was rescued in January this year from provisional judicial management by the FDC, which took over its share capital and loan accounts. It has also been propped up by the French Bank of South Africa and the Department of Industries which have claims of R3,1m and R3,4m respectively against it.

FDC finds itself in the unhappy position of being a loan creditor to the tune of R1 667 000 with securities worth only an estimated R1m as cover. Moreover, it is also guarantor of IFC's overdraft with French Bank of R1,5m, without any security.

In papers before the court it was stated that IFC was unable to meet cash commitments of R180 due on December 6 or to pay wages and salaries due on December 1. Moreover, French Bank has frozen all facilities. Liabilities exceeded assets by R3 164 000.

The main creditors were not prepared to go on supporting the company and claims were being prepared which could result in an action against the company's fishing fleet, due to return to harbour with its catch between December 5 and December 8. In the circumstances it was considered best for the company to go into liquidation.

The order will probably be made final on the return date January 7.

8/13/76
Dismissed for

corruption

The Star's Africa
News Service

A senior member of the Mozambique Armed Forces General Staff, has been dismissed from all his posts. Candido Mondlane, accused of corruption, has been sent to a "re-education camp."

222

RDM 4/2/76
Maputo

waits

Own Correspondent

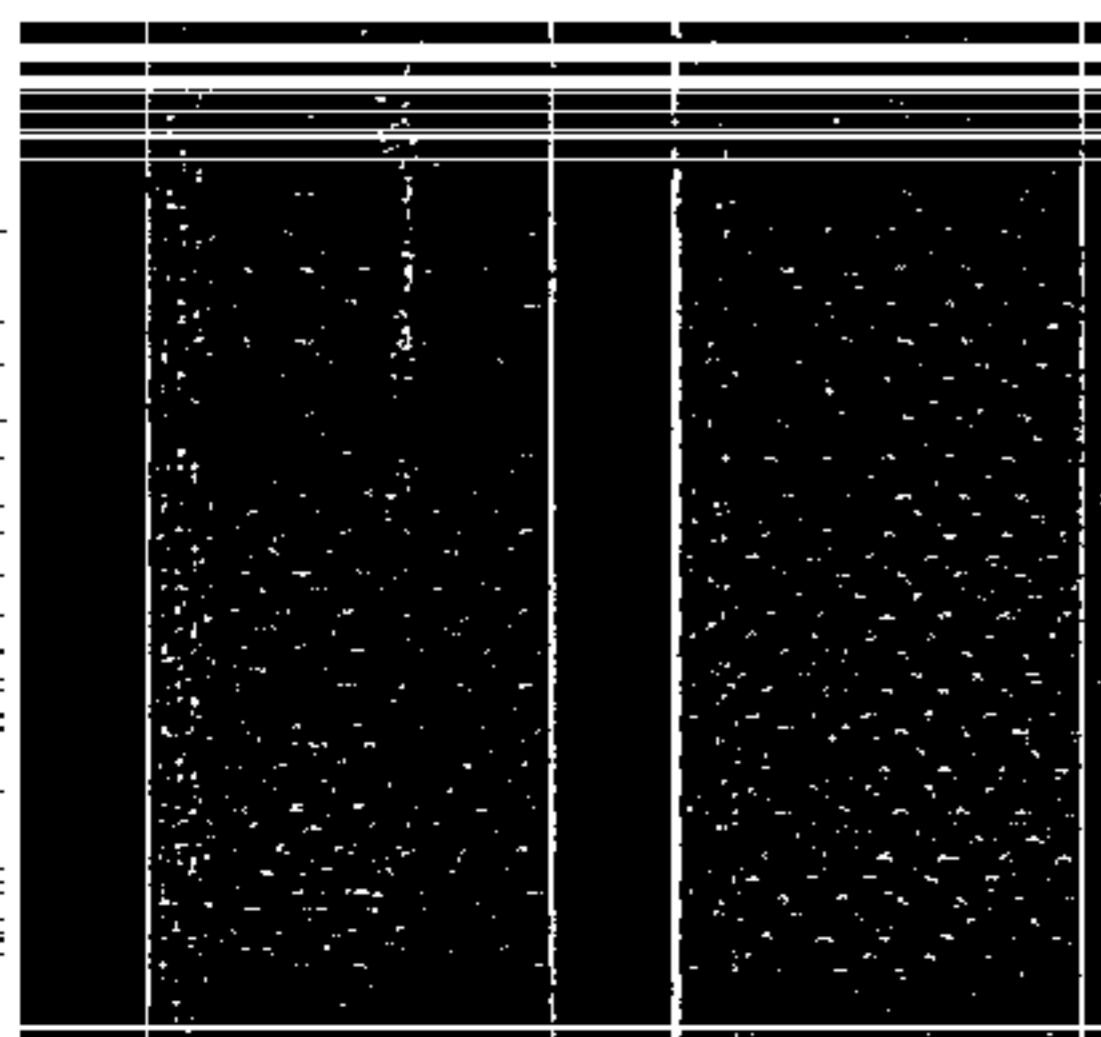
LONDON — The goods involved in Britain's agreement to lend Mozambique about £5-million (R7,25-million) to offset the economic effect of closing Mozambique's border with Rhodesia were "still in the pipeline"

Whitehall officials said yesterday that although Mozambique had taken up most of the aid, nothing had reached Maputo

President Machel has asked for the money to be spent on machinery. Britain made it clear that none of the aid would be used for a guerilla war against Rhodesia.



BREAK time between classes at two newly nationalised schools. Beyond the school gate Fremont



222

7/12/76

RIGHT: Frelimo soldiers outside the funeral parlours to stop former owners removing their equipment.



276 / (222)

Argus - 4/12/76

Strike across border claimed

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Radio Mozambique said last night that Rhodesian forces had struck again across the border, attacking a railway junction 150 km inside the country and destroying a communications centre.

It named the town attacked as Chicualacuala, which has caused confusion as the only known place of that name is the former Rhodesian village of Malvernia, right on the border opposite the Rhodesian village of Vila Salazar.

7/12/76

222

Death— on the house

JOHANNESBURG

Soon after becoming President of Mozambique last year, Samora Machel nationalised all funeral parlours in the country.

To the outside world it might have appeared a curious initial step, but to the Frelimo Government it was part of its public relations exercise to convince the Black population that the vestiges of Portuguese colonialism were being swept away.

Whites always had better funerals than Blacks in pre-independence days, simply because they could pay more. President Machel said in a major speech when the army went out to take over the parlours: "Even in death the African has been discriminated against."

These pictures, supplied by former Mozambique resident Vic Barreto, are part of a series that for the first time show everyday life in Mozambique since the Marxist take-over.

At the time of the nationalisation of the private funeral business the Government introduced control of private and mission schools, private hospitals and clinics as the first phase of a wider nationalisation programme.

The Argus Africa News Service

As the nationalisation papers were signed, Frelimo soldiers moved in to stop the former owners removing equipment from the properties.

For schoolchildren, especially, the presence of armed guards, and the replacement of religious study with Frelimo's political instruction, was one of the more puzzling aspects of life in a country that had been politically and socially turned upside down.

(A) Argus Co. 1976

Owambo headman's 'mouth isn't sick'

Defence Reporter

SENIOR Owambo Headman Avembola is old and ailing. His hair is grey, his voice hoarse and his legs swollen with dropsy. "But my mouth isn't sick," he said last week when I met him at his kraal about 40 km from Odangua in Northern Owambo — and he proved it with a blistering denunciation of the Swapo terrorists.

In honour of a visit by a group of visiting defence correspondents, Chief Avembola left his hut and walked painfully to a chair set out for him under a shade-tree outside his kraal.

Did he think the terrorism in Owambo would get better or worse?

Softly at first and then more vehemently the old chief answered the question, put to him through an interpreter:


"No, we know there will be an end to it," he said, "because there is no way to co-operate with them."

"Can terrorists develop the land? How can they develop the land when they kill people?"


"A dead thing can't do anything, a dead thing only rots away, that's all. But a living thing can do something."

"The war in Angola? I don't agree with it. It is not the Angola we knew. There is no peace, there is no food, there are no hospitals."


Minister keeps in touch



Senior Headman Avembola (centre, foreground), a traditional Owambo village chief, is glad to have the Army around. Here he sits under his shade-tree with Commandant Gert van Niekerk, OC 3 Sub-Area (which covers most of Owambo), one of his advisers and Pastor C Njoba, Chief Minister of Owambo.



Just last year Clive Pierce, 19, of Cape Town was a matric pupil at Bishops. This year he is a national serviceman teaching English to Owambo primary school-goers as part of the Army's civic-action programme.



Dr James Morris of Zululand is a veterinarian who is also spending his service in Owambo as part of the Army's civic action programme.

Soldier who fights with a stethoscope

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

Defence Reporter

WHEN Lieutenant Len Steingo of Johannesburg goes on patrol in northern Owambo just a handful of kilometres from the border of war-torn Angola, he arms himself not with a self-loading R1 rifle but with a stethoscope and the

traditional little black bag. The chosen patrol weapon of his colleague, Lieutenant James Morris, is even more unmilitary — a wicked-looking syringe filled with a colourless specific that is sudden death to all cattle-worms.

Rifleman Clive Pierce, a 19-year-old Capetonian who matriculated at Bishops last year and went straight into the army for his 12 months compulsory service, adheres to an old tradition that the pen is mightier than the sword.

All three of them are National Service soldiers engaged in "civic action" in Owambo — a little-known but vitally important aspect of the Defence Force's activities in South West Africa's show-piece homeland.

Owambo is a beautiful country in the eyes of anyone who loves the bushveld in its classic form. But it is backward educationally and economically.

"Do you see those boxes lying there?" he asked, pointing to the two small cases of medical gear. "The Defence Force men always carry these boxes when they visit us. They didn't bring them today just because you are visiting us."

Defence Reporter

OUT OF SIGHT does not mean out of contact when the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, goes on holiday while there is a crisis brewing somewhere along our borders.

I was given this assurance by a Defence Force spokesman yesterday after telephone calls from readers who expressed alarm at the fact that Mr Botha was on holiday at the Wilderness while the Angola war was raging.

"You can take it as a fact that the Minister is always kept in the fullest touch with affairs when he goes on holiday," the spokesman said.

"I can give you a categorical assurance that he is fully informed on everything no matter where he is."

224 23/12/76

A basic requirement for stability and peace in a territory is that its inhabitants must be reasonably prosperous, since subversion flourishes among the have-nots. Thus the Government is making great efforts to improve the situation in Owambo.

According to Commandant Gert van Niekerk, the youthful-looking commanding officer of 3 Sub-Area, which covers the homeland, it's working. "When I came here two years ago," he told a part of defence correspondents at his headquarters in Ondangua this week, "I found that for some reason the Defence Force didn't have a good name in the northern parts of Owambo. A patrol would stop at a village to ask for directions and the people would shout at the interpreter: 'Show the pigs the wrong way'.

Then we started meeting these people on a personal basis and talking to them, and I can assure you they have completely different attitude now."

One of the reasons for this change, he feels, is the work of the so-called "project patrols" — normal army patrols which have a doctor or technician attached to them.

The Chief Minister of Owambo, Pastor Njobu, last week paid the SADF's civic action patrols a heartfelt compliment.

nm 28/7/76 Strafing accident'

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Frelimo sent an aircraft to strafe the freighter Limpopo and prevent it reaching Durban because it considered the ship was Portuguese and had not called at Maputo on Saturday.

This startling revelation was made yesterday by Maputo sources, who claimed that although sailing for a South African company under a Panamanian flag the Limpopo was actually owned by the leading Portuguese financier, Mr. Antonio Champalimaud.

Frelimo's claim was confirmed yesterday by the Johannesburg Portuguese-language weekly newspaper, O Seculo, which said that the Limpopo was the property of Parceria Maritima Do Xai-Xai, one of Mr. Champalimaud's group of companies.

However, Mr. W. M. Grindrod, managing director of Unicorn Shipping Lines, which has chartered the Limpopo, said last night that the vessel was "certainly not owned by any Portuguese financier."

Earlier reports from Maputo said that the air strike on the Limpopo was made by mistake when the aircraft was trying to stop the coaster Natalia, also wanted by Frelimo. These seem to have been put out as a smokescreen to divert attention from the attack on the Limpopo.

So far the Frelimo-controlled Mozambique news media have not mentioned the Limpopo once, but have issued frequent reports on the disappearance from Maputo harbour of the Portuguese coaster, Natalia.

According to reliable sources, the aircraft that fired on the Limpopo on Saturday was flown by three of Frelimo's top military men, all of them Portuguese.

One was former Portuguese Air Force Lieutenant, Jacinto Veloso, who defected to Frelimo in 1966 and became an influential member of its central committee.

The other two, labelled by members of the anti-Frelimo underground movement as "true mercenaries," were Captain



THE Maputo-registered Natalia at Durban's outer anchorage yesterday afternoon.

Mario Gouveia, who flew the plane and Captain Loureiro.

They used a turbo-jet Cessna Aero Commander based at Inhaca Island across the bay from Maputo, which is owned by the air charter operators, Companhia Aerea do Sul do Save.

During the war years before Mozambique's independence, Captain Gouveia flew several top secret missions against Frelimo as personal pilot to the legendary Beira politician, Mr. Jorge Jardim.

Captain Loureiro, a member of the Portuguese Communist Party's Revolutionary Brigade on loan to Frelimo, flew the mission as

co-pilot while Mr. Veloso is reported to have manned the machine-gun.

The Mercury yesterday tried to contact the mystery ship Natalia, but it refused to answer radio calls and the crew moved out of sight as a reporter approached the vessel at Durban's outer anchorage by launch.

The Natalia took bunkers at Island View early yesterday morning and returned to its outer anchorage a few hours later.

Port authorities still do not know where it is bound and have no information about the crew.

It is thought, however, that a ship — possibly

the Natalia — slipped out of Maputo on Saturday morning the same time the Limpopo set sail.

The management of Unicorn Shipping Lines said yesterday that the vessel had been fired on in error while returning to Durban. They said they thought the light plane had been searching for the other vessel.

Ship's chandlers, J. E. Palmer and Company took supplies to the Natalia about noon yesterday. A spokesman said: "It would be better for ourselves not to say anything."

The ship's agents, John T. Rennie and Sons claimed to be in the dark as well.

Limpopo was shot down

Maputo port is in good hands

21/7/76 STAR

South African business interests have been urged to back the "impressive" job the Mozambique Government is doing to maintain

operations at the port of Maputo

Mr Kobus Loubser, General Manager of the South African Railways, stressed after a one-day

trip to the port that it was the South African Government's policy to ship as many bulk exports and goods through Maputo as possible

Despite fears that an

exodus of Portuguese skilled workers might cripple the port, Mr Loubser said the African workers at Maputo were proving they could take over.

"There is great motivation in the port and if you have a motivated man you have the right attitude. A man waiting to go back to Lisbon does not have this"

Mr Loubser — who went with 27 top Railways officials and South African businessmen to Maputo — said the citrus handling section of the port was being run by an African, "and he is doing a better job than the White official before him"

More citrus products — shipped by the South African Citrus Board — were going through the port than before.

Mr Loubser told The Star that six South African Railways employees were working in the port.

If needed more SAR officials would be sent to Maputo

Handling of bulk exports, such as chrome and coal, and general cargoes had improved since the same time last year and Mr Loubser said he had great confidence in the port

Mr H A Loots, assistant general manager (operating) of the SAR, said the eastern main line of the Transvaal rail network had been improved with the sole purpose of shipping more exports and imports through Maputo.

● Last year 18 percent of South Africa's total exports and imports went through Maputo.

F.M. 7/11/6 (22)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A surprising report from Mozambique

Facts about the new Mozambique are hard to come by. So when a development economist with an international organisation (which does not allow its staff to give attributable Press interviews) returned recently after visiting Maputo, the FM asked for his impressions.

Some reports present a grim picture of poverty and repression. Is this your feeling?

I expected to find Maputo in some sort of revolutionary fervour — with a great deal of tension and economic hardship. What I saw was the opposite. There was very little evidence of any kind of repression.

As far as the economy is concerned I could see absolutely no shortages of anything essential. There were plenty of goods of different kinds — plenty of fish, meat, bread, vegetables, rice, butter, sugar, potatoes, coffee, tea, clothes and so on.

Did you sense any anti-White feeling and racial animosity?

I was surprised to find that the Frelimo line on Whites (that they are welcome to stay as Mozambicans) is accepted by the population.

Are the transport services functioning efficiently?

The buses are functioning very well. The taxi system in Maputo is practically non-existent, because most of the taxi drivers were Portuguese and have left. Their cars are now in the hands of the government, which is trying to train and issue licences to Mozambicans. But this has not yet proceeded very far.

What support does Frelimo command?

The people I talked to — and there

The Frelimo line on Whites is accepted by the population

was no one watching over their shoulders — expressed great enthusiasm for Frelimo. I asked many questions which might have elicited criticism of Frelimo and I didn't find any criticism whatever.

Is there much new commercial or industrial building going on?

There is quite clearly a continuation of existing construction projects. There are a number of very large buildings that were begun before independence and these are continuing. One must stress that Maputo is a very large city for the Mozambican economy as a whole. A great many buildings in Maputo have

been abandoned in the sense that the owners have left and they are now empty.

One of the great advantages that Mozambique starts off with is the fact that the stock of urban buildings is quite adequate for its needs for a considerable number of years. This means that a great deal of capacity in construction can be diverted to other more urgent objectives.

Such as?

Building roads in the countryside, constructing schools, hospitals and homes in parts of the country where modernisation is more or less absent, and construction of new factories.

Has unemployment increased?

Two kinds of unemployment were evident to me in Maputo. The first is the classic disguised unemployment one finds in developing countries and in industrial countries in time of recession. Lottery ticket salesmen, pedlars, newspaper boys, shoeshine boys and so on.

Secondly, there does seem to be a con-

There has been a movement of people from Maputo to the countryside

siderable number of young men who have lost jobs as a result of the dislocations in the economy caused by the departure of specialised Portuguese people.

Is Frelimo making any attempt to stop people coming from the countryside to Maputo, or to forcibly shift people out of Maputo?

I saw no evidence of any mass campaign to shift anybody from Maputo. Clearly, there are too many people in Maputo in the sense that it was more a centre of consumption than of production under the colonial economy — a great deal of its population was engaged in providing services to a colonial regime which will not be required in the future.

Now jobs for these people will obviously have to be found outside Maputo. I'm told by people near the government that there has been a movement of people from Maputo to the countryside. People with links to a village are finding it worth their while to go back — particularly since employment opportunities in villages are being created.

How do businessmen feel?

The interesting thing, from what I was told by one Asian businessman, is that in all sectors demand has risen very sharply of late, largely as a result of purchases by



departing Portuguese. The point here is they can't take their money out so they are using it to buy anything they could find useful — buying shirts to last them for five years.

How would you describe the atmosphere in Maputo — compared to Johannesburg?

I really can't compare Maputo with Johannesburg. One is a very busy modern city with an American flavour, while Maputo is basically a Mediterranean city. All I can say is that I found Maputo the most relaxed place I have ever visited. People are friendly, they are not suspicious. There were none of the signs of tension one would find if the people were under psychological or material pressure.

Does Frelimo have any economic plan — perhaps a five-year blueprint to implement?

There is a programme for the non-modern sector of the economy, the sector which Frelimo had direct experience of during the colonial war. They know what they want to do. But as far as the modern sector of the economy is concerned, there seems to be no clear or definite programme.

Most of Frelimo's thinking is aimed at criticising the colonial economy and showing its anti-national character, its links with racist regimes in Southern Africa, the fact that it served Portuguese and other capitalist interests — that it was anti-Mozambique in itself. The official line is that capitalism must be destroyed and all vestiges of capitalism eradicated. The city which is the source of corruption must be totally transformed.

But this kind of philosophy is *not* being implemented, and I have a very strong impression that rather than blunder through with ideas developed in an entirely different context, Frelimo is now

F.M. 13/8/76

—WHY I'M PUSHING MAPUTO — LOUBSER

Exporters ruffled by Railways' directive that more goods will be routed through Maputo — whether they like it or not — are assured by SAR&H GM Kobus Loubser that the traffic clamp is for practical much more than political reasons

Loubser was convincingly blunt last week (during a rail tariffs hike Press conference) when he said SA had to make more use of Maputo. To do this shippers, mainly from the Reef, will be denied access to SA ports if Railways believes the best route would be through Mozambique. Why? The FM, just as bluntly, asked Loubser to explain

Considering Maputo's recent turmoil, are you not relying on it too much as a main SA outlet?

Definitely not. There is ample evidence that the Mozambique transport authorities are not only sincere in their wishes to encourage continued and increased use of their facilities, but are taking practical steps to ensure that this will be possible. Our action is also in SA's interest as export is to a large extent the key to our economic recovery.

Is making manufacturers ship through Maputo a political decision?

Not primarily. Any steps to bring about better use being made of the Maputo rail and harbour facilities are based on economic and practical realities.

If SA ports are under such strain now what would be the situation if Maputo facilities were again either closed or severely restricted?

SA ports are not under particular



Loubser . . . exports the key to the economy

strain. What is happening at the moment, by not using facilities at Maputo, is that we are foregoing the advantages of special handling and loading facilities for certain commodities. By resorting to non-specialised methods and equipment unnecessary delays are caused.

How much congestion is caused in SA ports now because Rhodesian ore previously handled at Maputo has had to find SA outlets?

Port congestion is caused by many factors and the pattern changes from time to time. At the moment, for instance, imports are decreasing, exports are growing and we have an empty flow of wagons in one direction. Occasionally we experience mild bunching of ships but there is no real port congestion.

What percentage of SA exports now goes through Maputo and how big will the percentage rise be by refusing permits to use SA harbours to some manufacturers and shippers?

About 15% at present. The position is best illustrated thus: capacity is available to handle from 28 000 t to 30 000 t per day but only about 18 000 t per day are being offered for transport to Maputo.

Will importers also have a choice of ports restriction placed on them?

It is not the intention to impose absolute restrictions. Practical considerations will be the guidelines in attempting to regulate traffic through Maputo. Mainly on the basis of negotiation and discussion with those concerned.

What traffic will you send mainly to Maputo?

All traffic offerings — mainly those traditionally going through that port, such as chrome ore, fluorspar, magnetite, steel, granite, coal and citrus."

Loubser said assurances that Maputo was "willing and keen" to handle more SA goods had been given by the director general of Mozambique Railways "who obviously had the backing of his government"

He added that SA must be practical and use all opportunities to help exports. "Private enterprise should show initiative and be a little more optimistic."

As Loubser explained his reasons for promoting Maputo the FM learned that from September 1 it will cost \$7/t more to ship through the port.

The South and East Africa/United States Conference imposed the charge (with some exceptions) by relegating it to its Group Two division along with Beira and Nacala. Reasons for the change are not given.

CABORA POWER Pointing fingers

F.M

6/8/76

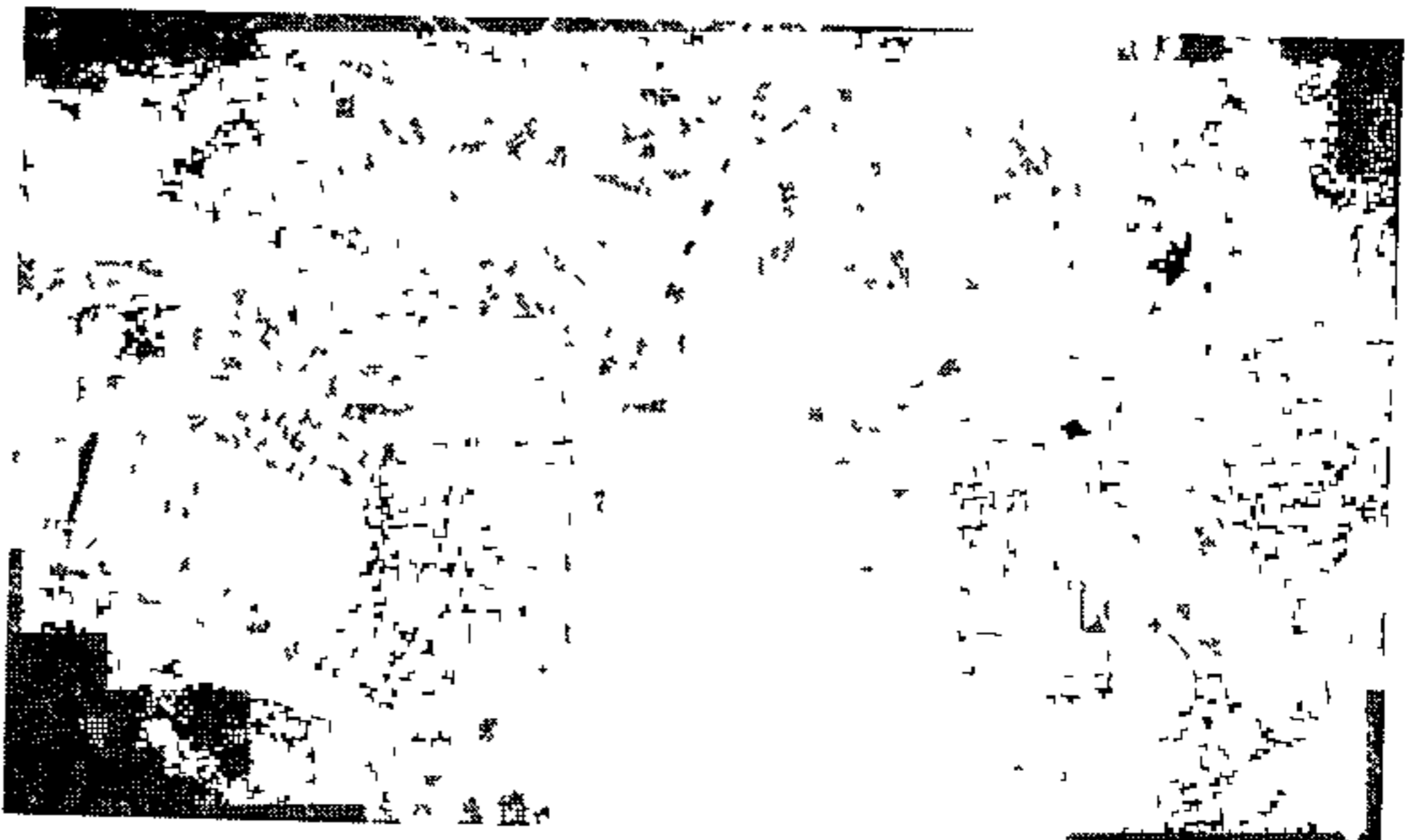
After months of bland "explanations" from Escorn and the Zamco consortium (the 16 companies building the project) about why Cabora Bassa is *not* supplying SA with regular power, technical "finger trouble" is, it seems, not the only cause for delaying the full switch on.

A Hydroelectrica de Cabora Bassa (HCB) spokesman in Lisbon claims three West German companies failed to deliver vital equipment even though the R600m project is already a year behind schedule. HCB is the Portuguese company that will manage the completed project.

However, AEG, Siemens and Brown Boveri deny anything is missing from the Mozambique site. A spokesman for Zamco goes further. SA, he says, could have had up to 720 MW from last Sunday but the offer was turned down by HCB and Escorn.

Why the sudden squabbling when the work on Africa's biggest hydro-electric scheme is almost finished? The likely explanation is the Portuguese are putting on pressure, during long-running negotiations to raise substantially the 0,3c/kWh that Escorn originally agreed to pay for Cabora power — probably, to nearer 0,6c/kWh.

The Portuguese are fed up because interest is being paid on massive loans for each day of delay in getting Cabora Bassa fully into commercial operation. Equally Zamco is being hit by penalty clauses while equipment suppliers are nervous about upsetting future cus-



tomers if the quarrel comes into the open. Last month's joint Press release from HCB and Escorn said trial power transmission to SA would continue, teething troubles were bigger than expected, and normal commercial operation would begin as soon as "contract suppliers fulfilled their obligations".

Portuguese proposals to name companies allegedly causing delays to the transmission system were vetoed by Escorn delegates who saw (and still see) no good coming from washing dirty linen in public.

However, the official communiqué game seems to be played by different rules in Lisbon where HCB released the

statement. For it then leaked to reporters that AEG, Siemens and Brown Boveri had allegedly failed to come up with parts so vital that the project could not function commercially without them.

On reading this tempers in other countries flared. In West Germany, Siemens, after consultation with AEG and Brown Boveri, denied that any one of them had failed to deliver equipment and added that political difficulties in Mozambique had held up transport and assembly.

The Portuguese allegations come at an odd time. Zamco, after transmitting power to SA for many months, felt confident enough in June to offer regular supplies of up to 720 MW.

Escorn's Peter Treurnicht confirms the offer was made. It was turned down because "we were only prepared to accept a firm supply on the basis of the (original) contract". That is, that Escorn is under an obligation to take power only when the scheme is *finally* completed.

The Cabora dream seems to be turning sour, and not only in Lisbon. Inflation and delays have virtually wrecked financial planning, and suppliers believe they are being made the scapegoats. To make matters worse, Zamco claims that the Portuguese blankly refuse to accept any plea of *force majeure* (including rockfalls, Frelimo and floods), while living conditions at the site are at best extremely difficult.

Says a member of the Zamco consortium: "We can hardly write to Lisbon claiming that queuing for bread is *force majeure* but, when it arrives, work stops."

222

East Germans minutes from Natal

By DEREK TAYLOR
and PAT FARLEY

N EAST GERMAN military mission is building a chain of sophisticated radar and communications monitoring stations in Mozambique's air and sea defences.

One station, manned by East Germans, is only 28 kilometres north of the South African border.

This electronic listening post, at Ponta Milibangalala, is said to have played the key role in the "wrong ship" trial attack on the Durban-based tanker Limpopo last week.

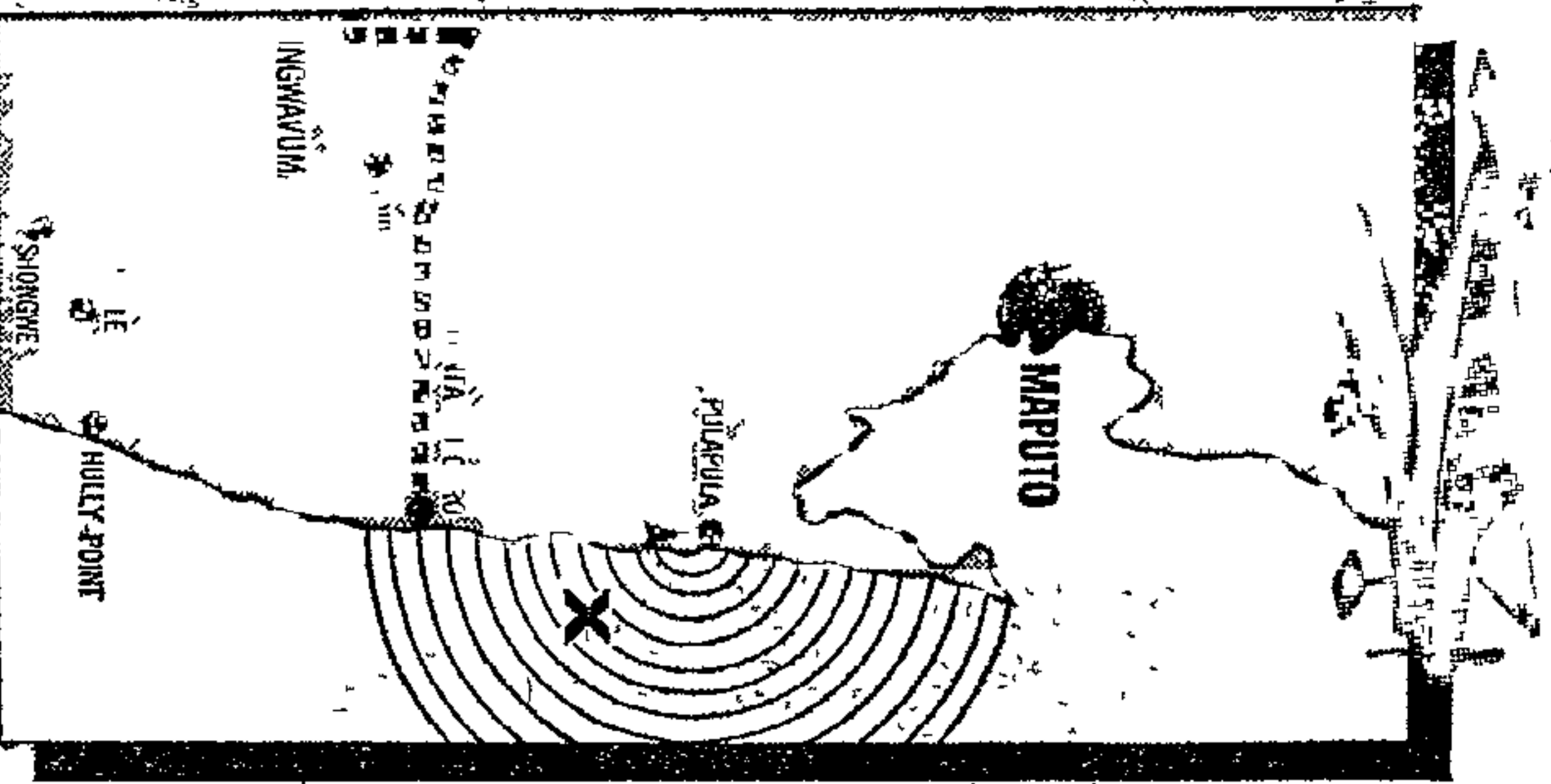
The East Germans are supplementing the land listening posts with a chain of submerged electronic-ear buoys off the coast for maritime intelligence.

The buoys are placed and serviced by armed Frelimo fishing boats.

It is also believed the land listening posts are protected from air and sea attack by sophisticated weapons.

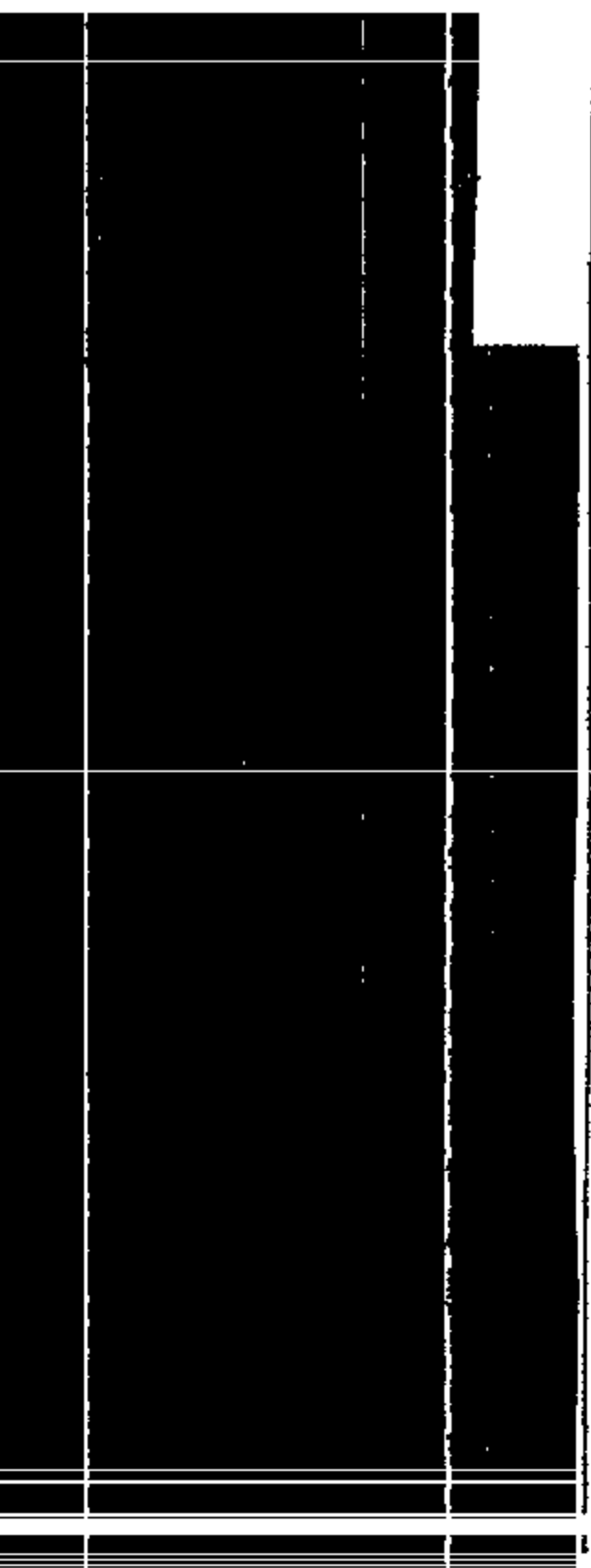
Embarrassed Frelimo officials called on the Limpopo's master, Captain R. Rugg, when he took his ship back to the coast.

1/8/76 STRIB



RED SPY BUDDY-UP ON BORDER

The Zlin light aircraft that attacked the Limpopo — and the East German-built radar station at Ponta Milibangalala, south of Pulapula. The X is the position where the Limpopo was first attacked



222

1/8/76

...for the attack - the delegation explained it was intended to turn back the Pungue, a ship of similar tonnage which left Maputo harbour at the same time as the Limpopo sailed.

Frelimo claim the mystery ship, now sailing to Portugal under the name Natalia, was stolen by a group of fascists, identified as three Portuguese and a Black.

This week the Sunday Tribune has reconstructed the bizarre details of the attack and the military flia co behind it from diplomatic and official sources.

- The attack on the Limpopo was made by a Czechoslovakian Zlin Z-43 four-seater light aircraft - one of seven given to Frelimo by the USSR last year.
- It is believed the Ponta Milibangalala radar post mistakenly identified the Limpopo as the fleeing ship and directed the aircraft's crew - piloted by a Portuguese Frelimo pilot and soldiers - to attack.
- The attack began about 10:30 and lasted approximately 40 minutes.

Strafing

The improvised fighter strafed the Limpopo with light machine gun fire on its first pass. Then it made another approach and dropped a number of hand grenades - all of which missed. On its third pass, a light rocket was fired - which also missed. About 200 rounds were fired. None of the crew was injured and little damage was done to the Limpopo's superstructure.

Meanwhile, the Pungue - or Natalia - slipped through to Durban where she arrived flying the Portuguese flag on Tuesday.

Shipping agents John T. Rennie provisioned the ship and she sailed for Walvis Bay on her way to Portugal.

The ship is not listed in Lloyds register under the name Natalia. She is believed to be the former Beira-registered vessel Pungue which was owned by the Portuguese Government's Ministry of Overseas Provinces.

A spokesman for John T. Rennie said the ship was owned by a Portuguese businessman whom he would not name.

U.S. cleric a year in Frelimo jail

222

W/E ARGUS 25/9/76

Weekend Argus Bureau
NEW YORK — Mr Armando Doll, an American missionary who was kept in prison in Mozambique for more than a year for no apparent reason, has confirmed reports that the notorious South African criminal, 'Ginger' Joe Rocha, is a senior officer in Samora Machel's secret police.

Speaking from the home of relatives in Pennsylvania, Mr Doll, 60, said the police had called a few days after he had been to South Africa to see his wife off to the United States from Jan Smuts airport in August last year. The Dolls were taking a year's leave and Mr Doll was to have followed his wife on September 16, 1975.

On August 28 five or six men led by Rocha

raided his house in Maputo. They waved a piece of paper in front of him, which he was prevented from reading properly, and said he was under arrest.

JAILBREAKS

They ransacked the house, pulling out drawers, opening cupboards, searching suitcases and reading private papers. They refused to explain their actions.

Rocha is known in South Africa for his daring jailbreaks, especially his escape from Pretoria Central Prison. He was caught several times but always managed to escape again.

He eventually jumped the border into Mozambique where he ended up in Machava Prison. When Samora Machel came to power, he had all convicts freed.

CIA AGENT

According to Mr Doll Rocha, for some unaccountable reason, elected to go back to jail. He now holds a senior position in Frelimo's secret police.

Mr Doll has no idea what prompted the raid on his house or why he was arrested.

When in jail, however, he discovered he had been suspected of being a CIA agent.

This apparently pointless incident has brought to an end 23 years of missionary work in Mozambique for Mr Doll. Everything he owned there was confiscated.

He declined to comment on his experiences in prison, saying he had been asked by U.S. authorities to be discreet so as not to hinder Dr Kissinger's negotiations in Southern Africa.

222

Umtali farmer freed at SA border

ARGUS
23/9/76

222

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — A South African-born farmer from the Umtali district who was abducted by terrorists in May, was yesterday released by Mozambique authorities at the Mebombo border post with South Africa.

Mr F. Gideon Becking, a 32-year-old father of two children, was reported to have been released at the border post near Komati-poort at noon yesterday.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said today the department had been notified by the Rhodesian authorities of Mr Becking's impending release.

No confirmation that Mr Becking had crossed the border from Mozambique into South Africa has been received.

IN MAY

Mr Becking was captured on his farm in May by terrorists affiliated to the Rhodesian African National Council.

He was first taken to a Mozambique terrorist camp which was subsequently destroyed by Rhodesian security forces on August 8.

He was taken to Vila Pery and later to jail in Maputo, where he was held before his release yesterday.

No reasons were reported to have been given for Mr Becking's release.

The spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that 100 South Africans were released by the Mozambique authorities last week after being held in jail for two months.

They were Mr Albertus Botes, 46, a Johannesburg businessman, and Mr Bernard Allison.

222

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN. — Walking
across the Komati-
poort border into

Death cell tale

South Africa was
like walking out of
a death cell. Bel-
nard Allison, who
was released yester-
day by Frelimo after
20 months' im-
prisonment in Moz-
ambique, said today
Mr Allison, 34, a South
African farmer from
Durban and a Mozam-

biqne businessman be-
fore his detention by
Frelimo in December
1974, was badly beaten
up, starved and held in
solitary confinement for
almost five months while
being held.

Describing the sequence of
events in an interview in
Durban today, Mr Alli-
son said he and another
man who later escaped
were arrested and taken
to the Cadeia civil prison
in Maputo on December
20 1974.

They waited for eight
weeks in a cell before
being interviewed by
police. Then they waited
for four months — and

They headed for the Yacht
Club in Maputo where
they boarded a boat and
headed to sea.
At about 11 pm the next
day, were were almost
3 km inside South Afri-
can territory when a
helicopter swooped over
us coming from the
direction of Ponta de
Ouro in Mozambique.

We were taken back to
Maputo where we were
badly beaten up.
I had my teeth knocked
out and I was bleeding
from wounds all over my
head. Our heads were
shaved.

SOLITARY

We were thrown into
cells with no clothes, no
furniture and no
blankets. We were left
in solitary confinement
on the concrete floors of
the cells for five months.
I lost 30 kg there.

After five months of
solitary confinement,
conditions gradually im-
proved. Mr Allison said
he was treated com-
paratively well until his
release.

He said Frelimo soldiers
arrived at the prison at
9 am yesterday and told
him Mr Albert Botes
from Johannesburg and
himself were to be
released.

BEATEN UP
They indicated to us to
turn back. We continued
south whereupon they
came in very low and
fired shots across the
bow. One bullet hit the
boat.
We decided to turn back
and beach the boat in
Mozambique territory.
The helicopter had
landed and four Frelimo
soldiers armed with
machineguns and a Por-
tuguese pilot were wait-
ing for us.
The soldiers fired shots
around our feet but the
Portuguese pilot inter-
vened.
We were taken to Ponta
de Ouro where we were
locked in a small tin
shed.

(1,5)
(2) 222

No US aid for Machel, Angola

STAR

10/9/76

WASHINGTON — US senators have reached tentative agreement to strip all funds for Mozambique and Angola from a pending R4 590-million foreign aid appropriation Bill.

The agreement, which also reduces other aid funds requested by the Ford administration for Southern Africa, cleared the way for final action on the Bill today.

The chairman, Senator Daniel Inouye, of the Senate Appropriations Subcom-

mittee on Foreign Operations, announced the "consensus" in a statement with Senator James Allen who had threatened a filibuster, or delaying debate.

Senator Inouye offered a compromise amendment, striking R2,9-million from the Bill for Mozambique, earmarking R17-million each for Zambia and Zaire and allocating R8.5-million for Botswana and R3.4-million for agricultural, educational and technical training in the Southern Africa region.

Votes on the Inouye amendment and final passage of the Bill were set for today when Senator Inouye assured Senator Allen that adoption of the amendment would leave nothing in the Bill that could be used directly or indirectly in Mozambique and Angola.

SYMBOL

A senate staff report issued yesterday called for US aid for Black Southern African countries as a symbol of American support for moderate policies.

It called the needs of Southern Africa vastly in excess of the US aid currently under consideration.

"This assistance would provide, however, a visible demonstration of US support for those African countries whose economies have suffered from their support for majority rule in Rhodesia." — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique menace — Red treaty expected

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN, — South African intelligence sources expect a 'friendship treaty' to be concluded soon between Russia and Mozambique giving the Soviets access to important naval and air-base facilities at Maputo.

At the same time the sources dismissed as 'judicious' reports from New York and West Germany that the Soviets are building their mightiest Indian Ocean base on the Mozambique islands of Bazaruto and Benguerra.

The islands form part of a small group known collectively to Rhodesian and South African tourists as 'Paradise Island'. It would be madness for anyone to undertake

such a venture. The costs would be prohibitive and militarily a base there would serve no purpose, one source said.

However, the Soviets were expected to take the — for South Africa — far more menacing step of initiating a friendship treaty or pact with the Government of Mozambique.

It is a logical next step and we are fully expecting it. Maputo has a fine deep water port, admittedly in need of dredging, and excellent harbour facilities. It also has a good airport currently being used by the Russian carrier line Aeroflot. A squadron of military planes could be next, the source said.

Apart from possessing facilities which could easily be converted for military use, Maputo's geographic situation could bring several South African cities and targets within range of certain types of Russian aircraft. However, a navy threat

build a naval and airbase on Paradise Island the source said that to do so would involve a cost far greater than that of Richards Bay.

TOO SHALLOW

The largest island, Bazaruto, is about 25 km long and five km wide at its broadest point. There are no natural harbours there or on Benguerra and the channel between them and the mainland is too shallow for all but ships of the smallest draught.

Among the islands' worst problems are a total lack of fresh water, of labour and a soil foundation which is too unstable to allow the construction of large buildings — let alone an airport.

In addition, the mainland opposite lacks an infrastructure which could handle the masses of goods and equipment which would have to be ferried across the channel.

USELESS

From this quarter should not be overestimated. Most Russian MiG interceptors, had a short combat range while it is Ilyushin and Tupolev bombers could not operate without a continuous fighter escort.

Unless a second and from a Russian point of view, extremely vulnerable airbase were built closer to the South African border, the use of these aircraft was hardly feasible.

Referring to claims that Mozambique had given the Soviets authority to

Militarily such a base would be useless. The nearest possible targets in Rhodesia and South Africa could not be attacked by existing Russian strike aircraft unless they were intended not to return to base.

Other than Maputo only the port of Nacala, north of Beira, could be of any interest to the Russians as a naval or air base — and then only if they were prepared to focus their attention exclusively on Rhodesia.

MACHEL ON 'ECONOMIC STRUGGLE'

Mercury Africa Bureau 14/10/76

JOHANNESBURG — President Samora Machel of Mozambique said yesterday the fight for independence in his country was easier on the battlefield than the present struggle.

Addressing about 2 000 workers from different labour organisations in Maputo, President Machel spoke about the economic collapse facing Mozambique. His two-hour speech was broadcast by Radio Mozambique and monitored in Johannesburg.

He said that although the country had been liberated, most of the people had not been freed from their "colonial mentalities."

"People who thought independence would mean a better and easier life are enemies of the people. Everybody must be vigilant and watch the people around them because Mozambique society is infiltrated and full of reactionaries."

Exhorting them to work harder, President Machel said Mozambique had a "people's Government" with no bosses or capitalists and no exploitation.

He said Mozambique could not depend on foreign investments or help from outside because this would bring economic control.

Chrome reaches US through Maputo

8/10/76 STAR

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — Three months after Mozambique announced the closing of its border with Rhodesia the United States was still receiving Rhodesian chrome exported through Maputo

more than three months after the border was supposed to have closed

During the same period only 2139 short tons of Rhodesian chrome arriving in the US was exported through South African ports

Publication of the American statistics has caused much interest at the UN because of the large amounts being paid to Mozambique as compensation for losses incurred in closing its border with Rhodesia

These losses, assessed at the time by UN experts, included the anticipated loss of harbour dues at Maputo caused by what was expected to be an almost immediate cessation of Rhodesian exports.

This has been disclosed by the US mission to the United Nations in its latest statistical declaration of US trade with Rhodesia

In terms of the now-famous Byrd Amendment to US sanctions legislation, chrome and related products from Rhodesia were specifically excluded from the list of banned imports

As a gesture of cooperation with the UN's sanctions committee, however, the US makes regular statistical declarations of its trade with Rhodesia

The latest statistics, for the period March 1 to June 30, reveal that the US imported 23 791 short tons of Rhodesian chrome products

THROUGH SA

Of this amount about 90 percent (21 652 short tons) was exported through Maputo, arriving in the US well after March 3 when the Mozambique Government announced the closing of its border with Rhodesia

No dates were given by the US of when the chrome cargoes at Maputo were loaded — only dates of arrival in the US are published — but it was pointed out that one consignment of 7 152 short tons arrived on June 12

It's 'no-strings' wheat for Mozambique

6/10/76

STAR Mozambique

Eric Dowd

TORONTO — Canada will soon send R2 550 000 worth of no-strings-attached wheat as aid to Mozambique, but the Canadian Government says it is reasonably confident none of the food will get to terrorists who operate across the border into Rhodesia.

The Canadian aid, expected to arrive by mid-November, will be the first under a pledge of help for developing nations and particularly those then newly independent Mozambique, at the Commonwealth heads of government conference last year.

In following up the undertaking, Canada offered a choice of foods and Mozambique opted for wheat, a Canadian spokesman said.

The delay in Mozambique taking up the Canadian offer, he said, was due to "the chaos in that country."

The Canadian Government spokesman said that

in sending aid to Mozambique, Canada, like other countries, "is recognising that Mozambique, in adhering to sanctions imposed by the United Nations' Security Council on trade with Rhodesia, is suffering a serious economic burden."

"Like other countries, Canada wants to help alleviate this burden."

The Canadian spokesman said no conditions have been attached by Canada as to whom the wheat should be given, once it reaches Mozambique.

Canadian policy is normally to send aid to developing countries in food, or materials for a development project — like building a bridge or irrigating land.

Canada sends money only rarely and where necessary to make a purchase locally for a project, and in all such cases keeps strict watch so that "we would know exactly how the money was

spent," the official said. The Canadian International Development Agency supervises closely to see aid is used for the designated purpose.

The wheat being sent to Mozambique, the official said, is "intended to meet the present urgent food requirements of the Mozambique people," and the Mozambique government is aware of that.

But Canada does not believe it cannot demand a guarantee from another country that food it sends should not be distributed to a specific minority group, he said.

Any country would naturally be sensitive to a condition imposed as to how it should use food aid, the official said. Newly independent countries are particularly sensitive to any requirements made of them by other nations, he said, and any condition imposed by Canada in aiding Mozambique could only be "counter-productive" and "not a

basis for future good relations" between the two countries.

The official agreed there is no safeguard which can prevent the Mozambique government, if it wants, from passing on to terrorists food received from abroad.

But he said that it "appears the terrorist groups are reasonably self-sufficient unto themselves, with support from a variety of organisations, including the Mozambique government itself, because they are given safe haven."

The Commonwealth conference also agreed to set up a fund for technical assistance for Mozambique, and Canada has allocated R350 000 to the fund.

The Canadian spokesman said he understands almost all Commonwealth countries have contributed and that the money will be used to hire field personnel who will assist Mozambique in running a wide range of operations in that country — "from railways to harbours" — until natives of Mozambique are trained for such work.

Guerillas control provinces —journalist

LONDON — A journalist recently returned from Mozambique claimed in an article in yesterday's Sunday Times that Rhodesian nationalist guerillas controlled most of the Mozambique provinces of Tete, Manica and Gaza

Mr Anthony Pearson noted that the Mozambique Government had last week dismissed a suggestion that guerillas controlled much of the country as "lying propaganda" of reactionaries

Mr Pearson claimed that resentment was growing daily in Mozambique against Zipa.

"They take what they want — at gunpoint if necessary — from nearby villages, where the tribesmen, mostly Tongas, Nhunhues and Angones, are forced to provide fresh meat, chicken, bread, maize meal and sugar," he said

"In Maputo there is a state of mass paranoia. The Frelimo Government tells the people every day that spies are all around soldiers guard stores, offices and port entrances so that the public cannot see Cubans unloading armoured cars, though it is admitted that Cubans are helping to handle heavy military equipment," Mr Pearson said — Sapa

Aid for Frelimo

27/11/76

JOHANNESBURG — More than 500 Cuban troops, military specialists and large quantities of heavy arms and sophisticated military equipment have been transported during the last month in secret night airlifts from Angola to Mozambique.

Russian military transport planes are involved in the airlift.

Apparently there are two reasons for the airlift. One is that it is part of the combined military strategy of the African frontline countries to step up the military campaign against Rhodesia.

The other is that with the Rhodesian blitz attacks deep into Mozambique, the Frelimo and Rhodesian guerilla forces need the assistance to counter the Rhodesian strikes. — DDC

222

Secret Cuban arms airlift to Mozambique

CT-
27/11/76

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — More than 500 Cuban troops and military specialists, together with large quantities of heavy arms and military equipment have been transported, during the last month in secret night airlifts from Angola to Mozambique.

The huge Russian military transport aircraft involved in the airlift have been stopping over in Lusaka to refuel. According to sources close to the Angolan Government, the airlift includes Russian T54 tanks, vehicles, missiles, and other sophisticated weapons.

The Cuban military personnel are at this stage mainly military advisers and specialists in the handling of these weapons and tanks.

The airlift is apparently part of the combined military strategy of the front-line countries to step up the military campaign against Rhodesia.

The Frelimo and Rhodesian guerilla forces also need the assistance to counter Rhodesian strikes into Mozambique.

The airlift started at the end of October — at the time of the first Rhodesian raids. At this stage it is not clear whether the airlift is still continuing.

Earlier reports that Russia had off-loaded heavy arms and tanks at the port of Nacala are apparently incorrect.

Should the Geneva conference not produce results, the use of fighter aircraft, supplied by countries such as Somalia and Nigeria, could be the next phase in the escalating war.

Finding a way in Mozambique

FIN. MAIL

26/11/76

222

Frelimo is boosting education to redress a shortage of skilled manpower. But well into the 1980s it will have to rely on foreign brainpower — especially from SA

“Frelimo haina mishu” run the words of a popular song, *Frelimo Will Never Die*. What chance has it of governing post-colonial Mozambique, caught up as it is in a welter of administrative overwork and threatened by a failing economy? The outcome is vital for the stability of Southern Africa.

The facts of the present economic slump are not disputed. Since the departure of the Portuguese almost every indicator has shown a catastrophic fall.

● Export crops — sugar, cotton, sisal

have not only failed to dynamise production, but have sometimes seriously interfered with work patterns and management.

Many foreign companies have given up, or chosen to be dormant. It is now clear that the huge wage rises, so easily handed out in 1974 to secure temporary industrial peace, have undermined the incentive to work.

The forward ordering of spares and fertilisers is erratic and complicated by bureaucratic delays. Overall looms the

been boosting and remodelling education. The university at Maputo now has nearly 1 000 students and there has been a switch from the humanities to practical sciences like agronomy and medicine. Priority is being given to secondary education and teacher training, and education's share in this year's Budget is US\$55m, 17% of the total — the largest single item after national defence.

Moreover, Frelimo has made it a requirement that after completion of a higher education course students must



President Machel (left) needs foreign help to maintain services at Maputo port (far right, below). To change the situation his people (right) must become more than migrants.



and cashew nuts — are all down by between 60% and 80%.

● Consumption of energy is declining, oil by 10%, electricity by 15% a year.

● Industrial output in 1975 stood at 50% of 1973 and investment is at a standstill, apart from 24 trawlers bought for the off-shore fishing fleet.

● Mining only ticks over, though coal production has jumped from 400 000 t in 1973 to over 600 000 t this year (of which 40% is for export). But coal amounts to a mere 1% of GDP.

● Unemployment is hard to quantify, but it rose by not less than 20% in 1975-76.

In the enterprises abandoned by Portuguese owners, government appointed commissions struggle with desperate shortages of trained staff. So do the remaining managers in the private sector. In the great majority of concerns, the Grupos Dinamizadores (GDs — the committees of workers set up in 1975)

spectre of a future without a managerial and technical class.

But whatever is claimed by the tiny dissident groups in exile, Frelimo remains firmly in control. Its leaders and the few senior civil servants who staff the planning departments are as able and educated as any in Africa. The problem is that the next layer down is largely non-existent. This is not surprising, given the colonial education system in which only 5% of university places went to Blacks. Industry, government and universities now compete desperately for secondary school-leavers.

There are only some 15 000 Portuguese left in Mozambique, and the skills shortage can be made up only by hiring expatriates. But, whether from Russia or Brazil, Portugal or East Germany, expatriates are ignorant of local conditions. Furthermore, their salaries are a drain on hard currency reserves.

To meet the challenge Frelimo has

undertake an equal term of employment in a government service. Otherwise they are not allowed to qualify.

Manpower benefits, however, will not show for several years. The whole thrust of government policy, as the Ministry of Development frankly explains, is to prevent things from getting worse.

A two to three year recovery programme is in the planning stage, during which it is hoped that productivity will revive to 1973 levels. Its effectiveness will depend on Frelimo's ability to invigorate the masses politically. Recent party directives have used tough language about worker indiscipline and low productivity. Self-criticism is an important and genuine element in party philosophy and a Frelimo Central Committee meeting declared last February “Moral, material and ideological corruption began to thrive among us and an atmosphere of anarchy, liberalism, indiscipline and idleness was created . . .” It

remains to be seen whether this rhetoric will have results

More importantly, Frelimo's own evolution from a bush army into a fully-fledged party is now underway and the new order will be given formal popular consent at a Congress next February. A carefully selected leadership is emerging, its cadres trained at the party school at Matola.

There is absolutely no doubt that the party will run the country with a tough, centralised authority. Until now Frelimo has dealt with the mass of the 10m population through the GDs, disorganised though they have often been. With the setting up next year of nationwide party committees and worker management councils, the instruments to restore industrial discipline will, at least, exist.

Frelimo is trying to build a socialist nation. "Let us kill capitalism, like a crocodile when it is young and lying on the river bank, before it becomes huge and swims mid-stream out of our reach," President Samora Machel loftily told a meeting of party workers last month.

After education the next priority is the primary sector of agriculture. Mozambique is a vast and fertile country and could be self-supporting. Heavy industry and the exploitation of minerals and the great potential of the Zambesi basin will have to wait until after the recovery

period, when there will be time to plan large capital investment. Naturally, whatever is done will have to fit in with socialist objectives, and labour intensive projects will be at a premium.

At this stage Frelimo, somewhat inconsistently, wants the private sector to survive. According to high level government sources, no further nationalisation is planned. So there is some scope for those companies with the courage to hang on and attune themselves to new conditions as others have done successfully elsewhere in Africa.

What can South Africa expect from the new Mozambique? No degree of political change in SA is likely to impress Frelimo, who have recognised the ANC. And the SA government's carefully correct attitude towards Mozambique since 1974 has been much vitiated by its Angolan intervention.

But on the commercial level, there is the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric scheme and the co-operation between SAR and CFM on the railways and Maputo harbour. Revenue from SA is by far Mozambique's largest source of foreign earnings — between R250m and R300m in 1975, rather less (around R200m plus) in 1976 — and for several years the country cannot develop alternatives.

At the same time, Frelimo has no illusions about aid, and the strings attached,

even from friendly and highly favoured socialist countries. When eventually, in the early 1980s, the time comes to apply industrial and mining technology to the minerals of Tete, to make the Zambesi navigable, to irrigate more land, and to further develop the northern transport network to Beira and Nacala, SA expertise may prove cheaper than such alternatives.

It would be no less desirable, despite its country of origin.



The writer of this piece, Keith Middlemas, is the author of *Cabora Bassa Engineering and Politics in Southern Africa* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson). He is a Reader in Modern History at the School of Social Sciences, University of Sussex, and has just returned from a visit to Mozambique.

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Red doctors in Maputo

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — A second group of Russian doctors has arrived in Maputo to work in hospitals around the country for a period of two years, Radio Mozambique has announced.

Doctors and nurses from Bulgaria, Guinea-Conakry, Zambia, Red China and Rumania are also working in the country, but are being hampered by a shortage of trained translators.

Jdd.

Cubans offer support to Machel

Argus
29/11/76

Argus Africa News Service
JOHANNESBURG — As Mozambique claims to be fighting off a heavy new attack by Rhodesian forces, Cuba has sent messages to President Samora Machel promising him unconditional support.
Radio Mozambique reported that fighting which began at four am on Thursday near Pafuri on the most south-easterly part of the border, was continuing today.

There has been no comment from official Rhodesian sources.
At the same time, Radio Mozambique announced that President Machel had received messages from Cuba's President Osvaldo D'Ortigueo and Prime Minister Dr Fidel Castro promising unconditional support for the heroic struggle of the Mozambique people.
From Geneva The Argus special team reports that the Nkomo - Mugabe

'Patriotic Front' finally reached a decision this afternoon on how they should react to an olive branch on the independence date offered them by the British chairman of the Rhodesian conference.
But, cliffhanging to the last, this decision, which will wreck or save the conference, was not immediately disclosed.

276 / ddd

Maputo's war drums step up the beat

S. Fab
19/11/76

The threat of outside military intervention on the side of the guerrillas in Rhodesia is becoming sharper despite the attempts to reach a peaceful settlement in Geneva

As the guerilla death toll in the border fighting reaches record levels, the Mozambique Government appears to be mounting a propaganda campaign aimed at preparing international opinion to accept military intervention by other countries

Meanwhile, senior Ministers of four of the five "frontline" African states have been meeting in Maputo to set up a joint military council known as the Inter-State Commission of Defence of the Frontline States

This follows warnings

Mozambique and other frontline states are orchestrating a campaign to justify drastic military action against Rhodesia and South Africa, reports GERALD L'ANGE of The Star's Africa News Service.

from frontline leaders that attacks on any one of their countries would be regarded as an attack on them all

Mozambique's state radio and overseas information offices have reported several alleged attacks across the border by Rhodesian forces, and depicted them as assaults on Mozambican civil and military targets rather than the Rhodesian guerilla bases to which Salisbury says it has confined its attacks

At the same time American intelligence sources have reported an increased flow of Russian weapons into Mozambique, where the Rhodesian guerillas have their main bases. These reportedly include heavily gunned armoured vehicles and "Stalin's Organ" multiple 122 mm rocket-launchers

Together with the alleged Rhodesian attacks into Mozambique, the radio in Maputo has claimed that Angola has come under armed attacks, inspired or supported by South Africa

Observers see in this signs of an orchestrated campaign to depict intolerable aggression by white racist regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa that would justify counter-measures by the victi-

mised" countries, and their allies

The Rhodesian Government has denied making any attacks in Mozambique other than the raids on guerilla bases that have been partly detailed in public. But the tight restrictions by Salisbury on news of its military operations makes accurate assessment impossible.

Radio Mozambique, on the other hand, has made no mention of attacks on guerilla bases nor openly acknowledged the presence of the Zimbabwe People's Army guerilla forces on its soil, but has depicted the attacks as being against Mozambique and against Rhodesian refugee camps.

All but one of the five "frontline" states (Botswana) has been represented at the Maputo meeting. Radio Botswana has said, however, that the meeting could be to create a joint military force to resist attacks from Rhodesia across the Mozambique border.

While the heavy Russian arms reportedly flowing into Mozambique could be taken by the guerillas into Rhodesia to increase their striking power there, observers believe other armaments and foreign troops might be deployed along the border rather than being used for attacks inside Rhodesia.

This would provide protection for the guerilla bases against further strikes from Rhodesia, allowing the Zipa forces to build up for stronger incursions into Rhodesia

The guerillas would be able to mobilise forces trained elsewhere, including Tanzania. An estimated 5 000 guerillas are being moved to training camps in Tanzania, according to American intelligence sources

Rhodesian push reported

Cape Times 20/11/76

Mozambique bush battle

From DENNIS GORDON
Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique Radio last night reported that a major battle was raging in the Mozambique bush within 30 km of the Transvaal border as Rhodesian and Mozambique forces fought for the third time within a month.

The prospect of a full-scale war between the two countries now seems a distinct possibility.

Rhodesia's attacks on Mozambique are to clear out base camps of the Zimbabwe Peoples' Army (Zipa) who attack over the border

The background to the ugly bush war is the conference chamber at the Palais des Nations in Geneva where Black and White Rhodesians are attempting to find a constitutional solution to their differences

Still raging

At the same time both sides are trying to gain the advantage at the conference table by winning superiority in the bush war

Mozambique Radio reported last night that Rhodesian troops, supported by helicopters, bombers and armoured cars, had been in continuous contact with a Frelimo battalion at Pafuri, near the northern extremity of the Kruger National Park. Salisbury Thursday

car which Frelimo said had been hit by a bazooka at Chiqualaquala, a former safari hunting base

Rhodesia attacked ANC bases in Mozambique on October 24 as a reprisal against a terrorist raid on a Victoria Falls hotel

Then Umtali, on the Rhodesia - Mozambique border, was hit by rockets fired from Mozambique

On November 19, Mozambique Radio reported another Rhodesian incursion in the Mavue area, east of Umtali

In Salisbury last night, security forces headquarters announced that two members of the Rhodesian forces had been killed in action in the terrorist war

Sapa reports that the communique also announced that seven terrorists had been killed by security forces during the past two days.

**Dr K 'assured'
Rhodesia of
aid—and arms**

SALISBURY — The Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, said last night that if the Geneva talks failed, through no fault of his government, he had been given to understand by the US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, that Rhodesia would receive tangible assistance from the Free World, including military supplies

Mr Smith was answering questions put to him by a panel of four Rhodesian-based journalists, including a Black, in a programme on Rhodesian television, Sapa reports

"I wouldn't say that we have been given any hard and fast undertaking, but it is a fact that in the talks I had with Dr Kissinger in Pretoria at the beginning of this exercise that he did give an assurance that if we entered this agreement and it collapsed because of what Black Rhodesians have done, as opposed to myself and my Government, he was convinced that we would get a great deal more sympathy from the free world, and also tangible assistance."

No details

Mr Smith said details had not been gone into and he did not want to suggest that Dr Kissinger had made commitments which he had not in fact made

"Dr Kissinger confined himself purely to the fact that he was satisfied that there would be this greater understanding and sympathy for us, and he believed it would lead to greater material support," Mr Smith said

Asked if he had the understanding that this might include military supplies, Mr Smith replies "Yes"

But in Washington, a US State Department spokesman

Continued on page 2

276 (222)

STAR, 11/11/76

...night, the battle was
still in the official
mouthpiece of the
Mozambique Government
claimed, although the
Rhodesian troops had been
repulsed once and had re-
formed using different
tactics.
The first battle in
Mozambique — between a
Frelimo battalion consisting
of about 600 men and the
Rhodesian attackers —
lasted about eight hours,
Mozambique Radio said.
The Frelimo troops had been
posted there after a previous
Rhodesian incursion into the
area last month.
The Rhodesians retreated,
regrouped and attacked
again at 2am yesterday. Last
night the battle was still
raging, the radio said.
At 7.30pm last night, the
radio said, Frelimo High
Command believed an even
bigger Rhodesian push could
be expected within hours.
The only kill claimed
was a Rhodesian armoured

(cont.)

T -

276

20/11/76

Smith talks of aid

Continued from page 1

denied that Dr Kissinger had given any guarantee to Mr Smith, Sapa-AP reports.

A State Department press officer, Mr Robert Funseth, repeated past statements by Dr Kissinger that "there have been no secret commitments and no assurances given Mr Smith"

In Geneva, the Patriotic Front formed by Zanu, led by Mr Robert Mugabe, and Zapu, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, was still deadlocked last night on whether to accept the timing compromise put to it by the Rhodesian conference chairman, Mr Ivor Richard, writes Anthony Rider.

Although other delegations have moved on to consider the structure of the interim government, and the Muzorewa team's legal experts had an hour's talks with British officials in the afternoon, the conference as a whole is now being held up by the Front's internal wrangling

The suspicion has grown that Mr Mugabe, who is now seen as no more than a tolerated spokesman for the Zanu-controlled guerillas, is under pressure to try to wreck the conference on the issue of a fixed date for independence

BLAST DESTROYS NKOMO OFFICES IN BOTSWANA

GABORONE. — The worst bomb blast ever in Botswana yesterday ripped apart the offices of the Joshua Nkomo wing of the Rhodesian ANC in Francistown. The Botswana Government later claimed that Rhodesian security agents were responsible.

Five people were injured in the blast early yesterday morning. The bombs were placed in four suitcases.

A Government spokesman said two of the four bombs placed outside the offices were lying unexploded. It was estimated they contained between 25 and 40 kg of TNT each.

Denying the allegation in Salisbury, last night, a spokesman for the Rhodesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said "the Rhodesian Government is aware of the reported incident but has no direct knowledge of the facts of the matter. The Rhodesian Government deplures factional fighting inside or outside Rhodesia and expresses sympathy for the Botswana victims. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP

Rhodesian airborne invasion claim by Frelimo

MAPUTO — Mozambique said last night that Rhodesia had landed paratroops in an attack on a town across the border using 10 aircraft in four days of fighting.

The official Frelimo radio said Rhodesia flew in the airborne troops on Thursday to attack Mavue, a town close to the frontier in Gaza province. The report said seven aircraft had been shot down.

The official Mozambique news agency in a report available in Dar es Salaam said the Rhodesians occupied a military base at Mavue on Thursday. It did not say whether they still held it.

But fighting had continued till Monday, with Rhodesian ground troops supported by armoured cars coming across the border to link up with the airborne forces, it said.

In a summit meeting in Dar es Salaam this month to discuss Rhodesian attacks on Mozambique, the front-line states said they would regard any aggression against any one of them as aggression against all of them.

The states, which are all close to Rhodesia, are Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zambia — Sapa-Reuters

Border plane attack claim

17/1/76
NM

MAPUTO — Mozambique said last night Rhodesia had landed paratroops in an attack on a town across the border, using ten planes in four days of fighting.

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The official Mozambique News Agency, in a report available in Dar-es-Salaam, said the Rhodesians occupied a military base at Mavue on Thursday. It did not say whether they still held it.

But fighting had continued until Monday, with Rhodesian ground troops supported by armoured cars coming across the border to link up with the airborne force, it said.

It said 20 Rhodesian aircraft used in the fighting included bombers.

It added that one member of the Mozambican forces had been killed and seven wounded. Two were missing. —

SAPA-RNS

5/17/76

**Mozambican
for Geneva**

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquin Chissano, left today for Geneva to join the Mozambican delegation which has observer status at the conference on Rhodesia.—Sapa-Reuter

● Richard seeks ways to end Geneva split — Page 3.

Tanzania troops join Frelimo claim

(222) 276.

Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — The spectre of a full-scale war between Rhodesia and Mozambique loomed nearer last night with the announcement from Mozambique Radio that Tanzanian troops were being sent to support Frelimo forces massed near the border.

Two battalions of Tanzanian troops arrived in Mozambique at the weekend and were now on their way to reinforce Frelimo soldiers operating along Rhodesia's eastern border near the front-line city of Umtali, the broadcast monitored in Johannesburg claimed.

Message

Mozambique's vice-president Dr Marcelino dos Santos left for Tanzania yesterday with a special message from President Machel thanking President Julius Nyerere for his support in the struggle against Rhodesia, the broadcast said.

The announcement comes at a time of continued crisis at the settlement conference in Geneva and follows a fortnight after Rhodesian security forces launched a major "hot pursuit" operation across the border, destroying guerilla bases, about 50 tons of war materials and killing a still undisclosed number of insurgents.

Rocket hit

Only hours after details of the pre-emptive strikes were announced, Mozambique forces fired on Umtali with Russian-made rockets scoring a hit in the city centre, but damage was minimal and Rhodesians quickly silenced Frelimo's guns with concentrated mortar fire.

Since then an uneasy calm has prevailed in Umtali.

222/273

16/11/71
Star

Maputo doubling rail link with SA

Teigue Payne

A spokesman for Mozambique Railways confirmed in Johannesburg today that work has begun on doubling the railway between Maputo and Komatipoort.

The spokesman would not give details, but CF — Mozambique Railways — is understood to be receiving South African help on the project. The news has both political and economic repercussions.

The line is being doubled presumably to increase its capacity to handle South African exports, mainly base minerals.

Tonnage passing through Komatipoort dropped drastically to a daily average of 16,500 tons during March and April this year, but has been steadily increasing since then, says the South African Railway. By September, the figure had risen to 17,600 tons and in October to over 21,000 tons.

Against this, Maputo's port capacity is 28,000 tons to 30,000 tons.

During the past few years, the SAR has been increasing the capacity of the line to Komatipoort by electrifying it, centralising traffic control and improving the track.

Mozambique's decision to double the line was against a background of pressure from South African businessmen on their Government to build enough clean-ore facilities at Richards Bay to handle all exports now going through Maputo, including chrome.

If Maputo ever blocked South African exports for political reasons, this traffic would probably never return to the port, thus depriving Mozambique of its second largest source of income.

Mozambique's largest

source of income comes from sending workers to South Africa. The Republic also has a stranglehold on Maputo because its power is supplied from the Eastern Transvaal power grid.

In the event of a conflict between South Africa and Mozambique, South Africa would have all the economic weapons.

845
16/10/70
**Portuguese
detained**

The Star's Africa
News Service

Six Portuguese have been held in Mozambique for alleged "economic sabotage" in trying to get possessions out of the country, said a Radio Mozambique broadcast today.

It added that one was a "reactionary" found to have a light aircraft on his grounds with the intention of fleeing the country.

Four Portuguese men and the wife of one were intercepted trying to reach the Rhodesian border in part of a convoy of a truck, four light vans and a car.

The truck contained cashew nuts, tobacco and wooden chests which belonged to the people of Mozambique, the broadcast said.

Aid for Maputo queried

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Government will have difficulty in monitoring how several million rands of aid to Mozambique will be used, the Marquis of Salisbury has warned in the House of Lords.

He had tabled a question to the Government asking how much of the R21-million of aid allocated to Mozambique had so far been provided and what arrangements were being made to monitor the manner in which it was spent.

Government spokeswoman Baroness Llewellyn Davies of Haslemere replied that a loan agreement for R7-million had been signed. She said the Minister for Overseas Development, Mr. Reg Prentice, had said on June 14 that the government of Mozambique would be required to satisfy the end use of each order before the British Government would authorise the payment of the funds.

276/222

Zanu 'general' is back in Mozambique

From Anthony Rider

GENEVA. — Top Rhodesian terrorist leader Josiah Tongogara is back in Mozambique today re-establishing direct contact with his field commanders who are running the guerilla offensive against Rhodesia.

For the past two weeks Tongogara, who bears the guerilla rank of general, has been in Geneva as part of the peace talks delegation led by Mr Robert Mugabe, former secretary-general of Zanu.

But on Friday, together with two top members of the Zanu dare (or military council), Henry Hamadziripi and Kumbirai Kangai, he left Geneva for the front-line summit in Dar es Salaam.

The Saturday summit gave Tongogara the word he had been waiting for — continued, and even stepped up, support for the guerillas.

He left immediately for Maputo with his senior aides. Tongogara's presence at Geneva was designed to reinforce the nationalists' claim that they are prepared to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

One of his colleagues who has stayed in Geneva said "But it became clear in Geneva that we were right to continue our double strategy — talks and fight at the same time — because Mr Smith is still very stubborn."

A strong factor in Tongogara's emergence as the dominant Zanu military man has been his long friendship with President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

I can disclose today that they went to China together in the early 1960s and underwent guerilla training. Tongogara even serving later in the Frelimo forces with President Machel.

When the 1972 Rhodesian incursions began, Tongogara was already established as the Zanu commander. According to friends he insisted on entering Rhodesia with some of the infiltrating groups so that he could acquire at first-hand the essential background.

MACHTEL BEATS WAR DRUMS AS AID FLOWS IN

(202)

(296)

SALISBURY. — Soviet military aid to Mozambique is being stepped up to coincide with a campaign of war hysteria against Rhodesia by President Samora Machel

Tension along Rhodesia's 1300 km frontier with Mozambique mounted this week with confirmation by Western intelligence sources that supplies of heavy Russian equipment have recently been unloaded at the northern Mozambique port of Nacala

Stalin organ

Among the new weapons are heavy armoured vehicles and the formidable "Stalin organs", the multiple rocket-launcher used extensively by the Cubans in Angola

One "Stalin organ" is reported to have arrived at the town of Machipanda, within easy rocket range of Umtali, Rhodesia's eastern border town, which has already come under two Frelimo mortar and rocket attacks

Radio Maputo has claimed that Rhodesian troops have mounted further invasions and that major battles have been raging near Pafuri, just across

By **CHRISTOPHER MUNNION**

Rhodesia's far south-eastern border

Military sources in Salisbury describe the Maputo reports as "rubbish" and say President Samora Machel is deliberately creating war fever

President Machel is known to be firmly against the Geneva settlement talks. He believes that Black rule should come to Rhodesia through a "purifying", violent revolution which would destroy the capitalist structure and create a Marxist state

He is also under pressure inside Mozambique with widespread dissidence among northern tribes and mounting discontent in Frelimo ranks with rigidly-applied socialist doctrines

Rhodesia's bold strikes against guerrilla camps in Mozambique have allowed Machel to divert attention from serious internal problems by beating the war drums

Three "frontline" Black states sent senior representatives to Maputo last week to coordinate defence strategy against "aggression" by White-ruled Africa

Defence Ministers from Tanzania, Zambia and Angola joined Mozambique in

agreeing that any attack against one state would be regarded as an attack on them all and would be met with joint retaliation

President Nyerere has already committed at least two battalions of Tanzanian regulars to Mozambique and Tanzanian artillery officers are known to have directed several trans-border mortar and rocket attacks against Rhodesian troop positions in recent weeks

Sapa-Reuter reports that the United States has denied it would consider helping Rhodesia's White minority government if the Geneva conference collapsed

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth was commenting on a television interview comment by the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Smith in Rhodesia

Mr Smith said Dr Kissinger had assured him Rhodesia would get tangible assistance from the West.

Labouring

The Rhodesian Black nationalist leader, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday from the Geneva conference and said he would have discussions with the presidents of Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania

Asked why he left the conference, Mr Sithole said "Some people are still labouring under indecision. I thought during this time when they are going through this process of indecision, I should leave the conference and come to Dar es Salaam, Maputo and Lusaka"

He said he was referring to the indecision of nationalist leaders Sir Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, who are insisting that the conference set a date for independence before continuing its discussions

Asked about reports that his departure was prompted by armed clashes between his supporters, and guerrillas loyal to Mr Mugabe, Mr Sithole replied: "I am not aware of that"

New Maputo gold payouts system

By ADAM PAYNE

JOHANNESBURG. — With the mining industry deciding that individual gold mines must pay the gold premium for Mozambiquan labour, attempts are being made to renegotiate the clause in the Mozambique Convention providing for deferred pay in

The clause calls for the payment of mineworkers' deferred pay in gold valued at R400 an oz.

When Mozambiquan employment peaked at 130 000 men, after Malawi withdrew its labour, the cost to the South African gold mining industry and the country was about R100 million a year, which in effect was a gift for Mozambique. With employment down to about 60 000 men, but wages higher per head, the cost is estimated at about R60 million.

Loss

The loss of revenue has been borne by the industry as a whole. The new arrangement means that individual mines will foot the bill according to their proportion of Mozambiquans employed.

It will apply only to men employed after September 23. As these men will receive full pay for six months and only after that date have 60 percent withheld as deferred pay, the need for payment in gold by individual mines will not occur until March 23 next year.

The sums withheld for deferred pay are paid to the men on their return home in the equivalent of rands owed to them, while the Mozambique Government keeps the difference between the R420 an oz for the gold received and the free market price.

Burden

A large proportion of the Mozambiquans is employed on old, low-grade, struggling mines, because their fathers and grandfathers served on them. These mines are likely to

Mozambiquans because of the gold premium burden.

rt

The effect on the richer mines such as West Driefontein and East Driefontein in paying the premium will be minimal, because of their large gold production and high profits.

As employers with modern, comfortable hostels they will be able to attract full or near-full complements from South Africa, Transkei and neighbouring territories. At worst they will need only to top up with Mozambiquans.

The fact that marginal and loss-incurring mines like IRPM and Durban Deep are likely to decline to employ Mozambiquans on any worthwhile scale will be a vital factor in the negotiations over the Mozambique Convention, which have been taking place in Lusaka.

Unemployed

The Mozambique negotiators are faced with the prospect of dwindling employment for Mozambiquans if they are unyielding on the gold clause. Alternatively if they agree to its amendment with payments being made in rands or gold at the free market price, they will lose the present gold bonus but be rewarded with continued employment of their men on the mines.

Since the gold bonus does not apply to recruitment from any other territory or country, there is little case for its retention in the case of Mozambique.

Recently Mozambiquan labour has been about 15 percent of the total labour employed.

Mozambiquans are found mainly in mines on the West Wits line, including Kloof and Doornfontein, and on the old Witwatersrand and East Rand mines. Others are employed on the Evander mines administered by Union Corporation.

276
223

Newsmen to see hot pursuit sites

Argus 3/11/76

The Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY: — Details of Rhodesia's swift hot pursuit strikes on terrorist bases inside Mozambique are expected to be made public later today when a group of correspondents is flown to the border.

Their destination is being kept secret, but they may be taken across the border to be shown evidence of the dramatic attacks which ended yesterday.

Powerful Rhodesian forces — reportedly using armour, cavalry and helicopter and fighter air support — hammered about seven Zimbabwe People's Army (Zipa) bases up to 60 km inside Mozambique in attacks which are believed to have killed hundreds of terrorists and drastically set back their capacity to raid Rhodesia.

Radio Mozambique reported again today that intensive fighting is continuing in the Tete and Gaza provinces, but gave no mention of casualties.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique made a major speech yesterday without once mentioning the Rhodesian strikes.

However, it is believed most if not all the Rhodesian raiders have withdrawn with their mission successfully completed.

Little information of the event has been made public in Rhodesia.

Last night Radio Mozambique alleged that the Rhodesians unleashed the biggest aggression ever carried out against our country.

It said they cut the railway line in the Valaf area, south of where it crosses the border on route to Maputo.

In Geneva the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, said he was not surprised at the raids.

It was clear terrorism would be stepped up with the opening of the conference. Quite clearly, not only did we deal with the terrorists once they had crossed, but we reserved our right to indulge in hot pursuit.

Compromise independence date month, page 3.

200 / 274

Rhodesian forces on

FRELIMO MASS ON

ARGUS + FWH 1/11/76

The Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — Frelimo troops with heavy weapons are massed close to the Rhodesian border at Umtali today after a weekend of terrorist clashes which claimed at least 20 lives.

It is believed that the Frelimo build-up and the sudden spate of terrorist activity could be the start of the intensified attack on Rhodesia which Black nationalists have said they would launch to coincide with the Rhodesian settlement negotiations in Geneva.



MR. Fred Pacella, manager of Peter's Motel, Victoria Falls, seen with his daughter Lyn, holds bullets found in the television lounge.

Rhodesian security forces have gone on to full alert throughout the country and have brought up additional forces and weaponry to counter any attack that might come from the Frelimo troops

Last night Umtali's civil defence warned residents of the possibility of another bombardment like last August's when Frelimo mortared the town. Bomb shelters have already been built in front-line suburban areas.

It is thought the Frelimo build-up results from a hot pursuit attack the Rhodesian forces have just made into Mozambique.

Weekend incidents included:

● A machine-gun and rocket attack on the popular Peter's Motel at Victoria Falls on Saturday night when a hail of more 200 bullets killed Mr Robert Calvert, 41, an immigration officer.

(222)

1/11/76

Smith and Mugabe to go home

GENEVA. — The Rhodesian Government is willing to set a date for independence — but only if the Anglo-American settlement plan is adhered to.

This was learned from excellent sources as the British Government continued its manoeuvring in Geneva to get the various Rhodesian delegations to the talks to see eye to eye.

British moves could, however, be severely hampered by the fact that both Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and Rhodesian Black Nationalist leader Mr Robert Mugabe are planning to fly home.

Mr Mugabe said in an interview his delegation expected to go home to Rhodesia and continue fighting until the nationalists had achieved victory.

The head of the Zimbabwe People's Army (Zipa) told Newsweek he had tried to disabuse the British Government and frontline presidents of the belief that a compromise could be worked out.

ABSURD

He said the Black nationalists were attending the Geneva conference to show the correctness of their position and would then return to continue the war in Rhodesia.

He said the Kissinger plan and White control of the Rhodesian Army and police under interim government was absurd.

He said terrorists would not do anything special to encourage Whites to stay in Rhodesia and, if they left, the gaps would be filled from socialist and other countries.

Mr Ian Smith still intends to return to Rho-

desia from the Geneva conference later this week, leaving a small ministerial team at the talks, it is reported.

The Rhodesian leader has in recent days expressed his dissatisfaction at the slow pace of the negotiations and has referred to the impossibility of running his Government while in Switzerland. In one interview he said he was 'not going to twiddle his thumbs' during the preliminaries to substantive negotiations at the conference.

BUDGE

This move has not been welcomed by the British delegation. The chairman, Mr Ivor Richard, has increasingly taken the view that the success of the talks now depends on a major change in the Rhodesian negotiating position.

Mr Smith and his Cabinet team have refused to budge from their last stance that the purpose of the Geneva talks is to set up an interim government for majority rule in two years.

However, Mr Richard has suggested to the Rhodesians a date for independence could be a major factor in avoiding a breakdown.

Mr Smith has no objection to this providing the terms of the Kissinger plan are not broken — The Argus Special Team and Sapa.

Contact lost

After a fleeting contact with the attackers, believed to have come from Zambia, security forces lost touch in heavy rain and darkness but are still hunting them.

At Filabusi about 90 km south-east of Bulawayo terrorists murdered Mr Christian Cloete, 54, his wife Minnie, 50, and their neighbour, mine manager Mr Owen Pearce Thomas, 50, of Bulawayo.

The Cloetes were killed when their car was ambushed and Mr Thomas died when the killers attacked the Cloete farmstead soon afterwards.

The Cloetes leave three married children and seven grandchildren and Mr Cloete also leaves a son by his first marriage, Mr Len Cloete of Johannesburg.

A security forces communique said that Rifleman Graeme Richard Fanner, 19, of Salisbury, had been killed in action. No details were given.

12 killed

Elsewhere security forces killed 10 terrorists and two recruits and captured seven recruits.

Two curfew breakers were killed and one wounded.

A Black district assistant, Mr Elliot Chivenda, was murdered in the east by terrorists.

Three Blacks in another area were killed when their vehicle detonated a terrorist landmine.

A Rhodesian spokesman said yesterday there had been many references recently by terrorist leaders to a stepping up of the terror war.

He quoted one as saying 'We shall negotiate at Geneva and make war in Zimbabwe simultaneously.'

In order to safeguard the interests of the country the security forces have therefore taken action in accordance with accepted international practice, said the spokesman.

On the Rhodesian side of the border a corresponding consolidation of troops took place over the weekend to face up to anything that might come in from Mozambique.

Business as usual at Falls

The Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — It was business as usual in Victoria Falls today under the shadow of increased security operations following the machine-gun and rocket attack on a motel in which one man died at the weekend.

There was no noticeable exodus of tourists from the holiday resort today, and people were taking the whole thing in their stride, according to hotel sources and businessmen.

'There is an air of resolution,' Mr Peter Webb, manager of the Government tourist promotions department said.

The attitude was 'encouraging' from the tourist board point of view, he said. This is not the peak tourist season at the Falls.

A local businessman put it more sanguinely. 'We have had these little incidents before,' he said.

Meanwhile, there is increased security at hotels.

(222) 271
11/76

alert after attacks

**TROOPS
BORDER**