MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

~~NOV 1976~~ ~~JUNE 77~~

1977
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Frelimo feeds Marx to the masses

Star 4/1/77

In preparation for the Third Congress of Frelimo next month, the people of Mozambique are being subjected to a steady stream of propaganda slogans, reports the Star's Africa News Service.

A plethora of slogans being fed to the "masses" of Mozambique in preparation for the Third Congress of Frelimo to be held next month brings the distinctly marxist line of the government into sharp definition

The aim of the congress is to transform Frelimo from a "movement" into a "party" It will "define the ways of the construction of the socialist society in Mozambique," Radio Mozambique has broadcast

The radio is currently running a series of special programmes for neighbourhood and other party organisers as well as the "masses" which will help the congress with its work.

Marx is to be the guiding light, as summed up in the slogans: "Long live (viva) marxism, leninism Long live scientific socialism. Long live the ideas of Marx and Lenin, the founts of marxism"

Long life is also chanted for Frelimo (the "vanguard party" and "guide and leader of the socialist revolution"), the "working class," the "peasant class" and the "worker-peasant alliance"

The "dictatorship of the proletariat" is presented as the "highest form of democracy" and the "scientific ideology of the proletariat" will overcome capitalism

The "proletariat" must be the vanguard in the battle for socialism, according to the slogan list.

The catch-phrases have been approved by the Political-Military Commission for the congress, and militarism is a constant refrain

The "masses" are being cued to call for the formation of a "people's militia" and for the reinforcing of the "people's liberation forces" (military) for the "defence of the fatherland and the revolution"

A total of 25 phrases were listed on a recent Radio Mozambique broadcast The "masses" will be expected to learn all of them so they can call them on demand or give the appropriate response when a leader or speechmaker cries out the first part of any slogan.

Almost every aspect of "scientific socialism" is covered by the sayings, including even "communal villages, the basis of rural development"

State enterprise, the emancipation of women, a state apparatus to construct socialism and the domination of science and technology all come in for kudos as part of the new world the Third Congress aims to shape.

Observers see the Third Congress as possibly the most important in the 14-year history of Frelimo.

Having consolidated power throughout the country (with the exception of a few reported pockets of resistance in remote areas), they will now be trying to set a definite political direction — and there is little doubt of what that will be

Whether or not the slogans give impetus to development remains to be seen

But Frelimo will certainly not fail in its task for lack of words.

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Machel sees a way to peace

MAPUTO — Mozambique President Samora Machel today expressed confidence that the terror war in Rhodesia could be halted by finding "mechanisms" for the transfer of power from white to blacks.

The bearded President, a supporter of the guerrillas fighting the white regime, was speaking to the British negotiator, Mr Ivor Richard, when the two men opened talks here today.

Mr Richard is expected to meet the five African frontline presidents in Lusaka over the weekend according to a spokesman of the British High Commission.

President Machel told Mr Richard: "We think that in our talks we shall be able to find the mechanisms through which to transfer power from the hands of the minority to the legitimate people of Zimbabwe.

"And by finding these mechanisms we will then be able to eliminate the armed conflict which now exists in Zimbabwe."

LETTER

Observers said it was likely Mr Richard would be encouraged by the words of the socialist President, who told him he would find "all the necessary cooperation for the right solution."

Mr Richard handed the President — regarded as having a tough stand on the Rhodesia issue — a letter from the British Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, the contents of which were not disclosed.

President Machel, a former terrorist leader who led his country to independence after a decade of fighting against Portuguese colonial rule, is a key figure in the terrorist war because the biggest terrorist army fights from his territory. Sapa-Reuter.

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SA cash pays for Mozambique terror

Star 21/1/77

By GEOFF DALGLISH, 'Mail' Africa Bureau

BLACK Mozambicans working in South Africa donated R10 000 towards the "liberation struggle" at an expensive dinner in a Maputo hotel on Wednesday night, Radio Mozambique reported yesterday.

Guests of honour included Mozambique's Vice-President, Dr Marcelino Dos Santos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joachim Chissano, and the Minister of Information, Mr Jorge Rebello.

Footing the bill for the function were hundreds of migrant workers on holiday in Mozambique.

In an address on behalf of the workers, a spokesman said a problem in South Africa was a newspaper propaganda campaign aimed at discrediting Frelimo, which filled Mozambicans with fears and uncertainties about what they would face on their return.

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MACHEL SURVIVES ATTEMPT ON LIFE

THE Mozambique President, Mr Samora Machel, was reported by the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation today to have survived another assassination attempt last week.

Quoting "a former high-ranking official of the Portuguese secret police, Pide," the RBC said two Tanzanian Army officers were killed when a hand-grenade was thrown at an official party which President Machel attended on Thursday in the Russian Embassy in Maputo.

The RBC said the former Pide official told them the incident was "linked with the new anti-Frelimo movement, Fumo, which has been formed to bring down the government of Samora Machel."

Fumo has described Machel as a "Russian lackey" and pledged itself to restoring 'democracy' in Mozambique, said the RBC.

There have been several reported attempts on Persident Machel's life since he took office in June 1975. — Sapa.

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RDM 10/5/77

No Russian bases, says Mozambique

'Mail' Africa Bureau

MOZAMBIQUE last week took 40 diplomats on a tour of the islands of Bazaruto and Benguerua, north of Maputo, in an attempt to disprove claims that Russian air and naval bases are being built there.

The diplomats also toured Inhambane province. Radio Mozambique reported afterwards that the diplomats detected no signs of building or Soviet activity.

The group included representatives of the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, North Korea, Zambia, Tanzania and Swaziland.

Soviet bases on the islands would give the Russians a commanding position in the strategically-vital Mozambique Channel.

where land grants were sought in the first two decades of the 19th century. The Elsies River passes through what is now the naval village of Da Gama Park and runs down Glencairn to the sea. The evolution of this area was rather more complicated than that of the coastal strip. One area in the Klaver valley was sold to the Royal Navy in 1904 following protracted negotiations (ADM 123/57 : 78). One or two farms which had been used largely for timber and for grazing were bought as a catchment area for the dam and water supply for Simon's Town. Another large farm was bought by the S.A. Navy in 1956 for development as married quarters for three hundred families, a move which involved the eviction of twelve coloured families who were living there. (Cape Times, 16/6/56). The upper part of Glencairn remained a small dairy farm until th[illegible] but much of it had been taken over by shanty dwellers who[illegible]er part of their living in Simon's Town. A[illegible]en excised as a holiday camp sponsored by R[illegible]ouths. The lowest part, originally granted in [illegible]he memorialist to grow barley for his horses [illegible],1901 b: 512) was largely dune covered and un[illegible]ulture. It was finally bought and develope[illegible]ottish businessmen based in Cape Town about 19[illegible]es for themselves.

There remained one larg[illegible]l which was partly alienated to the Navy and th[illegible]out mainly used for accommodation and small [illegible] coloured families. Dependent for the most part [illegible]in Simon's Town, the residents nevertheless s[illegible]es with a substantial portion of their fresh veget[illegible]he latter being chicken and pork) as well as [illegible] water from their and the neighbouring land. The area was proclaimed "White" in 1968 and the residents forced to move to the township of Ocean View where no possibilities exist for significant vegetable growing and where livestock are forbidden. The slaughter of their livestock remains for some their most poignant memory of a century or more of living at Red Hill.

/The .....

'Attempt to kill Machel'

SALISBURY — The Mozambican President, Mr Samora Machel, was reported yesterday to have survived another assassination attempt.

Quoting a former high-ranking official of the Portuguese secret police, the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation said two Tanzanian Army officers had been killed when a hand-grenade had been thrown at an official party which President Machel attended on Thursday in the Russian Embassy in Maputo.

The BBC said the former secret policeman had told them that the incident had been linked to a new anti-FRELIMO movement, FLIMO, which had been formed to bring down Samora Machel's Government. — Sa-

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Another bid to kill Machell?

SALISBURY. — The Mozambican President, Mr Samora Machel, was reported by the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation at the weekend to have survived another assassination attempt last week.

Quoting "a former high-ranking official of the Portuguese secret police, Pide," the RBC said two Tanzanian Army officers were killed when a hand grenade was thrown at an official party which President Machel attended on Thursday in the Russian Embassy in Maputo.

The RBC said the former Pide official told them the incident was "linked with the new anti-Frelimo movement, Fumo, which has been formed to bring down the government of Samora Machel."

"Fumo, in a manifesto published in Mozambique last week, described Machel as a Russian lackey and pledged itself to restoring democracy in Mozambique," said the RBC.

There have been several reported attempts on President Machel's life since he took office in June, 1975, when Mozambique received its independence from Portugal — Sapa

PRESIDENT MACHEL
. . . survived

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Audio/visuals

Is it essential to show any audio/visuals, such as a film or videotape?

Frelimo takes over companies

12/1/77

The Star's Africa News Service

Three insurance companies in Mozambique have been taken over by the Frelimo Government and merged into one enterprise, according to a broadcast on Radio Mozambique yesterday. The companies are Nauticus, Lusitana and Tranquidade

Venue

Has the venue for your presentation been decided? If so:

Will you be playing at home or away, and is the meeting room familiar to you?

Is it suitable as a meeting place for your audience and as a background for your subject?

Is it the right size for the audience expected?

(d) Will everyone be able to see? Is there a dais or platform? Is there enough room for the proper positioning of one or more projection screens?

(e) Will everyone be able to hear? Will you need to use a microphone? Is there a public address system already installed? Will there be any distracting noises and can these be silenced during your presentation?

(f) Can the room be darkened easily? Are there sufficient power supplies for any projected visuals or recorded sound?

Visuals

(a) What equipment will you have at your disposal? Will there be an experienced projectionist available?

(b) Are there any suitable visuals or other aids (e.g. films, videotapes, sound tapes, slides, etc.) already available?

(c) What facilities are there for obtaining or making others you may need?

Budget

Has a budget already been prepared? If so, how much money has been allowed for:

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ABBREVIATIONS

A	Microfilm series, Transvaal Archives
Acc.	Accession
Add. Mss	
AYB	African
C.A.	
C-B	
CO	ial Office
DSAB	Biography
FK	volumes in the Transvaal (Colonial Office, Great Britain r)
GLCC	London County Council
GS	s of the Goewermentsekretaris,
JL	Library, University of Cape Town
LA	Archief
L.S.E.	School of Economics
L.S.F.	y of the Society of Friends, London
MP	Milner Papers (South Africa). Photostat volumes in the Transvaal Archives
N.G.K.A.	Archives of the N.G.K. (Dutch Reformed Church), Cape Town
N.L.W.	National Library of Wales, Aberystwith
O.F.S.A.	Orange Free State Archives, Bloemfontein
P	Archives of the President, Orange Free State

Mozambique closes border

The Star Africa News Service

Mozambique has virtually sealed its borders to outsiders until February 15 to tighten security for the third congress of the Frelimo party to be held in the first week of next month.

Radio Mozambique has announced that the only exceptions will be diplomats and collaborators, foreigners resident in the country, and foreigners to whom entry visas have been granted.

The broadcast warned that even Mozambicans now outside the country could be affected by the ruling.

Yesterday, President Machel met leaders of the Frelimo armed forces to discuss tightening security for the next month.

The border was officially closed on Friday to all visitors except "very special cases."

The broadcast said the measure was aimed at strengthening "the vigilance at all border posts, in particular at this stage when the people are getting ready for the third congress of Frelimo."

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Clamp on Mozambique border before congress

Cape Times 18/1/77

Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique has drastically curtailed travel through its borders to tighten security for next month's Frelimo congress which will mark the official beginning of a new Marxist-inspired political party.

Normal traffic will be resumed on February 15 but till then travel will be restricted to diplomats, congress participants and observers, foreigners with permanent residence and special cases, Radio Mozambique announced

The closure will curtail movement from South Africa, Swaziland, Malawi and Zambia

Rhodesian traffic will be unaffected because the joint border was sealed in March last year when President Samora Machel placed Mozambique on a war footing with his White-ruled neighbour

The four-day Frelimo congress — the first since 1968 — is likely to have far-reaching consequences for Southern Africa with Marxism emerging officially as the dominant force and the once-powerful Chinese influence disappearing, according to informed sources

Significantly the Chinese Ambassador was reported to have left on Friday, the day before Radio Mozambique announced a ban on the works of Mao Tse-tung.

A draft of Frelimo's new constitution was finalized on Sunday and will be presented to the congress for approval.

With little more than a fortnight to the congress, the Frelimo-controlled radio has launched an intensive campaign extolling the virtues of Marxism.

Yesterday broadcasts included readings of the works of Lenin and Marx and a number fo revolutionary songs

The radio predicted that with the congress would come a dictatorship of a majority of workers and peasants over the minority of the bourgeoisie

The first war had been to liberate Mozambique from fascists and colonialists and the second would be to implant a socialist Marxist state in Mozambique, it was reported.

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Frelimo clamps down on travel across border

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By GEOFF DALGLISH

'Mail' Africa Bureau

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Maputo turns a deaf ear to Kenya

19/1/88

NAIROBI. — Diplomatic protests by the Kenyan Government to Mozambique have so far failed to secure the release of a Kenyan aircraft and its four passengers, including three Whites, who are being detained in Mozambique.

Informed sources said in Nairobi yesterday that the plane was on charter to the Tanzania Government and was on an internal flight within Tanzania on January 11 when it landed in Mozambique

The sources said the plane might have strayed into Mozambican air space and been forced to land.

Diplomatic approaches by Tanzania and Kenya had so far failed to meet with any response from Mozambique

The plane's passengers included Mr Peter Neidenberger and Mr Gunter Krause, both Germans working in Tanzania.

The plane's other passengers were the pilot, a European whose name was not immediately known, and a Black Tanzanian bank official. — Sapa-AP.

Cubans are now training Frelimo

18/1/77

Defence Correspondent

About 500 to 800 Cuban military personnel are in Mozambique, helping train Frelimo's army and terrorists belonging to Zipa, the military wing of the old Rhodesian ANC.

This comes from highly reliable sources and is the first confirmation of a substantial Cuban military presence in Mozambique.

Cuban soldiers are known to be stationed at five points in Mozambique:

- Xai Xai, the former coastal resort north of Maputo.
- Chibambanine, inland from Xai Xai
- Dondo, a short distance from Beira on the main road inland.
- Machaze, roughly halfway between the coast and the Rhodesian border in the Gorongosa region.
- Montepuez, the former main operational base for Portuguese commandoes in Mozambique.

Cubans are also training Zipa in Tanzania, partly as an effort to counteract Chinese influence there

CAMP MOVE

But so far there has been no direct Cuban intervention in the Rhodesian war. There is also no sign of a Cuban presence near the border, where Zipa has been hit several times by Rhodesian security forces.

The MPLM — Mozambican army — which shared camps near the border with Zipa before the Rhodesian strikes began; has now moved to separate bases None has been attacked by the Rhodesians.

The Cuban embassy staff of about 50 in Maputo also lends civilian assistance to Mozambique in the sugar industry and in training port officials

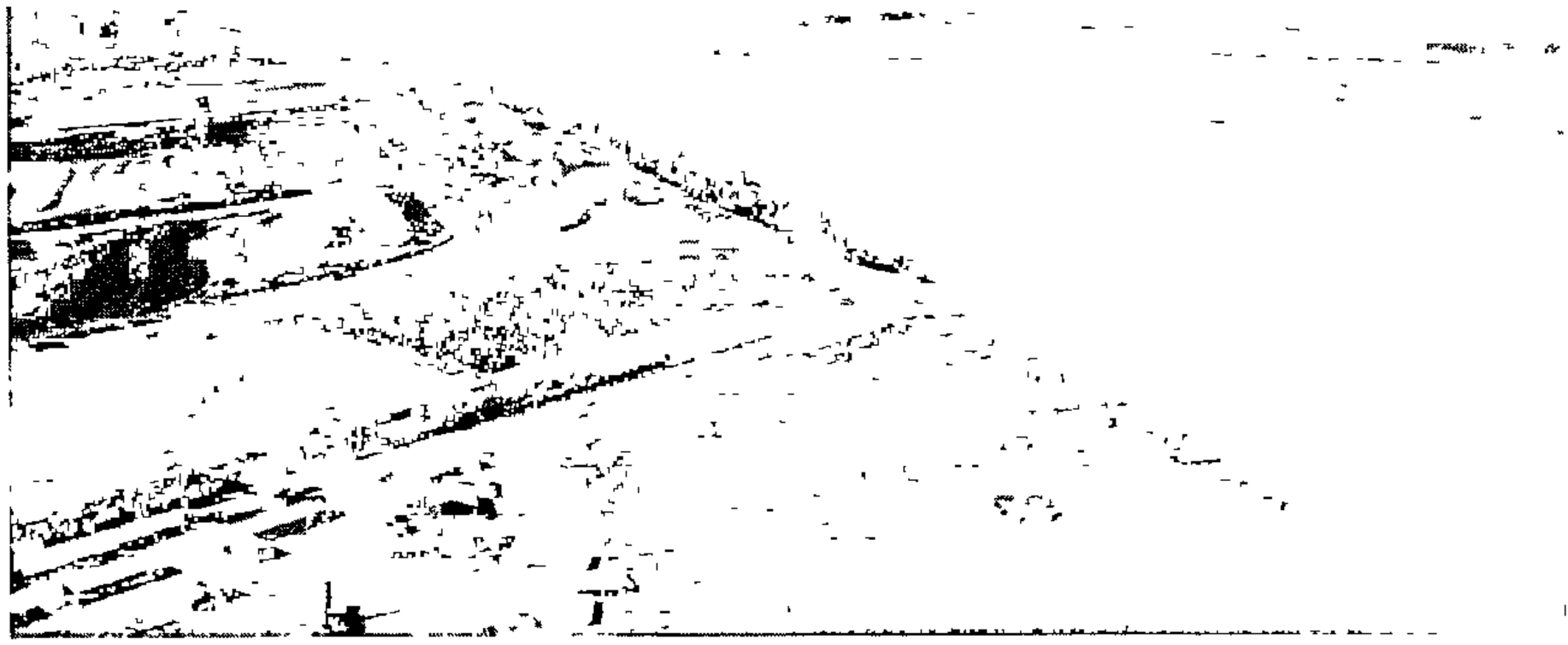
Cuba is also said to be helping Frelimo set up a film industry for propaganda purposes

Meanwhile the Tanzania Government has announced its intention to develop closer relations with Cuba

As an initial step it has decided to send Tanzanians to Cuba to learn Spanish while Cubans will be sent to Tanzania to learn Swahili

Cubans are already helping to build and staff three secondary level agricultural schools in Tanzania and 79 Tanzanians are in Cuba for technical training.

● Africa's top brass for Lusaka indaba —Page 5.



Moving away from Maputo

Slow ship turnaround times, a general feeling of insecurity and new bulk facilities at Durban and Richards Bay signal what could be the beginning of the end of SA's traditional trade routes through Mozambique

21/1/77
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Anyone who can work out exactly what's happening at Maputo should be given a special SA industrial award. But it does appear that the situation is deteriorating

Shipping agents in Johannesburg are no longer fully aware about what's happening there because of poor communications. Telex links between Maputo and Mozambique's two other main ports, Beira and Nacala, have been out of order since the beginning of December

London reports say that shipowners are not keen on sending vessels to Maputo. Reasons? Insufficient attention to dredging, slow ship turnaround time and a general feeling of insecurity following the departure of Portuguese pilots and arrival of teams of Russian "advisors"

It seems that the dream of SAR&H general manager, Kobus Loubser, that SA businessmen would fully utilise Maputo (*FM*, September 10 1976) hasn't materialised

In September Loubser was waving the big stick at businessmen He was anxious to raise tonnages through Maputo (18 000t/day in September) CFM, the Maputo port authority, was claiming it could handle 25 000t/day without problems CFM also said it was embarking on a R10m investment programme, which included the upgrading of rail facilities featuring a new centralised control system being installed with SAR&H assistance It also claimed that by the end of 1976 it would have doubled capacity along the Ressano-Garcia line — to 50 000t/day.

Maputo's "excellent" facilities were well publicised A group of prominent SA businessmen was impressed following a visit to the port Facilities included

- Seventeen berths for general cargo and 90 electric cranes, with capacity at Matola bulk ore terminal for 5 Mt/year of hematite, magnetite and chrome,
- A specialised steel wharf, near completion;
- Fruit pre-cooling stores, coal loading plants, container wharves and a sugar terminal

Shortly after their return, the *FM* reported that leading SA insurance companies saw Maputo as a reasonable risk True, it was more expensive than, say, Durban because of a 0,125% war charge on outgoing traffic

Port charges were also slightly higher but, explained Maputo's Port Director Luis Alcantara Santos, there'd be no chance of lowering them until SA pushed more cargo per day through the hungry port

SA businessmen responded to Loubser's call At the end of November last year around 19 000t/day were moving through Maputo. Today, the picture has changed.

Figures show that far from being able to raise tonnages through Maputo the opposite has happened — they're down, slightly less than 17 000t/day in December They're expected to be even lower this month

Tonnages have also been erratic — itself a sign that something's wrong. On October 13 last year 26 000 t of SA goods went across the border. On November 24 some 33 297 t and on December 13 25 000 t. But in other months figures have been as low as 7 000 t

SAR&H is no longer happy about the situation. Neither is the government nor local businessmen.

For example, CFM shows no sign of re-activating the important Matola plant. The official reason is that the Portuguese left it in one hell of a mess and that it will take two years (at least) to repair. Matola handled all of SA's chrome ore and most of Swaziland's iron ore Chrome exports through Maputo were — in normal times — in the region of 1,2 Mt/pa

Also, plans to double up the Ressano-Garcia line (to 50 000 t/day) are still on the drawing board. Last year it was expected that CFM would sign a

ZAIRE COMES CLEAN ABOUT SA LINK

Zaire appears to have formalised its hitherto hush-hush trade route through SA

Grindrod Cotts Stevedoring, of East London, was this week awarded a contract for receiving, stockpiling and loading 125 000t of copper concentrates from Zaire worth about R37,5m

The contract, which will take a year to fulfill, was awarded by Nissho Iwai Co of Japan, on behalf of the Nippon Mining Co of Japan, and the Zairean agent for the contract, Sodimiza

The concentrate, valued at around R300t, is in a semi-refined form (36% pure copper).

Rail consignments of about 500t are received every 10 days from Zaire and are offloaded into a concrete-based stockpile which can accommodate 14 000 to 15 000t prior to shipment. Concentrate is shipped in batches of 11 000 t

Although the contract for receiving stockpiling and loading was only signed recently, five ship-loads have been sent to Japan since the middle of 1976.

R1m contract with SAR's Centralised Traffic Control, which would appoint a local signalling company to carry out the work. So far, not a word from Maputo

There's now a written agreement between CFM and SAR&H that until conditions improve at Matola some 400 000 t of SA chrome ore will be diverted to Durban "If Maputo can cope we'll go back to it," SAR&H's assistant general manager (Operations), Hennie Loots, tells the *FM*

The export of chrome ore from a SA port is in itself quite a development This was done for the first time on December 29 when 12 000 t left Durban aboard the *Aegis Progress*

General Mining and Rand Mines have been working hand in hand (with blessing of SAR&H) with the Durban Bulk Shipping Company Quietly the two mining giants have been able to provide Durban with ore loading equipment that rivals that of Maputo's No-one's saying what the exercise has cost but it seems to be a hefty investment

Informed sources also hint that government's putting more and more faith in Richards Bay in the event of a permanent — even temporary — cool off between it and Mozambique

In Salisbury, meantime, Rhodesian exporters are wearing smiles on once worried faces Last August approximately 1 Mt of Rhodesian exports lay stranded on the SAR&H network. "Today", explains Loots, "all's going very well indeed. There are no delays"

Zaire's happy, too Approximately 164 000 t of copper ingots passed through East London between April-December last year and at least 74 000 t of copper concentrates

Says Loots "We'll be able to cope with any situation in the future"

Even if Maputo never returns to normal? Diplomatically, Loots does not reply

Sapping industry's energy

Industrialists face another power struggle this year — as energy costs continue to soar

Uncontrollable hikes in power and raw materials, coupled with lower demand for goods and little productivity improvement, were heavy burdens for manufacturers in 1976 Energy costs in particular added to the squeeze on profits For example.

- Two petrol/oil price increases, in April and September (totalling 3c/litre)
- Coal prices up by 49,2% in the year for industrial users,
- Electric power costs increased by more than 50% on average (depending on area, tariffs and demand peaks)

How these increases affect industry as a whole is difficult to ascertain. Companies rely on different forms of energy and use them with varying degrees of efficiency (Excom's restructured tariffs last year, for example, aid the efficient and some firms, in spite of tariff increases, actually found they paid less)

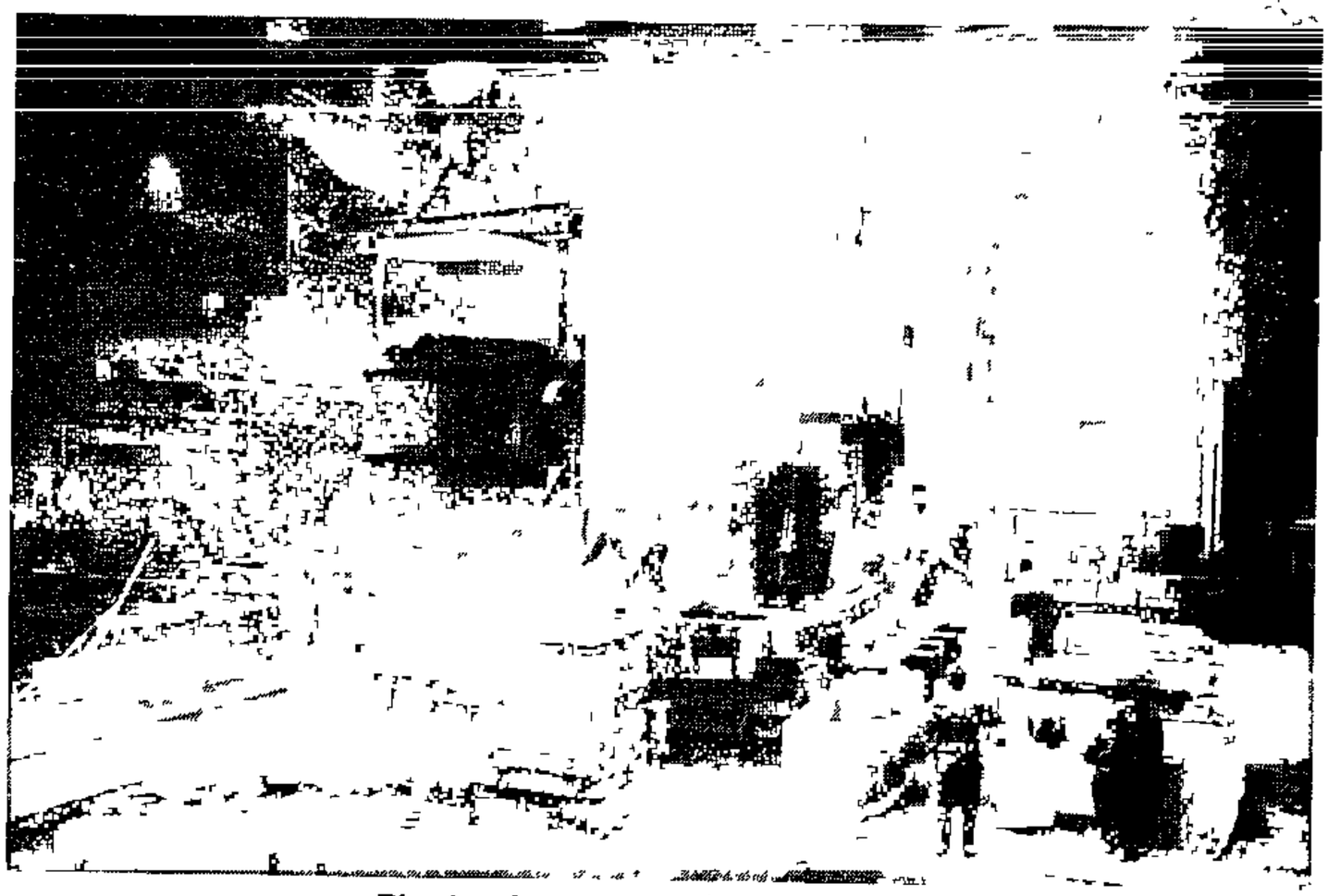
Some idea can be gained, however, from a breakdown of SA's net energy input oil 33%, coal 30%, electricity 20%, coke and gas 17% Coal, of course, is Escom's main raw material

Iscor, for example, says that between January-June last year its electricity bill rose by R4m

Although industrial power costs have been rising alarmingly over the past two to three years, the crunch came last year with electric power having the broadest adverse effect "Electricity costs are crippling", moans one industrialist And the FCI comments more succinctly that its great fear is that electricity costs will soon knock all industries, other than just those which are the traditional heavy consumers of electric power.

Escom's answer is that tariff hikes are necessary to help fund more power stations as the demand for power increases. And it points out that SA's electric power is still cheap by world standards

This rationale, while factual, is no consolation for those industrialists who have



Plenty of power . . . but at a price.

Hansard 1 col 7 28/1/77

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Property in Mozambique

*16 Mr C. W. EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Whether representations have been made to the Government of Mozambique in regard to property owned by South Africans and nationalized by that Government, if so, what was the nature of (a) the representations and (b) the reply thereto

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Yes

(a) The question of property of South African citizens in Mozambique which according to them was nationalized by the Government of Mozambique, has been taken up with representatives of that Government in order to ascertain whether compensation will be paid

(b) The matter is still being considered by the Mozambique authorities

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WAR REPORT ON FRELIMO

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Frelimo's Central Committee is about to split in two, and Mozambique is in a state of virtual civil war, a Portuguese citizen imprisoned by Frelimo for four months has claimed.

Mr. Ricardo de Castro (30), a senior accountant for a Johannesburg-based firm, was transferred to Maputo in May, 1975.

In September last year he was arrested by Frelimo Secret Police for trying to help Mozambicans leaving the country smuggle their cars across the border.

This month Mr. de Castro was deported to Lisbon and this week returned to Johannesburg.

He claims:

- Frelimo have chartered coastal ships which are regularly bringing war materials from Dar-es-Salaam to Maputo;
- Frelimo dissidents are increasing daily, and are now in open conflict with Frelimo troops;
- Portuguese Communist Party sources have told him Frelimo Central Committee is about to split completely on ideological grounds.

"Many of my fellow prisoners in Machava were Frelimo dissidents, arrested during the attempted uprising in December 1975 and since."

Hansard 1 col 22 28/1/77

Mozambique: South African detainees

*3. Mr D J. DALLING asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether his Department is aware of the identity of South African citizens detained in Mozambique as at 15 January 1977; if so, what are the names of such citizens;

(2) whether his Department has made any representations or taken any other steps to obtain the release of such citizens, if so, what representations or steps,

(3) whether any further steps are contemplated; if so, what steps

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) The South African citizens who were detained in Mozambique, of whom my Department was aware as a result of inter alia representations made by their families, were released before 15 January 1977

(2) and (3) Fall away

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Convoy of despair

20/1/77

REFUGEES BRIBE WAY PAST FRELIMO — THEN LOSE EVERYTHING

By TERRY McELLIGOTT

A CONVOY of Portuguese refugees from Mozambique thought their troubles were over when they managed to bribe two Frelimo soldiers to get them out of the country.

The soldiers, for R1 500 each, took the convoy of 13 vehicles to an isolated spot on the Mozambique-Swaziland border, cut the border fence and let them safely through. But the refugees have been having problems ever since.

The Swazi authorities confiscated their vehicles — trucks, vans, jeeps and saloon cars, containing all their possessions — and the refugees have for five months been trying to get them back.

In desperation, they have written to Swaziland's King Sobhuza and appealed to him to sort out their problems.

Mr Albino Coelho, one of the party of 20 refugees, said in Durban yesterday "Most of our families left Mozambique for Portugal before independence and we stayed behind to save what we could of our belongings. We wanted to get to Durban but first we had to escape from Mozambique into Swaziland

Fined

"We found the best and safest way was to bribe Frelimo soldiers, who were not receiving any pay and were happy to oblige. We could not go through the border posts because the Frelimo border guards would not let us through with our vehicles and possessions.

"We drove through the bush, guided by two Frelimo senior officers, who cut the border fence for us. Then we were making our way to the South African border when the Swazi police stopped us.

"We were fined R90 each for having entered the country illegally. We also spent four days in jail, existing on bread and water.

"We contacted the Portuguese Ambassador in Pretoria and he promised to ensure we would get through the Swazi-South African border with no trouble with our vehicles. But when we got to the border we found the guards had received no such instructions to let them through"

Stranded

The refugees, some of whom had left behind large businesses and farms, were stranded. Eventually, a Portuguese consular official from South Africa went to fetch them in a large truck, and they made their way to Durban — minus vehicles and belongings.

Mr Coelho, speaking through an interpreter, said. "Several of us have stayed on in Durban in the hope of retrieving our things but we have been fighting through endless red tape We just can't understand what is going on and we are badly handicapped in not knowing English

"So, as a desperate measure, we have written personally to King Sobhuza hoping he will end our plight. All we can do now is sit and wait for a reply. Meanwhile we are living on credit and loans"

Stranded refugees (from left) Mr Jose Miranda, Mr Albino Coelho, Mr Duaste and Mr Sabino Rodrigues.

The great trek to Maputo begins

1/2/77

By GEOFF DALGLISH
'Mail' Africa Bureau

THE great trek to Maputo has begun with scores of delegates from throughout Mozambique arriving for Friday's four-day Frelimo congress.

Coinciding with the early arrivals was a Radio Mozambique announcement yesterday that the already-stringent security precautions had been intensified.

Additional Frelimo troops were moved into Maputo on Sunday and roadblocks have been set up on roads to the capital.

Borders were virtually closed more than a fortnight ago when the Frelimo Government announced that travel would be restricted to diplomats, congress participants and observers, foreigners with permanent residence, and "special cases".

About 500 people are expected to take part in the congress, with a number of observers from various countries including South Africa. Most African liberation movements will be represented.

The congress will be held in the party's new headquarters in Maputo and is expected to mark the official emergence of Marxism as the dominant force in Mozambique.

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Cape Times 3/2/77

A 'Marxist state'

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ruling Frelimo movement today begins its first mass meeting since independence from Portugal, with the declared aim of transforming the country into a socialist state.

Mozambique gained independence in June 1975 after a long and bitter guerilla war against the Portuguese, but there has been no full-scale meeting of Frelimo since then.

The five-day meeting will be Frelimo's third congress. The first was held in 1962 to establish the movement, and the second in 1968 determined the course and ideology of the guerilla war.

The congress is expected formally to declare Mozambique a Marxist state and transform Frelimo fully from a guerilla movement into a classic hard-core communist "vanguard party" with restricted membership — Sapa-Reuter.

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A big day for Frelimo dawns

3/2/77 Rom

'Mail' Africa Bureau

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique will officially open the third congress of Frelimo in Maputo today.

Thousands of delegates from all over Mozambique and 100 observer delegations from foreign countries will meet.

From being an association of movements which combined to fight the Portuguese, Frelimo will this week become known as "a Mozambican party of workers and peasants".

The congress will elect a president and vice-president

Observers believe this will be a formality to establish more firmly the leadership of President Machel and Vice-President Marcellino dos Santos

A new central committee of the party will also be elected by delegations from Mozambique's 10 provinces

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Maputo sends troops north

The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique's military commanders have been ordered in a meeting in Maputo amid growing indications of revolution or widespread unrest in northern parts of the country.

As the much-publicised third Frelimo Congress gets underway today watched by a galaxy of socialist guests — to instal a Soviet-style Marxist-Leninist system, troop reinforcements are being sent north and heavy security clamped upon Maputo.

Unconfirmed reports suggest that the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr Nicol[illegible] might arrive in Maputo next week for the congress.

A Radio Mozambique broadcast monitored in Johannesburg last night said that the Minister of Defence had called a meeting of all commanders to discuss measures to [illegible] reactionary element[illegible] the north.

[illegible]

These were trying to [illegible] the [illegible] damage the victories already achieved by the revolution [illegible] hamper the realisation of the Third Congress," the broadcast said.

Maputo has strong patrols of [illegible] troops on foot and by armoured [illegible]

The bluff overlooking the [illegible] beneath the presidential palace has already been mined. This cannot be confirmed but signs have been erected in the area warning that it is a danger zone.

About [illegible] of the [illegible] are [illegible]

222

Train fired on claims Frelimo

Mercury Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — In a dramatic statement to thousands of Frelimo supporters President Samora Machel claimed yesterday that Rhodesian security forces had attacked a train in Mozambique on Wednesday killing two civilians and seriously injuring four others.

Addressing the third congress of Frelimo, he claimed Rhodesian bombers, supported by ground artillery, had penetrated deep inside Mozambique and attacked the train and destroyed a station between Chicualacuala and Malvernia, in the Zaza district.

The raiders had since retreated across the border.

He accused the Rhodesians of a desperate attempt to create tension and insecurity on the eve of the historic meeting of Frelimo — the fighting liberation front that grew into a ruling Government after 11 years of war against the Portuguese colonial regime.

At Frelimo's new headquarters in Maputo were thousands of delegates from throughout the country and observers from the Soviet Union and its satellites, China, and all the southern African liberation movements.

South Africa was officially represented by Oliver Tambo, the African National Congress leader.

Two White men are among those who will comprise the leadership of 40 in the Marxist-orientated State.

Topping the list are President Machel, Mr. Dos Santos, Mr. Joachim Chissano, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Joachim Chipanda, Minister of Defence, and Mr. Armanda Cuebuza, Minister of the Interior.

Included among the 40 are workers and peasants.

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Machel claims Rhodesian attack

By GEOFF DALGLISH
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY. — President Samora Machel told thousands of Frelimo supporters yesterday that Rhodesian Security Forces had attacked a train in Mozambique on Wednesday, killing two civilians and seriously injuring four others

Addressing the opening of the Third Congress of Frelimo, he claimed Rhodesian bombers, supported by ground artillery, had penetrated deep inside Mozambique to attack the train and destroy a station between Chicualacuala and Malvernia, in the Gaza district.

The raiders had since retreated across the border

He accused the Rhodesians of a desperate attempt to create tension and insecurity on the eve of the historic meeting of Frelimo

Attending the opening at Frelimo's new headquarters in Maputo were thousands of party delegates and observers from the Soviet Union and its satellites, China, and all the Southern African liberation movements.

South Africa was officially represented by Mr Oliver Tambo, an African National Congress leader.

The official opening was performed by the vice President, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, who announced the names of 40 people who would make up the leadership of a new Marxist-orientated party

Topping the list are President Machel, Mr Dos Santos, Mr Joachim Chissano, the Foreign Minister, Mr Joachim Chipanda, Minister of Defence, and Mr Armanda Guebuza, Minister of the Interior

5

DAVID MARTIN on how the border war looks to the people inside Mozambique

DIA 4/2/79

Frelimo on the defensive

Until 11 months ago, little stirred in the tiny, dusty border town of Malvernia other than the continuous flow of freight trains carrying Rhodesia's sanction-breaking imports and exports.

Then, last March Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia to begin United Nations sanctions, and Malvernia became part of the front line in the bitter undeclared war being fought around this frontier.

Shell craters dot the railway yards and nearby buildings are deeply scarred with shrapnel. Several civilian houses took direct hits and a number of rusting unexploded 170mm shells lie around.

Twice, on October 31, and again on December 21, Malvernia has been the target for the Rhodesian artillery and mortars located less than half a mile away Many civilians have left and those remaining have dug crude air raid shelters in their gardens Two of the town's four whitewashed water tanks were hit. That hardly mattered, since the Rhodesians had already destroyed the border pumping station and water is now shipped in by railway tankers

There seems to be little strategic planning about the Rhodesian shelling. A large railway shed is unscathed Only three people have been wounded in the two attacks.

Mozambique army commanders believe that the shelling, and most of the attacks in the border zone, are aimed at demoralising the civilian population The civilian exodus suggests a measure of success. But among those who have remained there is a militant spirit, and members of the People's Militia, armed with Portuguese rifles captured during the independence war, mount road blocks and patrol the streets

Only once have the Rhodesians tried to attack Malvernia with armoured vehicles and ground troops. And then, Frelimo commanders say, they were pushed back by the town's garrison.

However, the Rhodesians are securing a measure of success with their fast-moving raids into Mozambique Fighting is almost continuous in three provinces, Gaza in the south, Manica and Tete to the north.

Gaza province, which I travelled through to the border, is 82 296 square kilometres with a 70 kilometre border with Rhodesia and a 200 kilometre border with South Africa.

The first serious attacks from Rhodesia occurred in this province last February (a month before the border closure) at Mavue in the extreme north and Pafuri in the south, which the Rhodesian aircraft attacked

Since then, border attacks have become frequent In November, Rhodesians launched a full-scale attack against the Frelimo barracks at Mavue with tanks, armoured cars, jet fighters and infantry. Twenty-five Mozambique soldiers were killed.

Frelimo claims to have shot down seven Rhodesian planes which crashed across the border inside Rhodesia, and killed a number of Rhodesian troops. Mozambique says the Rhodesians collect their dead before pulling out from a raid.

Observers believe that foreign recruits are being used to spearhead many of the attacks into Mozambique If they are killed it is not necessary to announce their deaths and names in Rhodesia.

It is the attacks deeper into Mozambique which Frelimo is finding hardest to contain For ten years, Frelimo's troops were an offensive army in a guerilla war. Now they are a defensive army trying to control a long border against bombers, jet fighters and armoured vehicles with much the same weapons they had during the guerilla war.

Two months ago, the Rhodesians launched a daring raid deep into Mozambique, hitting the railway junction at Mapai, 83 kilometres from Malvernia. Their four armoured cars and seven Berliet trucks flew Frelimo flags and had Mozambique army number plates. The troops wore Frelimo uniforms, carried weapons similar to those used by Frelimo, shouted "viva Frelimo", and sang Frelimo songs, and white troops had their faces blackened

They moved in using the innumerable dirt bush tracks which criss-cross the sparsely populated arid countryside, attacking Mapai just before dusk. The Frelimo company stationed at Mapai had left for the border 48 hours earlier, and there were only 36 members of the People's Militia in the town, not all of whom were armed.

A Frelimo commander who fought against the Portuguese during the independence war admitted that the conversion from an offensive to a static defensive role was difficult for a guerilla army. "A defence role means bigger forces and heavier weapons which we have not got. Our main difficulty is the lack of heavy arms," he said.

What is clear about the shelling of Malvernia and the raid on Mapai is that neither of these operations was in "hot pursuit" of guerillas, as the Rhodesians generally claim to justify their attacks into Mozambique And what is equally certain is that Frelimo will rethink its strategy and bolster its defences to contain them. — OFNS

Mr. Pierre PETIT,
97 rue Mazarin,
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Machel meets world Reds

5/2/77 Star

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — Frelimo, the Mozambique liberation movement which won independence from Portugal, has consolidated its links with the communist parties of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries as well as with political parties in neighbouring black African countries.

On the second day of its third congress yesterday representatives from the communist parties of the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria and Rumania all pledged support to Frelimo in its struggle against the remnants of "imperialism" and "racism" in Southern Africa.

The Soviet representative presented President Samora Machel with a large red flag bearing a picture of Lenin.

Not to be outdone, the East German representative then handed over a bust of Karl Marx.

Among those attending the congress are Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo of the Rhodesian Patriotic Front, Mr Sam Nujoma of the South West African People's Organisation and Mr Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress of South Africa, who is a banned person in the Republic.

Addressing the congress, Mr Fyodor Lotschenkov of the Soviet Union said Russia's actions in Africa were not based on self-interest but on a desire that the peoples of the continent be allowed to choose their own way of development, Sapa-Reuter reports.

Mr Grey Zulu, secretary general of Zambia's ruling United Independence Party, paid tribute to Mozambique's "unflagging determination, indomitable courage and selfless contribution to the liquidation of white racism and minority rule" in Southern Africa. The white minority government in Rhodesia "has one foot in the grave," he added.

Mr Sam Nujoma told the congress Mozambique was a "source of inspiration and encouragement for those still struggling for national liberation."

Hansard 3 Q col 193 8/2/77

Nationalized properties in Mozambique formerly owned by South Africans

(222)

*18. Mr T ARONSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

What is the total value of the nationalized properties in Mozambique which were formerly owned by South African citizens and in respect of which representations have been made by his Department

†The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Representations and/or inquiries received from South African citizens cover properties which have apparently been nationalized as well as properties the position of which is uncertain The total value of the properties brought to my Department's notice under both these categories and particulars of which have been communicated to the Mozambique authorities is estimated by the owners at some R12 000 000 It is however impossible to say how much of this amount represents the value of property actually nationalized

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Machel holds the whip

The Star's Africa News Service

The third Frelimo Congress in Mozambique yesterday reappointed its former hierarchy, thus ending speculation of rifts between some of its leaders.

Back in power is the party's entire central committee.

The congress approved a variety of measures aimed at boosting industrial development, tightening revenue collection and applying socialist practices on public life.

It also promised Mozambique's backing for nationalist movements such as the African National Congress in South Africa, Swapo and Zipa.

A public meeting to demonstrate support for President Machel was due to have been held today but had to be cancelled because of torrential rains caused by cyclone Emily.

Mozambique's Afro-Communism

17/2/77 RD

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ruling party has just sworn its allegiance to orthodox Marxism-Leninism with such gusto and profound commitment that some Western observers here think they may be witnessing the birth of "Afro-Communism."

If so, it seems destined to be an extremely nationalistic brand of Communism, probably as independent-minded and troublesome to Moscow as Euro-Communism is proving to be

If Frelimo, Mozambique's ruling party, does herald the advent of a new African brand of Communism, it is likely to be one steering its own independent course in foreign and domestic policy just as Euro-Communism is trying to do

"We don't intend to become another Bulgaria here," said one adviser to Mozambique President Samora Machel, "and we certainly don't want to get involved in bloc politics"

Machel's strategy seems aimed primarily at balancing Soviet bloc presence here against the combined strengths of the Euro-Communist parties, the European and Scandinavian socialists and China, to preserve Mozambique's independence from all the superpowers

Machel's big ideological move came at Frelimo's party congress which ended here on February 7 It was the third congress for Frelimo, the nationalist movement during the country's struggle for independence and now its sole political party, but only the first since Mozambique achieved independence in June 1975.

The main task of the gathering of more than 300 delegates was to convert Frelimo from a war time nationalist front into a political party capable of transforming this strategically-located land of nine million people into a "hard and pure" Marxist-Leninist state.

There is a coterie of highly intelligent and unquestioning Marxists around Machel that is having an enormous influence and seems to be determined to make of Mozambique Africa's first authentic Marxist-Leninist state — Washington Post News Service.

en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fyner besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel bespreek is, blyk al duidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het nie. 'n Tydperk van minstens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur te laat ontwikkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie faktore tot die veranderings op die gebied van die woordeskat, die fonologiese en morfologiese struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer ons ons bronne versigtig bestudeer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander taal in die besonder of een spesifieke faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans verantwoordelik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke" van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teegewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon in hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beinvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeer is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gege-

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liseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D C Hesseling het die gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees") In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie, hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig, dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te maak.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307–323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat* na 'n komparatief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328–342

Gold moves with Mozambique

Business Times Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE, whose Marxist economy is already in dire straits, stands to lose up to R100-million a year in vital foreign exchange when South Africa revalues its gold holdings at market related prices in June or July

A spokesman for the Reserve Bank told Business Times that "it is safe to assume that when the gold reserves are revalued and the official price of gold is no longer relevant, the shipments of bullion to Mozambique will take place on the basis of a free market valuation."

In Parliament recently, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hilgard Muller, said that the Mozambique Convention, in terms of which part of black Mozambique miners' wages are remitted to the Rand administration in the form of gold bullion, would not be renegotiated. It appears from the Reserve Bank statement, that this will be unnecessary once the gold holdings are revalued and the official price abolished in terms of International Monetary Fund decisions taken last year

In terms of the convention, the Mozambiquans received South African gold on a basis of $42 an ounce and then made a profit — at present of about — an ounce — on the free market. From mid-year this profit will accrue to the South African mines.

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(222)

FIN MAIL 18/2/77

MOZAMBIQUE

A long pull ahead

By transforming itself into a "vanguard party of the Workers and Peasants Alliance", Frelimo, the Mozambique guerrilla movement which took over power from the Portuguese 20 months ago, has finally shown its true Marxist colours

Any remaining doubts about its political orientation were removed during Frelimo's third congress which ended in Maputo last week with the re-election by acclamation of President Samora Machel and the entire Frelimo leadership

The 330 delegates were repeatedly told that the party's philosophy was "scientific socialism" based on the "universal principles of Marxism-Leninism". Frelimo's aim was the destruction of capitalism in Mozambique and the construction of a "new society" free of exploitation

To reinforce this message, the speeches were frequently punctuated by the chanting of revolutionary slogans and much brandishing of clenched fists "Long live the Worker-Peasant Alliance". "Long live the dictatorship of the proletariat, the highest form of democracy". "Down with capitalism". "Down with colonialism, racism, apartheid and Zionism" Visiting "fraternal delegates" from pro-Soviet communist parties (but not the Chinese) and African liberation movements looked on approvingly

But behind the revolutionary rhetoric and political sloganising, it was possible to discern a realisation that it will take more than words to solve the country's manifold problems In particular, the party's economic objectives, as enunciated by Marcelino Dos Santos, Frelimo's chief ideologist, showed a marked degree of pragmatism

"The building of socialism in our country will be a long and difficult task," he warned. And he made it clear that in the short-term the best Mozambique could hope to achieve was to return to 1973 production levels by the end of the present decade

Under the economic plan, agriculture will be the first stage of development That seems sensible enough as 90% of the population live on the land. The main emphasis will be on the establishment of communal villages and co-operatives

The first priority is to reduce food imports which Dos Santos estimated at around R60m a year According to UN estimates, in 1977 Mozambique will need to import 40 000 t of rice, 125 000 t of wheat, 20 000 t of groundnuts and at least 40 000 t of maize.

The second stage of the reconstruction programme will involve the development of industry — or more likely the reactivation of industries which have been abandoned by their former Portuguese owners and fallen into disuse

The final phase — the "decisive" stage in the establishment of a people's democracy — will involve the creation of heavy industry. However, apart from the coalfields at Moatize, it is hard to see much scope for heavy industry at present.

The programme entails wide-scale State participation in the main sectors of the economy However, a limited free enterprise sector will still be permitted and foreign capital will be allowed to play a role in the economy so long as it is "integrated with the party's objectives"

No mention is made of any plans to improve Maputo port, one of the principal sources of foreign exchange Nor are there any clear directives for reducing the country's economic dependence on SA although the programme calls for the "liquidation of colonial and neo-colonial dependence in relation to imperialist States and international monopolies" For the moment Mozambique still needs SA -

This is underlined by the gold clause of the Mozambique Convention Once the IMF Articles are amended to abolish the official gold price (probably around the middle of the year) Frelimo will no longer benefit from the clause which stipulates that deferred mining wages should be paid over in gold at the "public" rate of exchange As a result the territory could lose at least R100m a year

It is understood that Maputo has asked Pretoria to make up at least part of this loss in some other form A positive response would obviously go a long way towards helping the territory's economic recovery (*FM* November 11), if not tempering the rhetoric.

Samora Machel . . goodbye to all that gold

FRANCE - Labour

Treated here as a commodity. For the industry see MINING and subordinate heads.

PUBLIC SECTOR - Government

HOMELANDS - General

File here general material on proclamation and deproclamation of such areas, removals of people and resettlement of white, coloured, and Asian people.

HOUSING AND HOSTELS

SERVICES AND AMENITIES FOR BLACKS

9/

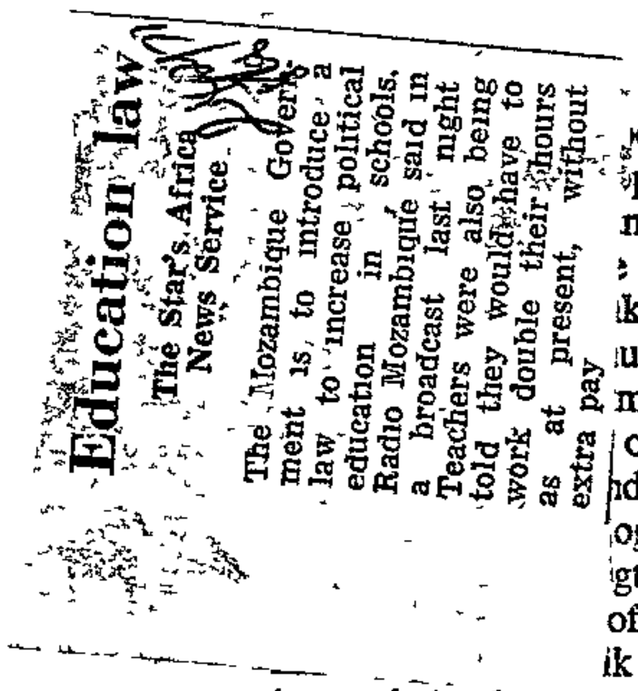
hier, soos die Nederlandse taalkundige J. L. Pauwels aantoon, met 'n oorgeërfde verskynsel te make.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Deftige en gemeensame vorme in die sinsverband van ou Kaapse taal", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 5, nr. 3, 1965, pp. 307–323.

J. A. VERHAGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat* na 'n komparatief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans", *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328–342.

J. DU P. SCHOLTZ, *Taalhist. opstelle*, pp. 162–168.

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands", in *Dietse studies*, pp. 105–110.



Education law

The Star's Africa News Service

The Mozambique Government is to introduce a law to increase political education in schools, Radio Mozambique said in a broadcast last night. Teachers were also being told they would have to work double their hours as at present, without extra pay

9.5 Slotopmerkings

orsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal pvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- n die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fyner Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van ike kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel uidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het minstens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse ontwikkel. In dié ontwikkelingsproses het baie nderings op die gebied van die woordeskat, die ogiese struktuur, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer gtig bestudeer, sien ons dat nie die een of ander of een spesifieke faktor vir die wording van Afri- ik was nie, maar dat die Afrikaanse taal die produk is van baie eksterne en interne faktore. Besonder belangrik was die dialektiese skakerings van 17de-eeuse Nederlands; soos uit die oorsig blyk, is die meeste „kenmerke" van Afrikaans voortsettings van die een of ander dialekvorm of tendensie in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self deur beskawingsfaktore teegewerk is of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die invloed van die talle vreemdelinge aan die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier kan ons net by uitsondering een groep sprekers isoleer en vir die wording van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan bv. nie aantoon 'n hoever die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoever hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

Vroeër is daar wel aan die een of ander beslissende taalinvloed gedink. Dit was die geval voordat 'n taamlik groot hoeveelheid direkte gegewens van die Kaapse taal in die Argief in Kaapstad gevind is. Kort na die stigting van die GRA het die belangstelling in die herkoms en ontstaan van Afrikaans by taalgeleerdes begin posvat en aanleiding gegee tot die ponering van verskillende teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans. Th. Hahn se *Hottentots-teorie* van 1882 was die eerste poging tot 'n verklaring van die karakter van Afrikaans. Hoewel hy vasstel dat Afrikaans „phonetically teutonic" is, d.w.s. sy Germaanse struktuur behou het, is dit volgens hom „psychologically an essential Hottentot idiom". Maar hierdie vae stelling kan hy nie bewys nie. Kort ná hom kry ons die belangstelling van Nederlandse geleerdes soos M. de Vries en J. te Winkel, wat die *Frans-teorie* voorstaan. Volgens dié teorie sou Afrikaans onder die invloed van die Franse Hugenote ontstaan het, maar D. C. Hesseling het die teorie in 1897 al weerlê. In 1885 wys Hugo Schuchardt, die beroemde Duitse geleerde en kenner van Kreoolse tale, op twee belangrike faktore wat by die wording van Afrikaans 'n rol kon gespeel het, hy dink aan die een kant aan Duitse invloed; aan die ander kant was hy die eerste wat in 1891, op grond van sy kennis van Indo-Portugees en Maleis-Portugees, op moontlike kreoliseringsfaktore in Afrikaans die aandag gevestig het. D. C. Hesseling het die gedagtes in 1897 en 1899 verder gevoer, veral in sy beroemde werk *Het Afrikaansch* (1899) waarin hy sy *Maleis-Portugees-teorie* uiteengesit het. In teenstelling met die vorige teorieë was Hesseling s'n die eerste wat werklik wetenskaplik verantwoord was. Volgens Hesseling moes daar binne die eerste dertig jaar van die volksplanting 'n skielike botsing van tale aan die Kaap plaasgevind het, nl. 'n botsing tussen die 17de-eeuse Nederlands van die vryburgers, soldate en amptenare en die taal van die Oosterse slawe wat Maleis en 'n vorm van gebroke Portugees gepraat het, of 'n vermenging van albei („Maleis-Portugees"). In 1658 en daarna het 'n groot aantal slawe wat gebroke Portugees gepraat het, Kaap toe gekom; dit sou volgens Hesseling 'n skielike kommunikasieprobleem veroorsaak het wat tot 'n vinnige verandering van Nederlands gelei het. Die resultaat was 'n sterk vereenvoudigde taal met 'n reduksie in sy grammatika. Wanneer 'n kultuurtaal in 'n bepaalde kontaksituasie deur 'n botsing met 'n sosiaal laerstaande taal binne 'n kort tydperk 'n drastiese reduksie, struktuurverandering en vereenvoudiging ondergaan, praat 'n mens van kreolisering. Hesseling moet egter self erken dat die tipiese kenmerke van kreolisering in Afrikaans ontbreek, daarom kom hy tot die konklusie dat Afrikaans beskou moet word as Nederlands wat halfpad bly staan het om 'n Kreoolse taal te word.

Ongelukkig het Hesseling destyds nie oor die nodige direkte taalgegewens beskik nie, hy kon sy teorie feitlik net op sosio-historiese gegewens baseer wat bowendien nie volledig en korrek was nie. Daarom was ook sy teorie ontoereikend en eensydig; dit het 'n hipotese gebly wat hy nie kon bewys nie.

That sinking feeling

There remain doubts about the port handling facilities at Maputo. What's really needed is a top-level statement that such doubts are unfounded.

FIN MAIL 4/3/77 222

Maputo, gateway to the Reef and Eastern Transvaal? Maybe, but it seems the hinges are sagging

Trade through the port has been delayed by, among other things, rain, lack of maintenance on handling equipment, severe staff shortages, lack of shunting power, and so on

There are three major shipping agents handling trade through the port They are Rennies, Freight Services (now merged with Manica) and Afrena (formerly Mitchell Cotts) Collectively they handle around two dozen SA exporters and importers

The *FM* understands that around 50% of the clients of one agent are incurring high demurrage charges — a fact which is causing widespread disenchantment

One company recently had to pay R20 000 in demurrage on one export consignment Goods were delivered to Maputo on schedule but the shipper was unable to connect with the vessel, resulting in delay.

Worried users of Maputo as an export port have been applying to the Railways for permission to divert cargoes to Durban where the demurrage penalty rate is decidedly lower. Railways, though, remains unsympathetic and pursues its policy of encouraging the use of Maputo — something it's obliged to do under the terms of the Mozambique Convention But it is becoming an uphill struggle

For example, Railways agreed to grant the facility for the export of 400 000 t of chrome ore through Durban last year This step was taken with the full co-operation of Mozambique Railways because of problems at the Matola ore terminal In practice, though, only 50 000 t have been diverted through Durban since the end of January

Railways' Theo du Toit tells the *FM* "We have stated publicly that chrome exports through Durban must be accepted as a *temporary* measure to relieve an accumulated backlog " Even so there are indications that shippers are tending to ignore calls to use Maputo and with sound reason

All of which does little to encourage exporter confidence in the port Recently, three West German importers were refused visas to visit Maputo to inspect handling procedures, while all Portuguese in the territory have been classed as foreigners even though some were born in Mozambique

Exporter confidence is further depressed by having to pay a relatively high insurance "war premium" when using Maputo Standard premium through Durban, for example, is rated at 0,0375% of the insured value Comparable rate for Maputo is 0 1625%

Secondly, there's opposition to Maputo when exporting luxury, high premium goods such as clothes shoes or hats because of the high risk of pilferage One major shipping agent tells the *FM* that it will only consider arranging insurance on such goods for regular clients Otherwise insurance "will not be looked at "

Set against that is the fact that Railways reports some improvement in the transit of traffic ex Komatipoort to Maputo Last year conditions had improved to such an extent that 26 000 t daily ex Komatipoort was not uncommon, but then movements fell

However, 17 000 t was moved in one day last week — an appreciable improvement

Hopefully exporter confidence might be boosted on March 10 when, the *FM* understands, two of Mozambique Railways top brass are to meet SAR&H executives in Johannesburg They are National Port Director Alcantara Santos, and his assistant Antonio Castro

Last time there was such an initiative was when Kobus Loubser Railways GM took 28 top SA businessmen to Maputo for an on-the-spot investigation

Railways meanwhile maintains that the repair work being carried out on the chrome ore handling plant at Matola, just outside Maputo, will be completed by the end of April The idea is to switch chrome exports back to Matola which should then be capable of handling 2 7 Mt pa of chrome

Meantime there could be a crunch when the Citrus Exchange is scheduled to commence export through Maputo and expects to be sending 120 000 cubic metres (roughly the same as last year) through the port

What's needed above all else is a restoration of exporter confidence in the port

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Date set for talks in Maputo

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RDM 4/3/77

NEW YORK — The UN Council for Namibia and the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation have agreed that a conference planned for Maputo, Mozambique, on self-determination for South West Africa and Rhodesia should be held on May 16-21.

Meeting jointly on Wednesday, the two bodies agreed on this and on other details recommended by an organising committee for the international conference in support of the people of Rhodesia and South West Africa.

Among recommendations approved were that the conference should propose action to be taken in various fields by UN members, specialised agencies and other organisations "for the liberation struggle" in South West Africa and Rhodesia.

The recommendations were drafted by a working group including Mexico, Trinidad-Tobago, Norway, Rumania, India, Algeria, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — San AP

The Mozambique Connection

Rand Daily Mail 11-3-77 222

WHITE minority-ruled South Africa and her Marxist-Leninist neighbour Mozambique are about as incompatible politically as it is possible to be. Yet they have a very complex and continuing relationship, kept largely secret by the pragmatic men on both sides, who ignore rhetoric and get on with the business of living as neighbours. But a gold-plated problem to disturb relations may emerge in the next few months. DENNIS GORDON, head of the "Mail's" Africa Bureau, surveys the Mozambique Connection.

THE Mozambique Connection ranges in scope from the sale of fresh prawns and clams in Johannesburg's fish shops, to the remittance of as much as R100-million a year in gold bullion to the Frelimo Government in Maputo

Despite the avowal by Mozambique's President Samora Machel that he will support liberation movements to destroy South Africa's political structure, he is negotiating to buy food from South Africa's granary

Despite South Africa's almost hysterical denouncement of all things communist, it is the origin of an estimated 80 per cent of Mozambique's foreign exchange earnings and about 50 000 Mozambicans are employed on its mines

These bridges across the political chasm are a textbook example of the principle of non-interference in another country's internal affairs.

As President Machel put it last year "South Africa needs us as much as we need it I do not spend sleepless nights over our relationships with South Africa"

But that is a statement that doesn't bear too much inspection

President Machel's peaceful sleep will be abruptly disturbed when South Africa revalues her gold reserves in August — and ends through this accounting exercise the charade of adhering to the artifical international gold price of 42 US dollars an ounce, when the real price is currently more than 140 US dollars an ounce

The repercussions of this move — completely justifiable by South Africa — could have a disastrous effect on the Mozambique economy and undermine the foundations of the political bridge builders

Western diplomatic sources in Maputo estimate that since Mozambique's independence in June 1975 its economy has benefited by $233-million (about R200-million) from sales of gold bullion remitted in terms of the Mozambique Convention of 1928

Most diplomats believe — and published reports have not been denied — that the SA Reserve Bank sells the gold on Mozambique's behalf another indication of the current matter-over-minds relationship.

The Convention, signed with the Portuguese colonial government and not yet re-negotiated, provides for 60 per cent of Mozambique miners' wages to be remitted in gold to Maputo.

The gold is valued at 42 dollars an ounce against the miners' earnings — but it is sold at the ruling market price, which can mean profits of 250 per cent and higher

After August, Mozambique will be paid the deferred wages at the current world gold price — and the massive windfall it has enjoyed for almost half a century will cease

Among other factors to disturb Machel's slumbers is the dwindling number of miners — in other terms foreign exchange earners — leaving for South Africa

A Chamber of Mines spokesman says there is no deliberate attempt to cut mine recruitment in Mozambique, but serious bureaucratic problems there have slowed down the issue of travel documents

About a year ago there were more than 100 000 Mozambicans in South Africa, but that figure is now close to 50 000.

Pre-dating the August gold drain will be the June brain drain Most of the 15 000 to 20 000 Portuguese, mostly technicians who keep Mozambique running, will be leaving the country when their contracts expire

This could have a crippling effect on the country's communications, agriculture and industry Radio Mozambique, the government's mouthpiece, admitted the problem and said it would counter the exodus with high school students who would be channelled into skilled jobs

Besides these difficulties, Mozambique inherited from the Portuguese a ruined economy and an impossible railways system which connects the major north-south developed areas of Maputo and Beira only through Rhodesia That border was closed as an anti-Rhodesian reprisal in March 1976.

Road connections are bad, too But a worse factor is that most heavy road transport is out of commission because there are no skilled mechanics for repairs and servicing

Food production is down by as much as 70 per cent and the problem has been enormously aggravated by the dreadful damage done by Cyclone Emily last month.

And then the Portuguese devalued the escudo, which Mozambique still uses, by 15 per cent

The United States recently approved a 25 000 dollar food relief donation — and it will almost certainly be maize bought in South Africa

Mr H F B Hickley, general manager of the Maize Board, told me he had had "inquiries" about supplying maize, but he was not keen to talk "We want to keep things as low as possible," he said

But a spokesman at the Mozambique Trade Mission in Johannesburg openly admitted that maize shipments were being ordered by Mozambique from South Africa after government - to - government negotiations

The gloomy picture has one light area and it may very well be an exercise in "economic diplomacy" In a guarded statement this week Escom hinted that it was prepared to pay more than the originally negotiated price for power from the R385-million Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme on the Zambesi.

Escom says escalating costs and the devaluation of the escudo are behind the new negotiations — but it looks as though Mozambique can expect a bigger profit rake-off.

Mozambique's dependency on South Africa, therefore, seems considerable. With what thoughts then does President Machel comfort himself in bed?

He could close the border with South Africa, cutting off the port of Maputo, used mostly for chrome ore exports The mines would be 50 000 workers short, and Johannesburg, 600 km from the coast, would stop being one of the best places in the world to eat seafood

But in the long term these measures would rebound on Mozambique

One possible danger would be created if Mozambique allowed her territory to be used as a springboard for terror attacks on South Africa, a tactic that has not been used despite reports of guerilla bases in southern Mozambique

Although Maputo is a major centre used by South African "liberation" movements there has only been a war of words so far — another indication that both sides have wanted to maintain stability

Clearly Mozambique cannot ask openly for aid from South Africa Indeed, there are strong indications that — except for the harbour-railways cooperation with the SAR in Maputo, which has mutual advantages — it would not do so under any circumstances

South Africa, even if she was not an ideological enemy could hardly help — if she wanted to — in these fiscally friendless times Even the Soviet Union has financial problems that would make Mozambique's well-being a very low priority

A diplomat who has spent more than a year in Maputo says that self-reliance is preached as a cult in Mozambique and that this desire to do everything themselves has caused a great many difficulties

Not that there haven't been successes The diplomat claims that, though standards are generally lower since independence, grassroots self-help schemes have brought preventive medicine teams to malaria and bilharzia areas and rudimentary schools to the remote bush Simple medical treatment and fundamental education is now much closer to the rural people

Personal security is improving, too, since the early days of independence when Frelimo, unsure of its power and support, was guilty of purges, persecutions and mindless imprisonments which drove away many skilled Whites who would otherwise have stayed

"Then you could feel fear, now you can sense only frustration," another diplomat said President Machel himself was responsible for the release of many people from prisons

Western observers believe there is no possibility of a general uprising against Frelimo "It is possible that a purely spontaneous food riot may occur," one source said, "because the frustrations are enormous But it would not be a strike against Frelimo's government"

If the drop in gold earnings and mine labour recruitment causes the expected problems in Mozambique, is there not likely to be a backlash against the White "colonialist imperialists" over the border? Could South Africa not become the whipping boy for Mozambican frustrations?

It will depend on whether the pragmatic sanity of the last 19 months can be sustained

As Dr G. M E Leistner, of the Africa Institute wrote recently "Economic facts and needs have created in Southern Africa a pattern of independence unequalled in Africa. Political action has broken down some of the long-established regional links, but the broad framework has withstood the assault of destructive forces It remains to be seen whether constructive cooperation can prevail over blind passion"

That's a very big question mark indeed!

Machel seeks massive aid from SA

Sun T 13/3/77

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

MOZAMBIQUE has asked the South African Government for aid running into tens of millions of rands.

The request was made during top-secret negotiations between President Samora Machel, the Department of Foreign Affairs and the South African gold-mining industry, informed sources told me this week.

The negotiations — which are believed to have involved visits by top South African Government officials to Marxist Mozambique — arise from the fact that Mozambique will suffer an estimated R100-million a-year loss of revenue when South Africa's gold reserves are revalued in June or July

Under the old Mozambique convention concluded with Portugal when Mozambique was a Portuguese Colony, a substantial percentage of the wages of Mozambican workers on South Africa's gold mines is paid to the Frelimo Government in the form of gold — at the old official price of 42.22 dollars an ounce

The Mozambique Government pays returning workers in local currency and is free to sell the gold at the free market price — now hovering at 145 dollars an ounce.

The gold windfall — estimated at R96-million a year — has become an essential strut for the Marxist state's faltering economy.

The announcement by the Minister of Finance, Senator Owen Horwood, that South Africa would soon revalue its gold reserves at a free market related price means that this windfall will disappear.

President Machel has now asked the South African Government to make good the loss, a request which is understood to have put the Department of Foreign Affairs into a diplomatic jam

Cripple

Informed sources say the gold mines, which have long borne a major loss of revenue because of the old agreement, have rejected out of hand suggestions that they continue to carry the burden in the form of an "attestation fee" or poll tax on every Mozambican worker they employ

They are said to have threatened that if this move is forced on them they will cut back on the employment of Mozambicans — a move which could cripple Mozambique's economy and severely damage its relations with South Africa

The South African Government has shown itself anxious to prop up Mozambique's failing economy as much as it can to keep on reasonably good terms with its Marxist neighbours The South African Railways has both openly and covertly gone out of its way to ensure the smooth working of Mozambican ports and the free flow of goods to the territory

Storm

If the mines refuse to play the game, the Government's only apparent alternative is to supply direct aid to Mozambique from South African tax revenue — a move which will certainly create an internal political storm.

Meanwhile, informed sources say that the negotiations with the Mozambican Government are being conducted at the highest level — by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie — and in the greatest secrecy

● Many South African firms are forced by the SAR to export via Maputo and there are few, if any, who would do so voluntarily.

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Machel cuts land-owning

The Star's Africa News Service

No farmer in Mozambique will be allowed to own more than four hectares of land, Radio Mozambique has announced.

Those who farmed between two and four hectares would now be allowed only two. Anybody farming less than two hectares would have his land integrated into state farm co-operatives.

J. H P. SERFONTEIN takes a first — and very different — look at Mozambique, Frelimo and President Samora Machel His perhaps controversial personal impressions were gained when he was the only South African journalist, together with six Western journalists and dozens from communist and Marxist countries and other African states, to attend Frelimo's third congress, held last month. Since shortly after independence no South African journalist and very few Western journalists have been allowed into Mozambique.

222 15/3/77 RDM

Frelimo is flourishing

SOUTH Africans and the Western world are making a serious mistake in what appears to me their over simplistic assessment of the situation in Mozambique, in presenting Frelimo as a caricaturistic movement and in believing that President Samora Machel and his government are due to be overthrown any day.

This was my main conclusion after my recent visit to Mozambique I was forced to change my own assessment of the situation and to make a complete new reappraisal of our nextdoor neighbour.

Like many other South Africans I shared certain firm beliefs about the country: that the Frelimo Government was a puppet of Moscow and the Marxist world; that Machel was a weakling and a figure head, a mere army commander, a mediocrity with little ability as a political and government leader; that Frelimo is on the verge of collapse and will soon be overthrown in an uprising by the majority of the population.

I came back convinced that all of these beliefs are either completely wrong or at least too simplistic, conceding at the same time that the Mozambican situation is complex, that I do not know all the answers, that this was my first visit to the country and that I obviously obtained a very one-sided picture from a congress clearly intended to be a major political showpiece, as the case is with congresses all over the world.

Nonetheless, fully aware of these limitations, there are some general, perhaps superficial impressions, which obviously are not the last word on the situation . . .

President Machel is without any doubt a leader of great charisma. He was the central personality of the five-day congress and dominated the proceedings throughout

From the platform a smiling, dapper, very confident Samora Machel, immaculately dressed in a sober dark suit, would on many occasions lead the singing of revolutionary songs, or the repeated chanting of the slogans: "A luta continua" (the struggle continues).

From discussions I had with top government advisers it appears that a major factor in the strength of Frelimo as a Party and government is that the top leadership is a very demogenious closely knit team around President Machel.

It is often claimed that there is ideological and personal rivalry between President Machel, allegedly a mere Black nationalist, and Vice-President Dos Santos, a hardline Marxist. If it exists, it was not noticeable

Senior government sources — strongly anti-Marxist themselves — confirmed to me in Lusaka last week that President Machel is emerging as one of the strongest and impressive personalities in the alliances of the front-line countries

At the Congress itself one was struck by the complete absence of any racialism or tribalism, at least on the surface.

The newly elected Frelimo Central Committee included not only Blacks, but also people of Coloured, Indian and White origin.

One of the most surprising and strange features of the congress was the presence of four bishops of the Catholic Church, who were officially invited to attend as observers.

As a fully fledged Marxist State Frelimo officially disapproves of the Christian religion. While some Catholics have been appointed to top government posts, membership of Frelimo is probably incompatible with being a practising or believing Christian

One very high-ranking party member told me that it would be fruitful if a "dialogue" between the Church and Party could take place

I was tremendously impressed by the congress itself, the manner in which it was organised, the smoothness of arrangements, the enthusiasm of the delegates and the quality of the top Frelimo leaders I have attended a number of political congresses and meetings in South Africa, the United States and elsewhere and this was one of the best-run

Although small in numbers — 300 delegates and observers — it was organised in such a way to involve hundreds of other members coming from villages, towns and regions all over Mozambique.

At various stages the proceedings were interrupted to allow the entry of large groups of delegations — women, youth, young children, workers, soldiers — into the hall, being presented to President Machel delivering messages to the congress.

One had the impression of a Frelimo Party with a very effective, formidable organisation, with grass roots support in most regions and at all levels of the population

The extent of resistance to the Frelimo Government, which very definitely exists, was obviously impossible to gauge Although some White Mozambicans, very bitter about the dramatic change in the last two years, made no secret in discussions with me in public places about their hatred for the government, openly threatening to take action against the leaders I had the impression that this was merely idle boasting.

Throughout my visit the one nagging thought was that people who had the ability to organise such a congress might also have the ability to run a country, whatever the problems might be

The vital question is Can any of the dissident groups such as Fumo, organise an effective movement, which very definitely with dedicated supporters, such as Frelimo, throughout the country and not only in particular regions?

Although there are widespread rumours and actual reports of resistence and opposition to Frelimo in some regions and villages, it does not seem as if the rebels have the ability or even the support to launch a nationwide counter revolution.

To me it appeared as if President Machel and the Frelimo Government of Mozambique are effectively entrenched at the moment, probably indefinitely, and perhaps forever.

Western diplomatic sources in Maputo are known to be upset and annoyed by the inaccuracies and exaggerations in some South African newspapers and most Western newspapers about the situation in Mozambique.

A. B. Hughes is on leave and his column will not appear for the next two weeks.

A low-key stance on SA

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Important developments are taking place in Mozambique which cannot be ignored or looked at simplistically, says J. H P. SERFONTEIN Today he continues his impressions of Frelimo's third congress.

A MOST revealing aspect of the third Frelimo Congress was the low key stance on South Africa adopted by the two party leaders during the four-day deliberations. In fact, South Africa was virtually ignored completely in their statements and speeches.

No special attack was launched on South Africa which in the end was listed together with at least nine areas and countries where Frelimo supported the fight against unjust governments.

This was in sharp contrast to the bitter and constant attacks on Rhodesia and Mr Ian Smith personally in speeches throughout the congress.

The only two people, as far as I can remember, who attacked Mr Vorster by name were Mr Oliver Tambo of the ANC and Mr Joshua Nkomo the Patriotic Front leader.

"War between South Africa and Mozambique is not a sensible proposition and has to be avoided," one of the close advisers of the Frelimo Government told me in a lengthy discussion during the Frelimo conference in Maputo last month.

He stressed that important distinctions were drawn between Rhodesia and South Africa. Rhodesia was a "colonial problem" and a country with an illegal government.

South Africa is recognised as an independent sovereign state with a legal government. The problem was a racial and economic one with the Blacks excluded from participating in the government.

Moreover, between Marxist Mozambique and capitalist South Africa there were fundamental differences of philosophy and principle.

Frelimo specifically supports the ANC, it rejects the PAC and the claims of the latter that South Africa was not a sovereign state and its appeal to Black exclusiveness, which it regards as racism.

A LUTA Continua! — The struggle continues!

Repeatedly this slogan is thundered by a standing, chanting audience of more than 300 enthusiastic Frelimo delegates and observers, shaking their fists in the air.

Flanked by the top Frelimo leadership and with the representatives of most of the important communist parties all over the world on the platform behind him, joining the chanting, the President of Mozambique is ready to deliver the closing address of the five-day historical Third Congress of Frelimo in Maputo.

It had just completed the process of laying the foundations of an orthodox, classical Marxist, Leninist State — a mere 500 kilometres from Pretoria, the citadel of Afrikaner nationalism and White privilege and power in Southern Africa.

Watching this emotional performance from the gallery, other scenes from the past flash to my mind when I close my eyes for a fleeting moment . . . Advocate J. G. Strijdom of the Nationalists: "Die Stryd Duur Voort (The Struggle Continues) and more recently Dr Connie Mulder cheerleading patriotic songs at the packed National Party Congress in Pretoria.

Some Frelimo supporters at the congress regarded Tsietsi Mashinini, the exiled Soweto youth leader, as "a dangerous racist" because of his anti-White attitudes

There was general concern about the Black power movement and its implications for race relations in South Africa

Whilst making it clear that it supported the ANC in its struggle to liberate South Africa from the present "racist minority regime" there was no clarity how far this backing would go

It was made very clear that Frelimo had no intention of getting involved in a military confrontation in South Africa. However, it seems logical that the ANC will be allowed to operate from Mozambique soil, but to what extent is uncertain

In terms of its own history Frelimo is tremendously proud that it succeeded in overthrowing the Portuguese regime without direct assistance from other countries, they did the fighting themselves.

In principle this is their approach to the South African and Rhodesian problems, although they draw distinction between the two, as they believe that "you cannot export a revolution"

Frelimo — no Soviet pawn

ONE VERY important impression I gained from the Third Frelimo Congress is that the establishment of a pure Marxist-Leninist State in Mozambique does not necessarily mean that the country has become a servile pawn of the Soviet Union or the communist bloc.

There can be no doubt that ideologically Frelimo has opted for a text book Marxist State — in its general policy, in the relationship between the party, the people and the State and in the structure of the party and the government itself

This was made very clear in the closing speech of President Machel where he stressed that "our national liberation struggle has gained a revolutionary context."

The main task of the congress was to convert Frelimo from a wartime national front to a revolutionary party of the workers and peasants and to transform the country into a Marxist State.

While this reads like text book Marxism, there was plenty of evidence that Frelimo is determined to go about Marxism the Mozambican way — doing their own political thing — perhaps leading the way from the emergence of African communism steering its independent course from European, Russian and Chinese communism

Frelimo is very sensitive about any suggestion that it has become the satellite of the Soviet Union. This point was repeatedly made to me in private discussions I had with a senior adviser of President Machel.

It was very significant that no special treatment was given to the Soviet representative or no special mention made of the Soviet Union or Mr Brezhnev. The only modern communist leader mentioned by name was the late Mao Tsetung.

Frelimo seems to be steering an independent course While it relies heavily on Russia for military equipment and for support of the Patriotic Front against the Smith Government, it continues to maintain economic and other contacts with the East European countries, the European and Scandinavian socialists and China.

They remain at home, become bored with the forced idleness and derive no benefit whatsoever. They welcome a return to work which is evidence enough of a fai[illegible] [illegible] them to get completely away from the farm to [illegible]

FIN MAIL 18/3/77

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MAPUTO

Railways' talks

"Co-operation between SAR&H and Mozambique Railways has been confirmed" Railways Theo du Toit tells *FM*

Against the backdrop of damaged relations between the two railway systems (born of a fear that SA was deliberately switching traffic from Maputo to Durban and Richards Bay), four top Mozambicans flew to Johannesburg last week for talks

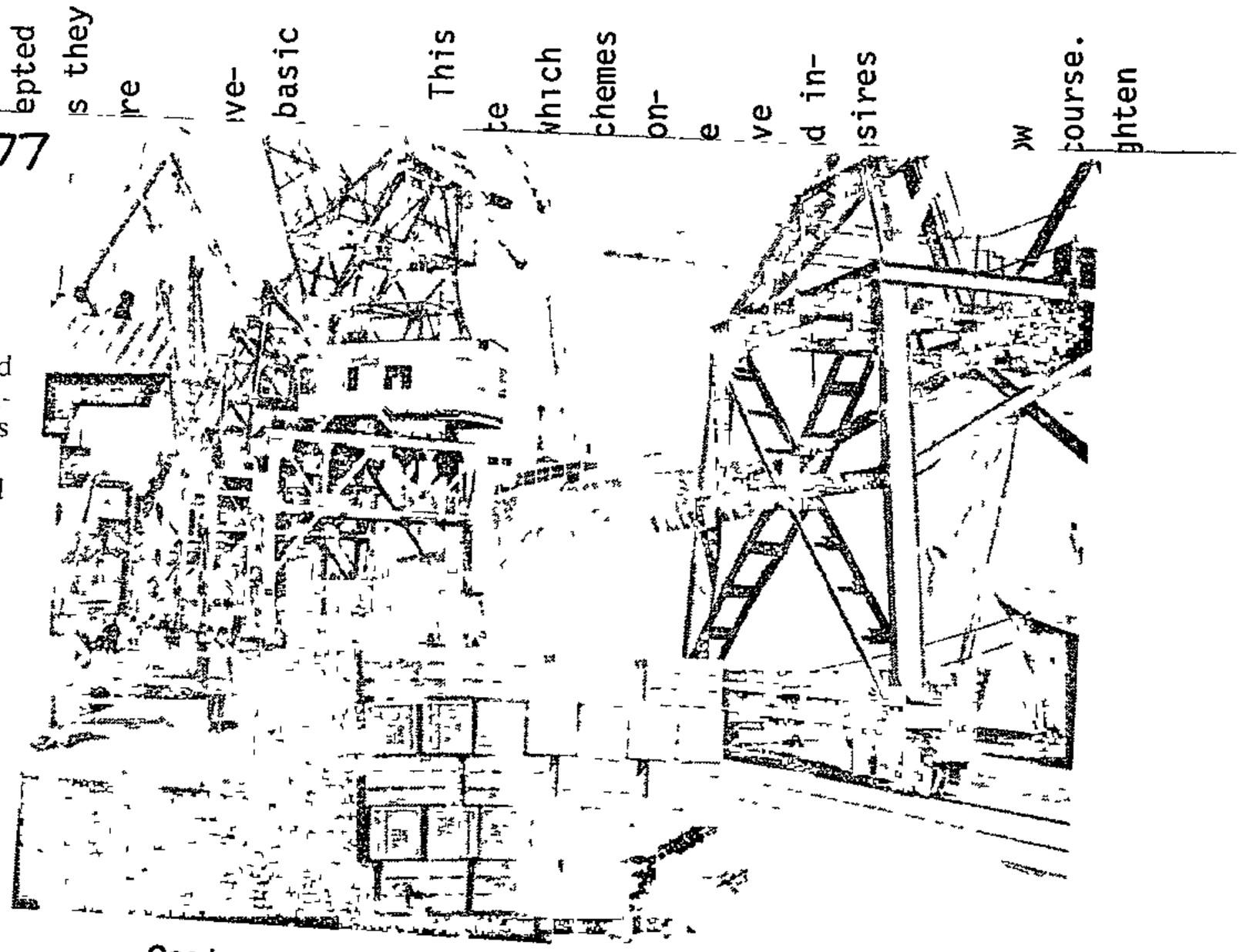
They were Maputo's GM, Alcantara Santos and engineers Antonio de Castro, Dr J J T de Almeida and A P de Lima

SAR&H was represented by a team of engineers and planning men The meeting was held under the chairmanship of SAR&H Deputy GM, Dr D J Coetsee

The following points were apparently discussed

- Demurrage charges One shipping agent operating at Maputo says that 50% of his company's clients are paying high (and regular) demurrage charges That's because of the port's inefficiency, he says
- Slow turnaround times caused by the Portuguese exodus from Mozambique (and arrival of Russian crews which are allegedly being paid three to four times more than their 'colonial" predecessors), and
- The best way of persuading SA businessmen to put their faith and cargoes back into Maputo The Mozambicans insist that Matola (the one handling depot) is almost back to normal and that within a few months will be able to handle well over 2 Mt pa of SA chrome, now being diverted to Durban

Pity, though, that both SAR&H and MR are bent on keeping their Johannesburg discussions as quiet as possible If Maputo is back to normal now's the time to make some noise



Goods on the quayside at Maputo . . . faster please, Ivan!

WORK SCH[illegible]

A factor[illegible] use [illegible] labour f[illegible] epted Adequate[illegible] s they venture [illegible] re involved [illegible] ve- if a hap[illegible] basic with ve[illegible] work of [illegible] This take a [illegible] te that th[illegible] which done in [illegible] chemes ment fl[illegible] on- and ess[illegible] e ve d in- sires To fac[illegible] consis[illegible] the ot[illegible] all fa[illegible] are we[illegible] dition[illegible] meetin[illegible] the de[illegible] sight [illegible] disser[illegible] w course. ghten We al[illegible] anyon[illegible] We ha[illegible] them [illegible]

To maintain a happy and stable force on a farm requires the farmer to be absolutely honest, fair and strict with whomsoever he deals. Understanding of their way of life aids one at arriving at the correct decision. On several occasions where a real problem has arisen, it is often wise to delay giving a verdict in order to let heated parties cool off until the

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Castro flies to see Machel

27/3/77 AD

DAR-ES-SALAAM — The Cuban leader, Dr Fidel Castro, flew from Tanzania on a surprise visit to Mozambique yesterday.

Sources said Dr Castro had talks with Pres Samora Machel soon after his arrival.

Before leaving for Mozambique, Dr Castro denied that Cuban troops were invading Zaire.

He said "It is the view of some spokesmen of imperialism that Cuba is involved in what is happening in Zaire. I wish to assure you that there is not a single Cuban involved.

"We have nothing to do with it at all and we have not equipped nor trained the forces fighting the ruling clique in Zaire".

Dr Castro said the accusations against Cuba were "a product of the weakness of the regime there in dealing with a situation which is purely internal. They are an excuse for getting military aid from the Yankee imperialists and European neo-colonialists".

Dr Castro is travelling two days ahead of Soviet Pres Nikolai Podgorny, who arrives today to tour Tanzania, Mozambique and Zambia.

As Pres Podgorny headed for Africa, he said Moscow wanted the "speediest elimination of racialist regimes".

He said the national liberation struggle was broadening in Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa.

"The Soviet Union is vigorously and consistently coming out for the speediest abolition of the colonial and racialist regimes ... and will render all-round assistance to the peoples who are fighting for the freedom, independence and socialist progress," he said. — SAPA-RNS

(22)

Rand Daily Mail, Wednesday, March 23 1977

Inside Mail

Machel's bid for freedom

Mozambique's hard-line pursuit of Marxist-Leninist ideology at its recent Third Congress may have created a new African communism, wanting to be fiercely independent of Soviet and European communism. But will the economic realities allow it? **DENNIS GORDON**, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau reports on the eve of President Podgorny's visit to Mozambique

President Machel, a charismatic figure in guerilla camouflage, inspecting troops

WAR, economic hardship, colonial exploitation, poverty and nationalism have all been mixed into the political crucible in Mozambique. What may eventually be poured out is a new brand of communism — Afrocommunism.

And, say Western diplomats in Maputo, the visit this month of Russia's President Podgorny is more significant than a flag-waving, hand-shaking African whistlestop safari. It may mark the beginning of a closer, overt relationship with Moscow

Mozambique's leaders have carefully kept themselves relatively free of bloc commitments — but there is belief among some observers that President Podgorny's visit may culminate in a treaty establishing trade, cultural and other ties with the Soviet Union.

Soviet bloc countries sent advisers, technicians and military experts to help Mozambique overcome the post-independence difficulties caused by the flight of the 200 000 Portuguese who largely ran the country

Economic and financial help comes from some Western countries, notably Britain, the Scandinavian countries and the United States

And the major source of foreign exchange is South Africa — through contract labour wages, exports though Maputo, power from Cabora Bassa and minor trading

But Mozambique's earnings from an old agreement on miners' wages remitted from South Africa — amounting to about R230-million since independence in June, 1975 — will be seriously cut after August when South Africa revalues her gold

Deficits

According to a United Nations report last year Mozambique has a R200-million balance of payments deficit and a R300-million trade deficit The 1977 budget shows a planned deficit of about R125-million. And economists believe the worst is yet to come.

Although President Machel has been careful to avoid direct ties with the Soviet Union — and considerable propaganda has been disseminated to indicate that Mozambique has no intention of entering a neo-colonialist period after freeing itself from more than three centuries of colonial maladministration — the problems of running the country are mounting

Food shortages, low industrial production, transport difficulties — and even the cyclones which washed out crops in southern Mozambique — have made the need for help urgent

The bleak economic outlook was darkened by the closure in March last year of the Rhodesian border, which the United Nations reports will cost Mozambique about R125-million a year

So far the UN's plea for help has netted only about R100-million, mostly from Western sources The Scandinavian countries have a joint R50-million agricultural development project in progress Britain has a R30-million aid programme and the United States is giving R12-million in cash and another R5-million in aid China, which lost the ideological battle of Mozambique to the Russians, has sent about R12-million These amounts are hardly enough to run a fair-sized city

The one luminous spot is that Mozambique holds R130-million in foreign exchange holdings

Reborn

Into this difficult situation has come the new Frelimo, reborn from a nationalist front which fought the Portuguese in a guerilla war for 11 years, into a political party formed at the Third Congress last month.

The hard-line pursuit of the ideals of Marxism-Leninism at the congress brought with it, the tag of Afrocommunism. One Western journalist wrote: "It seems destined to be an extremely nationalistic brand of communism, probably as independent minded and troublesome to Moscow as Eurocommunism is proving to be now."

Frelimo spokesmen have confirmed this outlook and the major party strategy is generally believed to be based on a strong ideological association with the various communist blocs without special commitment to a single one.

In this way a delicate balance of power and influence between the Russian dominated countries and the combined weight of the Eurocommunist parties, the European socialist parties and China could be maintained.

By hedging his bets, President Machel could ensure continued aid from all these sources and preserve Mozambique's independence from each of the communist influences and the Super Powers.

President Machel has carefully maintained a pragmatic attitude towards South Africa. Some sources believe that his lack of overt alignment with the Soviets has been to preserve the good, though largely secret, relations between Mozambique and South Africa.

But the question now is Does Mozambique have the time to put this pragmatic strategy into effect, given the harsh reality of the economic statistics?

President Podgorny's visit will provide the answer

PRESIDENT PODGORNY . . . African safari.

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Dog eats dog

A reversal of roles . . . and of positions.

Frelimo turns on Frelimo

The Star's Africa News Service

LILONGWE — Guerillas opposed to President Samora Machel's Frelimo government in Mozambique are claiming successes in hit-and-run missions in the Nyasa and Tete provinces, according to unconfirmed reports reaching Lilongwe.

The guerillas belong to the Partido Revolucionario de Mozambique (PRM), reported to be an all-African movement that does not rely on assistance from outside the country

STRATEGICALLY PLACED

From the time of the start of the Frelimo war against Portuguese colonial rule in Mozambique — which ended with independence in 1975 — Malawi has been a listening post for developments inside that country

Frelimo used strategically placed Malawi for raids into Mozambique, despite efforts to stop them by President Banda who followed a policy of neutrality.

According to sources, the PRM — whose numbers include former Frelimo guerillas disillusioned with President Samora Machel's government — are pursuing a strategy of killing Frelimo soldiers and taking their arms for use in further missions.

MACONDE REBEL

Only last month, Radio Mozambique admitted there was trouble from "reactionary elements" in northern areas of the country.

It is believed there is also rebellion among the war-like Maconde tribe in the far north, former supporters of Machel.

The radio said military commanders from all areas of the country had been summoned to Maputo to discuss measures to counter the threat

Fumo is regarded by close observers of Mozambique politics as an ineffectual force, backed by white Portuguese who left the country when Frelimo came to power and the black "civil service" class in the country, who were regarded as colonial "puppets" by Frelimo

Fumo has its headquarters in Lisbon

Events in Mozambique are of vital importance to Malawi, because rail links to the ports of Nacala and Beira provide landlocked Malawi's export and import route to the sea

The capitalist and anti-communist Malawians are also deeply suspicious of the marxist Frelimo government

Frelimo, too, in pre-independence days was critical of Malawi's neutral policy and of the fact that Dr Banda made a state visit to Maputo — at the height of the war in 1971

BORDER POSTS OPEN

The border situation between the two countries, however, remains calm in spite of the deep ideological differences.

The highway linking the commercial and industrial centre of Blantyre with the new capital city of Lilongwe in the central region of the country actually marks the border with Mozambique for about 60 km

But border posts are open normally and Malawians still cross the road to shop at Portuguese-owned trading stores

Although Mozambique has struggled economically since the Portuguese pull-out, and there are reports of famine in some areas and shortages in shops in the main cities, this area is still relatively prosperous

The trading stores can stock up with goods obtained from Lilongwe and, if there are shortages, villagers can cross the road to shop in Malawi

But expatriates in Malawi travelling the road are advised not to stop as Frelimo patrols can be seen in the area

Said an expatriate: "There are hotels along the road and until nine months ago I used to go into them to buy port. But all that has changed now because the Frelimo soldiers could arrest you for illegally entering Mozambique, and it appears this a possibility."

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Migrants stream over border

Lowveld Bureau

KOMATIPOORT — Police have this year arrested about 600 blacks fleeing Mozambique because of the worsening economic situation there.

Hundreds more are believed to have entered South Africa illegally despite vigilant police patrols.

At a farming estate near Nelspruit last weekend police arrested about 100 labourers who did not have legal documents.

They appeared in court at Nelspruit this week and many were found to be under 16. These were taken to Komatipoort for deportation and the rest — if found guilty — will go to jail before being deported.

Most of the illegal entrants appear to be slipping over the border at night by cutting the 2 m high security fence or climbing it.

It is thought the Mozambicans are desperate mainly for clothing and medical supplies rather than food.

Police say they have seen healthy crops of maize, pumpkins and other vegetables across the border and there appears to be no real shortage of food there.

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Thousands welcome Podgorny in Maputo

MAPUTO — President Nikolai Podgorny of Russia and President Samora Machel of Mozambique got down to serious talks in Maputo today on the situation in South Africa, Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia.

The Southern African issues are believed to be the main topic of their talks in the Mozambique capital, 60 km from the South African border and the closest the Soviet leader has yet approached the Republic on his historic African visit.

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans gave him the biggest welcome of his tour when he flew in yesterday from Lusaka.

Enunciating Soviet policy on southern Africa at a banquet last night, Mr Podgorny said "We are for the immediate fulfilment of the inalienable rights of the South African people to self-determination, for the liquidation of apartheid and racism in South Africa, for the immediate withdrawal of the South African presence from Namibia and for the total transfer of power to the Zimbabwe people, without reservations."

MAIN BASE

Mr Podgorny listed "non-interference in each other's internal problems" as one of the main bases for the development of relations between Russia and Mozambique.

He made no mention of military matters in his speech, but a senior official in his party denied Western claims that Russia was seeking control of southern Africa and the strategic Cape sea route.

"We are not looking for privileges, nor for military bases or concessions. We only wish to increase our co-operation and friendship and strengthen the independence of Mozambique. There will be no requests to Mocambique for military facilities," he added.

NUCLEAR ARMS

It was important that all Africa should be kept free of nuclear arms, said Mr Podgorny, and South Africa should be denied any assistance in its attempts to create a nuclear potential.

There is intense speculation in Maupto whether Mozambique and Russia will sign a friendship treaty similar to the one concluded between Angola and Russia.

The Soviet leader is to address a big rally in Maputo tomorrow. — The Star's Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuter.

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Mr Peter Roscoe (with pipe), Mrs Roscoe and Mr Nick March a friend who cruised with them from Durban.

Fisherman steals own boat to flee Frelimo

EAST LONDON — A 65-year-old game fisherman and his 51-year-old wife arrived here yesterday after a voyage of adventure which began when they stole their own motor launch from Frelimo soldiers and escaped from Mozambique's Paradise Island

Mr Peter Roscoe and wife Eva used a ruse to get their 9-metre launch, the Eva Mary, out of Frelimo hands despite being told they would be shot if they tried taking the craft from Mozambique waters

The couple, who have six children "scattered around the globe," spoke yesterday of how they were impressed with the Frelimo attitude during the period before the handing over of government on June 25, 1975

"Then it all changed. We were forced to attend Frelimo meetings twice a week and shout Frelimo slogans, people were jailed for trivialities such as not having their identification papers at the cinema," said a disillusioned Mr Roscoe who left a furnished home and motor car to get out one jump ahead of soldiers.

The couple managed to salvage their R25 000 power launch by a bluff in which they convinced Frelimo authorities they were merely moving home to another Frelimo town, Inhambane.

So elaborate were Mr and Mrs Roscoe's plans that they visited Inhambane and applied for a house as a cover for their preparations to flee

"I went so far as to get quotes from various concerns in the town for fish I would allegedly catch in local waters," explained Mr Roscoe who had retired as a tobacco farmer in Rhodesia to set up as a one-man charter fishing concern on Paradise Island

It was late August last year when the couple took flight on a course from the southern tip of Bazaruto with smuggled charts their only means of setting a course for Durban, and two cats and a dog for company

They passed Maputo at night and were hounded by a Frelimo patrol but managed to evade their would-be captors.

Now Mr and Mrs Roscoe, weary after their run of more than 1 000 km, have chosen East London to build a new life

"We are starting again from scratch, but we have the boat and are both good fishermen. We will start a charter fishing business off East London," said Mr Roscoe — DDR

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Machel meets Soviet head

MAPUTO — Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny arrived here yesterday to the largest and most enthusiastic reception of his current tour of black-ruled Southern Africa.

He arrived from Lusaka and was greeted by an airport crowd of thousands of cheering Mozambicans. Red flags with the Soviet hammer and sickle emblem waved in the breeze alongside Mozambican flags and banners.

Mr Podgorny has visited Tanzania, Zambia and Mozambique. Only this former Portuguese colony has declared a Marxist policy.

He will hold talks with Pres. Samora Machel which are expected to cover bilateral issues as well as the guerilla war in neighbouring Rhodesia.

Pres Machel warmly embraced Mr Podgorny as he stepped from his Soviet jetliner. After a 21-gun salute, Mr Podgorny and Mr Machel watched a display of traditional African dances.

The Russian president is scheduled to stay in Mozambique for four days before returning to Tanzania.

Before he left Lusaka, Mr Podgorny and Pres Kaunda of Zambia toasted each other in champagne and orange juice and pledged continued support for guerillas fighting white minority rule in Southern Africa.

Their countries "solemnly declared their determination to continue all-round support for the just struggle of the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa," said a joint statement by the two men.

The statement promised "new impetus" in the development of Zambian-Soviet ties. — SAPA-RNS.

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Maputo does a friendship deal with Moscow

11/4/77 Star

MAPUTO — Mozambique has signed a treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union, making it only the third black African nation to establish such close formal ties with Moscow

The treaty, regarded as a major triumph for Moscow, was signed in Maputo yesterday by Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and President Samora Machel of Mozambique

"Today we are mixing the blood of the Soviet people with that of the Mozambique people," said President Machel at the signing ceremony at the presidential palace

President Podgorny replied that "the relations between the two countries had now reached a very high level"

"STEEL BOND"

If the text of the agreement was completely carried out, he said, the friendship between the two countries will be one of steel"

The terms of the treaty were not immediately released but they are presumed to be similar to those of the Soviet-Angola agreement signed last year

The only other Black African country to have signed such a pact is Somalia, where Russia has established its largest military and economic presence in Africa

Reuter reports that although Maputo and Moscow have moved noticeably closer over the past year, foreign observers in Maputo were surprised that Mozambique had decided to strengthen and formalise its relationship with the Kremlin by signing the treaty

The Washington Post correspondent says the signing of the treaty is bound to shake Mozambique's relations with South Africa and with China

The prevailing view in Western diplomatic circles is that Mozambique intends to remain strongly independent in spite of the treaty

President Machel is not expected to allow the establishment of a Soviet military presence in his country.

Mr Podgorny left Maputo today for a private northern Tanzania and revisit to a game park in turns to Moscow on April 3

Radio Mozambique also announced a second treaty was signed by the Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, and the Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Leonid Ilishov No details of this agreement were disclosed — Washington Post News Service and Sapa-Reuter

to the Department ...en constructs a non-permanent stru...

In both instances ...mer are likely to be minimal. On the ...t to departmental regulations.

MANAGEMENT

A manager, as is ...is usually appointed to administer the ...ger, is nominated by an authoritative ...the parish. Once appointed he func... ...ceives a salary as well as allowance...

TEACHERS

Generally, these ...rimary schools for staffing purpose...ios, as in the urban areas, is consid... 25 pupils and a ratio of 1:30, t...culties with filling posts in rural a...hers tends to be high. Wives of farmers...achers.

Housing for tea... ...the teacher and the farm school man... ...ulation that at least one teacher be l...

STANDARDS

The general pos... ...that which obtains in African farm sc... ...Department and a higher standard... ...tleneck in post-primary education is somewhat eased because boarding facilities for 'coloured' pupils in rural areas in the Cape are more extensive than they are for Africans in either the Cape or other areas of the Republic.

The gradual introduction of compulsory education for 'coloured' children is unlikely to have a beneficial effect on many of those living in rural areas, because at present regulations only cover the inhabitants of dwellings which are either within five kilometres of a school or five kilometres from public transport to a school.

FIN MAIL 8/4/77

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Cabora — F

Cabora Bassa's little power switch on for SA looks like the big profit switch off for Portugal

Pleas from the Portuguese for a doubling of the original contract rate of 0,3c/kWh have failed to impress Escom's negotiators Now, after protracted talks, it looks as though the Lisbon-backed Hidro-electrica de Cabora Bassa (HCB) operating company will have to settle for as little as 0,37c/kWh

Indications are that the SA team has moved very little from the 1968 contract price, while the Portuguese are now ready to lower the 0,6c/kWh demand

Not that anything is yet official Secrecy still surrounds the cash deals over the giant (R380m) project on the Zambezi, which in the past two weeks has supplied 408 MW of power to SA

The Escom-HCB decision to feed the national grid came as a surprise to the Zameo (Zambesi Consorcio Hidro electrica) 16 company consortium building and running in the hydro-electric scheme "Escom and the Portuguese had a meeting on March 25 We were told to switch on regular power that day," a Zameo source tells the *FM*

Escom Press spokesman Jan Roux says terms of the deal are still confidential — and that in any case there will probably be a sliding scale and thus more than one price A statement will be made later this month

After a decade of dialogue over Cabora Bassa, another couple of weeks is hardly likely to make much difference Cabora's record of delays, postponements and failure to deliver on time has given the long-awaited switch-on the makings of an anti climax Moreover, Cabora's electricity will now play a much smaller part in SA's power plans

The 408 MW supplied make up only 3% of SA's needs — including a 17% reserve. With the present 12 000 MW generated scheduled to rise to 16 500 MW in three years, Cabora's percentage contribution is likely to diminish — even if it throws in the other two (of the five) south bank turbines Escom's carmy negotiators seem to have all the top cards. It might just pay the Portuguese to take what they can get

IMPROVED ACCOMMODATION REQUIREMENTS

The increased subsidy in 1976 is evidence of a new shift in official thinking. In the first place the amounts now offered are likely to provide better compensation for farmers building schools, and, secondly, the B.E.D. will exercise its discretion to a far greater extent when making these subsidies available. In order to qualify for the full subsidy a school will have to meet in toto the minimum requirements of the standard plan mentioned earlier: a classroom will have to measure at least 707cm, it will require [illegible] frames, a verandah, guttering and one lavator[illegible] ls for each classroom, etc. Schools which d[illegible] s will be granted less than the maximu[illegible] E.D. will refuse any subsidy whatsoever if a [illegible] to meet certain absolute minimum standar[illegible] ve a thatched roof or corrugated iron [illegible] fire in the case of the former and the [illegible] of the latter.

FIN MAIL 15/4/77

MAPUTO HARBOUR 222

Where's the chrome?

Thousands of tons of chrome due to be shipped from Maputo cannot be traced. It has been established that the chrome arrived from SA in Maputo, but huge tonnages cannot be accounted for.

The Mozambique rail authorities (CFM) have been asked to explain the disappearance but official reply has been limited to one short sentence. "The matter is being investigated." Estimates of the missing quantities range from 35 000 t to 50 000 t.

It is suspected that the chrome has been removed from the chrome dumps without authority. CFM admits the dumps are not policed 24 hours a day, so it cannot be determined whether some vessels took on loads not intended for them, or whether a racket of some sort is in the process of developing.

Some major SA companies have suffered losses and substantial claims are being prepared, against whom no one will say. The SAR is not involved, since it claims to have CFM receipts for the chrome when it crossed the border at Komatipoort.

Financial Mail April 15 1977

THE MANAGEMENT

As farm schools [illegible] and widely dispersed the owner of the fa[illegible] the school and the B.E.D., thus replacing [illegible] ers the community school and the advisor[illegible] frican state school. This role may be del[illegible] approval, to a farmer's nominee who bec[illegible] is not uncommon for the farmer to nomi[illegible] ion as manager. In some instances a ma[illegible] r the affairs of a number of farm school[illegible] nager is the pivotal figure in the [illegible] ricans. He initiates the establishment [illegible] ly at his own expense;[13/] sees to its ma[illegible] ses the teacher as well as providing him with accommodation in many cases; keeps the school records; keeps in contact with other farmers who allow their workers' children to attend the school; corresponds with the B.E.D.; and co-operates with the district inspector of education.[14/]

13/ Although the farmer is ultimately responsible for financing the school, he may well receive help in cash or kind from neighbouring farmers, workers on his farm, or other people in the area. (See in this regard: Bantu Educational Journal, October 1958, p.386 : 'Plaasskool in die O.V.S.' and Ibid, March 1959, pp.99-100: 'Nuwe plaasskool word ingewy.')

14/ Some of these duties are probably assumed by the headmaster in the larger schools.

Soweto man had 557 days in Machel jail

SUN. TIMES 17/4/77

By ENOCH DUMA

BLACK socialite Kelly Michaels is back in So after 557 days as a prisoner of Frelimo — du which, he says, he was at the mercy of Carlos "g Joe" Rocha, the ex-robber turned Frelimo policeman who was shot dead in Johannesburg two weeks ago.

Mr Michaels was arrested in Maputo on July 4 last year, while Mozambique was still celebrating its independence. Only a few days earlier, he had met President Samora Machel.

He says: "I still don't know why I was arrested."

What he does know, and remembers vividly, is being interrogated by Rocha before being taken to the jail which was to be his home for the next year and a half.

Sadistic

Kelly recounts the story of a man known as Piccanin, who was one of five prisoners mown down by the sadistic Rocha's gunmen at a "beach party."

But Piccanin lived to tell the tale of the unofficial execution on the beach at Maputo.

Kelly tells, too, of being visited in jail by President Machel himself. He says the President asked: "What are you here for?" and he replied "You should know" . . . but he didn't get him out of jail until months later.

He was released through the intervention of a man named Matthias, who had heard of Kelly's friendship with Miriam Makeba and Hugh Masekela

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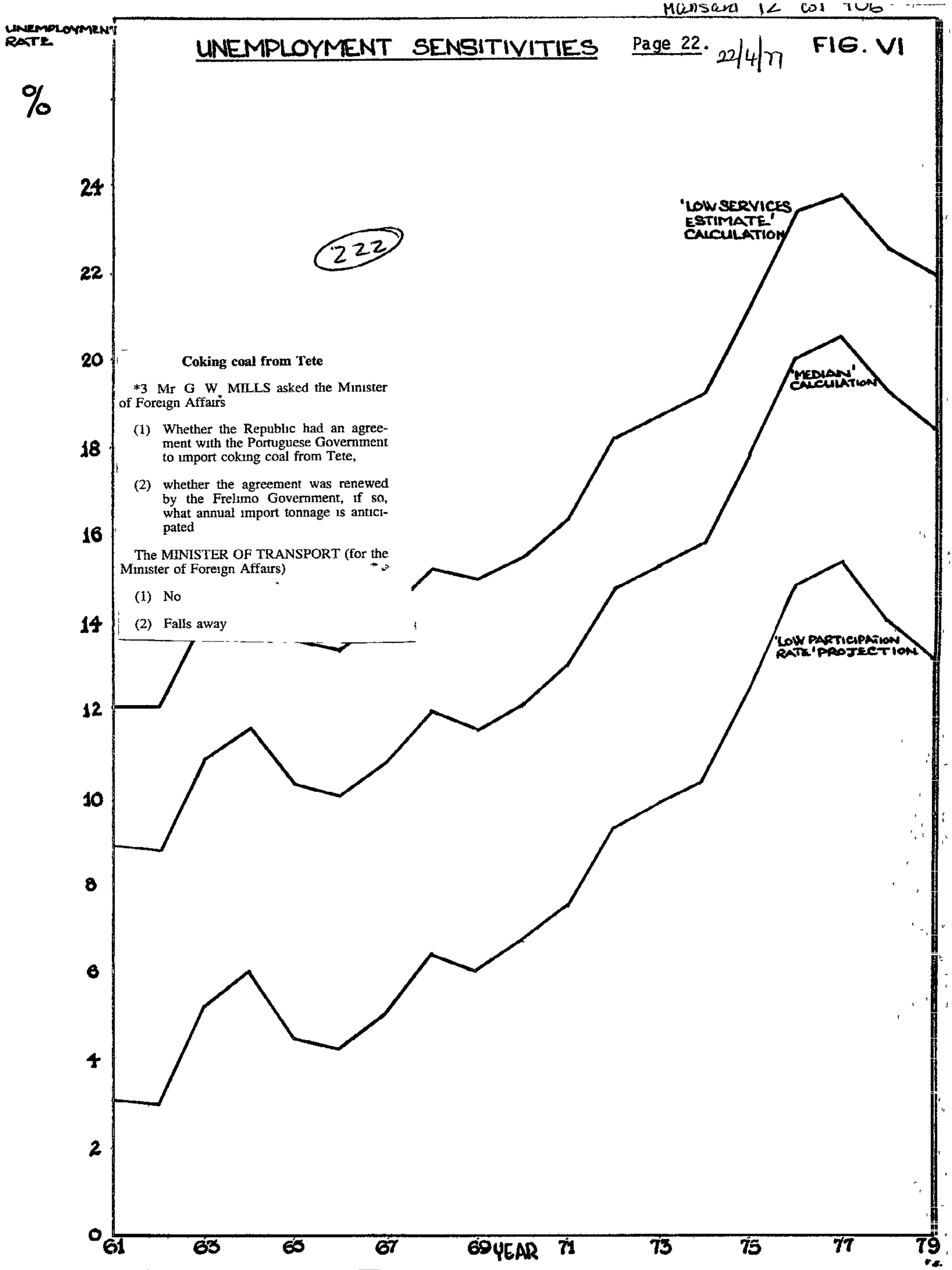
Hansard 12 col 706

UNEMPLOYMENT SENSITIVITIES

Page 22. 22/4/77 FIG. VI



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Coking coal from Tete

*3 Mr G W MILLS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether the Republic had an agreement with the Portuguese Government to import coking coal from Tete,

(2) whether the agreement was renewed by the Frelimo Government, if so, what annual import tonnage is anticipated

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT (for the Minister of Foreign Affairs)

(1) No

(2) Falls away

Buffalo for hungry Frelimo

'Mail' Africa Bureau

PROFESSIONAL hunters have been hired by the Mozambique Government to kill buffalo in a game reserve in an attempt to alleviate the country's meat shortage.

Ecologists believe the Marromeu Buffalo Reserve in the Zambesi delta north of Beira had been threatened anyway by changes in river flow because of the Cabora Bassa Dam

Now they feel the buffalo population is doomed.

An estimated 16 000 buffalo live on the reserve

The meat from the slaughtered buffalo will be sold in areas where chronic shortages have existed for months, with long queues growing daily at butcher shops.

A recent study has shown that under proper management Marromeu could produce R64 000 worth of meat every year through scientific culling

But ecologists doubt whether scientists' recommendations will be strictly followed.

They also forecast a bleak future for the nearby Gorongosa game reserve, where poaching is said to be increasing.

RDM 22/4/77

(222)

Russian weapons pour into Maputo

(222)

25/4/72

Defence Correspondent

Communist-made anti-aircraft missiles, rocket launchers, armoured cars and artillery have been pouring into Mozambique since the beginning of the month, according to informed sources.

An East German ship recently unloaded a cargo of SAM-7 anti aircraft missiles and launchers at Maputo The weapons were taken on at the East German port of Rostock

The SAM-7 is a potentially devastating weapon in the hands of guerillas, and could significantly increase the dangers for Rhodesian aircraft making strikes in Mozambique

The hand-held missile can be carried on a man's back and can be fired by a two-man team It homes in on the target's heat emissions

But its effectiveness is limited by the lifespan of the fuel, which quickly deteriorates

Recent shipments to Mozambique through the ports of Maputo and Nacala include the "Stalin Organ" BM-21 rocket-launcher, which can fire 40 missiles from the back of a mobile platform in under 60 seconds

Although it was highly effective against unsophisticated black troops in Angola, it is less likely to make an impact on the Rhodesians if used against them

Unspecified numbers of armoured cars, T-34 tanks and heavy artillery have also been shipped to the territory in recent weeks

Russian arms pour into Mozambique

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25/4/77 RDM

By GUY BERNARD

WASHINGTON

RUSSIAN anti-aircraft weapons and artillery have been pouring into Mozambique during the last few weeks, American intelligence sources reported in Washington yesterday.

Included in the shipments are T-34 tanks, shoulder-fired SM-7 anti-aircraft missiles, howitzers and assault rifles.

The sophisticated weapons are being shipped in an attempt to enable Mozambique for the first time to neutralise Rhodesian air power, the New York Times reported yesterday.

WASHINGTON

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The sophisticated weapons are being shipped in an attempt to enable Mozambique for the first time to neutralise Rhodesian air power, the New York Times reported yesterday.

First shipments of the weapons began about three months ago, but the Times quoted intelligence sources as saying the shipments have increased in recent weeks, with the latest arriving less than two weeks ago at the port capital of Maputo

The Rhodesian air force has 1 300 men using 10 Canberra bombers, 30 Hunter fighters and Vampire interceptors It may also have Mirage fighters

Strikes by Rhodesian planes against guerilla bases in Mozambique have proved effective and, the Times said, if the air force could be stopped Rhodesian morale would be severely dented

US intelligence has reported that during the past two weeks several hundred Soviet, and Cuban-trained guerillas have entered Mozambique.

They estimate that the number of guerillas making across-the-border attacks into Rhodesia has risen to 2 500. One Times informant said the number of guerillas in training in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana totals 17 000.

Rhodesia's armed forces have a total manpower of about 18 000 men, half of them Black, with about 40 000 others available from police and anti-terrorist units

On March 31, Mozambique became the third Black African nation to sign a treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Soviet Union. The other two are Angola and Somalia — UPI

Top Zanu man was 'poisoned'

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — A leading figure in the Rhodesian nationalist fighting forces, Rex Nhongo, has been poisoned by a colleague, senior nationalist sources have alleged here.

Before his death in Mozambique, say the sources, Nhongo named the poisoner.

Shortly afterwards Mozambique President Machel is reported to have ordered the arrest of Henry Hamadzaripi, one of the top men in the hierarchy of the Zanu wing of the Patriotic Front.

Hamadzaripi was released from prison in Zambia last year after he was acquitted of charges relating to the assassination of Zanu chairman Herbert Chipeto.

Acquitted with him was former Zanu military commander Josiah Tongogara.

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Machel denies expulsions

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COPENHAGEN — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has flatly denied accusations in some Western newspapers that his country was in the process of expelling thousands of European settlers.

"We simply have no settlers and consequently cannot expel them," the president said, but admitted that a number of "economic opportunists" were allowed to leave if they wanted to do so

Mr Machel said Mozambique certainly needed many Portuguese and other European specialists in its development process

"But we have quite normal labour contracts with them and almost all of them simply don't want to leave our country," the President said at a Press conference here

Mr Machel is on a three-day official visit to Denmark, winding up a tour of the Scandinavian countries.

He said he felt confident both Denmark and the rest of Scandinavia would increase their economic and technical aid to Mozambique substantially in the near future

"Thanks to the previous help from Scandinavia in the years of the fight of Frelimo we have managed to bury colonialism and we trust in further co-operation in the laborious process of building our nation into a modern and wealthy society," President Machel said.

He turned down any suggestion that his government would turn to Cuba for military help — Sapa-AP

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STAR
6/5/77

Frelimo resumes Selinda attacks

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY. — Frelimo has again started attacking tea estates in the Mount Selinda district in the south-east operational area after a long break.

It is a year since they launched rocket and mortar attacks on the border post and the adjoining Zona and Jersey tea estates.

Despite an offensive by the Rhodesian Air Force on positions at Espungabera, the attacks continued throughout June and periodically later into the year.

There was a fall-off in the estates' labour force and the border-post houses were evacuated. Then came the lull.

Now a fresh incident, the first reported in months, has been included in a security force headquarters communique. It said Jersey Estate had been under small arms and mortar fire and two African workers had been treated for minor gunshot wounds. A store, two tractors and two other vehicles had been destroyed.

POLICE POST

The communique stated: "Evidence indicates that those responsible included elements of Frelimo, and it is known that they crossed the border into Mozambique immediately after the attack."

During February and March there were a reported 31 attacks on the police post at Vila Salazar from Mozambique. Late last month there was an attack on Nyamapanda, in the north-east, with evidence to indicate it was a Frelimo terrorist operation.

The communique also reported the killing by terrorists of Chief Nekatombe near Wankie.

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VIEWS POLES APART

Rail traffic to Maputo to 'double'

NATAL MERCURY 6/5/72

Mercury Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique expects rail traffic from South Africa for exports through the port to double by this time next year, according to Dr. Marcelino dos Santos, Minister of Development and Economic Planning.

He said on Radio Mozambique yesterday that to handle the expected increase 31km of line between Moambo and Machava stations would be doubled, eliminating the last single-line bottleneck on the 600km route from the Witwatersrand to Maputo.

This is a direct result of a survey conducted by a team led by Mr. Kobus Loubser, general manager of the South African Railways, which visited Mozambique to advise the Frelimo Government on rail efficiency about two years ago.

In his broadcast Dr. dos Santos spent time justifying the need to spend money on the line during a period when Mozambique is under considerable economic strain.

He said Mozambique would not be self-sufficient until 1980 and until then it was important to earn foreign currency — which the railway line could do with increased exports from South Africa.

The Mozambique plan accords with SAR thinking on exporting through Maputo.

Mr. Loubser has made it clear that he would prefer exporters who traditionally used the Maputo route to continue to do so to take pressure off South African ports such as Durban and Richards Bay.

In spite of the enormous ideological differences between Marxist-Leninist Mozambique and staunchly anti-communist South Africa there has been considerable contact between the transport authorities.

Yesterday's broadcast said that the concrete sleepers to be used on the new line would come from "a neighbouring State," — clearly South Africa.

Already SAR technicians and supervisors have helped to keep Mozambique's southern sector of the railway network going even though there is a serious shortage of skilled railwaymen there.

At the port of Maputo a few South African supervisors kept the port running through difficult periods.

As a result of Mr. Loubser's survey a South African train signalling system was introduced on the Maputo-Komatipoort line.

It replaced an automatic system that broke down and swas paid for and installed by Mozambique.

Three South African technicians had controlled the installation.

The Mozambique-South African rail link accounts for hundreds of millions of rands in spite of the rhetoric on both sides which amounts to virtual verbal warfare.

Maputo to double line for more SA traffic

6/5/77 - RDM

By DENNIS GORDON
'Mail' Africa Bureau

MOZAMBIQUE expects rail traffic exports from South Africa through the port of Maputo to double by this time next year, says Mr Marcelino dos Santos, Minister of Development and Economic Planning.

He said on Radio Mozambique yesterday that to handle the expected increase, 31 km of line between Moambo and Machava stations would be doubled, eliminating the last single-line bottleneck on the 600 km route from the Witwatersrand to Maputo.

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Mozambique would not be self-sufficient until 1980 and until then it was important to earn foreign currency. The line could do this with increased exports from South Africa.

The Mozambique plan is in line with SAR thinking on exporting through Maputo. Mr Loubser has made it clear that he would prefer porters who traditionally used the Maputo route to continue to do so, taking pressure off South African ports including Durban and Richards Bay.

Despite big ideological differences between Marxist-Leninist Mozambique and staunchly anti-communist South Africa there has been considerable dealing between the transport authorities for their mutual benefit.

The broadcast said the concrete sleepers for the line would come from "a neighbouring state" — clearly South Africa, although not necessarily from the SAR.

SAR technicians and supervisors have already made it possible to keep Mozambique's southern sector of the railway network running even though Mozambique has a serious shortage of skilled railwaymen.

The pragmatic attitude between the two railway systems has extended to the port of Maputo, where a few South African supervisors kept the port running through difficult periods.

As the result of Mr Loubser's report a South African signalling system was introduced on the Maputo-Komatipoort line. Called the Van Schoor system, it replaced an automatic system that broke down.

An SAR spokesman said yesterday that the system had been paid for and installed by Mozambique — but that three South African technicians had controlled installation.

The Mozambique-South Africa connection runs into hundreds of millions of rands — despite the rhetoric on both sides which amounts to almost verbal warfare.

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Russian was Greek to Mozambique

10/5/77

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Kremlin, clearly, needs a good public relations officer for its African adventures.

For what could President Podgorny have hoped to gain by an hour-long speech about Soviet history to a captive audience of Mozambicans — in Russian?

As the commentator in the BBC Television "Panorama" programme last night said: "Podgorny enhanced the image of a clumsy bear and left Mozambique with no public promise of a naval base."

Proving, he thought, that Mozambique was not yet ready to be written off as a black puppet state

Many scenes shot in the country showed, however, that Utopia is still a long way off, though it did not prevent Robert Mugabe, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, from saying that he hoped to follow the same principles as those of Frelimo in Rhodesia.

But he denied that Frelimo was fighting in Rhodesia. "The fighting is being done by our forces," said Mr Mugabe

The film showed that the tourists and Portuguese are gone (hardly a white face in view), that the Limpopo valley was recently flooded, devastating the crops (hectare upon hectare of sunken landscape), and citizens are daily harangued by "dynamising groups" putting over the Frelimo doctrine.

"Parts of the capital, Maputo, now look like a ghost town," said the reporter, Michael Cockerell, as the camera confirmed his opinion.

Later, it focused on a camp for refugees from Rhodesia, and speaking over a scene of desolation, Mr Cockerell said "In the camp we visited, conditions were appalling

"Frelimo runs the camp and attempts to teach its revolutionary principles, but food is scarce all over Mozambique and the refugees often go hungry."

Many inmates fell ill, several died, any cut could quickly turn gangrenous, Mr Cockerell reported, and no doctors were on hand.

The paradoxical economic link between marxist Mozambique and white-ruled South Africa was demonstrated by shots of Cabora Bassa and Mozambique miners passing through Resana Garcia to the Rand mines.

Rhodesian raids into Mozambique have caused havoc A film showed a bridge blasted by the Rhodesian Air Force.

"Mozambique complains vociferously about the attacks," said Mr Cockerell. "But, as a regime itself born from the barrel of a gun and now swarming with Zimbabwe guerillas, it can hardly expect any different."

Later in the programme, the reporter said that Mozambique claim that all its economic ties with Rhodesia have been cut off completely.

"But in the docks we found a curious thing — chrome that purportedly came from South Africa was being loaded for shipping.

"The chrome we filmed had been sent from South Africa in trucks marked R.R. — Rhodesian Railways."

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Maputo's target is to 'cut SA ties'

Rdm 11/3/73

LONDON — The Frelimo Government is committed to breaking economic dependency on "imperialism" and it will eventually cut its financial ties with South Africa, the Mozambique Industry Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, has said in an interview with the BBC

A BBC reporter who visited Mozambique to do a "Panorama" TV programme, noted that Mozambican officials were reluctant to speak out about economic ties with South Africa.

The reporter filmed the Maputo docks handling chrome, and pointed out that the ore had arrived in trucks made in Bulawayo and marked Rhodesian Railways

A Frelimo patrol leader, a Mr Machipanda, told him Mozambique soldiers had made raids into Rhodesia, but Rhodesian nationalist leader Mr Robert Mugabe insisted the guerilla war was the task of Rhodesians, and assured him in an interview that the Frelimo raids were not the general pattern

The BBC team was not allowed to film inside guerilla camps or "re-education" camps — but it did get shots of the appalling health conditions for Rhodesian Africans inside the camps

The team also filmed the visit to Mozambique of Russian President Nikolai Podgorny

The reporter noted that Russian tanks and "anti-apartheid weapons" had reportedly started flowing into Mozambique immediately after the 20-year friendship pact had been signed between Moscow and Maputo — Sapa

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Frelimo camp raid claim

The Star's Africa News Service

Radio Free Africa, the anti-Frelimo station broadcasting from somewhere in Rhodesia, claimed last night that rebels raided a major Frelimo detention camp early yesterday, releasing hundreds of prisoners and killing 16 Frelimo troops.

In a special communique monitored in Johannesburg, broadcast in Portuguese and the main Mozambique African languages, the radio station said the camp named Siguza was in the Gorongoza area about 150 km north-west of Beira.

It said that messages from released prisoners would soon go on the air from Radio Free Africa.

It is not possible to confirm the claim but Portuguese who have left Mozambique state that Siguza is one of the largest prison camps in the country.

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Refugees flood Red Cross camp

14/5/77 Star

GENEVA — Twenty thousand Portuguese refugees from Mozambique are expected to arrive in Portugal in the next three days, but the Red Cross transit camp near Lisbon is already "full to bursting point," the League of Red Cross Societies has announced.

The league has appealed for help. Food, clothing and blankets are wanted to deal with the flood of people who must leave Mozambique because they do not wish to adopt its citizenship.

The appeal for help was issued at the request of the Portuguese Red Cross.

The United Nations high commissioner for refugees says he has been asked by both the Portuguese and Mozambican Governments to arrange air transport if necessary for "stateless people."

The evacuation follows President Samora Machel's March 16 decree giving all foreigners in Mozambique two months to get out unless they became naturalised — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

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Refugees flock to Portugal

16/5/77

LISBON — A plane carrying more than 200 refugees from Mozambique landed in Lisbon on Saturday — two days before the deadline for the departure of non-nationals from the former Portuguese colony.

But a senior Red Cross official said he doubted if the 20 000 refugees said by the League of Red Cross Societies to be expected over the weekend could get to Portugal.

The May 16 deadline was set by President Samora Machel in March when he ordered anyone opting for Portuguese nationality to leave Mozambique.

A Red Cross official said 8 000 refugees had arrived from Mozambique so far this year and the Red Cross transit camp near Lisbon was overflowing.

A Portuguese Government official said recently he expected a maximum of 15 000 people to be affected by President Machel's order. — Sapa-Reuter.

Frelimo rebels claim attacks

19/5/77

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Inadequate

The Star's Africa News Service

Frelimo rebels calling themselves the National Resistance Forces are claiming to have made widespread attacks in Mozambique.

According to Radio Free Africa, a clandestine station operating somewhere in Rhodesia, about 1 200 prisoners were freed in an attack on a Frelimo concentration camp at Sacuze in Gorongoza game reserve, about 150 km northwest of Beira.

The radio said 326 of the prisoners made their way into Rhodesia and the rest dispersed inside Mozambique, reportedly to join anti-Frelimo forces.

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg the radio named one of the freed prisoners as Mr C Guerra, son of Mr Jorge Guerra, a former air charter operator in Beira.

According to the radio, the insurgents claim to have occupied the town of Chioco, about 100 km south-east of Tete, and to have attacked Tatandica (formerly Vila Vouveia) in central Mozambique.

The insurgents said they had mortared the Frelimo barracks in Tatandica.

The radio also reported that the insurgents dissociate themselves from the anti-Frelimo movement known as Fumo, claiming they get no outside assistance but operate with weapons captured from Frelimo forces.

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Maputo 'freezes' assets of banned

25/5/77 Star

The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique has frozen the assets of people being expelled from the country for refusing to take out citizenship.

Under notices published in the official Press, those being expelled were forbidden to sell, exchange, give away or in any other way dispose of movable or immovable assets.

These assets, said the notices, included furniture, household and personal effects, jewellery, vehicles and houses and other premises.

The bank accounts of the people affected were placed under the control of the State from March 16.

People affected by expulsion orders were instructed to hand lists of their assets to the police.

People were warned not to buy belongings from private individuals without first establishing whether the individuals were being expelled.

Anybody contravening this instruction would lose the belongings and be subject to "any other penalties which may later be decided on by the authorities".

Mozambique residents refusing to take out citizenship are being made to quit the country by July 24.

Many are reported to be leaving.

Recently, President Samora Machel denied that Portuguese citizens were being expelled.

At the same time, however, reports from Lisbon said thousands of Portuguese citizens were arriving there after being forced to leave Mozambique.

Socialism at work

FIN. MAIL 27/5/77

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Mozambique's economy is facing severe problems, though some of them have been overcome

Dire predictions about the imminent and absolute collapse of the Mozambique economy are once more being heard.

Two key events are mentioned as possible precipitators: the expected exodus of 15 000 to 20 000 Portuguese contract workers when their current contracts expire at the end of June; and the possible termination of the current gold premium paid on the remittances of Mozambican miners working as migrants in South Africa, when the SA Reserve Bank abandons the official price of gold.

There are certainly few grounds for optimism about the short-term future of the economy: virtually every economic indicator declined substantially in 1976, and there are no predictions of an upturn Nevertheless, the country has somehow managed to keep going despite the collapse predicted when the Rhodesian border was closed in March 1976

Private companies which are still in operation report healthy profits, increased production, and an ability to sell anything they can produce or import Most of the food queues of 1976 have disappeared as seasonal vegetables come into the Maputo shops. There is no great variety, but supply is at least temporarily adequate.

The underlying imbalance of the economy remains, particularly the unhealthy trade deficit, seriously aggravated by the collapse of agricultural exports Few international observers believe that agricultural production has yet bottomed out. It was disastrously affected by the February floods, following the serious drought last year. At the time, government estimates, now feared to have been too optimistic, put damage at Escudos 1bn (nearly $35m), including crop losses, and destruction of cultivated land, irrigation systems, buildings and communications. Up to 80% of total rice production was lost in the affected area.

The floods have, however, accelerated

The Star.
1-6-77

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Mozambique's economy 'in big trouble'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — While Mozambique has managed to survive better than expected since independence, the underlying economic situation is very serious, writes Quentin Peel of the Financial Times, who was recently in Maputo

He says that besides undergoing a traumatic transformation from classic colonial economy to "scientific socialism," the country has had to contend with a deteriorating war on its border with Rhodesia; disruption of its traditional communication links; the return of thousands of exiles, and more recently, the worst floods in living memory.

In addition, it will soon face two further economic upsets — the expected departure of between 15 000 and 20 000 Portuguese contract workers and the ending of the premium which the Government earns on remittances from Mozambican workers in South Africa, Peel says

GOLD PRICE

The latter, Mozambique's single most important source of foreign exchange, will stop at the end of June when the South African Government abolishes the "official" price of gold

At present South Africa pays for the workers in gold at the "official" rate of 42 dollars an ounce, which the Mozambique government then sells at the going market rate (144 dollars an ounce).

Peel points out that as a colony, Mozambique ran a hefty merchandise deficit, offset by the services it provided to South Africa and Rhodesia. Now the trade deficit has not only increased substantially, but the service income has largely evaporated.

EXODUS

Agriculture, manufacturing industry and construction have been badly hit mainly due to an exodus of Portuguese workers

However, says Peel, long term prospects for the economy are much brighter There are substantial reserves of cultivable agricultural land, and a geological survey is being carried out to identify viable mineral deposits.

Existing coal mines at Moatize are to be expanded and efforts are to be made to ensure production of gold, asbestos and copper in the Manica region

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SA gold 'helps Mozambique'

CT 3/6/

WORCESTER

Mozambique made an annual profit of R120 million to R140 million from gold that came from South Africa and this profit was made by a country helping the communists Ten thousand metric tonnes of mielies had been sent to Mozambique from South Africa a few months ago as well as grain, said Mr Louis Stofberg, general secretary of the HNP, last night.

Addressing a meeting of about 100 people at Rawsonville Mr Stofberg said that treason was aiding the enemy and he put the question whether this was not what the Government was doing

Reports of rape, killing '100 000 held by Machel'

222

Lisbon

Refugees arriving in Lisbon from Mozambique say that up to 100 000 people are being held in detention camps throughout the country.

They say men, women and children are put through a "re-education" programme involving forced labour and intolerable conditions. Those who refuse to work are beaten and rape of women prisoners is common. Several cases of murder by guards is also alleged.

The flood of refugees from the former colony during the traumatic decolonisation process in 1975 has now become a trickle of mostly young men, escapees from prisons and camps of the Frelimo regime.

Those who reach Beira or Maputo or South Africa are helped by Portuguese consular authorities who provide them with airline to Portugal if they have a reasonable claim to Portuguese nationality.

20 camps

They have been joined this week by the first of thousands of free Portuguese nationals who are expected to arrive in Portugal after being ordered to leave Mozambique within two months by President Machel.

The escapees have pinpointed more than 20 detention camps. The biggest, according to their reports, contains up to 10 000 prisoners. Up to 10 000 Jehovah's Witnesses are also said to be held.

The refugees say that arrest and internment follow automatically any act which suggests lack of enthusiasm or interest in Frelimo, such as failing to attend revolutionary classes at high school, unwillingness to enlist or refusing to sleep with a Frelimo soldier.

Most of the prisoners are black or coloured but there are a number of white people held.

No comment

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Lisbon has refused to comment on the existence of concentration camps in an independent country but claimed there were no more than 35 Portuguese nationals being held in Mozambique.

His figures are based on reports from consular officials in Maputo and Beira. They are contested by the refugees who say consuls are afraid to leave the cities and consequently make no effort to trace camps where most of the Portuguese are held.

— Guardian Foreign Service

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HISTORY I - ESSAY NO.4.

GROUP L. DUE: 17 August, 1977.

What were the aims of French Jacobinism? To what ... Why was

GENERAL WORK

Breunig, C.
Cowie, L.W.
Ford, F.L.
New Cambridge
Rudé, G.

MORE SPECIFIC

Brinton, C.

Cobban, A.
Lord Elton
Gershoy, L.
Goodwin, A.
Hampson, N.
Lefebvre, G.
Sydenham, M.J.

Thompson, J.M.

Burnett flies to Maputo

6/6/77 Pol

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Bill Burnett, flew to Mozambique yesterday for a seven-day visit to the Anglican diocese of Lebombo, which includes the whole of Mozambique.

Archbishop Burnett was invited to pay a pastoral visit to Mozambique by the Bishop of Lebombo, the Right Rev Dinis Sengulane

Bishop Sengulane spent some time as the guest of Archbishop Burnett at Bishopscourt in Cape Town last year, and also attended the Anglican Provincial synod — its policy-making body — in Grahamstown

Archbishop Burnett is believed to be the first denominational leader to visit Mozambique since its independence. For a number of denominations, including the Anglicans, Mozambique is part of the Church in Southern Africa

WELCOME

Archbishop Burnett left Cape Town by air for Johannesburg yesterday and then flew on to Maputo, where he was due to be welcomed by Bishop Sengulane.

He is due to fly back to Cape Town on June 14

From July 20 to 24 Archbishop Burnett will attend an American national charismatic conference in Kansas City, organised by the Episcopalian Charismatic Fellowship He will be among the international guest speakers at the conference.

222

...ders of the ... ition

There are biographies of Robespierr ... on J.M. Thompson and G.J. Renier. These have been left ... . A very different treatment of the p ... novel by Anatole France: The Gods are Athirst. If ... it, it could form the basis of a discussion on the value ... works of fiction.

Frelimo may fight in Rhodesia

Sunday Tribune 19/6/77

MACHEL DEMANDS U.N. ACTION ON PURSUIT

Tribune Correspondent

WORLD FOCUS was on Maputo last night as President Samora Machel accused the Rhodesian Government of waging "open war" against Mozambique and called for an urgent debate in the UN Security Council.

The Mozambique leader told a meeting of the Frelimo Central Committee — attended by Press and diplomatic corps — that attacks by Rhodesia on his country in the past few months had "assumed the proportion of an invasion".

He said that since March last year, Rhodesian troops had invaded Mozam[illegible] 143 [illegible]mes. They h[illegible] [illegible]eople, m[illegible] in[illegible] cluding [illegible]sian refugee[illegible] near the bo[illegible]ge amounti[illegible] had been c[illegible]

Rhodesian authorities immediately denied President Machel's claims and a senior spokesman said "Our war is against Rhodesian terrorists There is no question of an attack against Mozambique" Great care had been taken to avoid harming civilians or their property.

And in Bulawayo, Prime Minister Ian Smith told a local Rhodesian Front meeting "When Mozambique is having local problems it turns to Rhodesia and accuses us of doing things we have never done."

Combined Operations headquarters in Salisbury also denied claims that Rhodesian troops had launched an offensive in the Manica province of Mozambique "None of our men is in Mozambique," a military spokesman said.

President Machel's 20-minute speech was described by the Tribune's Africa News Service as "tense but calm"

He said Rhodesian soldiers had razed dozens of settlements housing peaceful villagers in Mozambique.

the areas devastated by the racists"

The president also accused — but did not name — certain countries of supporting the Smith government and helping Salisbury increase its military capacity. He said the invading forces had used sophisticated weapons, heavy artillery, armoured cars, tanks, reconnaisance aircraft and Mirage fighter bombers.

He also hinted that in future Frelimo troops would fight alongside Rhodesian nationalist guerillas when he said, Frelimo would "guarantee the fulfilment of our internationalist duty" President Machel has described international duty as "the liberation of Zimbabwe".

Military sources in Salisbury have described President Machel's claims as "hysterical reaction" to warnings issued earlier this week by a Rhodesian sector commander on the eastern border, who said Frelimo troops were deeply involved in terrorist actions inside Rhodesia.

Hiding

Colonel Roland Lever said terrorists were "hiding behind the skirts of Frelimo" and were sharing the same facilities in camps along the border

The Minister of Combined Operations in Rhodesia, Mr Roger Hawkins, last night defended the right of Rhodesian security forces to raid Mozambique and said "Rhodesia has an inherent right to defend itself."

He attacked the "sanctimonious condemnation" of Rhodesia's assaults against terrorist bases in neighbouring countries by

Destroyed

"Between May 29 and June 2 this year the town of Mapai was completely destroyed by the racist troops and right now as I speak to you, the town of Espungabera is suffering the effects of aggression, occupation and massacre," he said.

He said the situation caused by the "Smith regime's recent aggression" was grave and constituted a threat to world peace and security

"It becomes imperative that international solidarity be expressed in a more concrete and active form. The Mozambican people require urgent material assistance to support the heavy burden ... we appeal to the entire international community to contribute towards increasing our defence capacity and the reconstruction of

and said their criticism of hot pursuit operations was "quite ludricous in the light of their own past actions"

Mr Hawkins said it was not Rhodesia which had produced the present situation — it was the "open support given to the terrorists by the neighbouring countries of Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana and of a country not even on our border . . . Tanzania"

He said communist powers had trained and armed the terrorists and Western powers had given tacit approval to their operations

In New York, a UN spokesman said the Mozambique request for an urgent meeting of the Security Council had been received and council members would discuss it during private consultations tomorrow.

Salisbury by Christmas — Page 7

Machel's war claim denied

20/6/77

222

MAPUTO — Pres Machel has accused Rhodesia of waging open war on Mozambique and called for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss the issue.

Rhodesia has denied the allegations and Mr Smith said in Salisbury they were part of an attempt by Pres Machel to divert attention from his domestic problems.

The Mozambique news agency said Pres Machel charged Rhodesia with "open aggression and actions which assume the proportions of an invasion" and has urged the UN Secretary-General, Dr Waldheim, to summon the Security Council.

In New York, a UN spokesman said council members would discuss the request during private consultations today.

Addressing the diplomatic corps and the press in Maputo, Pres Machel said 1 432 civilians had been murdered in Mozambique by Rhodesian troops, the Mozambique news agency reported. The President appealed to world governments for military aid, it added.

Pres Machel said there had been 143 Rhodesian acts of aggression in the year ending last March and violations and massacres had now reached an unprecedented scale, the agency said.

"Mozambique cannot tolerate for much longer the incursions of the Rhodesian troops. We solemnly declare that we are determined to put an end to Ian Smith's violations of our territory," Pres Machel added.

Referring to Mozambique allegations in an interview on Rhodesian radio, Mr Smith said "My guess is that this has been fostered by problems Machel has in his own country." — SAPA-RNS

Frelimo moving troops up to border

20/6/77 Star

222

UMTALI — There has been an escalation in the number of Frelimo troops posted to border areas with Rhodesia.

An army spokesman here today flatly denied Mozambique claims that Rhodesians had invaded Mozambique.

The last hot-pursuit exercise from the eastern Operation Thrasher operational area was the publically announced raid on the Nyadzonia guerilla base in August.

The army spokesman said one reason for the escalation of Frelimo troops along the border could be this month's raid by Rhodesian forces on the guerilla control centre at Mapai 295 km inside Mozambique.

The spokesman said there had been 46 forays into Rhodesia by Frelimo troops since the beginning of the year.

One of the reasons for these raids and the tension along the border was that the Frelimo troops were "ill-equipped, ill-trained, unpredictable and volatile".

In certain areas along the border they were supported by units of the Tanzanian army, the spokesman said.

President Machel of Mozambique is accusing Rhodesia of "open aggression and actions which assume the proportions of an invasion" and has called on the UN Security Council to call a meeting on Rhodesian aggression. He alleges 143 attacks since March.

An immediate interpretation in Salisbury was that Mozambique stood to gain international support — physical and moral — by portraying Rhodesia as an aggressor.

(222)

Mozambique border row grows

20/6/77 R.D.M

MAPUTO

TENSION between Mozambique and Rhodesia grew yesterday with new reports of fighting as President Samora Machel called for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council.

The governor of Mozambique's Northern province of Tete has claimed new fighting with Rhodesian troops in the Chioco area.

And in New York a UN spokesman said yesterday Security Council members would discuss the Mozambique request during private consultations today.

Mr Antonio Thai, Governor of Tete, told a mass rally in the town of Tete, that Mozambique was being attacked in Chioco He did not elaborate.

The rally in Tete was in support of Mr Machel's speech on Saturday calling for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the Rhodesian incursions into Mozambique.

President Machel claimed that in the year ended last March, 143 aggressions were committed against Mozambique and that between May 1976 and June this year, 1 432 people were killed in the raids.

He accused Rhodesia of "open aggression and actions which assume the proportions of an invasion" and appealeed to the international community for military aid.

But Mr Machel also said his government had no intention of calling foreign troops for a war with Rhodesia.

UPI reports meanwhile that Mr Ian Smith and his Army commanders have denied there were any Rhodesian troops in Mozambique at present.

A Rhodesian Government spokesman said the Government was not prepared to comment on international moves to hold a UN Security Council debate

The Rhodesian authorities yesterday arranged for local and foreign reporters to visit the Eastern border today to assess for themselves whether there was any foundation in Mr Machel's accusations

Reporter who flew over the Espungabera area of Mozambique at the weekend said there was no activity and no sign of Mozambique troop concentrations

Mozambique claims that Espungebera was the scene of a five-day battle between regular forces from both sides last week — Sapa-Reuter-UPI.

Mozambique fighting: Tanzanians blamed

D.D. 21/6/72 222

LISBON — Starved Tanzanian soldiers fighting Frelimo villagers and troops for food were responsible for the killing and house-burning, which Mozambique's Government has blamed on Rhodesian army incursions, reports in Lisbon said yesterday.

Refugees expelled from Mozambique who arrived at the weekend claimed hundreds had died in fighting between Tanzanian troops, Frelimo and angry villagers in the south-western province of Manica.

Claims by the Frelimo Government that Rhodesian troops had entered Mozambique, burning villages around the border town of Espungabera, were made to disguise the "dangerous and confused" situation in its own ranks, the reports said.

The refugees, who returned from Beira near the scene of the fighting, confirmed Rhodesian intelligence reports that the soldiers along the frontier were without food. They said that commercial circuits in the country had broken down, that transport was scarce and that troops depended on limited local produce for survival.

They accused Pres Machel of using earlier Rhodesian attacks on guerilla camps in Mozambique to disguise the unstable situation inside his country. — DDC.

FACULTY OF ARTS

RECOGNITION OF COURSES TAKEN AT OTHER UN

On 17.10.60 Senate ratified the followin the Board of the Faculty of Arts:-

> "On the recommendation of the boar ter approval of the heads of the depar Senate may grant a student who has comple another university, exemption from and/or urse in any full year's work if he has rk as a whole; and (ii) any individual c obtained a pass mark of at least 50%; save edit may not be given for more than three c attendance at another university f that the total number of courses for which e is given, may not exceed four".

This policy formula was in operation unt when the Board recommended the discontinuation of (ii) on had not proved satisfactory in practice. The Bo policy as follows:

> (i) On the recommendation of the board approval of the heads of the departments cor y grant to a student exemption from and/or mpleted by examinations at another Universi mption and credit may not be given for more th espect of attendance at another University fo that the total number of courses for which e s given, may not exceed four.
>
> (ii) Exemption from a course for the pur a subsequent course in the same subject may only d of the Department concerned certifies that self in regard to the equivalence of the course.

The above revised policy was approved by C 182.

It is not clear from tings what the reason was for limitin of study, but Mr. Riordan, Faculty O reason may have been that at some Univ le at U.C.T. only 9 were required a weighting was lighter than at U.

If Mr. Riordan's suppo rests of transferring students B.A. degree at most Universities n weighting of individual courses clos

Now West can arm Mozambique

STAR 30/6/77

222

NEW YORK — Western powers were today really to go along with a resolution that would allow foreign countries to pour unlimited military hardware into Mozambique, diplomats said

The resolution, expected to be approved by the Security Council, was tabled by Third World members last night in response to a Mozambique complaint that Rhodesian forces had committed repeated acts of aggression against it.

The resolution requested "all states to give immediate and substantial material assistance" to enable Mozambique to strengthen its defences.

TROOPS

But it ruled out any UN approval of the introduction of foreign troops

The sources said the United States, Britain and France were poised to agree to the resolution, but their individual responses to it had indicated Washington was not in total agreement with Paris and London on ways of handling the situation in southern Africa.

CHANGE

The Third World Security Council members, including Western objections, amended their original proposal calling on all states for "practical assistance" for Mozambique, which could have included troops. They substituted the phrase "material assistance."

On Tuesday Mr Marcelino dos Santos, vice pre-sident of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo movement, told the council: "Our people need arms."

But US Ambassador Andrew Young was believed to have had no serious objection to the original draft, the sources said.

Mr Young has defended Cuban military presence in Angola and Ethiopia.

The resolution calls for the Security Council to

rongly condemn the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia for its recent acts of aggression against Mozambique — and South Africa for supporting the Salisbury government in defiance of UN sanctions. — Sapa-Reuter.

Justice—Frelimo style

When J DOUGLAS WHITE, a retired US electronics engineer, was invited to holiday with a friend who was stationed in Mozambique, he little realised what lay in store for him. In this exclusive interview he tells of his ordeal at the hands of the Frelimo police.

African holiday that ended in a nightmare...

"We make our own rules," said Oliveras, "guards come in only for a nightly head count"

The upper floors of many apartment buildings in Ma puto go begging for tenants because the lifts no longer function.

The STAR Saturday July 9 1977

Why are there no travel posters extolling scenic Mozambique? Because unless you're a contributing communist you are not wanted there Even a political neutral, such as I was, will find it officially hostile.

But if a tourist is determined, and can accept living under the threat of prison or torture, then not only does natural beauty and a delightful climate await him, but also the bizzare spectacle of a time machine running in reverse, an African country inexorably reverting to the bush.

First, one must obtain a visa, a not unsurmountable obstacle My friend James, also an American living in London, in February accepted a year's employment in Mozambique with a French oil company and invited me to spend my holiday there He got my thirty-day visa by accepting responsibility for me I checked with the American Embassy, found nothing to indicate that Mozambique might be unsafe, and was assured by James that the Crazy Gang government was good only for laughs My African holiday began on April 9, when I left Heathrow on South African Airways during a snowstorm

Once in Mozambique, the visitor should not be put off by a screaming tirade against capitalism by the first Frelimo official he meets, the poor chap is probably just bored with checking vaccination certificates Fortunately James, with his company's personnel director, helped ease me through the remaining currency check, passport check and baggage inspec-

are usually barefooted

Cabbage or potato soup and prawns, fried, boiled, broiled, baked or curried is standard hotel fare Langouste costs R16 Fish is seldom on the menu because, I was told, the coastal fishing rights have been traded to Russia for arms Meat belongs mostly to the bourgeois past

It should be remembered that the hotels are managed and operated by committees of workers, who therefore enjoy equal rights with the guests The tourist should not complain as he carries his bags up flights of stairs while the one operating lift whisks by filled with chatting chambermaids and dustmen

In practically every factory or business the dinamizadores, or worker

ation of their expertise When the 5 000 who took two-year contracts leave this month, the country will be one step closer to chaos

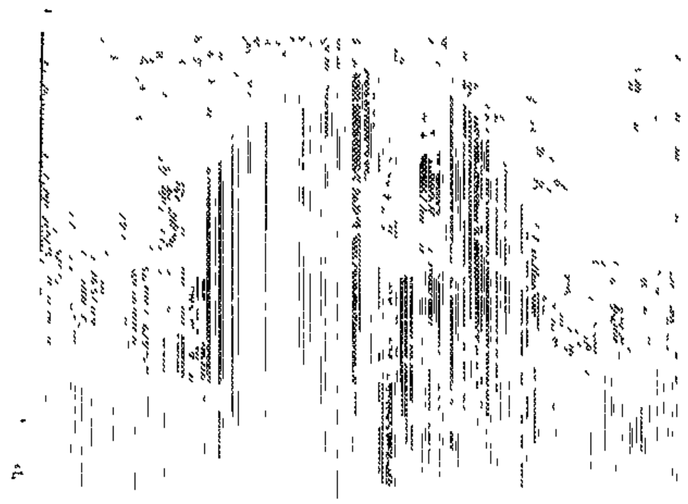
If the tourist desires a wider view of the reversed time illusion, he should travel outside Maputo James had to visit an oil depot at Beira, some 650 km up the coast, and invited me to accompany him Beira is the nearest seaport to Rhodesia and the handiest ocean resort Before the border was closed, the city's economy flourished Now office buildings stand vacant, the vast modern railway station decays while the port operates, I was told, at thirty percent capacity The once-plush hotels attract only an occasional rock throu

those foreign communists who are "more equal" than the others, it was, as it should have been, a glorious day It was our last day of freedom in Mozambique

On Monday James rushed to his office early to learn the meaning of his Pemba message I had starting writing letters when a loud banging shook the front door

In nazi Germany the knocks came at midnight In marxist Mozambique they come at high noon

Three smiling plain-clothes men flashed Frelimo badges, sauntered into the flat and ordered me to sit One, slight, with thick lips and full beard, asked questions in faltering English Why was I there? What was my occupation? Why did I, an American,



side, you will eat in this cell You smoke? Here are cigarettes Take this toothbrush It's used, but good And this towel There is a razor here and soap, which you may use at any time

"New prisoners scrub the toilets, shower room and hallways for a week, but you will not do this Some of the blacks have no friends or relatives outside they appreciate the chance to do it They charge 100 escudos You have no money? I will pay

mattress But it kept the mosquitoes off me

The next morning began with the sloshing sound of wet burlap bags being dragged down the halls, thus cleaning them Soon the doors to the octagonal room were unlocked, and the prison's reverberating uproar started again Lock up 144 young blacks and there will be noise, every kind the human voice can produce — except laughter

On the morning of that second day we requested,

ments could be made with a restaurant to furnish them Who, then, would pay for them? James's wife? My parents? Also he asked if we needed reading material He strongly advised us to accept prison life, and adjust to it It had taken 10 months to get the last American out of this prison, he said, and a year and a half for the previous one

Adjust we would James promised to teach me French and I made plans

going to be questioned but a 50 percent chance that we were going to Machava Prison! Oliveras pressed 500 escudos into James's hand "If it's Machava, you'll need this," he said There was no applause as we were escorted through the big green door Outside, the doleful women still sat and waited

The smiling leader of the three plain clothes men who had taken us from the flat waited in a van As he drove south we fearfully watched the turn indicator, for we knew that Machava Prison was to the right At the crucial intersection he slowed down and elaborately signalled right His smile broadened as he turned left.

We were taken to

holding daily meetings to discuss policies and decide directives, and woe be to the manager or director condemned by them Inspired by itinerate speakers they sing, shout, chant, leap about, shake their fists and roar vengeance against Ian Smith and enemies of Scientific Socialism One must learn to wait patiently in the hotel dining rooms while delirious shouts praising hard work echo down the halls

The average non-official Mozambican is very friendly After he establishes a foreigner's trustworthiness, he will usually glance over his shoulder, then overflow with grievances about shortages and the oppression The Portuguese are gone Now, where is his promised freedom? "It's the same pile of manure," goes a favourite quote, "only the flies are different"

The long queues that one sees at every market place form before daylight Housewives walk kilometres when it is rumoured that the flour, rice, potatoes, onions or lard may be available that day Women in faded wrap-around cotton prints hold babies, knit, sleep or gossip while sitting or lying on the pavement, or leaning against a wall that may be defaced with "Long live the ideas of Marx and Lenin!"

The visitor may be puzzled by the many tall apartment buildings, the skyscraper complex in central Maputo, or the huge resort hotel on the north coast that stand near completion but are abandoned Any non-official will tell him that before the Portuguese left in April, 1974, the building industry was booming and Maputo had expectations of becoming one of the world's great resorts

Although the Frelimo claim responsibility, the Portuguese pull-out can more accurately be attributed to the "revolution" back home The present government were handed a thriving economy which they promptly set about destroying The Portuguese were deported pell-mell, without consider-

After two weeks of unrestricted roaming in Mozambique, the wise traveller can assume that he has attracted the Frelimo's attention and will make plans to end his holiday there If he forgets, however, as I did, that he is in a police state, and continues on, he should be prepared to pay the consequence of his naivete

James was scheduled to visit next the oil depot at Nacala He had been there before, and his dockside work had exposed him to the unloading of Russian tanks, rocket

'Hotel fare is simple — fish is seldom on the menu and meat belongs mostly to the bourgeois past.'

launchers, and other obvious war material, so on second thought we decided that place should be avoided He could visit it later, alone It was, I learned later, an unnecessary precaution The Frelimo were already preparing our dossiers

We flew instead to Pemba, a small port near the Tanzanian border When James reported to the oil depot, its excited manager met him with an urgent message The head office in Maputo advised his immediate return

A private plane flew us to Nampulla, a small town in central Mozambique, to connect us with a scheduled flight But that flight was cancelled — as was the next

We finally arrived at the Maputo Airport on Saturday night, three days late It is rumoured that there are five taxis in Maputo, although I never saw one We caught a ride to the Cordozo Hotel with a UNO official

After two weeks of prawns and hotel mosquitoes, we were happy to move into James's flat, although it was still unpainted and barely ready for occupancy The flat was spacious, with a panoramic view of the ocean from the twelfth floor One of its four lifts was guaranteed to work, because the top floor was an army observation post

We had lunch at the Polana Hotel, a rambling structure that must have represented the epitome of colonial elegance in its hey-day Now its mouldering chic is enjoyed by

did I get this? Time magazine? I could discern no pattern to his questions. The three examined every letter, every scrap of paper in my room, and threw everything on the floor except my address book, which one pocketed

Nationalised

James was due home for lunch but arrived at three, breathless His refinery had been nationalised and Rumanians were to replace the French and English staff He had been held all morning and the government had taken his briefcase

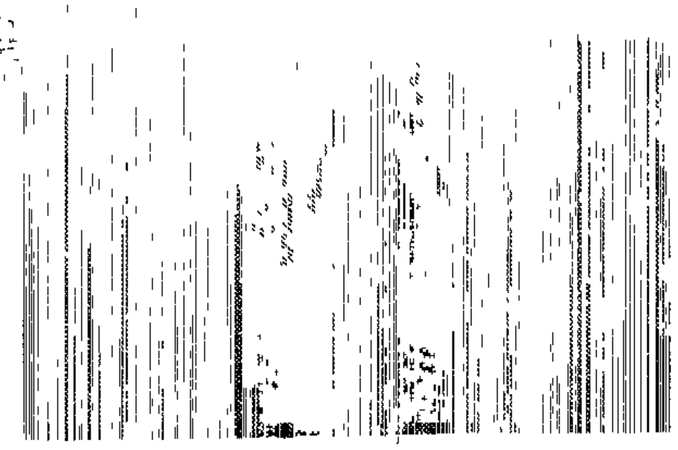
The three smiling men were waiting beside the door when he arrived They questioned him, went through his papers, and kept his curriculum vitae, address book, and a bill from his London estate agent.

They also demanded to hear his cassette tapes and conducted a search of the bedrooms, bathrooms and kitchen to the music of Die Walkure

Since nothing incriminating was found in the search, we assumed we were then due an apology Instead, the men, still smiling, ordered us out of the building and into a white car marked ESTADO They drove us to a white and lavender former storeroom on a side-street, which was CID headquarters

We were escorted into a large room whose dirty floor was littered with cigarette ends and official paper, and smiling portraits of Samora Machel tried in vain to conceal the grime on the walls Directed to sit on a dias in a picture window, our further questioning attracted a crowd of passers-by

Again, the questions gave no clue as to what the police were after Around us, male and female officials, wearing identical ill-fitting uniforms, shuffled papers and called each other camarada as if engaged in some comical satire But when they took our wallets and passports, it was more than clear they were not play-acting Armed guards arrived and ordered us into a van Our repeated questions, "What are we charged with? Where are we being taken?" went unanswered But one was soon resolved — a short drive delivered us to the Maputo Civil



J DOUGLAS WHITE . a time machine running in reverse

Prison

The prison's yellow facade, even with peeling paint, looked like an impenetrable Kremlin wall Doleful women, huddled on the pavement before the rusty green doors, were kicked aside as our guards marched us in The bright sunlight abruptly ceased as the prison doors clanged shut

We were led into a small, dim room, where a bored guard logged us in We asked him if we could contact the American Embassy No James's company? No We pleaded, then begged The telephone lines were down, he told us with a sigh Might we see the prison superintendent? Gone for the day The guard yawned and closed the logbook We stood cut off from the world

Dingy blankets were issued A guard led us down a hall and left us in a big octagonal dome filled with other prisoners Immediately the resounding prison din ceased The men rushed to surround and question us "The knock came at high noon? Then you are political prisoners too!"

The prison had four wings extending from the room, forming a cross The wing through which we entered contained offices, the others had sixteen cells containing four double-deck bunks each The grim walls had once seen paint, but layers of filth now obscured the colour Aged cobwebs hung like black strings from the high blackened ceilings The toilets, although scrubbed daily, were made of absorbent cement and their odour was wafted down the hall on every breeze

Between wings 2 and 3 a football field of red dust had been laid out, between wings 3 and 4 stood the prison kitchen and mess hall with enough grease and flies to turn the strongest of stomachs There being no hot water, eating gear and clothes had to be washed in the toilets or under the tap in front of the kitchen The rear of the prison was surrounded by a three metre wall topped with broken glass

Of the 180 or so prisoners 28 were Portuguese, 8 were Indian or Pakistani, and the rest were blacks of various nationalities We found empty bunks in Aisle B, opposite the entrance, and shared Cell 2 with four blacks They were brewing tea when we entered, and asked us to join them That was the first of the abundant kindnesses we were shown in that prison One of the men made up our bunks while we stood idly by, shakily holding tin cups, dumbfounded by our surroundings

Shortly a young Pakistani came in and asked us to follow him to Cell 6, where we were introduced to Oliveras, a burly, hairy-chested, clean-shaven Portuguese of perhaps thirty, wearing khaki shorts and sandals His neat cell contained two bunks, two tables, two cupboards and a short-wave radio He was seated behind a table and motioned us to sit on the bunk in front of him His squinted eyes gave the impression of disapproval as he put aside a letter he was writing He spoke in a low, unemotional tone

James speaks Portuguese and relayed to me what he said "When you get over the shock of being here, you will find it's not too bad You will not eat the prison slop, of course, it is unfit for humans Relatives and friends are allowed to bring food Until you are able to contact the out-

ted Oliveras politely, he never smiled

At 4 pm food began to arrive in baskets, sacks, boxes and aluminium pails The recipient's names were shouted repeatedly by the trustees, adding to the already deafening noise

At mealtimes most of the inmates formed groups and pooled their food Eating was the only time the races separated The Portuguese ate together, also the Indians and Pakistanis The foreign blacks ate apart from the Mozambican blacks

Oliveras had three sittings in his cell at mealtimes He ladled out food like an Italian momma after one said "Enough!" there was always another spoonful The Mozambique diet is heavy with starch I wondered how many hours the wives and friends must have stood in queues to buy the rice, potatoes and bread they lavished on us

No appetite

Although we had no appetite at our first meal, we heard some of the other prisoners' backgrounds Some had owned small businesses or farms, two had owned taxis The Government had simply taken these from them, and thrown the owners into prison Most had been transferred from Machava Prison, where they had been tortured They held up swollen and scarred hands to show where knives had been inserted between their tied fingers and twisted, which cut and prised the knuckles apart Some had been thrown into chin-high water in a squatting position and had weights piled on their heads Others had their faces held over spikes while guards danced on their shoulders Oliveras's crime, he assumed was having sold a house for a profit He had been held in prison for 18 months without being charged The other Portuguese had been issued passports and expected to be deported His request for a passport had been denied.

Our first night in prison was a sleepless one — when the lights went out, the mosquitoes swarmed in. James took the upper bunk and his turning and twisting created a night-long shower of dust from his rotten foam-rubber

with the prison superintendent, which was finally granted. Escorted into his office, we found him charming, the black equivalent of the impeccably mannered Germans who ran the concentration camps No, he was not allowed to contact the

'In nazi Germany the knock came at midnight. In marxist Mozambique they come at high noon.'

American Embassy, he said, but promised to notify the head of the refinery, a friend of James The superintendent probably suspected that we had already smuggled a note out, which was correct

We spent the rest of the day and that night in high suspense Would the promised call be made? Would the note find its way to the embassy?

On the morning of the third day we stood vigil by the front door until the food parcels began arriving and the names shouted out At 1 pm we were eating in Oliveras's cell when a commotion occured at the front door Then James's name was bellowed A picnic hamper that would do Fortnum Mason proud had arrived, it was white and covered with pink table-cloth, and contained all the things one would hope to find at Glyndebourne, plus malaria pills and toilet paper We knew it was the work of Victoria, the English wife of the refinery head.

We rushed the veritable banquet to Oliveras's cell and a cheer went up from the diners — not for the food, but for the fact that our whereabouts were known Oliveras ate his first cucumber sandwich and smacked approval

That afternoon, Mr Moody, a Vice Consul from the American Embassy arrived He was not encouraging. Our optimism was doused by his solemn statement that although the embassy was doing everything possible, he could not promise a quick release.

Our morale received another blow the next day Another Vice Consul, Mr Overly, arrived and said all the refinery employees were being sent home, and the American Ambassador's wife was preparing our meals until arrange-

window screen

That afternoon pandemonium broke out when 15 Portuguese names were called They already knew from outside contacts that they were in line for deportation Most were born in Mozambique and had never seen Portugal, but were anxious, although penniless, to go there They rushed to their cells and donned two pairs of trousers and two shirts each, because they could leave the country with only what they wore They gave their toilet articles to friends and assembled in the octagonal room There was much hand-shaking and back-slapping

An hour passed Then two, then three Tension mounted and the men drooped One of the heavy-set taxi drivers sat down and began to cry Oliveras put an arm over his shoulder and tried to comfort him He couldn't explain his tears except that every one else would arrive in Portugal wearing nice clothes, and his were shabby Someone gave him a sailor cap and he stopped crying

Only minutes before their plane was to leave a guard arrived, and the 15 men were assembled at the front door within view of the rest of us standing in the octagonal room Respectful applause sounded when each name was called and the man turned to wave before leaving through the big green door There were no dry eyes as the last man waved and disappeared

Next day, 21 Mozambican blacks were sent to a "re-education," or forced labour camp, and seven Portuguese arrived from Machava Prison, all with swollen, scarred hands Around 10 30 am James and I were having coffee in Oliveras's cell when a trustee quietly told us to get ready to leave We asked for ideas about what was to happen next The concensus was that there was a 20 percent chance that we would be deported, a 30 percent chance that we were only

for about an hour.

Our money and passports were returned to us, we were driven to the flat and told we had 48 hours in which to leave the country

Our first steps were to the American Embassy, where we were received by Mr Carson, the Ambassador Black, and every inch a diplomat, he acknowledged our thanks with a smile We told him we were anxious to leave Maputo immediately, and although the daily flight was fully booked, he secured seats for us Back in the flat we gathered all the foodstuffs and toilet gear we had accumulated, and Mr Overly agreed to deliver it to Oliveras the next day

A tourist is advised to demand a receipt for every cent he takes into Mozambique I went into a booth with an official whose body search revealed £5,00 and $5,00 in my wallet I had declared this upon entry, but the currency official said it was such a small amount I could forget it This same official, however, now exploded and called the police Mr Overly, who had followed our every step through Customs, sweet talked him for 10 minutes before he calmed down

Reassuring

It is not uncommon for people, even after clearing customs and boarding the plane, to be called back by the Frelimo Therefore it was reassuring to see Mr Overly standing in the terminal doorway until we cleared the runway.

At Jan Smuts Airport we were surprised by a sound that we had never heard in Mozambique; it was laughter

We checked into a city hotel, soaked in hot baths, and then ordered roast beef and champagne to be brought to our room But in the silence and privacy of that room, we found we couldn't eat The sparkling crystal and silverware, the white table-cloth, the array of steaming food — it should be shared with the men we were with only that morning

Was their kindness bestowed with no thought of reciprocation? Perhaps not We promised that should we reach the free world first we would publicise their plight. I hope to God this article will help them

Relaxed

Beyond Customs, the visitor will find a more relaxed atmosphere Times admitted that his enthusiasm for the country had cooled somewhat since he invited me, but that didn't detract from our pleasant drive into Maputo under lush tropical trees that arched over the long avenues The light air was warm and still Still, because at 9 00 am on that Sunday practically the only automobiles to be seen were abandoned due to lack of spare parts

If the streets are still, there is no lack of action on the once picturesque white walls lining them Slogans slashed in black, green, red and yellow radiate "We dedicate our blood to the fight against capitalism!" "Long live our great friend Samora Machel!" "The war continues!" "We will not rest until all Africa is free!" These are illustrated with garish pictures of black workers brandishing hoes, fists and rifles Although official graffiti seem inescapable, the tourist will learn to ignore them, as does everyone else

James had expected to have a flat by the time I arrived. He had stood days in queues to get a residence permit, keys, have the utilities turned on, select furniture — which was owned by the deported Portuguese and is piled in government warehouses; and have at least one living-room decorated by government painters After three months nothing had been received except official promises, so I moved into the Hotel Cordozo with him.

Hotels in Mozambique overflow with technicians from Russia, Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany, China and North Korea, and most have their wives with them. The nationalities eat separately in the dining-rooms. The Russian table is easy to spot, it's always the largest The men wear the longest faces, and their battleship wives displace the greatest tonnage. After breakfast all the men drive away in white cars marked ESTADO Local black dignitaries sometimes eat in the hotels, with wives who wear bolts of florid mismatched cotton prints and

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~~222~~

RDM 26/7/77

Maputo admits shortages

MAPUTO — Mozambique is suffering from a severe shortage of food, clothing and medicine, says a government statement issued yesterday after a meeting of the ministerial council

The report blamed the Portuguese who fled the country after independence two years ago for a lack of transport and low industrial production

They had committed economic sabotage by abandoning or destroying their businesses and illegally taking money and goods out of the country

The report said international capitalism was responsible for some of the country's problems. Among these it listed.

- Imports of basic products, raw materials and spares that never arrive.
- Products that arrive in a bad condition or totally destroyed
- Machinery that is deliberately sent incomplete or with technical faults.
- Counterfeit currency introduced into the country.

The document said that Rhodesian aggression "aimed particularly at civilian targets, goods and means of production" was part of a global imperialist campaign to disrupt Mozambique. — Sapa-Reuter.

N. Mercury 26/7/77

Frelimo in 'life' crisis

(222) (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique, independent since 1975, is suffering from a severe shortage of products "essential for the life of the people," according to a documentary published by the Mozambique Government.

Basic food products, clothes and medicines are cited as examples of commodities in extremely short supply.

The authoritative publication, spotlighting a number of economic and social problems, resulted from a meeting of the Mozambique Ministerial Council attended by provincial governors.

The council also mentioned lack of transport and inadequate infrastructures, saying there were difficulties in "commercialising products and moving them from one area to another."

Under Portuguese rule transport throughout the country was organised by lorry owners. Since independence the owners have left Mozambique.

The same thing happened with Portuguese who owned factories, shops and farms. Quitting the country they left their property behind with no one to look after it — and in some cases destroyed it.

The document declared there was "persistent and generalised economic sabotage" which could be seen in "the destruction or abandonment of enterprises, machinery or shops, illegal currency and illegal export of goods."

Slump

It said departing "foreigners" tried to take out essential goods. This had led to the introduction of severe controls on imports and exports. And that, in turn, had led to an import - export slump affecting industrial transport and importation of essential goods.

The Government statement mentioned a feeling of "elitism in certain sectors especially in banking" — one of the best - paid occupations in the country. It commented: "There are shocking salary differences and an extreme and uncontrolled mobility of people from job to job.

There was also an "unbridled ambition for certain places, opportunism and a search for privileges and material gain."

It said the third congress of the ruling Frelimo Party which "decided to transform the liberation movement into a Marxist - Leninist party" had been a severe blow to the remaining Portuguese.

The document blamed "aggressions" of the "racist Smith regime" aimed particularly at "civilian targets, goods and means of production." They were a part of a "global action of imperialism to destabilise our power."

The statement conceded that there were mistakes not the result of external actions.

Many departments lacked initiative and imagination in solving problems. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1977

SIGNS OF SANITY

222 218

MOZAMBIQUE and Angola today are classic examples of the chaos that ensues when new leaders come out of the bush in camouflage suits and try to run a modern economy on little more than text-book polemics and revolutionary fervour.

Since the rapid exodus of most of Mozambique's 250 000 Whites, the population of 8 000 000 has learned the hard way that political slogans and so-called majority rule are as dust in the mouth unless accompanied by an equal concern for minority rights, skills, enterprise and know-how.

Having recklessly plunged his people into the dark egalitarianism of a military dictatorship in which hunger and unemployment are rife and medical and other basic services in a state of collapse, President Machel now finds himself obliged to entice back 5 000 Portuguese experts to pull his chestnuts out of the fire.

This task, let it be well noted, is apparently beyond the competence of the Russian, Cuban, and assorted East European advisers in Mozambique. Their specialities are war and destruction, not reconstruction and development. The Portuguese return also drives home the lesson that cash and material aid are not enough unless they are backed by people with the skills and local knowledge to put them to work.

The tragedy of it is that it is the masses who have suffered most and will continue to suffer for a long time, for Mr. Machel's objective of self-sufficiency by 1980 is hopelessly unrealistic. A few thousand technicians cannot perform miracles or make up more than a fraction of what was lost in the great exodus.

There is also irony in the fact that the despised former colonists will return more or less on their own terms, forming a new elite just below the Frelimo big-wigs and commissars. There are parallels elsewhere in Africa, particularly in the more moderate States where the number of expatriates is often greater than it was before independence.

There are also clear and urgent parallels with the situation in Rhodesia, where the second most highly developed and sophisticated economy on the sub-continent would disintegrate rapidly amid bloody civil strife if there were a large White exodus and loss of responsible control.

Yet in spite of all the flashing red lights, the architects of the latest Anglo-American settlement bid in Rhodesia appear to be still firmly under the Svengali-like influence of the so-called front-line Presidents and their disastrous advocacy of the faction-ridden Mugabe-Nkomo Patriotic Front. And unless somebody wakes up in Washington, President Nyerere's visit to the White House is likely to deepen the spell under which the West has fallen.

FM 5/8/77

(1222) (218)

Mozambique

SA's ties with Mozambique have strengthened markedly in recent months, leading to speculation that Maputo and Pretoria have reached some sort of political agreement

The *FM* learns that while the Department of Foreign Affairs is still keen to keep links between SA and its eastern neighbour at a low key, it feels that relations have stabilised lately And the SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) last week informed members that "SA's trade with Mozambique is beginning to revive".

There is ample evidence of an improvement in political and economic links

- Observers point out that public criticism in Maputo of Pretoria's race policies appears to have become less frequent and more muted
- Safto notes that "many South African exporters have already re-established themselves in this market; others have begun to export to Mozambique for the first time" A Safto executive is planning to visit Mozambique to explore further export possibilities Importers also report greater interest from across the border "They have bombarded us with enquiries," says one trader A prawn importer reckons he's doing four or five times as much business as six months ago
- Export-credit cover can be obtained without problems from the Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation. And most SA exporters to Mozambique have little difficulty opening irrevocable, confirmed letters of credit "We're doing quite a bit of business with Mozambique," comments a major commercial bank

The Frelimo government apparently keeps an account with the Bank of Lisbon in Johannesburg, which is used to pay SA suppliers in rand

- SA Airways reports that passenger loads between Johannesburg and Maputo have risen in recent months As a result, the airline sometimes uses larger aircraft than the HS748s which normally ply the route

What has prompted the rapprochement? One view is that President Samora Machel has come to realise that SA can help him rebuild the Mozambique economy both by taking its exports (and thus providing foreign exchange) and by supplying essential goods The *FM* learns, for instance, that at least one Johannesburg firm is sending materials for the reconstruction of bridges blown up by the Rhodesians

Another possibility is that Pretoria and Maputo have concluded a deal, or that Mozambique has shown its eagerness for one

Apparently, the provision of the Mozambique Convention whereby Maputo receives a portion of its mineworkers' pay in gold from SA at the official price is still in force, and likely to remain so until SA's gold reserves are revalued at a market-related price (probably early next year)

n district being a major sheep rearing area, and sheep grazing
rage deterioration of the grass cover with subsequent increase
ecies. The shallow soils associated with dykes are easily
vegetal cover has disappeared.
ity can be readily recognised on the photo image by its
nowing high Aster filifolius concentrations and the lack of
ting grass cover. The light-yellow-brown (lybr) of the
of the red-coloured dolerite derived soils. This type may
by the position that it occupies on the landscape.

ties of the pediments

stis lehmanniana - Cynodon hirsutus co-dominant grass-
epresented by plots 61, 23, 27 and 98.
sociated with heavily grazed, highly leached sandy soils
cliffs. This type is closely related to the Eragrostis
nated community of the
mesic species such as
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don hirsutus. Accom-
over are Eragrostis
nis, Setaria flabellata,
Eragrostis gummiflua and Aristida congesta. The presence
and Themeda triandra suggests that there is probably a
obtained while Microchloa caffra, Eragrostis gummiflua,
umis, Aristida congesta and Eragrostis gummiflua suggest
ably the result of overgrazing a vegetation community
is not very stable and is very easily disturbed.
sent is Elionurus argenteus which would appear to favour a
and less trampling.
sed floristically with this group although physiographic
e other plots are obscure apart from sandy soil conditions.
lteno Sandstone base and has shallow soil. The area is

Mozambique claims on fighting denied

D.D. 5/10/77

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambican authorities said yesterday heavy fighting was in progress in the Tete province, but two additional and separate reports indicate the Mozambican troops don't know who they are fighting

Mozambique statements said the fighting was between its troops and those of Rhodesia. However, Rhodesia has called this claim a "figment of the imagination", and seems to be backed by the anti-Frelimo resistance movement, who claim their guerillas are fighting the Government troops in Mozambique

The Mozambican statement described the alleged Rhodesian attack as "an armed aggression of great proportions," and said it was linked with fighting in two other provinces, Manica in central Mozambique, and Gaza in the south

According to the Mozambican authorities, the Rhodesians used their air force, paratroopers and helicopters in these reported attacks

The statement said the Mozambican army, with the "support of the population and the people's militias" had forced the Rhodesians to retreat in Manica and Gaza.

It said, however, that isolated groups of Rhodesian soldiers were still operating between Chiqualaquala and Mapai, about 50 km from the border in Gaza province

According to reports received in Johannesburg, a spokesman for the anti-Frelimo movement said a small armed force of guerillas was operating throughout Mozambique. It claimed responsibility for the fighting in Tete province

The spokesman claimed their guerillas led by a former Frelimo officer, Commander Ibraimo Izak, spearheaded fighting last week when they killed 12 Frelimo soldiers near Namapa in north-western Mozambique and took their Russian AK 47 rifles This is the only way the guerillas can equip themselves

One member of the resistance died in the attack, he said.

Referring to the "heavy fighting" claim in Tete province, the spokesman said it was "definitely not of great proportions," as described by the Mozambique Government. — DDC-SAPA.

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as its roots penetrate deeper than some of the more susceptible species (Roberts, 1966).

Photo identification of this type is possible due to the short habit of the grass after grazing giving a fine-textured image, which is green in colour.

5.3.1 (v) Eragrostis chloromelas - Eragrostis plana co-dominant grassland community as represented by plot 13

The waterways of the mesa have different dominants as the clay fraction and salt concentration increases towards the lower parts of the micro-relief.

Eragrostis plana is the most distinctive species as it is seldom grazed and stands one metre tall and retains its colour. The accompanying species are Eragrostis chloromelas, Kyllinga erecta, Elionurus argenteus, Setaria flabellata, Themeda triandra and Aristida congesta, which remain greener in this area as water remains available longer. The lushness of the vegetation gives this photo-unit a light-greyey-yellowy-brown (lgyybr) hue which helps define the limits of this community on species and habitat criteria.

(2225) (218)

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Cuban crowds cheer Machel

11/10/77 C.T.

HAVANA — President Samora Machel of Mozambique, given a tumultous welcome on arrival here, was expected to hold talks yesterday centring on Cuban aid to Mozambique and the situation in Southern Africa

Mr Machel heads a senior delegation of government ministers which hopes to strengthen ties between the two Marxist states He arrived from Kingston, Jamaica, on a tour that has also taken him to Guyana and the UN headquarters in New York

He is the third African leader to come here in recent months. The Angolan President, Mr Agostinho Neto, paid a private visit in August, while a month earlier the Rhodesian nationalist leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, was here

Mr Machel, whose country is one of Cuba's closest African friends, is expected by political analysts to discuss Cuban aid to Mozambique as well as the general situation in Southern Africa during his five-day stay

He received a warm welcome here and was greeted by President Fidel Castro with a firm embrace as he stepped off his aircraft The Mozambique leader was cheered by thousands of Cubans at Havana airport and on a ceremonial drive into the city

The visit by Mr Machel repays a trip to Mozambique by President Castro in March this year

Since then Cuba has made clear its readiness to continue and even increase civilian aid to poorer countries, a task President Castro described as a vital international duty

Last week about 1 000 Mozambican children arrived to study in Cuba

SWA situation

Dr Castro and Mr Machel are likely to discuss the situation facing the black nationalist guerilla movements of Rhodesia and SWA/Namibia, analysts said

When Mr Nkomo was here in July he said his movement had received arms from the Soviet Union, Cuba and other communist countries, but said no foreign troops were fighting with his guerillas

Cuba has troops and technical advisers stationed in Angola

Talks this week may also cover Rhodesian raids into Mozambique Cuba has strongly condemned these attacks in the past

Sapa-Reuter

Mercury 17/10/77

Red racket exposed in Maputo

(218)

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Mozambique Government has recently discovered a financial racket which enabled the Soviet Union to swindle the country out of R4 000 000.

As a result the office of Aeroflot — the Soviet airline — in Maputo was closed down for a time, although Aeroflot flights were still allowed into Mozambique.

This information was unofficially confirmed by senior Government sources.

The scandal has caused a stir in political and diplomatic circles in Maputo.

The racket was discovered several months ago when the counterfeiting of air tickets was investigated.

There was an agreement between Aeroflot and the Mozambican Government allowing a Soviet plane to fly once a week from Maputo to Moscow and Lisbon.

Aeroflot was apparently allowed to redeem part of its ticket sales for hard currency through an operation called Inspecao de Credito.

Aeroflot, who is not a member of the International Air Transport Association, sold the tickets at 22 concos to Portuguese to fly back to Lisbon via Moscow.

On the counterfoils the official Iata rate of 42 concos was written in.

These counterfoils were then produced to the banks.

A redemption of 80 percent in hard currency was then given.

On discovery the Aeroflot offices were closed down immediately.

Mozambicans prepare for city elections

KDM 26/10/77

222

DAR ES SALAAM. — The Mozambique Government and Frelimo leaders started a series of meetings with workers' organisations in Maputo yesterday to prepare for elections in the capital, the Mozambique Information Agency (AIM) reported.

The country's general elections have been going for a month, but so far only the grassroots "Localidade" assemblies have been elected. The "Localidades" are small towns, communal villages and other small population centres.

According to the agency the next stage is the election of assemblies for the 10 provincial capitals and for the districts which make up each province. The final phase will be the election of the People's Assembly at national level.

These are the first elections since Mozambique's independence in 1975 and the first time ever that all Mozambicans are permitted to vote.

Under Portuguese rule, few Mozambicans were allowed to vote.

Because of this, the agency said, these elections represent a new experience for most citizens. — UPI.

PRESIDENT MACHEL: election date

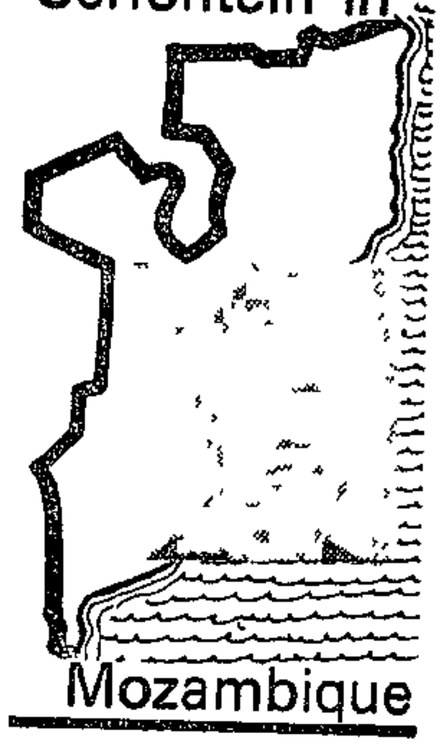
Maputo begins a real revolution

D.D. 2/11/77

(218)

J H. P. Serfontein has spent 12 days in Mocambique, his third visit to the country this year. He is the only South African journalist to be allowed in the country for nearly two years This time he spent six days travelling deep into the country, staying over in Nampula, 2 000 kilometres north of Maputo, Cabora Bassa and Tete, making brief visits to the surrounding areas Serfontein has written several articles about his impressions and assessment of the situation This is the first article.

Serfontein in



Until February this year I have never been to Mozambique and am thus in no position to compare the present situation with the so-called "good old days" of Portuguese rule when it was a tourist paradise for tens of thousands of South African tourists.

I went to Mozambique with the reports in certain newspapers and magazines over the past few months fresh in my mind. In terms of these Pres. Machel and his Frelimo Government is in serious political and economical trouble, there is widespread and growing political opposition to the Government, a military uprising is imminent and it is merely a question of time before his Government will be overthrown

In fact just before my last visit I was warned by somebody well informed on Southern Africa, who is close to some of the dramatic events now unfolding to be careful in Mozambique. He in turn got his information from well-placed sources.

I should not travel more than 80 kilometres outside Maputo, unless travelling in a convoy. Ex-Frelimo officers were leading a revolt and was making attacks close to the capital, a black power uprising on the Angolan model lead by Mozambique Savimbi against the non-racial Marxism of Frelimo is imminent.

I took this advice seriously

But my problem is that after three visits to the country I found little evidence to support these assessments, and that my own conclusions are in direct conflict with the popular view on this Marxist neighbour of South Africa

I am fully aware of the fact that it is most unlikely for me as an outsider in a one-party state to discover this easily. I also know the problem when one is partly dependent on Government assistance in moving around One assumes that what is shown to you are positive aspects, that the negative will not so easily be produced and that official or semi-official explanations will favour the Government.

That means that one has to be constantly on the alert accepting nothing at face value, and checking as much as possible with other independent sources.

Apart from talks with Government officials, Frelimo supporters, academics and journalists I also had the opportunity of discussing the situation with Western and some Marxist diplomats, and representatives of the UN and its agencies.

Most of these sources are fundamentally opposed to the Marxist doctrine.

It is important to note that these particular sources are amazed at the reports in South Africa and Western magazines and newspapers They regard many as completely false, inaccurate or incorrect In this category falls reports about alleged attempts on Pres Machel's life, the pending anti-Frelimo uprising, the escalating collapse of the country's administration, political and economic system It seems as if many of the present stories eminate from the same source of those first sensational inaccuracies

The question, of course, is if there is internal dissidence and dissatisfaction with the Frelimo Government, how widespread is it?

There is little doubt that there is some dissatisfaction — perhaps even considerable — because of ideological, tribal, economic or other reasons

But there is little evidence that this involves the internal population on a large scale although, of course, many of the incidents quoted of anti-Frelimo dissatisfaction is partly or even largely correct However, it seems as if these claims are deliberately exaggerated and blown up by the anti-Frelimo propaganda machine, which consists largely of embittered and frustrated white Portuguese in South Africa, Malawi, Rhodesia and Portugal

While this bitterness is understandable in view of the tremendous human tragedy that uprooted more than 200 000 white Portuguese, it seems as if the wish is father of the thoughts which are then presented as facts. This is probably the basis for the exaggerated propaganda by Fumo. To obtain continued Rhodesian support it must make these claims

A key representative of an important Marxist country told me ruefully on a previous visit.

"When I came to Mozambique I believed that the Frelimo position was shaky in view of the stories about large-scale resistance. I investigated all these claims, but eventually came to the conclusion that the Portuguese are only good at wine, women and rumours"

The problem is how to distinguish between facts rumours, propaganda and the truth in Mozambique. It is a fact that there are immense economic problems, that prices have gone up, that certain products are unobtainable, that efficiency and production have dropped

But is each of these "facts" the real truth about that country? Because it's crucial for South Africans to know, in their own interest, the full truth, and not merely a collection of facts

South Africa's strong anti-Marxist line should not prevent South Africans from seeing the situation as it is, and not perhaps as we would like it to be.

It goes without saying that injustices, wrongs and atrocities are never to be condoned whoever commit them In assessing the present situation, on what basis does one compare the political and economical position the end of 1977, 30 months after independence, with that of 1973?

In one sense the facts are correct when it is stated that there has been a total political and economic collapse. But then the question is collapse of what? Thus is the crux in this truth gone It is vital to bear in mind that the Mozambique was a Portuguese colony, that the 250 000 whites regarded themselves as part of the northern country, that politically it was completely controlled by Lisbon; that economically it was geared totally towards Portugal and linked with the economies of Rhodesia and South Africa; that the administration and economy was in fact a highly sophisticated system catering exclusively for the 250 000 white consumers and involving and affecting no more than 10 or 15 per cent of the total population of more than 10 million

Moreover, with regards to education and health services, it was the worst of any colonial system Almost 90 per cent of the population is illiterate and some 30 per cent does not speak Portuguese.

Against this background the hard collapse is relative. Because it primarily refers to the collapse of a system favouring a very small privileged group of white colonists, a collapse of a system in which more than 85 per cent of the population did not really share and participate in socially, economically or politically

What is thus happening in Mozambique is a complete radical revolution, the complete transformation of a society, the birth of a new nation, with a new loyalty.

During this last visit, especially passing through the former Portuguese military strongholds in Tete, Villa Cabral and Nampula, my mind went back to the Portuguese years. Then South Africa was bombarded with news reports of how the Portuguese were winning the war, how successful the internal system of assimilating the blacks worked and the great educational work it was doing I and all other white South Africans believed it That is why the Portuguese collapse came as such a big shock.

One senior Frelimo member told me "The problem was that the Portuguese were victims of their own mythology and of their propaganda that the large majority of Mozambicans were supporting them, with Frelimo representing a small minority"

While touring the large graveyard at the huge military base in Nampula with thousands of destroyed military vehicles, destroyed in the long guerilla war and with these words ringing in my ears, I wonder What lesson could white South Africans learn from the Mozambican tragedy?

Mozambique 17 seek economic aid in Moscow

(222)

(28)

'Mail' Africa Bureau

A 17-MAN delegation from Mozambique held talks in Moscow this week with Russian officials to discuss economic support for Mozambique.

Radio Mozambique has reported that the Mozambicans, led by Mr Marcelino dos Santos, a Cabinet Minister, arrived in Moscow on Tuesday to take part in the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Russian revolution.

The delegation would also be finalising a cultural agreement signed between the countries some time ago.

An unnamed Russian cosmonaut and dancers from the Bolshoi Ballet will be in Maputo to take part in a festival celebrating the revolution.

Radio Mozambique said that the Russian cultural party is expected to give performances and lectures in factories and schools.

Sapa-Reuter reports from New York that a United Nations survey mission says Mozambique needs R74-million in aid to reconstruct areas allegedly damaged by Rhodesian incursions and to resettle people fleeing areas under frequent attack.

The mission said it found during its two-week visit to Mozambique last July that armed Rhodesian attacks have taken a heavy toll of life and property in border areas.

"Fifteen thousand people have been killed," the report said. "Fifty thousand have been directly affected in the provinces of Gaza, Manica and Tete."

The affected people had to be given food, clothing and temporary shelter while villages were rebuilt

In addition, the economy of the area, built on rich soil, cattle and minerals, has been disrupted by damage to transport and communications systems, trade and service centres, said the report.

These losses had come to a country already struggling to overcome the economic problems caused by observance of the UN Security Council sanctions against Rhodesia

RDM 5/11/77

Aussie jobless rate soars

(10)

CANBERRA. — Australia's unemployment soared to a post war record of 370 335 — 6% of the work force — last month and is likely to leap again to more than half a million early next year, the government said in Canberra yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter

Star 8/11/77

Russians to visit Maputo

(218)

The Star's
Africa News Service

A team of Russian specialists is due to arrive in Maputo this month to prepare a plan for development of the Limpopo Valley in Mozambique.

The scheme, which is believed to involve agricultural development, reflects the increasing scale of Soviet economic aid to Mozambique.

It was part of an aid agreement discussed in Moscow last weekend between Mozambique's Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, and the Soviet leaders Brezhnev, Kosygin and Gromyko.

A Radio Mozambique broadcast monitored here said the Russian team would be the first of several that would visit Mozambique to begin implementing promised Soviet aid, both economic and financial.

Star 8/11/77

Guerillas fighting Frelimo — claim

(248)

The Star's Africa News Service

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement (RNM) claims it is contesting Frelimo government control over a wide area of the country and receiving increasing support from Mozambicans.

In what sympathisers say is a tape recording of a radio broadcast, the RNM claims it is now impossible for anyone to move north of Sofala, in the Beira district, without encountering its guerillas.

98 KILLED

The broadcast, said to have been made by Radio Free Mozambique, a clandestine station operating from a secret location, says RNM guerillas have killed 98 Frelimo soldiers "and their supporters" in the past month and have destroyed eight military vehicles.

The movement claims that many of the attacks blamed by Frelimo on Rhodesian forces were carried out by RNM guerillas.

Three years under Frelimo

RDM 9/11/77

FROM the far corner of the crowded bar at the Polano Hotel in Maputo I heard words spoken emphatically One man one vote cannot work

Looking up I saw three young white South Africans involved in a serious discussion with two English girls sitting at the table next to them

At the bar counter and at other tables were people from East Germany, Cuba, Mozambique Portugal, the USA, Sweden, China, Malawi, Bulgaria and Brazil

The South Africans were technicians who had been sent to Maputo by major South African firms for six weeks to do some urgent repair work in the harbour

I witnessed this strange incident less than an hour after my arrival from the airport It was a reminder that although Johannesburg was a mere 40 minutes flying time away, it could just as well have been 6 000 km away on another continent

It was but one of several paradoxical situations I encountered and which indicated that the Mozambican situation was complex

The cosmopolitan scene illustrated the dramatic changes in Mozambique — from being a Portuguese colony for more than 400 years until 1974 — when it became a hardline Marxist country

From the minute of arrival at the Maputo airport you are aware of Marxism — slogans and posters which are everywhere against walls of houses office blocks and factories

All luggage is searched by customs and police officials The fact that I was accompanied by a Government official made no difference to the length of the search Security checks are made in transit places throughout the country

Military officers, armed with sub-machine guns, also make identity checks at most Government buildings, the station and the harbour

However, compared with my two earlier visits, there was a far more relaxed atmosphere as the general population settles down to its third year of Frelimo Government

Maputo itself no longer seems like a ghost town, filled with empty houses and flats Many are now occupied

Rent is not fixed but is determined by the authorities, according to family income This means that different rents will be paid for the same size flat

Nearly 250 000 white Portuguese have left, and their houses and flats are now occupied by black Mozambicans who, for decades lived in shanty towns

Until a few months ago all building activities had come to a standstill, due to the collapse of the white Mozambican sector of the economy

In all towns, in particular Maputo, a number of building projects were uncompleted Some of them were big buildings — office complexes, 20 to 30 storeys high, the silent skeletons standing out against the Maputo skyline, a symbol of the enormous upheaval the country experienced However, work in many of them have started again

In Maputo itself the streets and pavements are usually clean and diplomats have remarked on the improvements in the general upkeep during the last year

But, the state of the shops reflect the country's serious food and clothing problems Shelves of food shops are half-empty There are shortages of basics such as eggs, sugar, salt and prices have risen Food queues are a common sight

The Government has now opened up a few "people's shops" in Maputo in an attempt to provide food at cheaper prices, claiming to cut out the middle man.

The main problem seems to be a general shortage of supplies, due to irregular distribution and a lack of foreign exchange in order to import larger quantities from South Africa

Wives of men involved in the diplomatic and international scene say that food prices are not that much higher than in South Africa — that is when goods are in supply

The prices of clothes, however, are very high, new cars are impossible to obtain, the price of a second-hand Peugeot will probably by R5 000, wine and spirits are unobtainable throughout most of Mozambique

Although the notorious sin street with its girlie bars and "night clubs" has been closed down, a few respectable night clubs are allowed However, my Mozambican table-companion at the restaurant on the fifth floor of the Zambezi Hotel in Tete, overlooking the broad Zambezi river 200 metres away, reminded me that it all depends which criteria one applies

When I confronted him with the argument You may have your uhuru, but what of the ordinary man, with higher prices and shortages? Surely he is worse off?

Turning around, he pointed to the some 25 other black diners and said "Look at all these people They are ordinary Mozambicans Four years ago very few would have been able to be here"

"Whatever turmoil may have happened, these people can afford to be here Remember, prices have gone up, but salaries specially of the average worker have gone up considerably too.

"The point is not whether in sophisticated terms of a small elite community the standard of the meals has gone down. The fact is, here is a restaurant where people can have an ordinary meal at a reasonable price"

Like most buildings abandoned by the Portugese, hotels have been taken over by the municipalities. The new people in charge mostly clearly had no experience of hotel administration, or of any other administration

But, at the modern hotel in Nampula the service was basically efficient. The hotel was well run and the service at the reception counter was swift Meals were on time and regular, although very simple and sparse The rooms were cleaned swiftly.

Travelling inland one initially had an impression of stability and that Government administration had a reasonable grip I was impressed by the normal routine functioning of several administrative centres I visited

On picturesque Mozambique island, with its 8 000 inhabitants, I was shown the old historical three-hundred-year-old house where the Portugese Administrator lived until three years ago.

This house, worth millions of Rands with all its valuable historical paintings and 18th and 19th Century furniture from China, Indonesia and India, is being preserved as a museum It has been completely cleaned and restored by three students from the University of Maputo

I was told that they are preparing for the day when tourists will be allowed on a large scale into the country again

Apparently, after a debate in the Frelimo leadership and, eventually, on the direct instructions of President Machel, it was decided to preserve such old buildings because of their historical value Instead it was decided to use them for other purposes or even destroying them because of their links with the colonial past

My visit to the Nampula and villages in the district was of special interest It is the centre of the four million strong Macua tribe, which has allegedly been traditionally anti Frelimo, and which, according to certain reports, is on the verge of a tribal rebellion against the non-racial Marxist Government

We travelled for hundreds of kilometres without seeing a single soldier Apart from the armed guard in front of the Governor's office in Nampula, the next soldier I saw was on Mozambique island with no roadblocks anywhere

In fact, the Minister of Health, Dr Helder Martins and a group of officials, were touring the province in two landrovers without any protection

What of South Africans and Portugese? Although there are no formal ties any longer between SA and Mozambique, the South African presence and links crop up in unexpected places

On a visit to the Maputo Harbour, the SA ship the Johan Hugo was at berth together with two Russian ships, one apparently a missile carrier

Cars with South African registration numbers are nowhere to be seen Yet on my last Sunday there was a TJ and ND car at the Polana Hotel

But to cap it all I heard on three or four occasions sentimental Afrikaans love-songs being played over Maputo Radio'

• TOMORROW: The war in Mozambique.

DD 9/11/77 (218)

Life under Frelimo today

From the far corner of the crowded bar of the Polano Hotel in Maputo I heard words spoken emphatically One-man, one-vote cannot work

Looking up in surprise from my dinner I saw three young white South Africans involved in a serious discussion with two English girls at the table next to them I had noticed the three the first time they walked in joking and talking loudly among themselves in Afrikaans

At the bar counter and at other tables there were people representing every ideology and race from such diverse countries as East Germany, Cuba, Mozambique, Portugal, The US, Sweden, China, Malawi, Bulgaria and Brazil, each conversing in his own language.

The South Africans were technicians sent to Maputo by some major South African firm for six weeks to do urgent repair work in the harbour, which is closer to Johannesburg than any South African port. This incident less than an hour after my arrival from the airport was a reminder that although Johannesburg was a mere 40 minutes flying time away, that in fact it could just as well have been 4 000 miles away on another continent.

The cosmopolitan scene illustrated the dramatic changes in Mozambique — from being a Portuguese colony for more than 400 years until 1974 — to a hardline doctrinaire country today which is ostensibly based on a textbook policy of Marxist-Leninism

Compared to my two earlier visits, I would say that on the surface at least there is a much more relaxed atmosphere as the general population is now settling down for its third year under a Frelimo Government Maputo itself no longer has the atmosphere of being partly a ghost town, with large numbers of empty houses and flats left by the white Portuguese

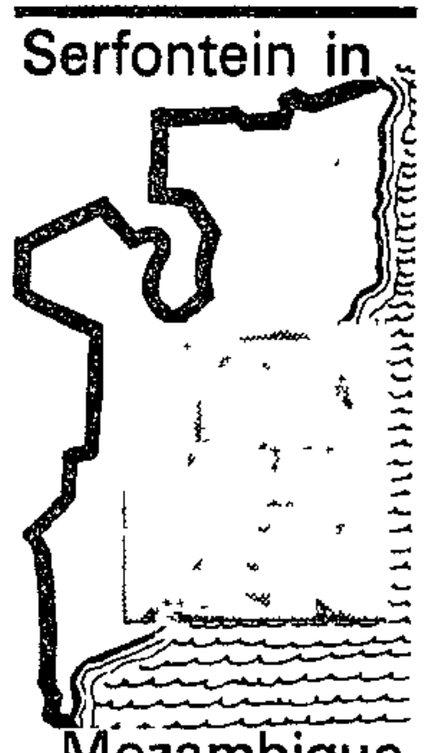
Since February the control of empty houses has been tightened and taken over by municipalities Nobody is any longer allowed to break open a house and an apartment and move in It must be done through the authorities Rent is not fixed but is determined by the salary of the family concerned, so this means different rents will be paid for the same size flat, depending on the income.

The fact that nearly 250 000 white Portuguese have left their houses and flats behind, means that the black Mozambicans who for decades have lived in shanty towns or in simple conditions outside the big towns and cities, now for the first time have proper housing

The state of the shops reflect the country's serious food and clothes problems Shelves of food shops are half empty, there are sudden shortages of basics such as eggs, sugar and salt and prices have gone up

The Government has now opened up a few "people's shops" in Maputo in an attempt to provide food at cheaper prices, claiming to cut out the middle man. Housewives of men involved in the diplomatic and international scene said that food prices were not much higher than in South Africa — that was if it could be obtained

The prices of clothes however was very high New cars are impossible to obtain, unless you are a diplomat or perhaps a contract worker



Travelling inland one at first got an impression of stability and that the Government had a reasonable grip on the administration side I was impressed by the normal routine functioning of several administration centres that I visited

Nampula reminded me of Nelspruit, a young town with many modern buildings — the headquarters of the Portuguese army in Mozambique. The Governor, Joac Americo Mpfumo, a young man of not yet 35 — most important Frelimo officials and administrators are very young — greeted me with the words "When are you people in South Africa going to abolish race discrimination?"

My explanation that the Government defended its policy in terms of the protection of ethnic cultures did not make sense to him.

Having been able to travel in some African countries, having witnessed some lax administration control, causing endless delays, the places I saw outside Maputo gave the impression that life was going on as usual

The visit to Nampula and villages in the district was of special interest It is the centre of the four million strong Macua tribe, which has allegedly been traditionally anti-Frelimo, and which, according to certain reports, are on the verge of a tribal rebellion against the non-racial Marxist Government We travelled for hundreds of kilometres without seeing a single soldier Apart from the armed guard in front of the Governor's office in Nampula, the next soldier I saw was on Mozambique Island with no roadblocks anywhere. The Minister of Health, Dr Helder Martins, and a group of officials were touring the province in two landrovers without any protection

A colourful figure in the area is the white Bishop of Nampula, who I met on the Lichinge airport A Frelimo sympathiser during the war, he still wields some influence, although the Government has nationalised a number of Catholic properties and taken away all health and educational services No party member is allowed to belong to a Christian church, to be a Mohammedan or to belong to any kind of religion Yet some prominent officials in the Government services are well-known Catholics.

One feature of present-day Mozambique is the official commitment to non-racialism and the presence of the small minority groups — Indians, whites and Coloureds — in the party, the cabinet and the public administration Whether there is an underground black resistance fostered by tribal leadership, is of course difficult to determine

Four of the ten members of the Frelimo Central Executive are non-blacks One gets the clear impression that there is no official drive as in so many African countries, to "Africanise" for the sake of Africanisation The impression is that people occupy positions, at least on the middle and higher level, because they are the most competent What of South Africans and Portuguese? Although there were no formal ties any longer between South Africa and Mozambique the South African presence and links crop up in unexpected places.

Apart from the few temporary South African technicians at the Polana for harbour reparations, there are also a few railway officials some who liaise with the Harbour Administration and who live together with representatives of the Marxist world and Mr Robert Mugabe, the Patriotic Front leader and his staff.

How the war hit Mozambique

RDM 10/11/77

The second of JHP SERFONTEIN'S articles on Mozambique.

THE war between the Rhodesian Government and the forces of the Patriotic Front has involved Mozambique much more deeply than is generally realised

Frelimo officials say that Mozambique is the only front line state which has been directly attacked by Rhodesian military forces, or groups assisted by them

The officials say that as a result of these attacks over the last 16 months on installations such as telecommunications, railways, bridges, railway coaches and locomotives and villages, damages total about R30m

Moreover the country is facing a refugee problem of enormous proportions Frelimo officials say that nearly 35 000 refugees have fled Rhodesia Many of them live in appalling conditions in camps in the provinces of Tete, Sofala and Manica.

There are also some 50 0-00 displaced Mozambicans uprooted by the war who have to be resettled in other areas or in new villages

Another burden on the economy is the financial losses due to sanctions against Rhodesia.

A UN report of April last year estimated the reduction in foreign exchange earnings by the railways and ports as a result of sanctions was between R50m and R70m

A UN report listing all the military attacks on Mozambican installations will soon be submitted to the UN.

It is claimed that the most damaging of all was the attack in December which destroyed the tropospheric station at Chicuelacuela, close to the Rhodesian border This was the key to the telecommunication links between Maputo and central and northern areas

As a result the links with the rest of the country have been crippled This station will not be repaired before early next year.

Mr P Soares, the Director of Postal and Telecommunications in Maputo, said that if it was not for this damage, the telecommunication system of Mozambique would have been able to function as in the past

In Maputo I was taken on a tour of the station and shown the locomotive and coaches damaged during the machine gun attack in May this year

Mozambican authorities claim that these attacks on bridges, railways and telecommunications were well planned They were designed to cause the maximum disruption inside the country as part of a wide strategy to undermine and weaken the Mozambican Government in the hope that it will be replaced in an internal uprising by "moderate" leaders.

The refugee problem is serious On the same plane travelling with me were two senior Government officials accompanying an international mission from the UN High Commission for Refugees, the Red Cross and WHO to investigate the situation in the camps.

Mr Francis Kufu, a senior Mozambican official, said the refugees were urgently in need of basic human necessities — food, clothing and housing.

The report of this commission will be included in a new report by the UN Office in Maputo to be submitted to the Secretary General and the Security Council later this year.

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Both government and diplomatic sources have [illegible] there is no evidence [illegible] substantiate claims [illegible] scale anti-Frelimo guerilla activities in the country close [illegible] Maputo They claim that almost all the anti-Frelimo activities are close to the Rhodesian border, or have direct Rhodesian backing, or are Rhodesian or Portuguese inspired.

Even though some anti-government action can be attributed to independent local dissidents, I could find no indication of a well organised national internal resistance movement — in any case not as far as large scale internal sabotage was concerned.

RDM 11/1/77

Giant bus gets going in Maputu

'Mail' Africa Bureau

AFRICA's biggest bus — capable of carrying 200 passengers — began work in Maputo yesterday.

Radio Mozambique last night reported that 50 more of the Hungarian-built vehicles would be in service by January.

The bus, called Icarus, has been on trial in Maputo for some time.

The buses will be used to transport workers in Maputo and on the long distance run between Maputo and Beira.

Mozambique's transport system has gone through serious difficulties in the last 18 months and the buses are expected to play an important role in improving the situation.

DD 11/11/77

Maputo no Red puppet

The Frelimo Government has embarked on an international policy of non-alignment, ideologically, in association with the Marxist world. But this does not mean being a slavish puppet of Moscow.

Ever since my first visit in February, their determination to be independent has been stressed. At the Frelimo congress one supporter jubilantly told me at the end: "The Soviet Union must be furious, because they did not get the special treatment or mention they might have expected. To us they are just another Marxist country."

Three weeks ago, on the eve of the departure of Pres Machel for the UN and his meeting with Pres Carter, one adviser explained the motivation of this diplomatic crusade:

"Our country can never really be socialistic, unless we completely accept our independence. Decisions affecting our future must not be taken in Moscow or Washington; but in Maputo."

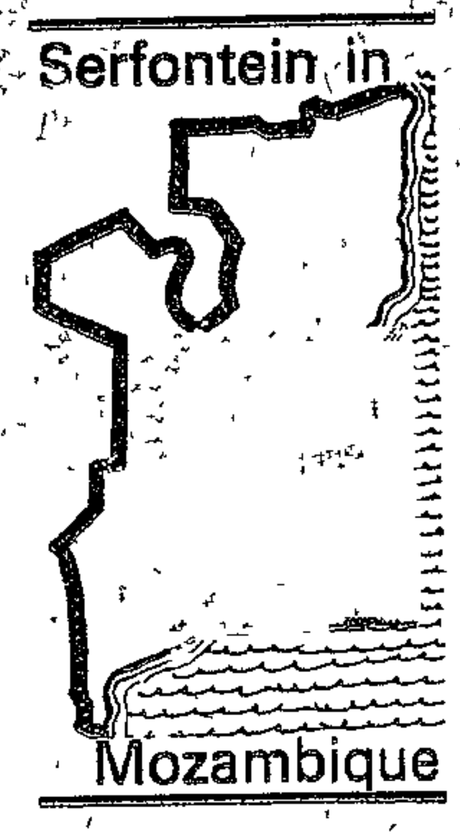
It is significant that the Machel visit came at the same time that Vice-President Dos Santos visited Peking. This seemed to be a calculated Maputo move to demonstrate publicly that Mozambique was determined to follow an independent line, and wanted to keep Moscow at a respectable distance.

There appears to be some disenchantment with the Soviet Union at this stage. It has been noticed that apart from military assistance, the Soviet Union has not been forthcoming in real economic assistance. The scandal over the Aeroflot tickets, with the Soviet Union swindling some four million dollars from the Government, has caused intense annoyance.

Moreover, the latest Soviet escapade in Ethiopia and its apparent abandonment of its erstwhile ally, Somalia, has caused anger in some Frelimo and pro-Frelimo circles.

Pres Machel has emerged as one of the dominant figures in the front-line state alliance of five countries. Senior officials of some of the other countries have confirmed this development in several discussions during the last few months.

The Western diplomats involved in the negotiations on Rhodesia and SWA issue have been impressed by Pres Machel's realistic and



reasonable attitude. Diplomats in Maputo with regards to domestic policies, described Machel and his co-leaders not as pragmatic, but as "cool headed"

I was told that Pres Machel has apparently been impressed by the new tough attitude adopted by the Carter administration towards South Africa. That is why he was prepared to give the Anglo-American and Western Five initiative a chance, although he had some reservations about certain aspects.

This attitude of Marxist Mozambique was crucial because it enabled the West to obtain valuable support from key Afro-Asian countries. I gained the impression that the Soviet Union did not really understand the complexities and subtleties of the Mozambique situation, and the important nuances which complicate the Rhodesian settlement terms.

Just as the South African Government they seem to tend to accept situations and statements their face value. Mozambique's attitude towards South Africa obviously is a very delicate matter in view of the ideological conflicts on race, politics and economics. Pres Machel is apparently very careful about South Africa and in general keeps a low profile in public statements.

It regards South Africa as a sovereign independent country which has to be approached in a complete different basis than Rhodesia, which is a colonial situation. In terms of Frelimo's own philosophy, history and tradition — tackling the Portuguese largely on their own, little or no direct military assistance — there is a strong belief that changes in SA must come from the inside. It is claimed that revolution is not for export. Accusations that there are ANC guerilla camps are strongly denied are ones that the SA communist Ruth First and others are training urban saboteurs.

On the question of the railway and harbour links, there seems to be a low key, but effective co-operation But Frelimo sources claim that until now Mozambique has resisted South African suggestion to have an agreement on labour.

It seems as if Mozambique has accepted that there will be a rapid reduction of the number of miners working in South African mines. The resultant substantial loss in income from gold sales is regarded as inevitable. In fact the official Frelimo policy seems to be to persuade migratory mine workers voluntary to find other jobs in Mozambique in view of the long-term advantages.

However, pressure is not applied, simply because there are not enough job opportunities in Mozambique at the moment

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MACHEL SE BLOED GESOEK DEUR ‚BYE'

Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

DIE Mosambiekse nasionale versetbeweging (Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana), wat die Marxistiese bewind van pres Samora Machel binne vier jaar omver wil werp, sê hy gaan binnekort waaghalsige pogings aanwend om gevange nasionale leiers te bevry

Die beweging, wat ses maande gelede in Mosambiek gevestig is, maak daarop aanspraak dat sy vegters sedert 22 September vanjaar reeds meer as honderd Frelimo-soldate in wydverspreide skermutselinge om die lewe gebring het Stawende bewyse gaan binnekort bekend gemaak word om aan die wêreld te toon dat die volk van Mosambiek in opstand gekom het teen „Machelisme' — of „slawerny"

'n Woordvoerder van die beweging (RNM), sê dat meer as twee jaar lank nog niks gehoor is van meer as 240 nasionale leiers wat deur Frelimo gevang en na konsentrasiekampe gestuur is nie Die laaste sien van hulle was in 'n grenskamp op Nachingwea in Tanzanie toe hulle aan 'n aantal buitelandse korrespondente vertoon is

Onder hulle is Uria Simango, Paulo Gumane en die vurige Macua, Joana Simeao

Die RNM sê dat dit die militêre vleuel is van minstens ses anti-Frelimo-groepe wat tans binne Mosambiek bedrywig is Tagtig persent van die versetbeweging se vegters bestaan uit ontnugterde Frelimo-soldate

Soldate en lede van die politieke groepe samel al geruime tyd inligting in oor die ligging van Machel se berugte aanhoudingskampe Sommige is in Tanzanie en word deur Nyerere se troepe bewaak

„Daar word dikwels na dié kampe as sogenaamde rehabilitasiekampe verwys, waar afgedwaaldes van vooraf in Marxistiese leerstellinge geindoktrineer moet word," sê die woordvoerder „Dit is gewone konsentrasiekampe waar aangehoudenes twaalf uur per

● Vervolg op bl. 20

DIE gesig van 'n RNM-soldaat. „Al wat ons kan sê, is dat ons alle lede van die burgerlike bevolking uit rehabilitasie- en werkkampe bevry het. Ons soldate het jare lank aan die kant van Frelimo geveg en hulle is baie goed opgelei. Ons beweeg in klein groepies van ses of agt man, volgens die guerilla-leerstellinge van Mao Tse Toeng en die Brasiliaan Carlos Marighella. Ons vertoef nie lank op een plek nie en beweeg van stat tot stat. Ons sal maak soos die bye en aanhou steek totdat Machel en sy kliek ons nie meer kan uitstaan nie."

„BYE' SOEK MACHEL SE BLOED

● Vervolg van bl 18

dag onder gewapende toesig werk Hulle kry min kos en daar is geen sprake van higiene nie Die sterftesyfer is besonder hoog en ons inligting dui daarop dat baie leiers reeds gesterf het.

„Ander se gesondheid gaan vinnig agteruit en ons doel is om diegene te bevry wat vorentoe nog 'n rol kan speel in 'n demokratiese Mosambiek"

Die leiers is in hegtenis geneem toe Portugal die bewind op 'n skinkbord aan Frelimo oorhandig het

Die woordvoerder het gesê dat Joana Simeao beslis nog leef Sy is 'n lid van die magtige Macua-stam, wat Frelimo oor die jare vyandiggesind was Macuahoofmanne is tydens die terroriste-oorlog deur Frelimo uitgemoor om die stam leierloos te laat

Die RNM swyg oor die beoogde bevrydingstaktiek „Al wat ons kan sê, is dat ons al lede van die burgerlike bevolking uit rehabilitasie- en werkkampe bevry het Ons soldate het jare lank aan die kant van Frelimo geveg en hulle is baie goed opgelei Ons beweeg in klein groepies van ses of agt man, volgens die guerrillaleerstellinge van Mao Tse Toeng en die Brasiliaan Carlos Marighella.

Ons vertoef nie lank op een plek nie en beweeg van stat tot stat"

Hy sê dat die beweging terselfdertyd besig is met 'n uitgebreide propagandaveldtog om die ongeletterde bevolking bewus te maak van die RNM en sy doelstellinge Vlugskrifte en die beweging se vlag word oor 'n wye gebied versprei, vergaderings word gehou en padblokkades word dikwels opgestel om mense voor te keer en in te lig

„Frelimo dwing hulle om van hul stamidentiteit ontslae te raak en ons beveg dit," sê die woordvoerder „Op die oomblik is ons ook besig met 'n intensiewe mediese veldtog en voorsien ons baie mediese voorrade aan kinders wat uitgehonger is en aan 'n verskeidenheid siektes ly"

Hy sê dat die RNM oor 'n tydperk van ses maande tot die besliste gevolgtrekking gekom het dat Marxisme geen hoop op weislae in Mosambiek het nie en dat Machel 'n selfmoordkoers ingeslaan het

KOMMANDANT ANDRé, militêre aanvoerder van die RNM

„Ons het binne 'n kort tyd soveel vordering in veral die provinsies van Tête, Manica, Zambesia en Cabo del Gado gemaak, dat die bevolking as ons nuusbronne optree en ons huisves — net soos hulle Frelimo in die oorlog gesteun het In die laaste tyd is dit nie ongewoon dat vaders hul seuns van vyftien jaar en selfs jonger aanbied om aan ons sy te veg nie"

Hy het erken dat die beweging se militêre slaankrag tans nog baie beperk is „'n Oorlog soos dié word nie sommer so gewen nie en ons het tyd nodig om ons stem dik te maak Daarom spits ons ons nog hoofsaaklik toe op sabotasie So het ons vanjaar 25 Frelimorivierbote op die Cabora Bassa-meer verwoes Ons het ook 'n mikrogolfstasie op Chicualacuala, naby Mapai, vernietig Dit is deur Oos-Duitsers opgerig en terselfdertyd gebruik om ons radio-uitsendings aan die volk te smoor"

Die Mosambiekse regering het destyds aangevoer dat Rhodesië vir dié dade en ander voorvalle verantwoordelik was In die laaste tyd word die skuld egter al hoe minder op Rhodesië gepak en het die Machel-regering in minstens een geval toegegee dat andersdenkendes daarvoor verantwoordelik was

Volgens die RNM-woordvoerder word meer as 100 000 mense in 30 rehabilitasiekampe in Mosambiek aangehou „Wat is dit anders as slawerny? Frelimo het aan tussen twintig- en dertigduisend mense werk gegee in die party-opset, die ander 8 500 000 is net slawe van die staat Dit maak nie saak hoe lank die oorlog duur nie As ons nie nou veg nie, sal al die mense van Mosambiek binne tien jaar vir die res van hul lewens slawe wees Ons enigste probleem is dat daar baie Sowjetwapens in Mosambiek is Dit gaan ons oorlog baie moeilik maak

„Die kommuniste het Mosambiek nodig om hul ander oorloe in Suider-Afrika te bedryf Frelimo se oorlog teen Portugal was nie so moeilik nie omdat niemand 'n koloniale moondheid wou help nie Ons sal oorwin omdat die volk aan ons kant is Ons sal maak soos die bye en aanhou steek van die Rovumarivier af tot in Maputo, totdat Machel en sy kliek ons nie meer kan uitstaan nie"

OPLEIDING, met wapens wat almal van Kommunistiese oorsprong is. Volgens die RNM is dié veggroep naby hul basis in noordelike Mosambiek afgeneem Die RNM maak daarop aanspraak dat sy vegters sedert 22 September vanjaar reeds meer as honderd Frelimo-soldate om die lewe gebring het.

GUERRA E MORTE AO MACHELISMO! „Machelisme" moet uitgeroei word. 'n Stryd tot die dood teen „Machelisme". Hierdie vlugskrifte word tans grootskeeps in Mosambiek deur lede van die RNM versprei om die volk te aktiveer. Daarin word gesê dat Samora Machel sy volk in ellende en skande gedompel het

Blacks mourn victims in Mozambique

NM 5/12/77

(222)

SALISBURY — The United African National Council president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, yesterday conducted an open air service attended by thousands of Africans at Mabvuku Township outside Salisbury, in memory of those killed during recent Rhodesian raids into Mozambique.

Bishop Muzorewa, who on Friday boycotted internal settlement talks with the Prime Minister on the grounds that he was observing a "week of mourning," has claimed that as many as 2 700 people were killed in strikes at Chimoio and Tembue camps, many of them civilian "refugees" and not terrorists as announced by the Rhodesian Government.

Combined Operations Headquarters said last week that more than 1 200 terrorists were killed in the raids and denied that civilians were attacked.

Yesterday afternoon the Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rt. Rev. Paul Burrough, was to celebrate a Requiem Shona Mass in the cathedral here, to "bring before God's living mercy the soul of every person who has died through violence during the past five years" and to pray for "God's gift of peace in his way."

Roll

To date the reported death roll in five years of terrorist incursions into Rhodesia is believed to total more than 8 500 lives. Security forces have announced the deaths of 3 759 terrorists on Rhodesian soil and at least 2 000 are believed to have been killed in Mozambique raids, while 429 of their own men have been killed in action

Terrorists have murdered more than 1 300 civilians including 114 Whites and 1 000 civilians have been accidently killed either by being caught in cross-fire, breaking the curfew at night and walking into security force ambushes, or associating with terrorists when the latter were attacked by troops or aircraft.

Machel builds up attack arsenal

Cape Times 6/12/77

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Defence Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE is importing far more arms than it needs for its own defence or equipping the anti-Rhodesian terrorists, and "is being used as a storehouse for a much bigger action than the simple defence of (the Mozambique) government," according to a Mozambique resistance leader quoted in the latest issue of Armed Forces magazine

In an interview with D G Santos, the privately-owned magazine's Mozambique specialist, Commandant Afonso Macamo of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, added that "the governments of Malawi, Zambia and Swaziland should pay very close attention to these developments"

According to the article, Commandant Macamo told Mr Santos that the quantities and types of weapons that have been off-loaded in Mozambique "are not in accordance with the defence requirements of the state of Mozambique. The number of shipments and the total tonnage far exceed the actual defence needs of a country such as ours.

'Much bigger action'

"And what is more, these shipments are far larger than the needs of the war at present being waged by Zipa against the government of Ian Smith We have no doubt that our country is being used as a storehouse for a much bigger action than the simple defence of Samora's government.

"Did you know about the structures being built at Nacala which are part of a vast system of fortifications in and around that city? The restrictive measures being applied to travel in the vicinity of Nacala are now making it most difficult to move in that area

"I believe that the governments of Malawi, Zambia and Swaziland should pay very close attention to these developments

"Our fight has now ceased to be only a national revolt We now have to face the imperialist forces which are organizing in Mozambique with the purpose of launching attacks on neighbouring territories

'Imperialistic communism'

"This presence of Cubans and Russians is something to which the Organization of African Unity should not remain indifferent It is clear proof of the interference of imperialistic communism in Africa."

In the interview, which according to Mr Santos was conducted "at the main base of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement in the centre of this old Portuguese colony", Commandant Macamo described himself as a former anti-Portuguese terrorist, "just one of many who have found out that the end of the colonialist war was not the end of oppression of the people of Mozambique"

He described the National Resistance Movement as non-ideological and dedicated in the first place to overthrowing President Samora Machel, who had "betrayed our struggle".

He said that the movement's "guerilla units" are operating "as far afield as Cabo Delgado, Zambesia, Tete, Manica and Sofala, even south of the Save River.

"In addition we have established bases strategically placed to support these operations against Samora Machel's system and we are engaged in a massive campaign of systematic sabotage which is disrupting his whole system and his communist supporters."

WE DON'T NEED EDUCATED PEOPLE TO OPPRESS US, SAY FRELIMO

Lawyer's six-week walk to freedom

Star 8/12/77 (222) (218)

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — For two years a Mozambican law graduate was a prisoner of President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government,

Three months ago he broke free from a prison labour gang in northern Mozambique and crossed the Rovuma River into Tanzania

Mr Artur Janeiro da Fonseca, a graduate of Karl Marx University in Leipzig, East Germany, felt that Tanzanian authorities would send him back to Ruara detention camp in Mozambique's border province of Cabo del Gado.

Teenager

So he walked through Tanzania to Kenya, scavenging food in remote villages and moving mainly at night

His journey to freedom took just over six weeks

The 31-year-old Mozambican said that he was one of several hundred prisoners — including two Portuguese whites — held at Frelimo's Ruara camp

Mr da Fonseca left Mozambique as a teenager He went to school in Portugal under a Catholic mission educational scheme then he joined a student organisation in Lisbon which placed him first at a languages institute in communist East Germany and later at Karl Marx University

Jailed

After nearly 10 years in East Germany, Mr da Fonseca said, he decided to return to Mozambique He timed his return to coincide with Mozambique's independence from Portugal.

But within four weeks of his homecoming Mr da Fonseca was in jail.

He was among about 50 people rounded up by Frelimo soldiers at a student compound in the Mozambique capital, Maputo, in mid-July 1975 and taken to the city penitentiary

"The soldiers asked me why I had studied law They said: "We don't need any lawyers or educated people to oppress us," Mr da Fonesca said.

At the penitentiary, Mr da Fonesca was thrown into a cell meant for only two prisoners but which contained 18 men. He said the prisoners were beaten with rifle butts and several men "disappeared" after interrogation during the first days

"We lived in fear that we would be the next to be killed," Mr da Fonesca said.

No reply

Mr da Fonseca was allowed to write a letter to Mozambique's Justice Ministry asking the reasons for his detention. Inevitably, he received no reply

Mr da Fonseca said he spent 18 months in the penitentiary, before being moved to Machava prison outside Maputo, headquarters of the feared Snasp (Servico Nacional de Seguranca Popular) secret police. Prisoners injured during torture at Machava died in the cells.

Then he was moved to Pemba, the administrative capital of Cabo de Gado province "We were locked in underground cellars Often we went two days without food and up to six days without water."

Finally Mr da Fonseca was sent to Ruara, closer to the Tanzanian border. The Frelimo guards at the camp were undisciplined and escapes from working parties were almost commonplace, he said.

"I got away with three others and I don't think they bothered to follow us."

Throughout his detention, Mr da Fonseca said, he and fellow prisoners were subjected to arbitrary beatings by Frelimo guards. He said he suffered from dystentery and malaria and received hospital treatment only twice.

Now he wants to return to Portugal

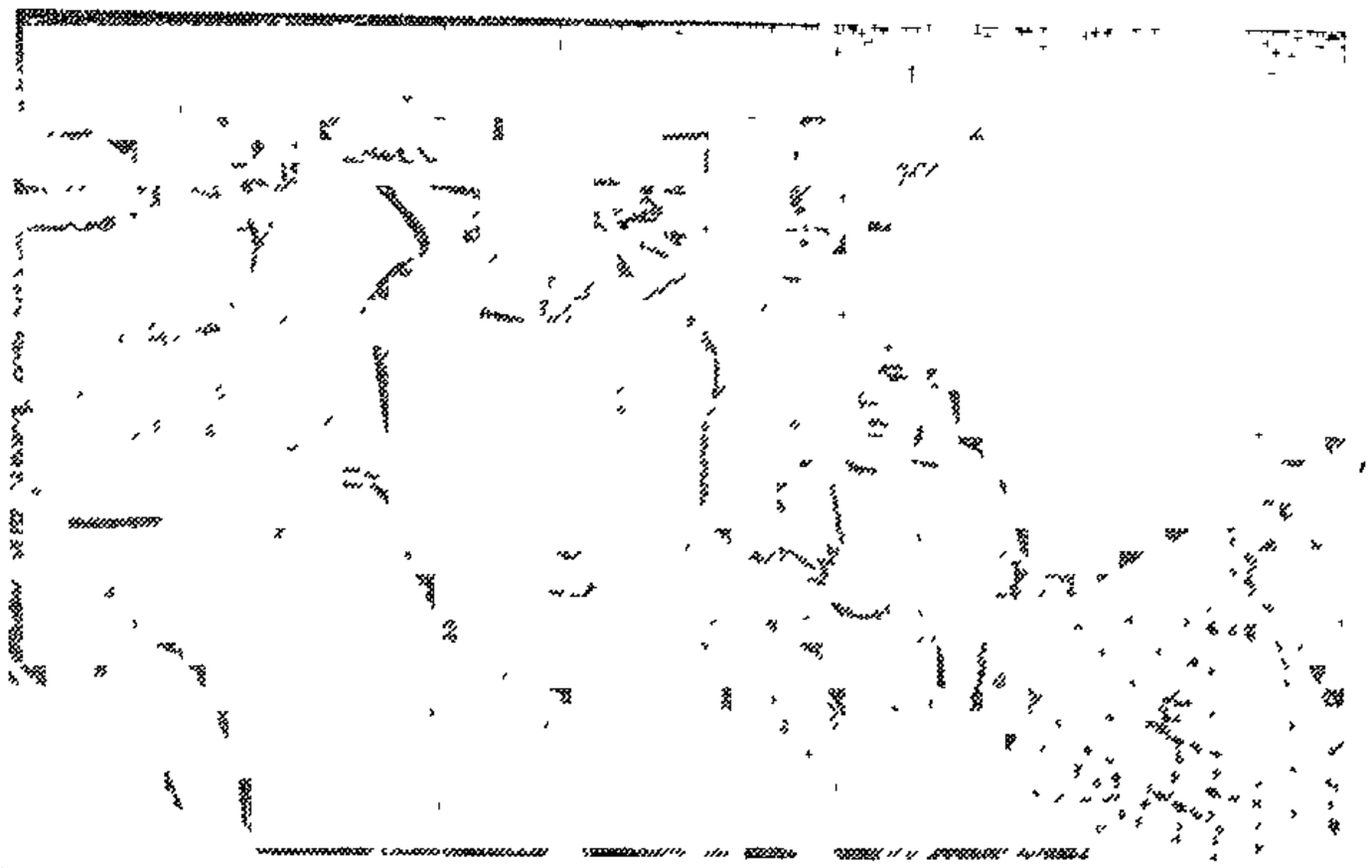
"I committed no crime in Mozambique I was not involved in politics I studied in East Germany but I am not a communist. I trained as a lawyer and I wanted to go home to work with my people," Mr da Fonseca said.

Today Mr da Fonseca is stranded in Kenya with no income and little prospects of being allowed to seek work He is staying with the family of a fellow Mozambican imprisoned in Maputo.

STAR 20/1/78 . (218)

Mozambique, recognising the value of co-operation with the Portuguese, is encouraging the influx of Portuguese experts to help in the rebuilding of the fledgling state. BRIAN JEFFRIES reports from Maputo.

Come back, Mozambique tells the Portuguese



These Portuguese refugees were among the thousands who quit Mozambique after independence Now Mozambique is anxious to welcome back Portuguese experts to help run its marxist regime.

The Portuguese are cautiously being welcomed back to Mozambique But this time in a different guise.

Instead of coming as colonisers they are returning to help build a marxist society that dreams of creating a new socialist man in Africa

Like many other colonised nations of the continent, the rulers of this East African state are discovering one of the ironies of independence It is that the skills and experiences of the colonisers are often those most suited to helping fledgling states over the hurdles of the early independence years

As settlers, the Portuguese virtually monopolised all the positions that make a country tick, from taxi driving and trade to top administrative jobs

When the Portuguese flag was lowered here for the last time on June 25, 1975 there were 240 000 Portuguese in Mozambique

Fears

Fears of reprisals by the new government coupled with a panic reaction that this was the end of the road for whites in the country led to a mass exodus

All but about 20 000 Portuguese packed their bags and left most estates in Portugal that found in the middle of evolutionary changes following the overthrow of the right-wing dictatorship of Marcello Caetano in 1974.

and adjust to life in the country after so many years spent in Africa

Word has also filtered out that their worst fears on what life would be like for them in an independent Mozambique have never been realised

About 6 000 civil servants who agreed to stay on under two-year contracts have now mostly departed There are believed to be less than 1 000 left

One of those who stayed is Mr Jose Magalhaes, 31, who was born in Mozambique and whose father has lived in the country for 65 years He runs the family cattle ranch near the Indian Ocean port of Nakala in northern Mozambique

After living in Europe and Brazil he decided to return here in 1974, shortly before independence

"I came back because I realised this is my country, my homeland," he said. "There is no other place for me Those who left in my opinion were stupid They had no need to do so There has been absolutely no problem for us"

It was an emotional attachment rather than any political sympathy with the new Government that made him remain

For Mr Antonio Steves, 26, the male nurse in charge of the intensive care unit at Maputo Central Hospital, ideology was the key factor

As a student, he said, he had connections with the Frelimo movement that was waging war against the Portuguese in Mozambique and which now runs the Government He sympathised with their socialist ideology and hopes for a new egalitarian society

Mr Steves is among those who have taken Mozambican nationality Thousands of others who qualified for Portuguese passports also took Mozambican citizenship

Some, however, reapplied for their Portuguese passports when it became clear that as Mozambicans they would not be allowed to transfer money out of the country

The Government was so angered by the reaction of those it termed "traders in nationality" that it expelled about 3 000 in March last year

Some of those with Portuguese passports are still uncertain where the future lies.

A Portuguese technician who is working out a contract with a private firm in the northern town of Nampula, said "I'm really filling in time here I'm getting married soon to a girl I met in Portugal I have a feeling she won't settle down here so probably I'll move on. I don't know where yet, but I don't think it will be back to Portugal" — Sapa-AP

DITK 20/11/78 28

For Mozambique, the result of the exodus was disastrous. The economic infrastructure virtually collapsed overnight and the nation was deprived of nearly all its trained manpower.

To help fill the gaps, the Government has recruited technical specialists from other socialist countries and also from the West.

But because of language difficulties and other problems of readjustment there has been a growing awareness here that the familiarity of the Portuguese with Mozambique probably makes them best equipped to help the country until the day it has adequate trained manpower of its own.

Co-operation

"Ideology and practice are still miles apart in Mozambique," said a Western diplomat here. "What this country needs is qualified technicians, not political cadres, which the Mozambicans have themselves. Too many of those who came here after independence were politically motivated rather than technically qualified."

President Samora Machel tacitly recognised the value of co-operation with the Portuguese last year when he said in a speech: "We would like to crystallise our relationship of friendship and solidarity with the Portuguese people in the field of co-operation between our two states."

Later he announced that Mozambique was to start recruiting more Portuguese on contract and urged Mozambicans to respect them as they could be of enormous value to the country.

Refugees

The two states have now exchanged ambassadors and a fresh influx of Portuguese experts is starting to arrive under an agreement between the two states. They include settlers who originally fled, say Portuguese here. Portugal pays part of their salaries and guarantees them jobs on their return home.

Recruitment is being spurred, they say, by the fact that many of those who left are living as virtual refugees in Portugal, unable to find work

SHIPPING Wilf Seifert

(218)

3/2/78 Natal Mercury

Mozambique buys eight trawlers

AFTER a 10-week information blackout on the future of Durban's eight former Ifcor trawlers it has now been confirmed that they have been sold to "Mozambican interests" for prawn and crayfish catching out of Maputo and Beira.

Although he would not divulge details of the deal, negotiations for which started early in November, a senior spokesman for Pescanova Shipair Services told me from Cape Town that the mechanical and general engineering company, Mechaweld, were busy with final conversion work.

The eight 23m vessels should be ready to sail for Mozambique in about two months, he said.

Pescanova function as local representatives of the new owners. They are also responsible for the ships' general upkeep.

"Mozambique's fish resources are phenomenal. The country is gradually getting organised to exploit these resources. Fisheries research is being carried out and the Government is now busy building up a substantial fleet of fishing vessels.

"The South African Government — in fact, all of us — should try to help our neighbours. We're not talking politics, we're talking business. Mozambique wants to put its house in order and get the country going. What they need is co-operation. So let's give them a hand," said the spokesman

He added that a broad co-operation already existed between South Africa and Mozambique, so the departure of local trawlers for service out of Mozambican ports was no cause for surprise.

Money-spinners

The eight remaining ships docked at the silt canal fish-landing wharf here have turned into an unexpected money-spinner for ship repairers.

Originally, they had been provided with sufficient fuel storage space to keep them going for up to a fortnight at sea.

When Ifcor became insolvent and a joint venture, the German Dieter Arts and the Argentinian Ventura Hermanus companies, bought all 11 vessels during an auction on June 20 last year for R935 000, they put all trawlers through a refit.

As the ships were to have put to sea out of Mar del Plata, Argentina's principal fishing port, for only two to three-day work excursions, the new owners had reefer spaces extended at the cost of bunker capacities.

Now their Mozambican owners want them turned back into medium-range craft for between 12 and 15 days at sea.

Good profit

The Arfs-Ventura group, who paid around R85 000 plus perhaps R40 000 in repairs for each trawler, are thought to have made a handsome profit.

Captain Gabino S. Criado, who was appointed overall head of the Durban refit operations last year for Arfs and Ventura, thought an estimate of R300 000 for each of the eight 23m vessels was "realistic."

He estimated individual re-conversion costs at R15 000.

The three 29m ships — René, Claudia and Alison are excluded from the deal — are at present in Table Bay.

Under Buenos Aires registry and crewed mainly by South Africans, they are being prepared for delivery to Argentina — a 26-to 30-day haul across the South Atlantic.

FINAL conversion work on these eight smaller trawlers is in hand as they are being prepared for departure for Mozambique in about two months.

Cape Times 7/2/78 (218)

shipping

SA cargoes keep Maputo going

By GEORGE YOUNG
Shipping Editor

EXPORTERS of South African produce are reported piqued by the coercion being applied for greater useof the port facilities at Maputo This is seen as a means for retaining commercial links with Mozambique which is otherwise politically ill-disposed to this country but which desperately needs the trade and employment the South African cargoes provide.

Exporters have complained, however, that periodic plant breakdown in Maputo makes for delays and higher costs for exports On the other hand, the port managers assure a quick turn round and South African ships have enjoyed reasonable service.

The South African Railways have played an important part in keeping the Mozambique economy alive, and the wages remitted to Maputo by thousands of workers serving in Rand mines constitutes another essential source of revenue

Just as Mauritius in public assemblies is inclined to denigrate South Africa but can scarcely afford to curtail the trade connection, Mozambique is heavily dependent on this country and spokesmen have had to concede in conferences overseas that it is not at present expedient to allow political factors to inhibit essential trade At the same time, South Africa continues to urge industry to utilize Maputo For one thing, the business would relieve Durban of pressure in time of important cargo movement.

Commercial ship staffs who visit Mozambique ports are quick to notice the run down state of the economy since the era of Marxist rule and there is more military hardware in the ports than at any time under Portuguese rule.

Imports of military hardware to northern Mozambique ports have included quanitites of former German plant captured at Stalingrad, and a few big tanks which are so wide and heavy that they demolish fences and gates when being moved from ship to parking lot

The opening of the sea route for cargoes from the Reef through Durban to Malawi and Zambia through Nacala has brought enormous new business for South African shipping companies, and few experts could have predicted this development

There is now even a container traffic, thanks to improvization at Nacala wharf, and cargoes by sea are reported to arrive at destination up to a week sooner than the original rail schedules that have been replaced.

HANSARD NO. 4 COL. 90 10/2/15

(2) 218

Cabora Bassa Scheme

114 Mr I ARONSON asked the Minister of Economic Affairs

(1) (a) What power has been supplied to the Republic by the Cabora Bassa Scheme since his reply to Question No 791 on 12 May 1977 and (b) (i) at what cost and (ii) over what period was the power supplied

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter

The MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

(1) (a) 3 481 804 900 kwh firm and non-firm power,

(b) (i) R12 670 279,07, and

(ii) 1 May 1977 up to 31 January 1978,

(2) No

NIGERIANS HEL

2 000 fly in to train Frelimo as Cubans quit

By PAT TAYLOR, Military Correspondent, DIET SIMON in Bonn and RORY LYNSKY in London

NIGERIAN troops and instructors have been sent to Mozambique to bolster President Samora Machel's position in the face of powerful opposition to his Marxist policies.

His position is so serious, it was learned from a highly placed Defence Force source yesterday, that his troops now control only the areas around Maputo and Beira.

The Nigerians, the source said, were being used to train Frelimo troops and Dr Robert Mugabe's terrorist army in the use of new sophisticated weapons supplied by the Soviet bloc

And Western intelligence sources have reported the presence of about 2 000 Nigerians in Angola — sent there to replace more than 5 000 Cubans who have been airlifted to the Somalia/Ethiopia war.

Western diplomats in Bonn confirmed the presence of Nigerian soldiers in Angola but pointed out that supposedly they were there for bridge-building works

The diplomats also quote reports that the Soviets were now administrating two Angolan ports which Unita claims is to facilitate the landing of new war materials for the Marxist MPLA government in Luanda

Nigeria's growing interest in South Africa was demonstrated this week when Mr Leslie Harriman, the country's permanent representative at the United Nations, held talks at the British Foreign Office on Southern African developments.

He had a 40-minute meeting with Mr Ted Rowlands, a Minister of State on the Rhodesian and SWA/Namibia independence disputes and other questions concerning Southern Africa

Mr Harriman is chairman of a United Nations special committee on apartheid and was in London to attend a conference organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement

Mr Harriman's country has also been involved in the airlifting of scores of anti-Rhodesia guerillas from training camps in Tanzania to Mozambique

A fortnight ago, Chapman Pincher said in an exclusive interview in the London Daily Express that British defence chiefs suspected Foreign Secretary David Owen and Field Marshal Lord Carver were behind a move to station a powerful force of troops in Mozambique.

The troops, mainly Nigerians and Indians, with units from the front-line states would ostensibly be a UN force poised to superintend a settlement

But once in position it could be used to give Mr Ian Smith an ultimatum unless he agreed to the Anglo-American settlement terms

The South African Defence source said, however, that it was unlikely that the Nigerians would become directly involved in the affairs of South Africa or Rhodesia

Meanwhile, it has been reported that the Soviets have taken over the administration of two Angolan ports Unita claims this is to help the landing of new war materials for the MPLA Government in Luanda

The Tribune Africa News Service reports that a Lockheed Hercules transport aircraft of the Nigerian Air Force airlifted scores of anti-Rhodesian guerillas from training camps in Tanzania to Mozambique late last year, according to informed sources.

Cape Times 27/2/78

Mozambique prisoners shot out of hand — claim

ZURICH — Mozambique is alleged to have prisons where inmates, including small children, are held under inhuman conditions and where nationals and foreigners are regularly shot without trial, according to an ex-prisoner.

In an article yesterday in the newspaper Neue Zuercher Zeitung, Mr Artur da Fonseca, who identified himself as a Mozambican law graduate of Leipzig University, East Germany, said he was held in various prisons for more than two years before he managed to flee the country in October.

He said prisoners from 21 nations, and ranging in age from seven to 70, were held in the "industrial penitentiary" of Maputo, and "every one of the prisoners is doomed".

Most of the foreign prisoners were Portuguese, according to Mr Da Fonseca. He said there were also inmates from the United States, Brazil, Britain, East Germany, India, Pakistan, Switzerland, Rhodesia, South Africa and several African nations.

"Every Sunday or Saturday, the military police officer comes with his men, selects seven or eight prisoners and walks them to the beach where they are shot and killed without trial," Mr Da Fonseca said. Most of those shot were Mozambicans, but he also named a "Dr Frost from Great Britain" among 10 alleged victims he identified.

Mr Da Fonseca said the victims were officially described as "shot during an attempt to escape". Many of the children were suffering from malnutrition, tuberculosis and anaemia without receiving medical care.

"When family members addressed petitions to the president on behalf of the children, they were jailed too and accused of being agents of imperialism."

He said the worst conditions were in the "Tower of Benba", in the province of Gabo Delgado, where prisoners were held without seeing daylight. These inmates included Mozambicans and black Rhodesians who told him, he said, that they had been arrested because they were supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Mr Da Fonseca said he was arrested when he arrived from Europe to rejoin his family soon after Mozambique became independent. He said he was last held in Ruarwa concentration camp, from where he escaped in August before finally sneaking out of the country in October. — Sapa-AP

MAPUTO APPEALS FOR AID

NM 10/4/78 (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique has appealed to the international community for aid after the flooding of the Zambezi which caused widespread destruction and left nearly 250 000 people homeless

A Government spokesman described the floods the worst of the century in the provinces of Tete, Manica and Zambezia. They caused 45 deaths.

He said the floods caused damage estimated at R60 million and said another R34 million had been spent in rescue operations.

About 55 894 hectares of agricultural land had been destroyed, the spokesman said.

He said Mozambique was in urgent need of food to help 158 000 adults and 60 000 children who had lost everything. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

PREFACE

This survey was researched by Giles Hobson and edited by Robert Berold of the Environmental and Development Agency (EDA). It is the result of the tour undertaken in 1977 in which Giles Hobson interviewed people in Southern Africa who have had practical experience of fish farming.

The survey is being published simultaneously by EDA and the Southern Africa Labour and Development Research Unit (Saldru).

Three year establishment programme

During the first year of operation the Fisheries Section does all the stocking and sampling. Sampling is done every two weeks and then the rate of feeding is calculated according to the weight. During the second year of production the village itself should pay for the fingerlings supplied. During the third year the village should pay for the fingerlings, the fertiliser and the food.

We sell the fish at 500 - 700 grams. When the fish are big enough to sell, they are sold to the villagers themselves at about 60c per 1kg live/weight. Each village is expected to appoint one man to be in charge of the daily duties which include feeding, fertilising once a week, general control, fencing, cutting the grass.

Fisheries Committees

In each village there should be a fisheries committee. This committee is chosen by the villagers themselves and is responsible for all the fisheries activities. We work through this committee. We tell them when the fish should be fed and so on. The income from the sale of the fish is put into a bank account. At the end of the year we compute how much the input cost was, and the committee then has to pay the Fisheries Section.

At least, this is done in theory but it doesn't always work very well in practice. The system is difficult to explain and the villagers are sometimes reluctant to ... cal advice.

Involvement of th

The villagers hav ... send the staff
from here quite f ... most villages
(but not all) are ... a good thing
not only because ... ses the villagers'
involvement in th

Ideally, the vill ... or the fish
ponds after 3 yea ... ce people don't
have the educatio ... feeding rates,
etc. We hope to ... require a lot
of training.

Cape Times 11/4/78

Mozambique the loser

By GORDON KLING

THE revaluation of South Africa's gold reserves, announced yesterday in Parliament by the Minister of Finance, Senator O P F Horwood, amounts to little more than a book entry and has few practical implications

Mozambique, however, will suffer because gold in part payment of miners' wages, was sent there on the basis of the old valuation. This has been stopped, which means the end of the multimillion rand profits the Maputo government was able to realize by selling the gold at the much higher market price.

Widely expected by the financial community, the move follows abolition of the official price, which has long been virtually meaningless, by the International Monetary Fund on April 1. The rand, like currencies of all other Fund members, no longer has a gold parity.

The effective price today is R141,97 an ounce which brings the gold reserves of the Reserve Bank, central government and the rest of the banking sector to R1 830m, compared with R761m at the end of February

The valuation method has been chosen to limit the effects of fluctuations in the gold price

The director of the University of Stellenbosch Bureau for Economic Research Professor J L Sadie, disapproved.

"If you do something you do it for a purpose. What is the purpose of this?" he asked. A banker speculated that the artificial boost to the reserves could be used to assist the government in the repayment of loans

France, Italy and Australia had already revalued their gold reserves on a market related basis, said Senator Horwood, and he expected others to follow

On the other hand, many countries would probably continue to value their reserves at the old official price, "a practice which will no doubt be encouraged by those who wish to reduce the monetary value of gold".

219 15/4/78 DD

Mozambique gets R425 000 for war

MAPUTO — The Organisation of African Unity yesterday presented R425 000 to Mozambique to help offset the costs of the continuing war with Rhodesia.

The Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said "the enemy" was continuing its "barbaric aggression against the people of our country, especially in the border zones." — SAPA-AP.

Nog 'n SA jongman in swart tronk

Rapport 16/4/78

Van EDDIE BOTHA
KAAPSTAD.

NOG 'n Suid-Afrikaner word deur 'n swart buurstaat in die tronk aangehou.

* Vandeesweek het dit aan die lig gekom dat Danny Grobler, 25, van Brooklyn, Kaapstad, volgens alle aanduidings reeds sowat nege maande in Mosambiek in gevangenskap sit.

Die nuus is deur Neville Ross, die man wat na die beweerde moord op twee Suid-Afrikaners en 'n Brit uit 'n tronk in Botswana vrygelaat is, aan Danny se moeder, mev. Elizabeth Grobler, oorgedra.

Danny het verlede jaar saam met Ross voor die Suid-Afrikaanse polisie uit oor die grens na Swaziland gevlug. Daar is hulle 'n maand later onwettige binnekoms opgesluit. Ross is losgelaat, maar Danny is nog aangehou.

Ross, wat op bladsy 9 van sy aanhouding in Botswana vertel het, vandeesweek aan die bekommerde mev. Grobler gesê dat Danny volgens sy mening in Maputo in die tronk is.

Sowat twee maande gelede het mev. Grobler se ander seun, Paul, 23, 'n brief van Danny uit Maputo ontvang. In die brief, wat nie in Danny se handskrif geskryf is nie, vra hy dat sy familie twee kartonne sigarette aan hom moet stuur.

Mev. Grobler sê hulle het dadelik onraad vermoed toe hulle sien dat dit nie sy handskrif is nie en ook dat sy naam verkeerd (Dany) gespel is.

Vroeer die week, vertel mev. Grobler, het sy Neville Ross se foto in die koerante herken as die man wat haar die begin van die jaar kom het vir Danny se identiteitsdokumente. „Ek het niks dokumente van Danny nie, maar ek het rmoed dat die man dalk Danny se dokumente wou gebruik om onwettig oor die grens te vlug," sê sy.

Vrydag vertel Neville Ross dat hy Danny uit die tronk in Swaziland wou gaan haal het. „Ons is aangehou weens onwettige binnekoms in die land. Die polisie in Suid-Afrika het ons gesoek oor 'n aanklag in verband met

SA man in Maputo-tronk

* VERVOLG VAN BL EEN *

dagga en ons wou nie graag teruggaan nie.

„Omdat ek 'n identiteitsdokument gehad het, het hulle my ná 'n maand weer vrygelaat. Danny het niks gehad nie en daarom het ek sy dokumente by sy ma probeer kry. Ek wou hom uit die tronk kry."

Spelfoute

Ross se verhaal van sy en Danny Grober se ingehtenisneming in Swaziland en die brief wat hulle van haar seun uit Maputo ontvang het, versterk mev. Grobler se vermoede dat Danny êrens in Mosambiek aangehou word.

„Die posstempel van die koevert is ook van Mosambiek," vertel mnr Paul Grobler. „Dit is ongetwyfeld nie Danny wat die brief geskryf het nie. Die spelfoute, die skryfstyl en naamtekening is net nie dié van Danny nie."

Agterop die brief is mnr Paul Grobler se adres in Danny se handskrif geskrywe. Sy eie naam het hy ook daar geskryf — dié keer reg gespel, en tussen hakies is daar geskryf dat Paul Grobler sy broer is. Alles kompleet asof hy vir die briefskrywer moes verduidelik het.

In die brief word ook gevra dat die sigarette aan iemand in Maputo gestuur word. Die naam van die persoon is onleesbaar, maar die adres word as Posbus 3111, Maputo, Mosambiek, aangegee. Geen rede word in die brief gegee wat Danny in Mosambiek soek nie.

Mnr. Grobler sê hy het onmiddellik nadat hy Danny se brief ontvang het, 'n telegram na die posbusnommer gestuur om te vra waar Danny hom bevind. „Ek het geen antwoord daarop gekry nie. Dis miskien 'n aanduiding dat wie ook al die brief geskryf het, nie wil sê waar Danny is nie."

Mev. Grobler sê dat sy kort nadat Danny en Neville Ross uit Kaapstad vertrek het, 'n brief van 'n meisie uit Krugersdorp ontvang het. Die meisie, wie se naam sy vergeet het, het geskryf dat Danny haar gevra het om te sê dat hy by sy bestemming aangekom het. Sy het 'n meisiekoshuis in Krugersdorp as haar adres aanggee.

Bekommerd

„Ek vermoed dat Danny Swaziland bedoel het toe hy van sy bestemming gepraat het," vertel mev. Grobler. „Ek is baie bekommerd oor sy welstand. Hy was al baie van die huis weg, maar hy bly nog my kind," sê sy.

Mnr. Paul Grobler het Donderdag die brief wat hulle uit Maputo ontvang het, na die Departement van Buitelandse Sake gebring om te hoor of hulle nie kan vasstel wat van sy broer geword het nie. Hy verwag om môre van die departement te hoor.

Mosambiek skop wit hotelbaas uit, maar maak sy toeriste-deur oop

RUSPLEK VIR ROOIES

Deur JOHAN STRYDOM

KOMATIPOORT

MOSAMBIEK maak reg om sy deure oop te gooi vir toeriste, maar hierdie keer gaan hulle uitsluitlik van Rusland en sy satellietlande wees.

Cecil Hooper, 39, die Suid-Afrikaans gebore hotelbaas wat vandeesweek saam met sy vrou Margaret, 30, uit Mosambiek geskop is nadat hulle eers in Maputo in die tronk was, vertel dat hy die nuus van 'n Frelimo-amptenaar gekry het.

Dié amptenaar het opdrag gekry om nuwe lewe in Mosambiek se hotelbedryf te blaas en het die Hoopers sowat vyf weke gelede besoek by hul hotel op Maxixe aan die Inhambane-baai, sowat 700 km noord van Maputo.

Cecil vertel dat die ander hoteleienaars in die gebied Inhambane hul hotels gesluit het ná die Frelimo-oorname van die land. Hy het geweier, want hy het geglo die land sal weer vir sy ekonomie op die toeristebedryf moet staat maak.

Hy het selfs so ver gegaan om 'n vakansiehuis by die mond van die baai te bou, wat as afspringplek vir duur hengelekspedisies gebruik is.

„Dit het geslaag. Selfs vanjaar nog het ek goed sake gedoen. Die Frelimomense bestee maklik geld," vertel hy.

Cecil, vroeer 'n renjaer van Johannesburg, het in 1967 saam met 'n vennoot die hotel op Maxixe gekoop en later nog een opgerig. In 1973 het Margaret uit Australie daar vakansie kom hou en agtergebly. Buiten enkele Portugese wat nog in dié deel van die land is, was Cecil en Margaret die enigste blankes.

„Dit was nie maklik nie. Elke dag is ons dopgehou. Elke keer wanneer ek die boot uit die water gehaal het om dit te verf of op te knap, was daar gerugte dat ons gereed maak om pad te gee," vertel hy.

Intussen het hy die boot so ingerig dat hy Natal sou kon haal as hulle vinnig moes vlug. Hy was altyd daarvan bewus dat Frelimo met gulsige oe na sy hotel, sy hengelhoofkwartier en sy voertuie gekyk het.

Hy het egter nooit verwag dat hy en sy vrou met net die klere aan hul lyf uit die land gesmyt sou word nie.

Toe hulle in hegtenis geneem is het hy geglo dat hulle nog veilig is omdat hy twaalf jaar lank 'n sakeman in Mosambiek was en omdat sy moeder, 'n suster en syvennoot daar begrawe lê.

Eers toe Cecil en Margaret hoor dat hulle die nodige moet inpak want hulle word na die Cadaia Civiltronk in Maputo gebring, het hulle besef alles is verlore.

Hulle is verlede Saterdag met net twee komberse, hul klere en 'n paar besittings deur Frelimo na Komatipoort gebring en vrygelaat. Cecil skat dat hy omtrent R250 000 se eiendom en besittings in Mosambiek verloor het.

Hulle gaan voorlopig woon in 'n bus wat hulle vroeer gebruik het om voorrade van Suid-Afrika na Maxixe te vervoer. Dié bus was op Nelspruit geparkeer.

CECIL HOOPER en sy vrou, Margaret, met die paar besittings wat hulle kon saambring nadat hulle vandeesweek uit Mosambiek geskop was. Na raming het hulle meer as R250 000 in Mosambiek verloor.

Troepe trek saam in noorde

MOSAMBIEK se troepe is besig om onder leiding van blankes — vermoedelik Kubane — in die noorde van dié land saam te trek. Die aanduidings is dat Rhodesie 'n groot offensief uit hierdie rigting kan verwag.

Cecil Hooper, wat vandeesweek saam met sy vrou uit Mosambiek gedeporteer is, vertel dat hy dié troepebewegings waargeneem het op Maxixe, halfpad tussen Maputo en Beira. Militêre toerusting is ook noordwaarts verskuif.

Die konvooie het gemiddeld uit veertig voertuie bestaan. Die troepe was almal baie jonk, niks ouer as vyftien of sestien jaar nie.

Spy-swop Israeli tells of ordeal

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A young Israeli citizen who was released yesterday after 20 months in a Mozambique prison, sat at the home of his parents-in-law in Constantia, Cape Town today and told of his relief and joy at seeing his family again

Russian-born Miron Markus (23) was released at the Swaziland-Mozambique border in an international exchange involving an East Germay spy, and an American student, being held in East Berlin.

His wife Marilyn (25), was at the border post to meet him "I can't describe how I feel," said Mr Markus "I'm relieved, happy, ecstatic — I just can't describe it."

Mr Markus, who survived a Frelimo machine-gun attack which killed his South African brother-in law, today described his 20 months of incarceration in a Mozambique prison He was released yesterday

Among the family with him were his toddler daughter, Talia, whom he last saw as a six-week-old infant, and his wife's sister, Joan, widow of Jacob Bloch, who died in a hail of bullets on an impromptu landing strip at Malvernia, near the Mozambique border

Mrs Bloch was pregnant at the time of her husband's death, so her 13-month-old son Jonathan never saw his father

Russian-born Mr Markus spoke to his parents in Jerusalem by telephone this morning

The men's ordeal began on September 4 1976 on a flight from Mr Markus's home in Bulawayo to South Africa He became lost in a storm and ventured into Mozambican airspace

A knock in the engine made him decide to land, and he brought the plane down in a field in Malvernia

As he left the aircraft, soldiers opened fire, and Mr Markus leapt back aboard, with a bullet wound in his hand

Soldiers surrounded the plane and fired at it with heavy and light machine guns, one of the soldiers was killed in the cross-fire

"They probably thought we were firing at them, and so they carried on shooting for 10 to 15 minutes Jacob was killed instantly, and I was hit in the thigh and chest"

"By the time they pulled me out of the plane, I had three bullet wounds and several shrapnel wounds

"They took me to a room in Malvernia and put me on a concrete, floor next to a wounded soldier, who died shortly afterwards

Mr Markus said they had no firearms in the aircraft He spent two months in a Maputo hospital Doctors wanted to amputate his hand, which

To Page 3, Col 9

Spy-swop man tells of ordeal

From page 1

had swollen and turned blue, but he protested and the hand was saved. His treatment in hospital was good, he said

After his discharge he was locked in a two by 3½ m laundry drying room behind a house in Maputo. The room had no windows and little air seeped in He was fed on rice and water, although once he was given potatoes.

He was kept there for three months, and spoke to nobody

"It was pitch dark, stuffy, very difficult to breathe and very hot. The only way I kept myself sane was to plan ways to escape," Mr Markus said

He went on a hunger strike for the last 35 days because he wanted medical attention.

"The doctor used to come every two or three weeks to change my dressings, but they came off after half an hour because I was sweating so much," he said.

He obtained a piece of wire and made a hole in the door He saw that the door, which opened inwards, was tied to a tape with a piece of electric

"I decided to go to the British Embassy, but I was arrested on the way and spent two days in the civil jail. Then I was taken to Mashava Prison — a political prison — where I spent the last 15 months.

"At first I was in a cell on my own, but later was able to mix with the other prisoners.

NO VIOLENCE

"At no stage was treated violently, but they never told me why they were keeping me. They just said I should know myself

"It was only at the border post yesterday that one man said I had been detained because they thought I was a mercenary"

Mr Markus, a mechanical engineer, says he has no plans at present

● The Department of the Interior announced in Pretoria today that a temporary residence permit valid for seven days had been granted to Mr Markus, reports Sapa

He would have to apply for a passport over the next week because he does not possess one

wire At night, a large iron pot was placed on an ironing board outside the door It would have clattered to the ground had he opened the door

He could open the door slightly and, over several days, stretched the wire with the crossbar of a stool

Early one morning, when the guard had taken his blanket and gone, Mr Markus pulled the cord and snapped the door handle

WALKED OUT

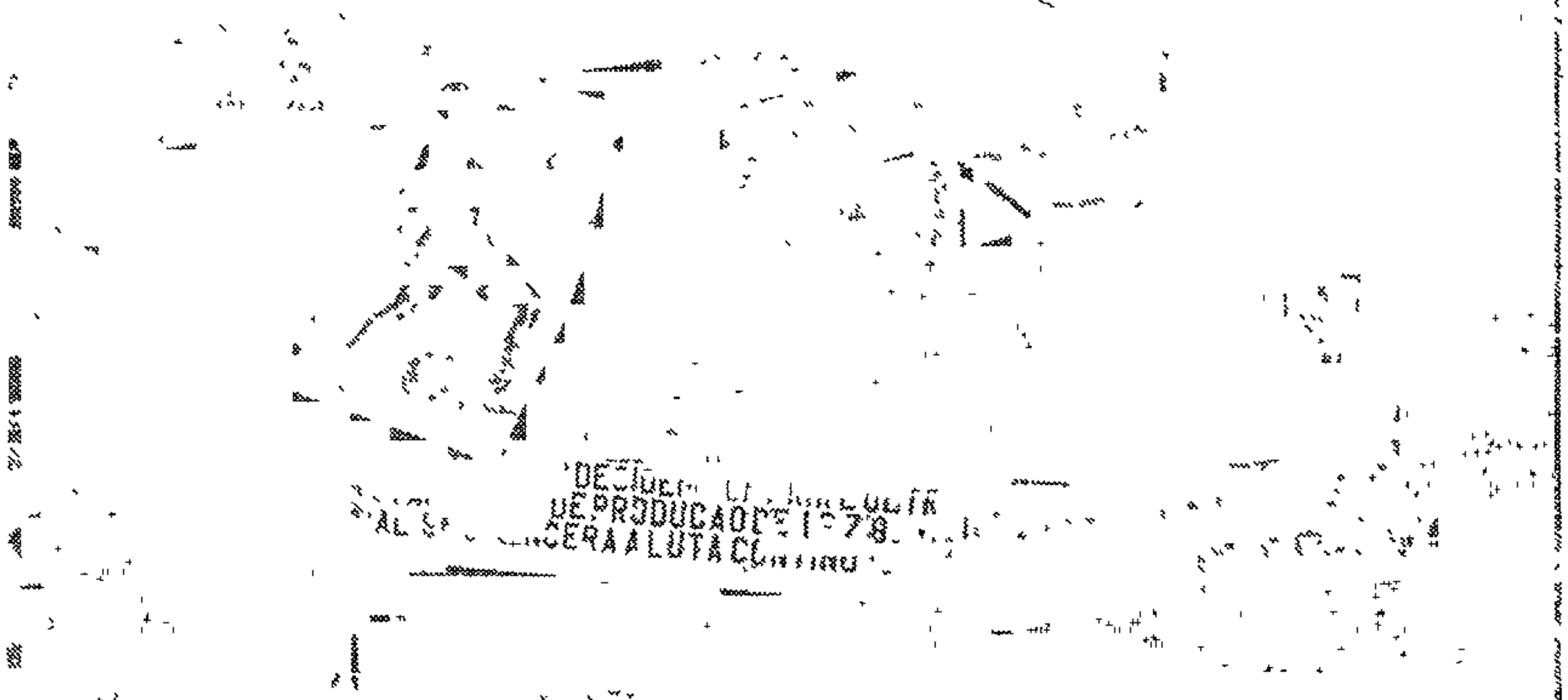
He walked out knowing that because of his hunger strike, the guards would not return until at least midday He replaced the wire and closed the door.

"As I walked I knew that if I kept the sun on my left shoulder, I would be heading for South Africa I went to the railway and began walking along the tracks of the South African bound railways

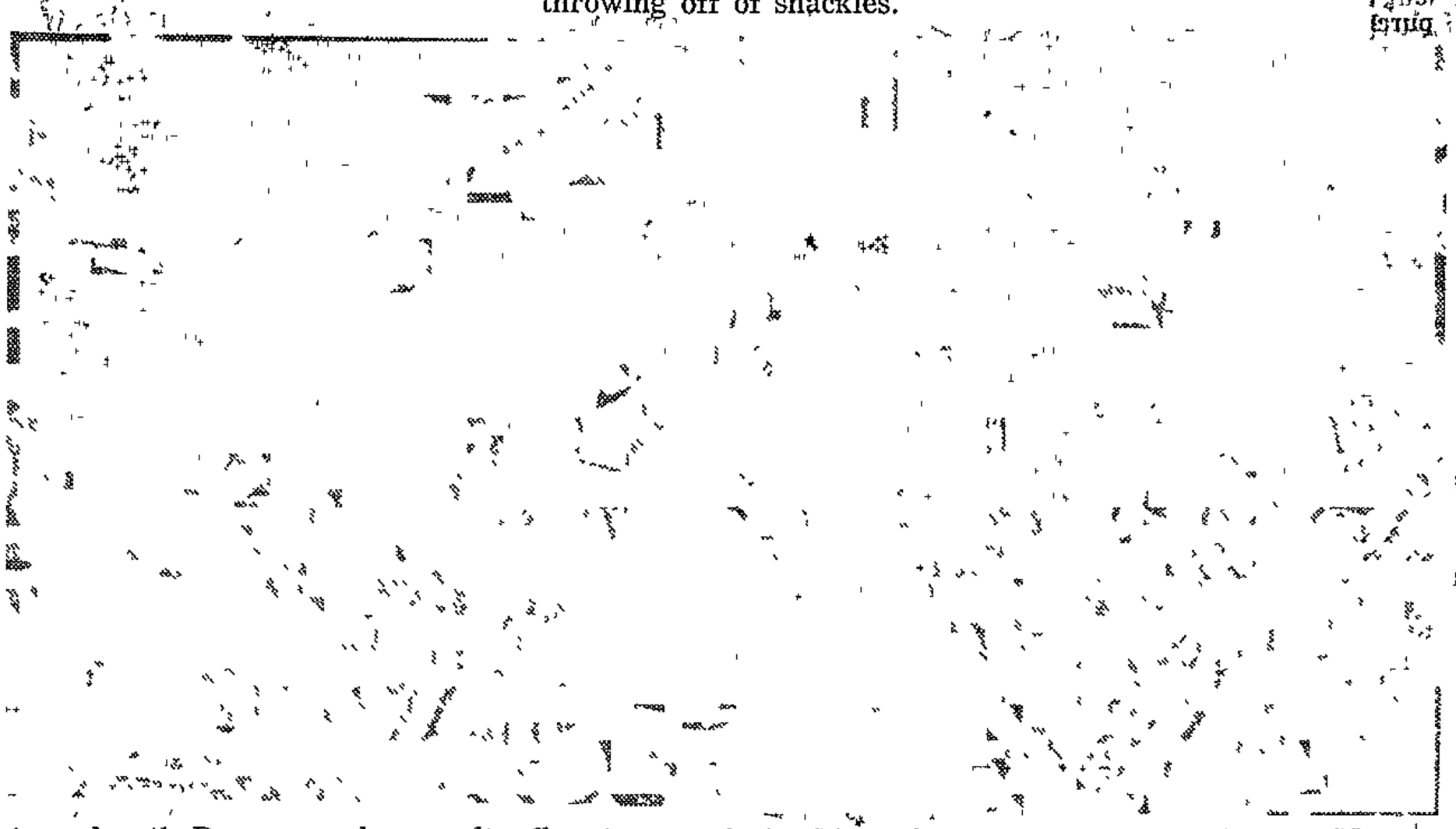
"But I was weak and after a few kilometres I collapsed.

"I was found by some people working on the line, and taken to the central police station in Maputo Somehow I lost my policeman there, or he lost me and I escaped again.

STAR 5/5/78 (218)



This was one of the floats in Maputo's May Day parade which was on a more serious note the throwing off of shackles.



Armed with Russian-made assault rifles, troops of the Mozambique army march through Maputo with a clenched-fist salute during the May Day parade.

Maputo May Day was a lot of fun

Allen Pizzey
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — May Day, international socialism's biggest holiday celebration, generally conjures up visions of massed Soviet military might rumbling through Red Square in Moscow.

Mozambique's version this week was somewhat different. There were, of course, several ranks of camouflage and fatigue-clad girl and boy soldiers toting Kalashnikov assault rifles marching in formation past the reviewing dais where President Samora Machel and other VIPs sat

But that was the extent of the militarism. There were not even many guards — only a few policemen with regulation side arms

The bands played martial music The workers paraded by doing that distinctive African version of the goose-step

As the Red socialist flags fluttered in the rows with the Mozambique and Frelimo banners, President Machel made a stirring speech

But mainly it was all fun Dozens of floats made by workers went past, many actively depicting their labours A group of artisans sprayed cement about as they cheerfully built a structure on one On another waiters served up meals

The mass of about 15,000 people around the square cheered and laughed

RDM 12/5/78

US gave me back to Frelimo—Markus

218

By GEOFF DALGLISH
Chief Reporter

MR MIRON MARKUS, 24-year-old Israeli freed by Mozambique on April 23 in a three-way swop involving a Soviet spy and an American student, told yesterday how United States officials handed him back to his captors after he escaped and applied for asylum in the US Embassy in Maputo.

Disclosing this for the first time yesterday, Mr Markus described in a telephone interview from Cape Town a harrowing ordeal on January 17 last year, when he:

- Escaped after three months of solitary confinement in the dark without adequate medical attention.
- Applied for political asylum after staggering exhausted into the US Embassy with blood pouring from three bullet wounds
- Was refused permission to telephone his South African wife, Marilyn, who did not know whether he was dead or alive.

He was told he had the option of seeing a Mozambique Government official or representative of the Red Cross or United Nations, but was instead handed to the custody of Frelimo's political commissar, Mr Armando Guebuza, who was then Minister of the Interior.

Mr Markus said the US officials had promised to get word to his wife but she was not contacted.

His ordeal began on September 4, 1976, when he and his Rhodesian brother-in-law, Mr Jackie Bloch, force-landed their small plane at Chicualacuala after inadvertently crossing into Mozambique in a storm.

Frelimo soldiers riddled the plane with machinegun fire, killing Mr Bloch and wounding Mr Markus.

After months of nightmare uncertainty on Mr Markus' fate, his father-in-law, Mr Phillip Sussman, said the Rhodesian Government eventually established the truth from the mission to Maputo led by British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, in April last year.

Mr Sussman approached the US Embassy in Cape Town, but was told they could not act.

Finally an Israeli MP, Mr Samuel Flatto-Sharon, initiated a chain of events that led to Mr Sussman meeting a US Congressman, Mr Ben Gilman, who took immediate action after hearing the story.

Behind the scenes meetings followed, with coded messages about "Sasha" — Russian dissident Anatoly Shcharansky; "Fiddler", Cuba's Fidel Castro; and "Uncle Ben", Mr Gilman.

Mr Markus was finally freed in exchange for the release of convicted Soviet spy Robert Thompson and an American, Mr Alan van Norman, arrested last year trying to smuggle a family out of East Berlin.

Negotiations are continuing and ultimately Scharansky and Lawrence Lunt, a CIA agent held in Cuba, may also be freed.

Yesterday Mr Gilman said from Washington he had asked the State Department why Mr Markus had been handed back to Mozambique

Their reply said Mr Markus had gone to the Embassy in Maputo after his escape and asked variously for political asylum in the US, assistance in escaping to Rhodesia or South Africa, or in returning to Israel.

"It has been our longstanding policy not to grant asylum at American diplomatic establishments abroad" the statement said.

Temporary refuge may be granted to persons who are in danger of serious harm but only for the period during which the active danger continues."

Mr Markus had agreed to an Embassy recommendation that he turn himself over to the local representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, or to the Mozambique Government

It had not been possible to locate the UN representative and he had surrendered to the Mozambique Foreign Ministry.

● Inside Mail. PAGE 9

Flashback. Freed Miron Markus reunited with his wife.

Picture: GEOFF DALGLISH

Rand Daily Mail, Friday, May 12, 1978

Inside Mail

Israeli 'spy' Miron Markus thought he was saved when he saw the US Embassy. He was horribly wrong

Picture. GEOFF DALGLISH

Miron Markus (below) ... refused asylum by American officials in Maputo.

CONT

Handed back!

218

With a three-way spy swop successfully completed in West Berlin last week, Israeli Miron Markus, who was held in Mozambique for 20 months, has revealed the secret of how United States officials handed him back to the Marxist Government after he had applied for asylum. GEOFF DALGLISH reports.

ultimate horror of Markus's 597-day hare inside Mozambi- vas the realisation that als at the United States ssy in Maputo had ar- d to hand him back to rmer captors

er two daring escapes nuary 17, 1977 — firstly solitary confinement in windowless room and from the Maputo al Police Station — he ed the embassy.

was completely bushed, had experienced the stic feeling of being again," the courageous ar-old Russian-born li explained in his ng English

ly wounds were ing and I was skinny ne of those racing dogs hen I saw the embassy I thought democracy, om, the protection of n rights — I thought oubles were over."

the verge of collapse, taggered into the ng, was whisked up- in a lift and told his e amazing story to officials — a negro in e and two white of- s

ey gave me chocolates iscuits and I ate like

asked if I could hone my wife but they ed. They promised they l contact her for me. e man in charge said it could take a long time to get an answer from Washington on my application for asylum and he said it might not be positive.

"Later he asked if I had a gun Then he asked if I had killed anyone. Then — had I been tortured? I said: 'No, no, no.'

"Finally he said I had three options — to see the Minister of the Interior, Mr Armando Guebuza, a representative of the Red Cross or a United Nations representative.

"I said I didn't want to see Mr Guebuza but would see either of the others. He came back and said he had contacted Mr Guebuza and I realised he was going to hand me back."

The full impact of that realisation was more terrifying even than the machine-gun attack that killed his brother-in-law and critically wounded Miron after he had force-landed his small private plane at Chicualacuala, just inside Mozambique near the Rhodesian border north-east of the Kruger National Park.

"That was my worst moment," he said. "I was desperate and for the first time I thought my nerves would break.

"They took me away late that night I thought of running again but the streets were empty and there was nowhere to go."

Shocked and despairing, he submitted meekly and was taken to Machava political prison, on the outskirts of Maputo.

Details of his stay at the maximum security prison remain secret so that the possible release of other prisoners will not be jeopardised, but he has given a graphic account of the rest of his ordeal.

It began on September 4, 1976, when he and his Rhodesian brother-in-law, Mr Jackie Bloch, 26, set off from Bulawayo for Pietersburg in a South African-owned Cessna 172.

Behind him he left his lovely South African wife, Marilyn, and six-week-old daughter Talia, as well as Marilyn's widowed sister, Joan, who was expecting a second child.

What started as a pleasure trip to collect a friend ended in a tragedy, full details of which were only revealed on April 23 when the young Israeli was freed as part of an international exchange involving a convicted Soviet spy and an American student held in East Berlin.

The drama began when Miron, a relatively inexperienced pilot without an instrument rating, headed into dangerous storm conditions and inadvertently crossed into Mozambique while trying to find a landing strip.

Eventually he put down at Chicualacuala — formerly Malvernia — and was surrounded by Frelimo soldiers who riddled the plane with machine-gun fire

Jackie Bloch died instantly while Miron was shot in the chest, hip and arm and wounded by pieces of shrapnel.

"Everything was so sudden I never really knew what was happening," he said

"My vision kept blurring and I lost a lot of blood and was only partially conscious much of the time."

Miron was placed in a room beside a dead soldier. He was later transferred to a Maputo hospital where he had to persuade doctors not to amputate his hand

Radio Mozambique announced triumphantly that a "spy plane" had been shot down and displayed its prize in Heroes Square in the capital.

For his family it was a time of dreadful uncertainty with conflicting reports claiming first that one man had died, then later that both were alive.

After two months in the hospital Mr Markus was moved — still with a bullet in his hip and shattered bones partially laming his arm — to a suffocating, windowless laundry room where he was locked in darkness for three months

"It was only plotting my escape that kept me sane at times," he confided.

Finally, on January 17 last year, he made his audacious bid for freedom

His plan was to head along the railway track for the South African border, either on foot or by stowing away on a train.

But he had not counted on his weakness, heightened by a hunger strike, and collapsed beside the tracks where he was discovered by railway workers.

"They took me to the Central Police Station but there was confusion because they couldn't speak English or Russian. I explained that I was hungry and they took me to a diningroom and gave me lunch and 20 escudos.

"Then when the policemen with me went to the toilet I slipped away and went to the railway station I hid in an old disused coach waiting for nightfall"

In a last-minute change of plan he set off for the British Embassy, finding himself outside the US Embassy instead

Although cut off from the outside world at Machava he never gave up hope. "That would have been hanging myself," he said. "Thinking of my wife and baby kept me going They were my Bible."

Then at 5.05 on Sunday, April 23, looking pale and disbelieving, he stepped to freedom at the remote Goba border post between Swaziland and Mozambique.

"I can't believe this is real," he said while members of his family wept unashamedly

A Cape Times 18/5/78 (218)

Life is hard in Mozambique

IF YOU want to know what conditions are like in Mozambique, ask the crews of ships trading there.

Seafarers on arrival in Table Bay have told of the sharp decline in port efficiency, poverty, and scarcity of food, and the lack of leadership.

Shipboard crews on going ashore have to deposit their passport or seamans' book at the dock gate, then pick it up on return. But there is little purpose in going ashore except to buy cashew nuts because shops are virtually empty, there is no evening [illegible] nt, and even Ru[illegible] dock pilots come on board [illegible] s to enjoy the film entertainment.

Vessels of Western nations at berths in Mozambique port exchange films among each other, and this keeps the staff on board. And [illegible] ding to a marin[illegible] in dock this week, there are some modern films and splendid entertainment being carried in ships these days.

Ships destined to spend time in the former Portuguese ports must fill larders before leaving Durban because there is nothing to buy. Chief stewards cannot obtain fresh eggs or even vegetables, and in one small ship after a protracted stay in Nacala and Beira the staff were down to eating hard tack before they got back to Durban. And for fresh water, they raided their own lifeboat tanks.

The wives of the Russian pilots find life particularly hard. They do not know the local dialects, and the tropical weather is quite different to Murmansk from whence most of the Russians come.

May 26 1978

The Star Fri

Hope for jailed trio

(218)

The three whites including a teenage Sandton girl held in a Maputo jail since last week are in good health and will probably be released once the Mozambique authorities have satisifed themselves they had no ulterior motice in entering the country illegally.

This was said today by a British Embassy official in the Mozambique capital.

PASSPORT

The embassy is trying to gain access to 16-year-old Tina Ruddolph of Malbane, a British subject who, with another teenager Miranda Bracq, 18 of Sandton and Paul Renato Ramalho (about 20), a South African, was detained soon after entering Mozambique from Swaziland round May 10

Miss Bracq was travelling on a Belgian passport and the British official said the Dutch embassy in Maputo was making representations on her behalf

Tina's mother, Mrs Frank Ruddolph said "We've had a very bad night All I'm interested in is getting my daughter back"

Mozambique authorities said the three entered the country through other than a designated border post

A police spokesman in Pretoria said the police knew nothing about Mr Ramalho.

The embassy official told Sapa "I am confident that as soon as the authorities have satisfied themselves as to Miss Ruddolph's motives, and that it was probably nothing more than a silly attempt on her part to defy parental control they will release her." — Sapa and The Star Africa News Service

(218) 26/5/78

SA man and girl held in Maputo

THREE whites — two of them South African residents — are being held in a Maputo jail after driving into Mozambique from Swaziland last week.

The First Secretary in the British High Commission in Mbabane, Mr Gerald Rance, confirmed last night that a man and two women were being detained.

An Mbabane resident told Sapa the man is a South African citizen, Mr Paulo Renato Ramalho, travelling under the name of Paul le Pore, who claims to be a refugee from Mozambique.

Mr Ramalho is believed to be the man being sought by South African police in connection with the disappearance of a wealthy Johannesburg girl from her home nearly two months ago.

The Mbabane resident said one of the young women being held in Maputo is Miss Miranda Brack of Johannesburg.

The other is 16-year-old Tina Rudolf, a British subject, daughter of Mr and Mrs Frank Rudolf of Mbabane

Mr Rance told Sapa that since Miss Rudolf is a British subject, Embassy officials in Maputo were trying to make contact with her in prison and would attempt to obtain her release.

Persuaded

He said he understood she left Swaziland without her parents' permission and without travel documents

He had no idea why the trio were being detained

The Mbabane resident said Mr Ramalho is in his twenties

A senior Security Police officer in Pretoria said yesterday he knew nothing about Mr Ramalho or about the detention of the trio

The resident said Mr Ramalho and Miss Brack arrived in Mbabane about two months ago They made friends with Miss Rudolf and another resident, Mr Steve Ayles, gave them accommodation.

Last Wednesday Mr Ramalho had persuaded Mr Ayles to lend him his bakkie for a few hours but he did not return. The following day it was learnt the three were in a Maputo jail, the resident said

Miss Brack is understood to have a Belgian passport and Mr Ramalho a South African one.

Maputo trio to be freed soon?

(218)

JOHANNESBURG — The three people being detained in a Maputo jail since last week are in good health and will probably be released once the authorities have satisfied themselves that they had no ulterior motive in entering the coutnry illegally, a British Embassy official in the Mozambique capital said yesterday.

The embassy is trying to gain access to 16-year-old Tina Ruddolph of Mbabane, a British subject who, with another teenager, Miranda Bracq, 18, a Belgian, and Paul Ramalho, aged about 20, a South African, were detained soon after entering Mozambique from Swaziland in the middle of last week.

The embassy official said: "I am confident that as soon as the authorities have satisfied themselves as to Miss Ruddolph's motives, and that it was probably nothing more than a silly attempt on her part to defy parental control, they will release her."

He said the embassy had been in touch with a senior official of the Mozambique Ministry of Foreign Affairs who "assured us they are all well and that we would be able to see Miss Ruddolph as soon as they have completed their inquiries."

He said Mozambique had a "good record" in this respect and in this case appeared to have every reason to make thorough enquiries.

The three youngsters had entered the country illegally, and not through a proper checkpoint.

Miss Ruddolph had no passport and Mr Ramalho was believed to have been in possession of a false passport.

Miss Bracq was travelling on a Belgian passport and the British official said the Dutch Embassy in Maputo was making representations on her behalf.

"We have been speaking to the authorities twice a day. I think they are very conscious that we are concerned," he said.

It is understood the South African Government is also making inquiries about Mr Ramalho. — SAPA

(218) 27/5/78 R.D.M

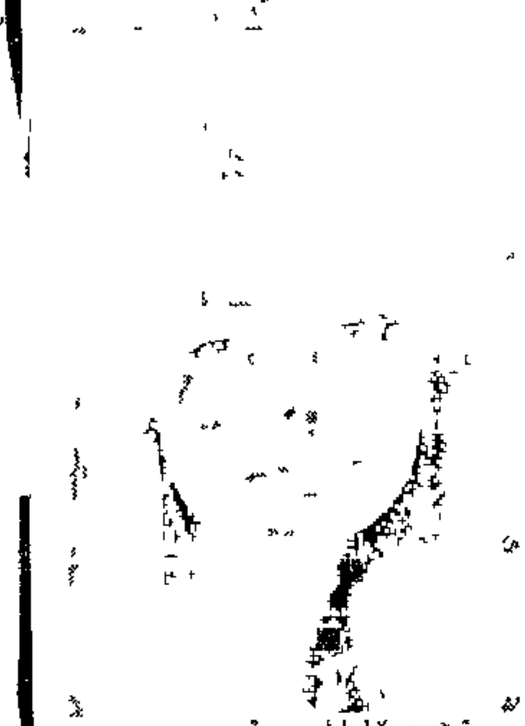
Father's dash to rescue girl

By EMIELIA JAROSCHEK

THE FATHER of a teenage Sandton girl being held in a Maputo jail with two of her friends flew to Swaziland yesterday in a desperate bid to negotiate with Frelimo for her freedom.

In an exclusive interview from Mbabane last night, Mr Jean Bracq, a Sandton businessman, said he had not seen his 18-year-old daughter Miranda for two months.

Miranda and a Swaziland teenager, Tina Rudolph, 16, and a South African man who is wanted for questioning by police, Paulo Renato Ramalho, entered Mozambique illegally from Swaziland last week.



MIRANDA BRACQ
"... completely dominated"

PAULO RAMALHO
... left wife and child

Miranda, says her father, was infatuated with Mr Ramalho, and completely dominated by him All three are believed to have been arrested by Frelimo and accused of spying.

Mr Bracq said last night that his daughter Miranda felt sorry for Paulo when she first met him because he told her he had two years to live and suffered from leukaemia.

Mr Bracq, a Belgian, said he had not yet managed to speak to his daughter. "I am in Swaziland to find out how I can get in touch with Frelimo."

He said he was doing so through the Belgian embassy in Lusaka which had jurisdiction in Mozambique, and which is in contact with the Belgian representative in Maputo.

"All I want to do is prove to Frelimo that my daughter is Belgian by showing them her passport which I have on me.

"They must know she is not a Mozambique refugee as was allegedly claimed by her and Renato when they spoke to friends in Swaziland," he said

According to Swaziland sources Mr Ramalho told friends his name was Paulo de Pore and that Miranda was his sister, Miranda de Pore

Yesterday Mr Bracq said his daughter had never been in Mozambique. He said the matter was also being taken up with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Belgium.

He said he would also visit the parents in Mbabane of 16-year-old Miss Rudolph who is in jail with his daughter.

Meanwhile British embassy officials in Maputo are trying to arrange to see Miss Rudolph and secure her release.

South African police want to question Mr Ramahlo in connection with fraud, car theft and motor cycle theft

Renato said to be "casanova" with women spent several months in Valkenberg Mental Institution in Cape Town in 1975 friends said yesterday.

He left behind a wife and child in Cape Town.

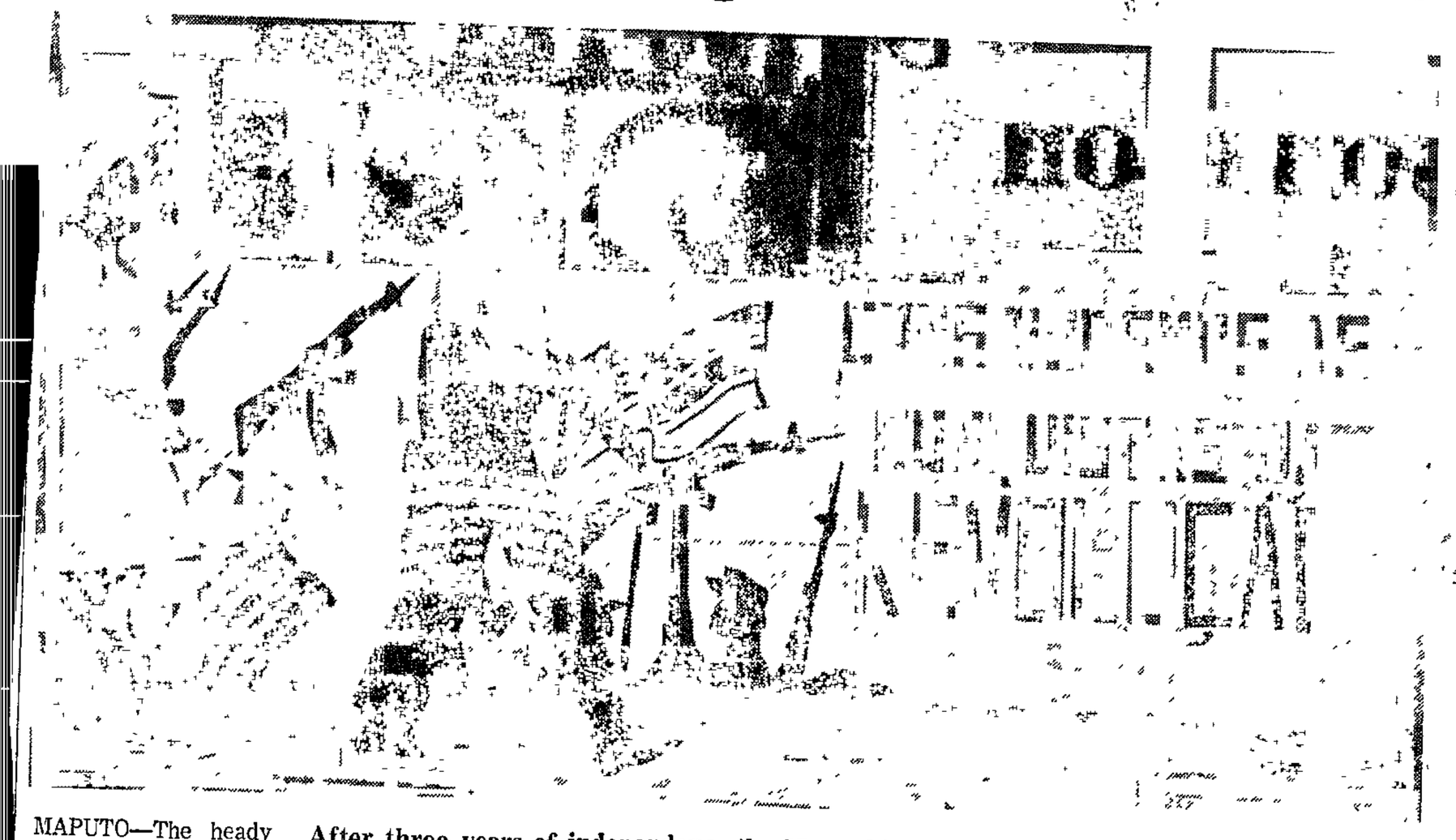
Yesterday Mr Bracq said his daughter who came to South Africa when she was six and was educated in a convent, changed her whole lifestyle after meeting Mr Ramalho a few months ago

"She used to enjoy riding and sketching and was a quiet girl Suddenly she disappeared from home

"I was frantic A week later with the help of police I found her in Durban"

Star 31/5/78 (218)

MOZAMBIQUE MARCHES TO MARXISM ...WITH A PRAGMATIC 'EYES RIGHT' ON PRETORIA



Slogans on walls, many of them artistically done, exhort the people to help the revolution. This one in Quelimane reads: "Let us consolidate our revolutionary victories"

After three years of independence the Mozambique government knows that at this stage pragmatism the order of the day Development plans have involved an influx of foreign technicians and advisers and the government is prepared to bring in whomever is necessary, including South Africans. In the second of three articles on Mozambique ALLEN PIZZEY, of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Maputo on this aspect of the country's marxist regime.

MAPUTO—The heady flush of revolutionary zeal that swept through post-independence Mozambique has begun to cool, and the Frelimo government is settling down to a pragmatic effort to make its socialist revolution work

'The government knows that at this stage pragmatism is the best choice it can make," a senior United Nations official said

A quasi-official Russian put it more succinctly "Frelimo is pragmatic to the point of being opportunist — but they're the best marxists in Africa"

'We guide ourselves on the principles of Marx and Lenin," Mr J M Blum, the National Director of Planning said "But marxism leninism is not something that is intended to have the same application in every place It must be applied taking into consideration the local conditions"

Apparently aware that ideology is more readily absorbed on a full stomach, Frelimo has been allowing the goal of ideological purity to idle in the shadow of development for the time being, a stark contrast to the slogan shouting fervour of the year following independence

'If marxism does not work here it will not work anywhere in Africa," one Western diplomatic observer concluded 'All the ingredients for success are here

Candour

A chronic shortage of skilled manpower and an illiteracy rate of almost 90 percent — the legacies of Portuguese colonialism — seriously hinder development plans Government officials admit their problems with a disarming candour, however, and seem confident they can overcome them eventually

To get the process moving requires an influx of foreign technicians and advisers Many of these come from socialist countries But where there are no "ideologically compatible" personnel available — or where they are too expensive — the government is prepared to bring in whomever is necessary, including South Africans

"You use the people you have confidence in and who can do the job," Mr Brum said "We rely on technical aid from people interested in helping us" When ideological soul-mates are unavailable, "you do the best you can," he said

"We are for historical reasons linked with South Africa and there is no doubt that the political approaches of South Africa and Mozambique are very different," Mr Brum said

But you form the relations you need The situation would be easier if South Africa had a political line closer to ours The difference is a problem we must deal with As our economy develops the linkage between South Africa and Mozambique develops

"It will diminish as we produce more or can get help from somewhere else," Mr Brum said

The implication is that as the economy shapes up the political line can become poorer

"The government is being pragmatic now, but sooner or later it is going to be accused of being hypocritical," a UN observer noted

When that time comes there is concern in some quarters that the government could be forced to take harsher measures to achieve its ends than has been the case up to now

Most observers agree that wooing the masses to Marx in Mozambique has been a relatively benign process so far

Government officials and independent observers alike point out that one of Frelimo's greatest accomplishments has been the "dynamisation" of the population to work to build the country It has in no small measure contributed to the "bottoming out" of the economic plunge that followed independence in 1975.

Coercion

The mechanics for more brutal methods of enforcing adherence to party lines exist. The security system is being overseen by East Germans, who even the Soviets concede are probably the most successful group around when it comes to keeping citizenry in line

That is not to say, however, that they or any of the other foreign advisers [illegible]

the government have final say in policy-making

"Frelimo did not fight 10 years just to take o new white masters," on Western diplomatic source said.

"They would not hesitate to 'pull rank' on any adviser who tried to push too hard," another diplomat said "The Mozambicans are determined to do it their own way. They are willing to make their own mistakes and admit to them"

For the time being the government is concentrating on literacy, getting the economy going again, feeding the people, and making the best use possible of the aid that is flowing in so freely

The development process, both political and economic, will be a long one

The Star
Monday June 5 1978
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

BRIEFING

(278)

Communal villages are Frelimo's way of bringing Marx and socialism — as well as health and education services — to the masses.

The "New Mozambicans"

ALLEN PIZZEY
of The Star's Africa News Service

MOPEIA (Mozambique) — Sozinho Pedro, a wizened 60-year-old farmer from the banks of the Zambesi, has had enough of the mighty river and its vicious ways. He is going to forsake his old life-style and become one of Frelimo's "new men" in a communal village here.

"I have been flooded by the river many times," he said "But this time I lost everything"

More than 30 600 people were left homeless in the Mopeia district when the floodgates of Cabora Bassa were opened earlier this year after what have been described as the heaviest rains in a

the new villages were the answer to health and hygiene problems.

The villages are built by the people who are to live in them, with guidance being given for the proper placing of latrines and rubbish pits.

Villagers are expected to work in large common fields adjoining the village, and the produce is sold for the common good Individuals can keep their own animals, but anything larger than chickens and goats must stay in the communal herd

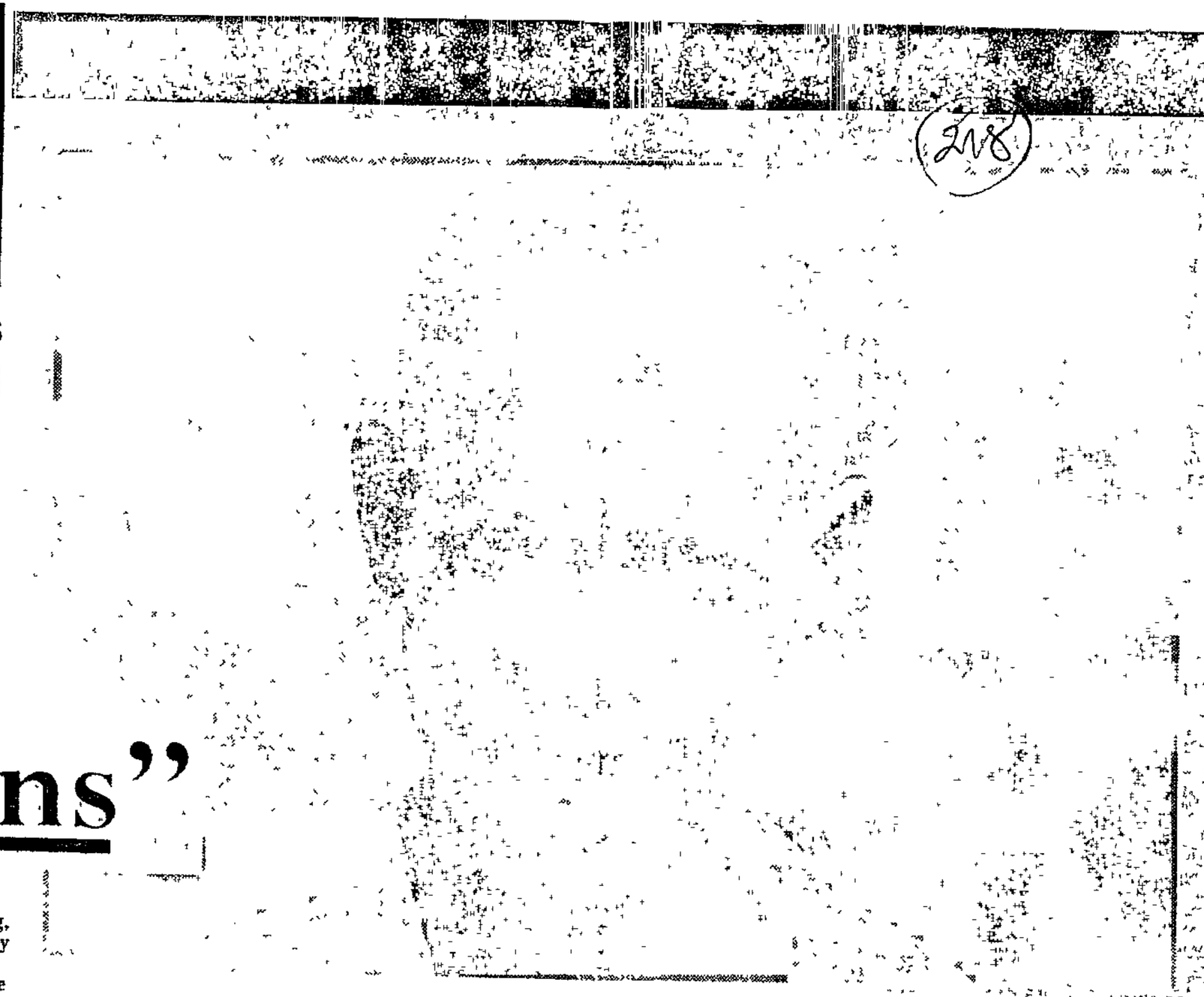
smaller room for eating, as well as a community room for visitors

Aliz Camoes is the proud owner of what is obviously the model house of the village of Maganja He has put in a special carved door, covered his windows with wooden shutters and added on a storeroom at the back for his treasured possessions.

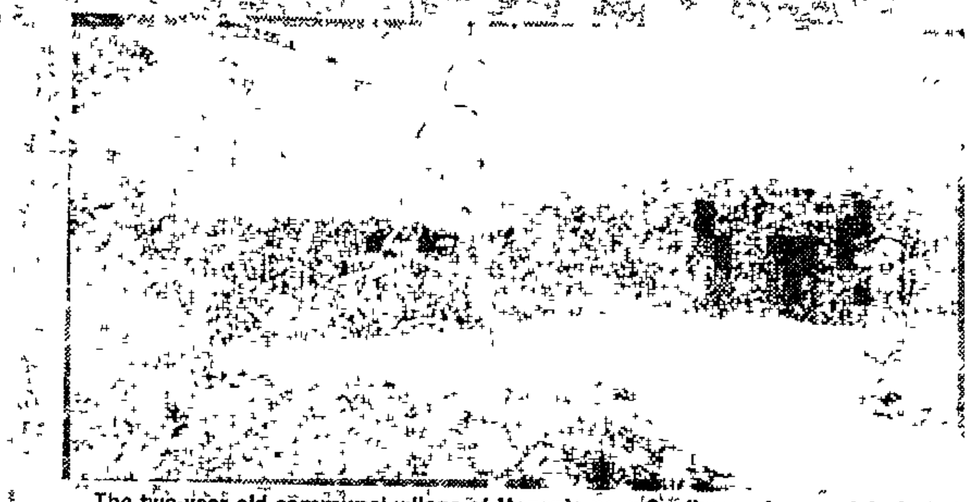
Mr Camoes said through an interpreter that he was reluctant to come to the communal village at first, preferring instead his own little kraal in the bush

What finally convinced him was that in the village his children could go to school more easily

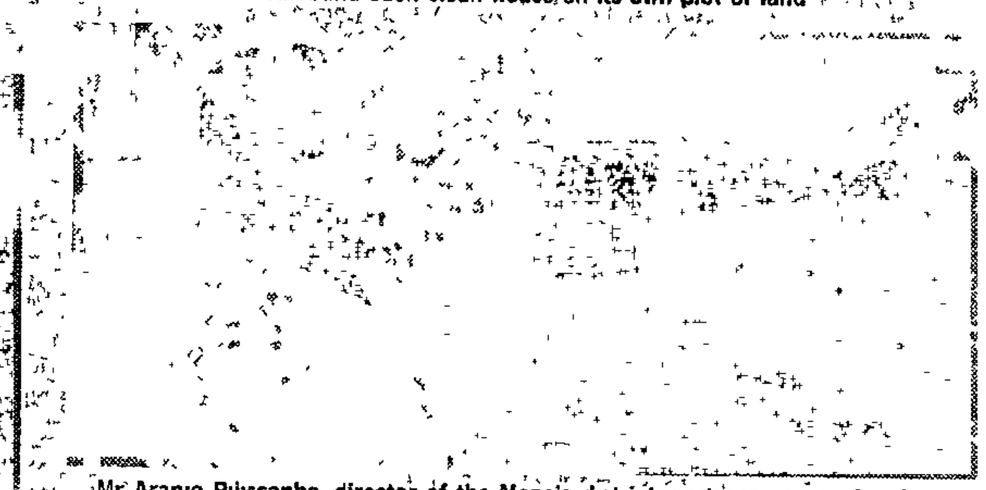
"I cannot read or write," he said in answer to a question "But my children will be able to, and that is good The Caetano people (



Sozinho Pedro (60) lost everything he had ever owned in the latest Zambesi floods. Now he hopes to build life anew in a communal village.



The two-year-old communal village of Maganja near Quelimane is a model of what Frelimo hopes will be the new style of rural Mozambique. Sisal, cassava and mealies surround each clean house on its own plot of land



Mr Aranjo Pijissanhe, director of the Mopeia district, gestures across the cleared land and will soon house 250 families in communal villages. In the background is the outline of what will be a privy for one of the new houses

CONT.

Now they are housed in huge, neat camps of temporary grass huts in clean-swept clearings while 21 communal villages and the fields to feed the people are cleared and built up.

The "aldeias comunais" (communal villages) are the way the Frelimo Government hopes to bring socialism to the rural, illiterate masses who were largely neglected during the Portuguese administration.

Not forced

The Government admits that all the people are not happy to leave their traditional "mashambas" and come into the organised camps. While officials take advantage of natural disasters such as the floods which force the people to their gates, they are adamant that no one will be made to live in a communal village if he wants to return to traditional home areas.

Formal people go to the communal villages, [illegible] their [illegible] not the way to make the system work," one official said. "The Tanzanians tried that and look what happened."

Mr Araujo Pijissanhe, director of the Mopeia district, said he was not sure what he would do if people refused to stay in the communal villages when the flood waters receded so far the problem was not serious," he said.

The people must understand the dangers of the floods. They must be made to understand the Government cannot afford to rescue them every time there is a flood and that the villages are the best [illegible]

It will take several years for the villages of the Mopeia area to be functional. Most of them will eventually hold about 250 families, perhaps more if the fields can support them.

Several hundred kilometres away in the Nante area are two villages which have been established for two years.

Surrounded

Tall stands of mealies, cassava bushes and sisal plants surround every house. The homes sit in the middle of 1 200 m square plots, and were originally of uniform size and design. Each had two sleeping rooms, a living room and one other.

Portuguese) never taught us that."

Classrooms are set up in existing buildings if the village is built near an old Portuguese administrative centre, and in specially built shelters if there are no other buildings. Children go to school while their parents work in the fields. Older people are encouraged to attend adult literacy classes.

At the Mopeia temporary camp, scores of children sitting under a grass shelter stood and sang a song in praise of communal living when we approached.

They will truly be the "new Mozambicans."

[redacted]

The STAR Monday June 5 1978

Politics

Frelimo workers try to "politicise" the people and make them aware of the wherefore and the why of the Government's new scheme.

"We hope to convince people by showing them the advantages of schools and medical care, which can be provided in the communal villages, but which we cannot bring to each mashamba that easily," one official said.

A Guinean doctor working near Mopeia said, from his point of view,

[redacted]

Maputo: a place where worlds meet and cross

East and white South meet at Maputo harbour, and the port is a bustling centre of business these days. ALLEN PIZZEY, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports.

MAPUTO — Dozens of smock-clad black women sit beside a conveyor belt in a cooled warehouse packing boxes of oranges marked "Outspan" On the quay a crane lifts pallets of Outspan grapefruit on to a Liberian freighter Next to it floats a Soviet "trawler"

South African Railways trucks and Safmarine containers clutter the quay alongside ships from Mozambique, Portugal, Britain, West Germany and Eastern bloc countries A huge crate of spares for Japanese cars destined for a Johannesburg firm stands waiting for collection

In Maputo, marxist Mozambique's main harbour, today two worlds meet and cross

Even the technicians who help the understaffed Mozambique railways to keep moving at a surprisingly high capacity come from both South Africa and eastern Europe

"We work with South African Railways and export certain South African products such as chrome and coal," said Mr Francisco Dinis, the deputy director of transport of CFM Sul, the southern sector of Mozambique Railways

"We have a business agreement with SAR, it is not an inter government agreement"

Mr Dinis said South African technicians were called in from time to time to sort out problems at the port and on the railways

"We also get help from socialist countries so now we only need South Africans sometimes," he said "When we need them, they come"

According to Mr Dinis it was exporters who called in South African specialists and who had to pay up to R200 a day for them, and not the Mozambique Government or railways

That they will be needed for some time to come is indisputable

Asked what his biggest problem was on the railways, Mr Dinis said candidly "If you spoke good Portuguese and had two or three hours to spare I could tell you about all our problems"

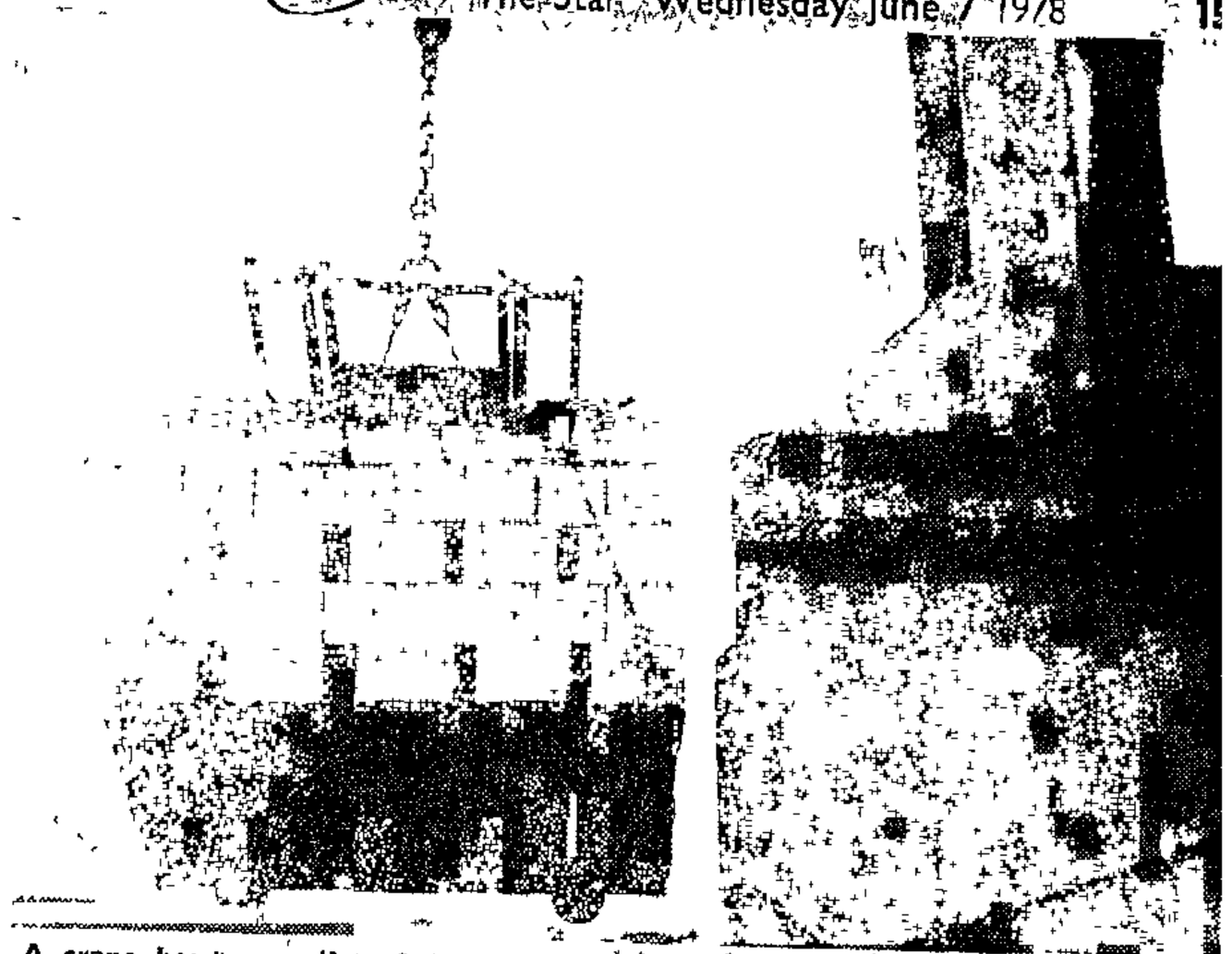
Unmaintained track, poor equipment maintenance and a lack of engines and trained personnel have all contributed to the run-down of both the port and railways since independence in 1975.

figures for 1974 the harbour and railways are handling less tonnage, but the government has ambitious plans for the future to correct this.

Figures are approximate, but the CFM estimates it had a R32,5 million turnover of business from South Africa, Swaziland and its own internal traffic last year

The line between Maputo and Ressano Garcia is being double-tracked, and that plus the replacement of many of the other lines is scheduled for completion in 1980

Mozambique's rail and port links with South Africa seem likely to last a long time



A crane hoists a pallet of South African "Outspan" oranges on to a Liberian freighter in Maputo harbour.

Current figures

Nevertheless, the current figures on tonnage handled by the port and southern sector of the railways are down only about 20 percent since 1975, a drop caused in part by the closure of the Rhodesian border

The port, for example, handled seven million tons in 1975 This year it is hoped the Maputo harbour will handle 4,8-million tons

Matola, the ore terminus that handles coal and what is referred to as "South African chrome," is working well following an accident there some months ago, officials said

Officials readily admit that compared with the

12/6/78 DD Mozambique

(218)

Frelimo captive tells of ordeal

JOHANNESBURG. — Miranda Bracq, 18, the Sandton teenager held for four weeks by Frelimo, told for the first time yesterday how she scrubbed floors, watched a woman have a miscarriage in her cell and ate food with her fingers out of tin plates.

Back safe with her mother and father after being released from Mozambique on Friday, Miranda recalled how she and her friend, 16 year-old Tina Rudolph, were locked in a barred room with eight other women and two children.

The two girls were together in Sandton at the weekend after the Rudolph family — now reunited — travelled to Johannesburg by car to spend the weekend here.

Miranda said they were arrested while walking through Mozambique on foot together with a South African man, Paulo Ramalho, who promised them a fantasy fun journey in which they would eventually reach Portugal or France.

With them was a guide — Danny — who was also arrested.

Miranda, who disappeared from her home with Ramalho in March and later met Tina in Swaziland, said the three of them crossed the Swazi border into Mozambique on the night of May 10 after pushing open an unlocked gate and closing it behind them.

"After sleeping in the Mozambique veld that night and walking a sand road the next morning for three hours, we suddenly saw two Frelimo soldiers with machineguns and a policeman approach us from the bush.

"They took us back to the border, first on foot and then in a truck. On route Paulo handed them his pellet gun and panga. On Paulo's advice, we told them we were refugees from South Africa seeking asylum, that I was his sister and Tina was a South African.

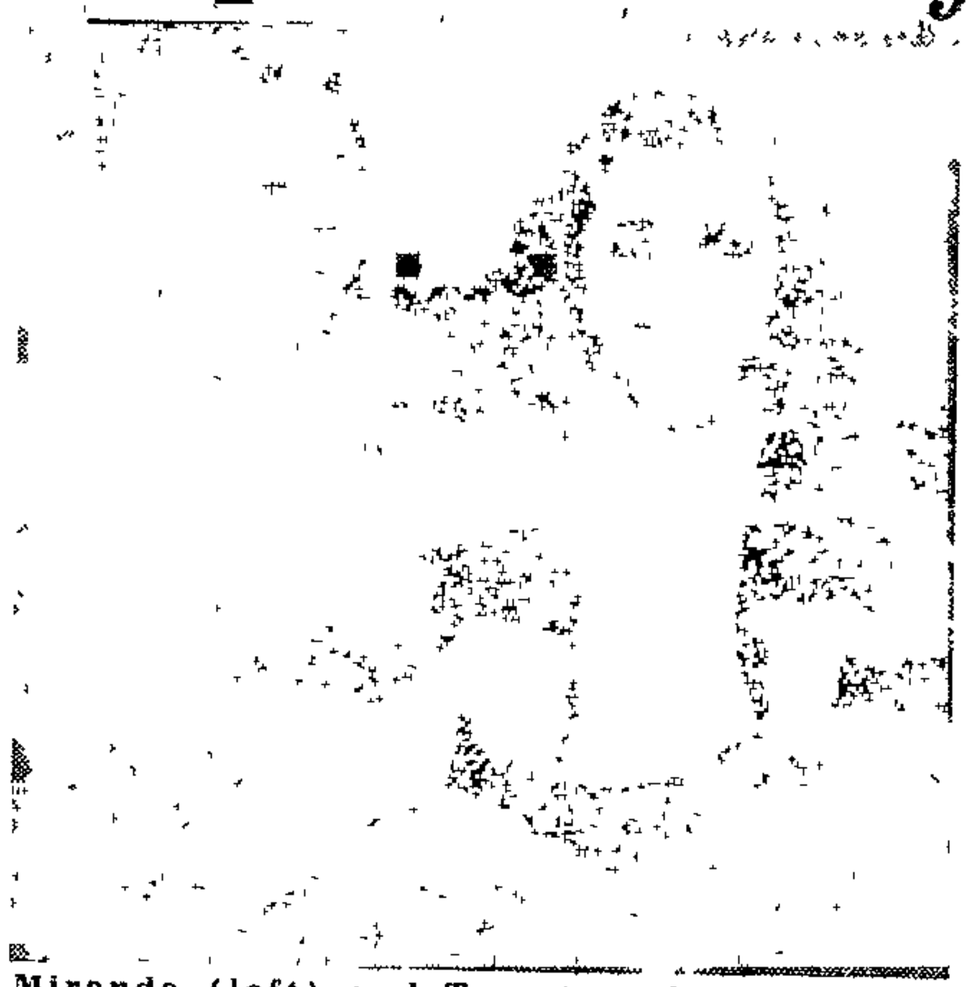
"Paulo and I used the false name "Le Pore".

"Paulo told them he had learnt Kung-fu with Bruce Lee overseas and he didn't seem worried at all by the situation we were in.

"They didn't seem to believe us. They searched our cases and took us to a refugee camp near Maputo where they fed us prawns and rice and later locked us in a dirty small cell. We slept on sponge mattresses.

"The next day we were taken to a jail in Maputo. We stayed there for four days and were then imprisoned in a 'government house'.

"At that time, Tina and I were already separated from Paulo and Danny.



Miranda (left) and Tina together again in Johannesburg yesterday under happier circumstances.

The two of us were locked up in a barred room with eight other women — some of whom had been there for five months, nine months and a year.

"We heard this and felt we would never get out. One woman with us said she was arrested for helping people out of Mozambique, and another two said they were arrested for illegally crossing the Border out of Mozambique. Two were prostitutes."

They watched a five-month pregnant woman in the cell have a miscarriage. They helped until it was over. She was later taken to hospital.

There were huge cockroaches, mice and lizards in the cell and one 'Indian toilet' which also served as the washing area and was partitioned off by an old blanket.

They slept in sleeping bags on a cement floor and the lights remained on at night.

On the positive side, however, they were fed fresh fish, samp, potatoes, macaroni and naartjies. They were given soap and were allowed to wash every day.

"Tina was given cough mixture when she had a bad cough.

"When we were suddenly told on Friday 'you free', we were dead scared. We dared not make a move. We thought it was a trick.

"But they finally convinced us, that they meant it." — DDC

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Mystery raid victims named by UN

(218) 26/6/78

MAPUTO — United Nations officials yesterday identified the Belgian couple killed in an attack two days ago on an agricultural station 28 km from the Rhodesian border.

The Mozambique military command said the Belgians and 17 refugees were killed in a raid by Rhodesian troops.

The Belgians were Mr Luc Hennebert, 28, an agronomist with the US Food and Agricultural Organisation, and his wife, Francoise, officials said. The couple's 18-month-old son Pierre survived.

The officials did not disclose Mr Hennebert's home district or where the child is now.

The Rhodesian military command in Salisbury denied responsibility for the attack.

A military spokesman said the Mozambique report was "completely without foundation."

A communique issued by the Mozambique General Staff in Maputo at the weekend said Rhodesian helicopter troops, backed by jet fighter-bombers, mounted two raids into Mozambique on Thursday.

One attack was against the agricultural station, while Rhodesian forces also attacked in the Massangena district where fighting was still going on.

Mozambique has accused Rhodesia of mounting more than 350 acts of aggression since March, 1977.

Rhodesia has admitted three major raids into Mozambique in pursuit of nationalist guerrillas of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union.

The most serious raid was last November against the Zanu headquarters near Chimoio, when Rhodesians reported killing at least 1 200 guerrillas — Sapa-AP

ARGUS 26/6/78 (218)

Anti-Frelimo gang branded as killers

The Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — A Belgian couple killed on a United Nations research station near the Rhodesian border last week were victims of a gang of anti-Frelimo guerrillas, according to highly placed sources here.

Mr Luc Hennebert, 28, and his wife Francois were killed by intruders at their home on the Sussundenga seed research station about 20 km from the Rhodesian border south of Umtali.

Mr Hennebert was shot five times in the head. The couple's 18-month old son was not harmed in the attack, which took place at about 8 pm on Wednesday.

A Mozambique Government communique blamed the murders on Rhodesian security forces. The communique also said 17 Rhodesian refugees were killed.

Sources here said they knew nothing about the refugees and were adamant that the killers were anti-Frelimo dissidents, armed and equipped by the Rhodesians.

About 20 blacks were responsible, the informed sources here said.

The killers ransacked the Hennebert's house after drinking liquor. Traveller's cheques in Mr Hennebert's name, worth about 2 000 US dollars, were stolen.

The killers left and took 12 blacks as hostages.

Mozambique tour may not get far

NM 5/7/78 (218)

Mercury Reporter

THE Mozambique Government has invited a group of South African businessmen to the country in a bid to revive the flagging tourist trade, but the plan seems to have hit snags already.

The men were approached by the Mozambique Department of the Interior to spend time at the Inhaca fishing island off Maputo.

A spokesman for the group and president of the South African Game Fishing Association, Mr Harry Birkhead, said yesterday that the group was unlikely to go on the trip

"We can't get guarantees of safety, or visas, which were promised to us by the beginning of this month"

Speaking from Johannesburg, Mr Birkhead said the Mozambique Government had approached his association about 10 weeks ago to invite businessmen to visit the country

"They wanted us to spend money as tourists and get the tourist trade going again"

"Twelve men responded, and we sent a member of the association to Mozambique to see if the trip was viable"

The Mozambique Government then promised the visas and guarantees of safety but have not contacted the association since the visit

"I doubt very much whether the trip will get off the ground now," he said

Border war of words foxes Frelimo

UMTALI — Frelimo soldiers, tired of hurling rockets, mortars and bullets at Rhodesian troops stationed on the border here, last weekend tried a more subtle tactic — political indoctrination

"We have beer, women and money over here, come and join us," startled black troops guarding the disused border post heard a uniformed Frelimo officer shout from the Mozambique side of the no-man's land border

Since two heavy mortar and machinegun attacks on the post from Frelimo positions at the end of 1976, Rhodesia's customs house has been largely ignored

The large contingent of security forces based there in those times of tension has been withdrawn and the border post — 4 km from the centre of Umtali — is now policed by a small group of mainly black police reservists

They were the targets of Frelimo's brief propaganda campaign. The Frelimo officer, accompanied by 12 armed men, continued his lecture with lavish praise of Mozambique's "free society and booming economy", and condemnation of the evils of "Smith's regime"

Uncertain how to react, the police reservists remained silent The Mozambique soldiers withdrew, apparently convinced they had scored a major propaganda victory.

But the Rhodesian army was not surrendering so easily A young man who had been abducted by terrorists and spent three weeks under forced training at Chimoio was called from Army Headquarters in Umtali and battle commenced again.

The 24-year-old black soldier shouted across the 80 m of no-man's land that he had not found Mozambique's life style too wonderful

He told how more than two years ago he and 50 of his fellow pupils at a mission north of Umtali had been shepherded at gunpoint across the border

They had been fed on three potatoes each a day, forced to run 30 km a day, and treated with hostile suspicion There were no jobs in the area, and those who had voluntarily left Rhodesia for the promise of employment and education were bitterly disappointed But they were unable to leave and were kept under strict guard

After this exchange the Frelimo soldiers were heard to mutter among themselves before despondently retreating and shaking their heads. — SAPA

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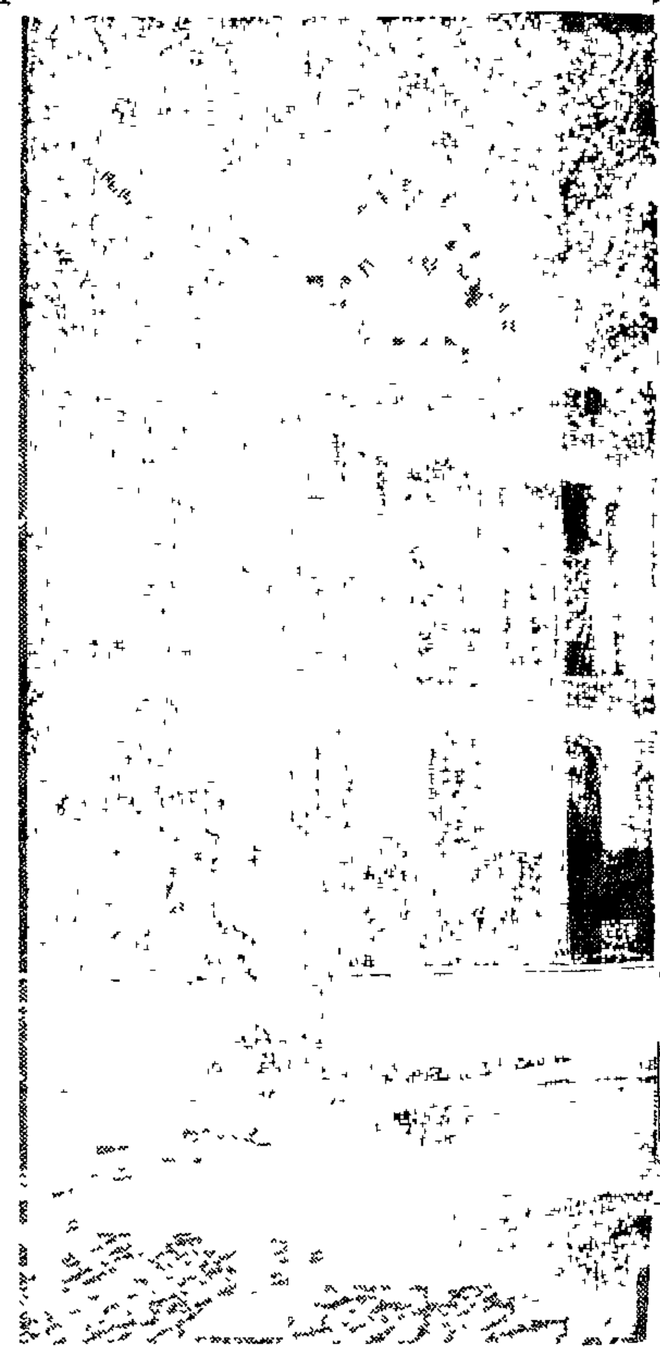
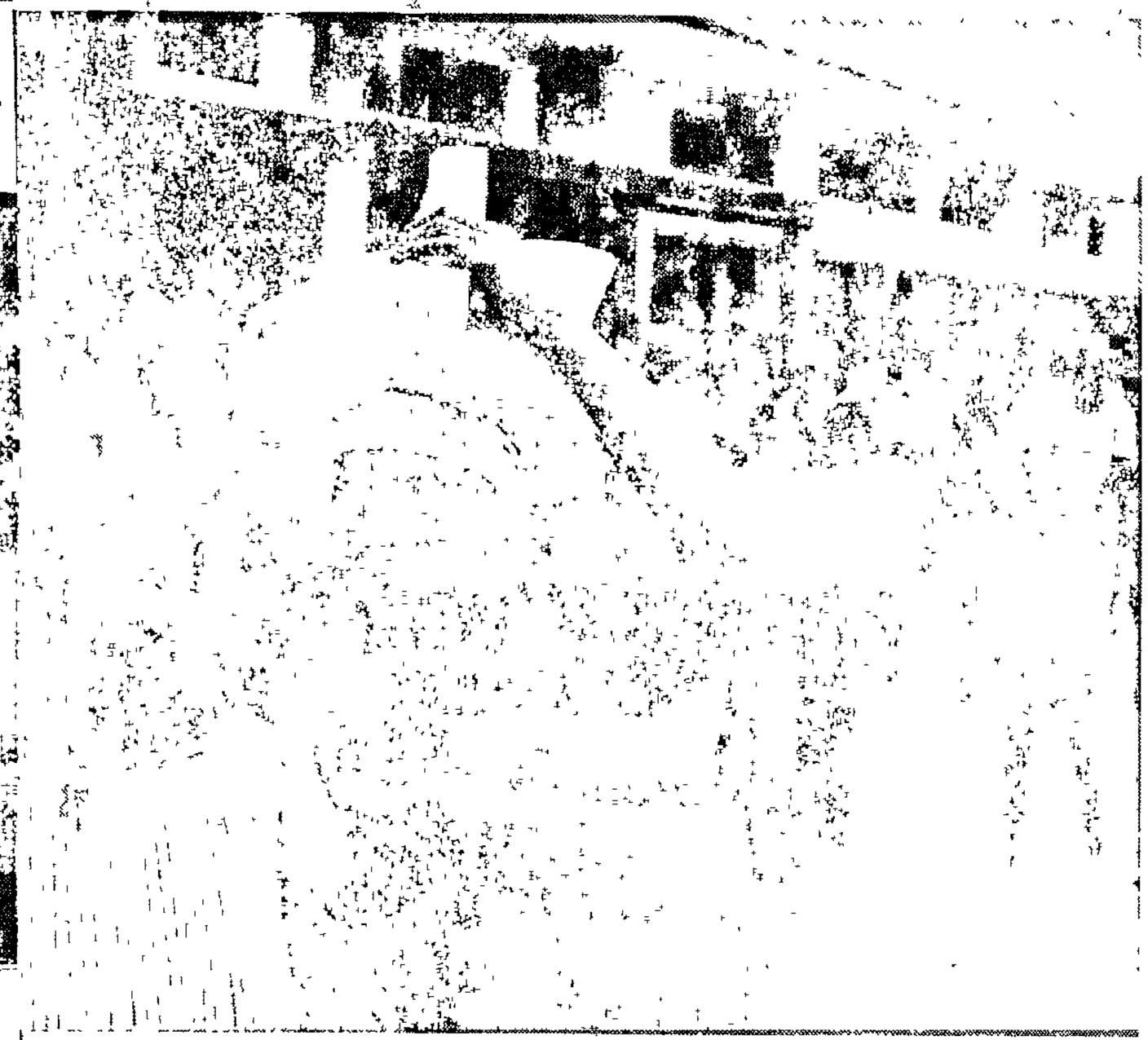
Maputo

Marxist Maputo. once the holiday centre of Lourenco Marques, has changed in some ways, but still retains much of its fascination, reports ALLAN PIZZEY of the Star's African News Service. JIM McLAGLAN took the pictures.

hoolgirls draw smiles from passers-by as they do their homework at the bus stop



A small boy plays with Africa's favourite toy outsid the massive Maputo town hall, under the gaze c President Machel



The "shopping baskets" in the "people's stores" of the Maputo suburbs are traditional Africa.

CONT.

iuxta = alongside, next to:

(ambulans) iuxta mare: walking beside the sea

ob = because of:

quam ob rem)

quam ob causam) : for which reason.

mosaic

'LM' prawns

The STAR, Tuesday July 11 1978

The famous Polana poolside braai — the prawns are still big, and their sizzling aroma fills the noontime air.

In the halcyon days when the city was known as "LM" it was a whirling melange of colour and zest. As Maputo [illegible] ital of marx[illegible] [illegible] ique it [illegible] ideably [illegible] eter[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the less fascinating.

Relaxed, clean and said to be virtually crime-free, Maputo is neither the holiday capital it used to be, nor the regimented, grey mass generally associated with leftist regimes.

In the slum suburbs at the edges of town women queue outside a "lojo do povo" (people's store). As they pass through the sparsely stocked shelves attendants place packets of rice and meal on their heads. At the cashier's desk the purchases stay in place while the bill is rung up.

There is more life in the peri urban areas than the centre of town nowadays.

Outside the town hall, which dominates the square above the harbour, a small boy plays with a tyre in the all-but deserted square.

A huge picture of President Samora Machel stares down symbolising his domination over the city. Those who know the man well say he would prefer attention focused on the people, not him.

Opening a museum recently the grinning man in the immaculate suit shunned his waiting limousine for a stroll among crowds of people who thrust out hands to shake his.

Mozambique appears to be a country of young people, and children have a special place.

Two schoolgirls sitting on a kerb waiting for their bus home concentrate on their homework. Passers by smile, hurry down as they hurry past on their way home for the long lunch hour.

At the Hotel Polana white-shirted chefs grill huge prawns on the poolside braai.

The Polana, well known to thousands of South Africans, is an almost bizarre throwback to colonial days, that still thrives in marxist Mozambique.

The clientele has changed. Safari-suited tourists with South African accents have been replaced by the lithe, tanned wives of UN diplomats and workers. They laze by the pool and stroll into the coffee lounge by the lobby for the late afternoon sweet trolley.

The "elite" of Maputo still come to the Polana to see and be seen, rubbing shoulders with swarthy East Europeans in rumpled suits and the new black civil servants and government people they come to meet.

In Maputo, everything has changed — and little has changed.

(218)

to build up Mozambique's defences

in tomorrow, and if it wanted to — which I'm sure it doesn't — march all the way to Maputo," one military expert in the capital said.

"There's not a thing Mozambique could do. Even at the top levels of Government, no-one here pretends the situation is otherwise."

The Rhodesian attacks are not directed against the Government of President Samora Machel but at the guerilla forces of Mr Robert Mugabe, whom Mr Machel supports in the war for majority rule in Rhodesia.

President Machel's commitment to the guerillas' cause is total, militarily and ideologically.

There is no evidence that he intends to order his army into Rhodesia in support of the Patriotic Front, and it is not entirely clear why he is bolstering his forces.

Obviously, however, Mr Machel would like to have the military capability to protect his own borders, and it is speculated that he realises that a well-armed, well-trained and busy army presents less of a threat to his own regime than an idle, undisciplined army.

"Actually, Machel has been remarkably tolerant of Rhodesian attacks," one Western diplomat said. "His options are limited, but one he certainly had — and never fully used — was to call for substantial international help and a large presence of foreign troops."

That could still happen if the border situation deteriorates. Observers point out, however, that another major Rhodesian strike into Mozambique would be highly embarrassing, and perhaps intolerable, to the black leaders on Salisbury's already shaky executive Council, and possibly wreck the internal settlement. — Los Angeles Times News Service.

Machel introduces draft

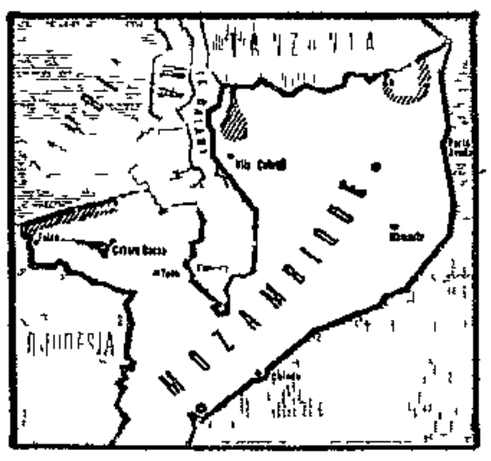
MAPUTO — Long vulnerable to Rhodesian attacks against guerilla strongholds in Chimoio, Mozambique has mounted a campaign to bolster its border defences and build its ragtag army into a respectable fighting force.

The draft has been introduced, making all men and women between the ages of 18 and 40 liable for two years' military service. Defence spending has increased to 2,29 percent of the budget — and the army has grown over the past year to a force of nearly 20 000.

Soviet arms, including SAM7 missiles and an estimated 100 tanks, have poured into marxist Mozambique since late last year. The Cuban military and civilian presence has jumped from fewer than 100 to as many as 650, Western sources said. Some of the Cubans, plus a handful of Soviet advisers, are instructing the Mozambicans in operating the new military equipment.

The buildup, however, has failed to alter one military fact of life for Mozambique. Rhodesia can strike at will across the border, and there is little response Mozambique can make, short of calling for international assistance.

"Rhodesia could become



Western observers are playing a new game in Mozambique — they're calling it . . .

COUNT THE CUBANS!

By Allen Pizzey
Tribune Africa News Service

MAPUTO — "Count the Cubans" is becoming one of the favourite preoccupations here as Western observers try to gauge the extent of socialist influence on Mozambique's revolution.

So far no one has come up with anything concrete, only that there are thought to be "about 400" Cubans in Mozambique, many of them involved in training the Frelimo armed forces

"The Cubans are training the Popular Forces to convert them from a guerilla force into a halfway competent conventional army," one Western observer here said "But it will take months if not years before they are ready"

The most sophisticated weaponry being used for training by Soviet and Cuban military advisers at the main base at Boane — about 25 kilometres from Maputo on the road to Komatipoort — is thought to be World War II vintage T-34 tanks, some SAM-7 anti-aircraft missiles and artillery

"There are no modern tanks here as far as any of us know," one Western source said "And if there were any MiGs about they are damn well concealed"

Armoured personnel carriers with what appear to be Cubans on them have been seen moving through Maputo, but few here see that as sinister

"Frelimo have said they do not want foreign troops in the country and there is no reason to disbelieve them," a diplomatic source said

"The Soviets wanted Nacala as a naval facility, but so far the Government has refused to let them have it," the source added.

Cuba also supplies technical assistance for telecommunications, sugar farming, a cattle and livestock project near Quelimane and some air traffic controllers

The Mozambique Government wants to overcome its severe shortage of skilled manpower by making use of "ideologically compatible" friends.

The "mysterious" Red Chinese do many things, it is said, including medical work using acupuncture.

Medical assistance is probably Cuba's most useful contribution to development in Mozambique.

"The Cubans are very good doctors," a Swiss medical volunteer said, "especially since they pick up the Portuguese language within a few weeks"

Philanthropic

The Soviets, on the other hand, "are lucky if they know five words after a year," the Swiss said.

The Russians are less than philanthropic in any field of aid. "They only provide manpower, and in the end that is worth little because the main function of technical aid is to transfer knowledge," a worker from an international agency said "And you can not do that properly through an interpreter"

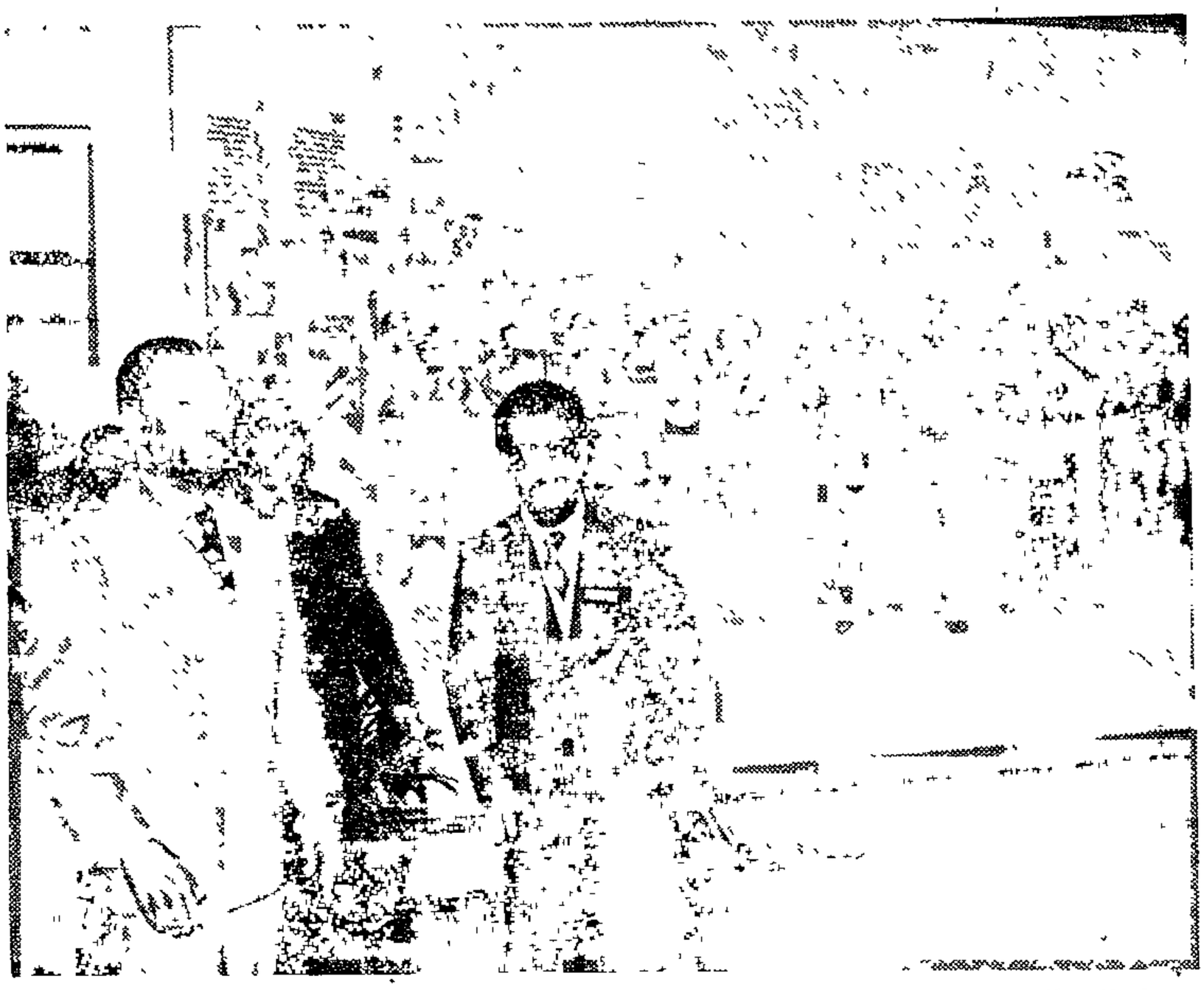
The Mozambique Government is expected to provide housing, furniture, transport, electricity and water for Soviet personnel as well as pay them in hard currency.

The most ubiquitous socialist foreigners are North Koreans. There were so many of them in the Hotel Polana a while ago that guests might have been fogiven for thinking the hotel had a machine churning out short, pinch-faced Oriental men in uniforms of dark, baggy suits, sporting lapel buttons of North Korean leader Kim 11 Sung and wreathed in clouds of smoke from cigarettes made of old rope.

At one point there were 50 in the main dining room, about half in rumpled air force uniforms, all wearing blue socks.

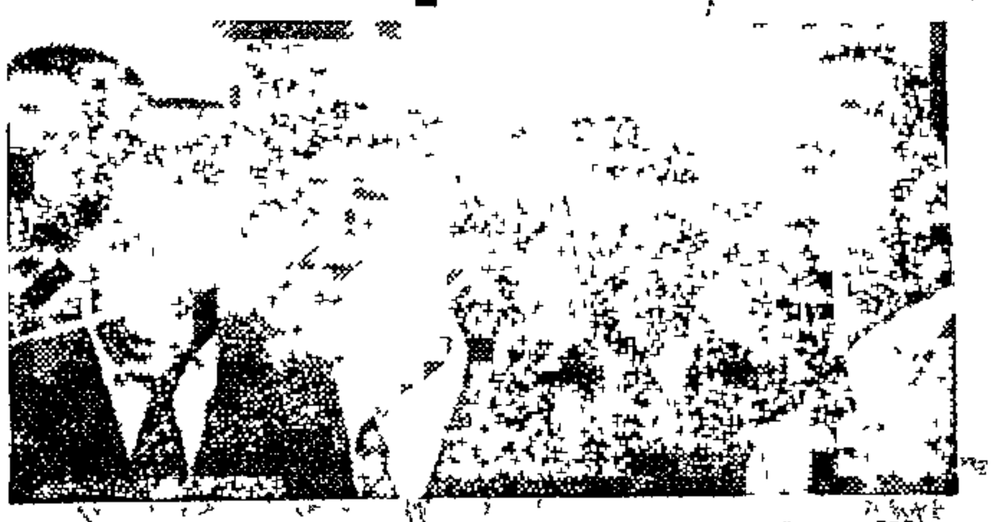
No one seemed quite sure what they were doing. One group has worked for a year helping put together the impressive new Museum of the Revolution.

That they are new to Africa was fairly obvious. A huge mural in the museum shows President Machel and a platoon of Frelimo soldiers making a "triumphant entry" into what is supposed to be Maputo. A Mozambican photographer at the unveiling criticised the mural as bearing no resemblance to Maputo.



A NORTH KOREAN artist painted this huge mural of a symbolic "triumphant entry" in Maputo by President Samora Machel (in light suit).

Tanks, missiles and acupuncture



INTENSE North Koreans stand with President Samora Machel at an exhibit in the Museum of the *Revolution* which North Koreans helped design.

Security

What he did not seem to notice was that the people in the picture mainly looked like members of the same family. (Maybe all blacks look alike to Orientals?)

Perhaps the most sinister ideological soulmates of Frelimo are the East Germans who help run the security and immigration control systems. Along with Cuba they are the biggest providers of aid to Mozambique. East Germany has people in the information, statistical, planning, mining and energy fields

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia also provide aid, but neither the UN nor anyone else has been able to say how much. The Cubans recently told the author of a UN survey they would provide all the information required because they had nothing to hide — and then told him nothing.

Russians are often seen in Maputo wearing small cloth caps to protect them from the unaccustomed African sun. There is a rumour that they have been given vast mineral rights in the northern areas, but no one is really sure. There are between 14 and 18 Russians in metalurgical research in Mozambique.

Soviets also work in the port — and so do South Africans.

The Star
Monday July 24 1978 (218)
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

BRIEFING

The old Portuguese settlers in Mozambique — nearly 250 000 of them — are largely gone. In their place is a new breed of European expatriate that Africa has never seen in substantial numbers, an expatriate dedicated to destroying everything his colonial heritage stood for. DAVID LAMB reports.

THE RETURN OF THE PORTUGUESE

MAPUTO — Three years after fleeing Africa by the tens of thousands, the Portuguese are back in Mozambique playing an important and vastly altered role in this marxist country.

The old settlers, nearly 250 000 of them, are largely gone. In their place is a new breed of European expatriate that Africa has never seen in substantial numbers, an expatriate dedicated to destroying everything his colonial heritage stood for.

Usually young and idealistic, the Portuguese attracted to Mozambique today are contributors, not exploiters. They are partners in the revolution, serving without special rank or privilege, and their dream is to create in Mozambique Africa's first authentic marxist state.

Many other African countries have large European populations. Kenya, for instance, has 75 000 resident foreigners; the Ivory Coast, 50 000. But, generally, foreigners come in Africa for business or comfort, not for ideology, and they are interested in preserving pro-European political systems. Only in Mozambique have foreigners come by the thousands to build a new society.

"I have always thought of myself as a Bican, not a Portuguese," said Mozambique - born Herman Gonsalves, who returned at independence time in 1975 after 25 years in Australia as an organiser in the trade union movement.

Duty

"When the direction of the government became clear, I felt it was my duty to come home and do what I could to help. Things were easier here than I thought they'd be — much less suppression of the enemies of socialism than I had expected. I found things I believed in being put into practice here, and I applied for Mozambique citizenship.

In addition to the Portuguese, committed ideologues from both East and West have poured into Mozambique, making the country what a Danish agricultural expert calls "a United Nations of international solidarity." They have come from Canada and Cuba, the Soviet Union and the United states, Switzerland and Guinea, and from a score of other distant lands.

"Mozambique is virgin territory," a British doctor said. "It is Africa's great social experiment. Maybe what we failed to accomplish in our own countries we can achieve here."

The presence of so many whites underscores a remarkable aspect of Mozambique that the sceptics said would be impossible after a 10-year guerilla war in which 25 000 people died: This is a harmonious multiracial society.

No loss

In the schools, ministries and neighbourhoods, blacks and whites stand as equal. About 5 000 Portuguese have become Mozambican citizens. President Samora Machel's closest advisers include blacks, Indians and whites, and three of his 16 Cabinet ministers are white. There are white schoolteachers, businessmen, magistrates, doctors, civil servants.

"The Portuguese who left in the big exodus," said Dr Gernando Vaz, who stayed, "just couldn't accept a black man with little formal education running what they considered to be their country. They were racists, and losing them was no loss.

"The ones who stayed were those who had a clear political intention and wanted to build a revolutionary society. And as the class of so-called intellectual revolutionaries, we have the obligation to prepare the people to take power."

As much as any place in Africa, except possibly Angola, Mozambique was a white man's country. Right up until independence, which ended nearly 500 years of colonial rule, the Portuguese drove all the taxis and even worked as maids in the hotels. They accumulated rental properties — one railway worker with a modest salary managed to own 15 apartments — and because many were from lower-class backgrounds in Portugal, they lived considerably better than they could at home.

Outside the cities, they owned the plantations. In the cities they lived in splendid villas and 20-storey apartment buildings overlooking the Indian Ocean. And here in Maputo (then called Lourenco Marques) they built a city that is still one of the loveliest, cleanest and most substantial in black Africa.

Encouraged

The Machel government that came to power in June 1975 pledged from the beginning to create a non-racist society and encouraged the Portuguese to stay on. Even during the guerilla war, from 1964-74, Portuguese prisoners were well treated. It is said that not one died of maltreatment in captivity.

"We want harmony among the races," Machel said in 1975, adding that a European exodus would cripple the economy. "For the sake of national construction," he said, "we must have the support of all people on every continent and of every race."

The words fell on unbelieving ears. The war, an abortive right-wing coup nine months before independence that led to a brief black revolt and later the nationalisation of rental properties, had led to too many fears and suspicions. The jittery Portuguese simply abandoned Mozambique.

Overnight they walked out of their homes and off their plantations. They took with them 25 000 cars and everything they could carry or ship, even light fixtures. At the rate of 1 000 a day they fled, leaving an already poor country virtually without doctors, teachers or technicians. Luxury apartments stood empty, the hospitals all but stopped functioning, the shops and restaurants closed. By the time the exodus ended, all but about 20 000 of the 250 000 settlers had gone.

Frelimo

"We came to believe that Frelimo (the guerilla movement that is now the government) was a terrorist organisation and that the terrorists were going to kill civilians and rape our daughters," Jose Corvo, 32, a Portuguese exporter, said.

"People were just swept up in fear and uncertainty. Both sides feared the worst and the worst never happened. Mozambique is a very relaxed place today, a very easy mix of races. My wife left with our baby in the exodus. Next month they're coming back to live."

Although there was some harassment of expatriates in the early days of independence and a suspicion of the West still exists on the official level, The Machel government continues to welcome any man willing to abide by its radical socialist policies and recently has stepped up its recruitment of Portuguese expatriates.

The Lisbon newspapers carry daily advertisements for carpenters and other tradesmen wanted in Mozambique, which remains desperately short of capable professionals and administrators. One hundred Portuguese schoolteachers arrived two months ago and more are on the way. As an enticement, each is allowed to deposit half his salary in a foreign bank.

Official Portuguese sources in Maputo estimate that only about 10 000 of the old settlers remain. Many will leave when they can find a way to get their money out of the country. So thorough is the search for money being taken out illegally that anyone taking the twice-weekly flight to Lisbon must check in at the airport five hours before flight time. Every personal item is examined for hidden currency.

An estimated 10 000 "new Portuguese" have come to Mozambique since independence and Western sources said several thousand former settlers have applied at the Mozambique embassy in Lisbon to return to the country from which they fled in panic. Except for the Western bloc people here, foreigners are expected to offer technical and professional skills, not political advice.

"Foreign workers are considered our class allies, although some are not aware of that," Labour Minister Mariano Matsinha said.

— Los Angeles Times News Service.

PRESIDENT MACHEL

25/7/78

(218)

Poachers, police in shoot-out

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique poachers were involved in a shoot-out with South African Police at the weekend after they crossed the Mozambique-South African border to trap game in northern Natal's Ndumbi game reserve

Maj-Gen Dawid Kriel confirmed last night that six policemen spotted the paochers

Police were called to the reserve, which borders on Mozambique, after Park Board officials found a dead hippo trapped in a snare.

Six policemen and two Park Board officials kept discreet observation on the hippo until the poachers returned to the snare, set up about 500 m from the border.

But as police were about to close in on the six men armed with guns they turned and fled back across the border.

After the poachers managed to cross the border fences into Mozambique they fired several shots at police in the reserve. Gen Kriel said last night the policemen returned the fire, but no-one was injured and police made no arrests — DDC

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50 hurt as bomb rocks capital

Maputo centre

Mercury Correspondent

MAPUTO — At least 50 people were wounded, four of them seriously, in the most serious bomb-attack in the Mozambique capital since independence three years ago.

Shortly after the explosion in Maputo's main thoroughfare, The 24th of September Avenue, police and Frelimo troops moved in and sealed off the area.

The identity of those who planted the bomb was not immediately known, and an official communique yesterday attributed the incident to a "part of a series of sabotage attempts which we are fighting in various sections of our society."

The explosion took place on Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. — a time when the cafes in the capital are particularly full.

The bomb caused extensive material damage.

The explosion occurred in the cafe Scala — shattering its windows, and those of nearby shops.

Yesterday morning the corner of The 24th September Avenue and Avenue Sanora Machel was still cordoned off by police and army units.

Otherwise the atmosphere in the capital was as usual with the only exception being perhaps the presence of one or two extra police and military patrols.

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Maputo: 12 died in attack

CT 1/8/78 (218)

MAPUTO. — Twelve people were killed and 110 wounded in the latest Rhodesian raid into Mozambique, a military spokesman said here yesterday.

Confirming reports from Salisbury of a military operation in Mozambique, the spokesman said Rhodesian warplanes attacked targets in Manica and Tete provinces, both of which adjoin Rhodesia's eastern border.

The spokesman said the raid began about 9,30 am local time on Sunday and that a school had been hit. No mention was made of casualties at the school and its location was not given.

(In Salisbury last night Rhodesian military headquarters announced it had successfully completed its assault against Patriotic Front guerilla bases and that 10 bases had been put out of action).

The Maputo spokesman said the Rhodesian aircraft were forced to withdraw after Mozambican forces reacted to the attack on the Gondola area of Manica province, but returned to bomb the same area about 5½ hours later.

Hard facts frustrate marxism in Mozambique

Star 9/8/78

(218)

BEIRA — An economic situation that President Samora Machel himself calls catastrophic is forcing marxist Mozambique to move cautiously, with no great revolutionary fervour, in its fiscal policies.

In Beira, once a playground for vacationing Rhodesians and the main port for Rhodesian trade, shops and luxury apartments stand empty while Mozambique lives from hand to mouth.

Almost no traffic moves through the city of 100 000 people while long queues start forming before dawn at the bakeries, as they do in other Mozambique cities

There are shortages of sugar, meat and dairy products and shelves in shops are mostly empty There are no taxis, and travellers arriving at Maputo's international airport have to hitchhike to the city

INVESTMENT

President Machel has expressed interest in attracting Western foreign investment but most diplomats do not believe the climate favourable

The Machel Government inherited an external debt of R565-million with independence, and the local currency, the escudo, was all but worthless outside the country, even in colonial times — the guerilla war which preceded independence having begun the downward economic cycle

With independence, most of the 250 000 Portuguese fled, and now the factories are running at less than 50 percent of the pre-independence levels, with agricultural production having slipped 70 percent in some sectors With an untrained, uneducated work force, Mozambique has been unable to take up the slack.

Mr Machel's closing of the border to white-ruled Rhodesia in March 1977, cost the country as much as R90-million a year in lost transit fees and duties and ended a R17-million tourist industry

AMBITIOUS

Mozambique hopes to reach pre-independence production levels by 1980, but most economists consider that goal too ambitious Available statistics support their scepticism

Imports have risen from R220-million in 1975 to a projected R440-million this year while exports have fallen from R152-million to a projected R134-million. Defence makes up the largest single internal expenditure.

Mozambique's early response to the economic crisis was to nationalise properties abandoned by the Portuguese, all rental property, social institutions like schools and hospitals, and many monetary institutions including insurance companies The nationalisation of the economy has not, however, been as widespread as predicted by Western economists.

There are few signs thus far that Mr Machel's policies are providing much stimulus and, given the experience of other revolutions in Africa, his dreams of turning Mozambique into an authentic Marxist state hang on his ability to create first an economically viable society — Los Angeles Times News Service

(51)

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STAR 10/8/78 (218)

Refugee family prefers death to Frelimo

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

SKUKUZA — A black family of 12 who fled from Mozambique to South Africa walked through 30 km of lion country, and say they would rather die in SA than return to Frelimo.

They said hundreds more Mozambican families are planning to seek refuge in South Africa

The family, consisting of the elderly mother, a man with two wives and eight children, is being held at Skukuza until the authorities decide what to do with them

Police have refused permission to interview the family.

The 12, apparently exhausted and frightened, entered the Kruger National Park at Pumbe Pan, north of Nwanetzi, on Saturday night

Walking along the tarred road on Sunday morning, they were spotted by tourists, one of whom brought them to Satara

Complaining bitterly about conditions in Mozambique, they decided to escape to SA after being tortured when they refused to leave the area where they had lived all their lives

As punishment the husband was allegedly told to dig a hole in dry ground using his forefinger

His wives protested when the finger started bleeding and the entire family was then bound with wire and thrown into a mud pit

The man, a former gold mine employee in Johannesburg, has allegedly threatened to kill his family and himself if he is sent back to Mozambique

RDM 23/8/78 (218)

Ailing Marxists woo West for aid

DENNIS GORDON: Foreign Editor

MOZAMBIQUE and Angola, both firmly committed to the Soviet Union and its allies since independence from Portugal in 1975, have given recent indications that they would like to attract Western capital to rescue their ailing economies

The implication is that while the Soviet bloc is prepared to supply the two African states with guns and advisers, there is no money to sink into developing new projects or rescuing old ones from neglect and breakdown

The Central Committee of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party this month accepted the principle that in "certain fields" there is a need for private enterprise to take over

President Samora Machel stressed in a post-conference speech that there was bad administration of nationalised companies and others which had state participation

In the same week Angola's President Agostinho Neto told a conference of his ambassadors in Luanda that he wanted closer economic ties with the developed Western countries.

In their statements both presidents seemed to be criticising the Cubans

President Machel referred directly to the complete failure of the biggest sugar producer in his country, Sena Estates, run by 60 Cuban advisers.

President Neto — kept in office by thousands of Cuban soldiers who fight alongside his MPLA troops, and supported by Cuban technicians, doctors and advisers — has had recent high-level talks with the United States There is a possibility that diplomatic relations between them will be "normalised" through a package deal for peace that includes Zaire

The Frelimo Central Committee meeting's communique said Mozambique did not have the capability to raise finance for land, housing and transport development projects Other capital is required, according to observers, in mining, fishing and agriculture

The Central Committee emphasised it was authorising the government to look for outside finance only if it had no ties that could create pressures to change government policies

Mozambique is regarded as the prototype of Afro-communism, created in the crucible of African colonial wars and as different from Soviet communism as the Euro-communists of Italy, France and Spain. Although the ties with Moscow are strong, Mozambique carefully keeps its non-aligned options open

The country is feeling the pinch of losing the estimated R160-million a year it earned from migrant miners who were paid partly in gold bullion valued at the old standard price of 42 dollars an ounce

This gold was sold at the current world market price — recently at record levels, which must increase the chagrin of Mozambique's economists — and the Mozambique government pocketed the difference

Urgent steps must be taken to rescue the economy Production in some industrial sectors was 50% down on colonial output, according to diplomatic sources in Maputo This year Mozambique is expected to have a balance of payments deficit of about R300-million

But Frelimo's economic forecasters believe the deepest trough has been reached and an upsurge is on the way With the possibility of Mozambique attracting money from the West — without disturbing the carefully nurtured non-aligned status —it is being predicted that by 1980 the country's output will again be at colonial levels

As was the case in Angola, influential Americans are urging their government to provide increased aid and are urging American investment in non-controversial sectors such as agriculture, on the grounds that the frontline states need increased stability as Southern Africa goes into a period of crisis.

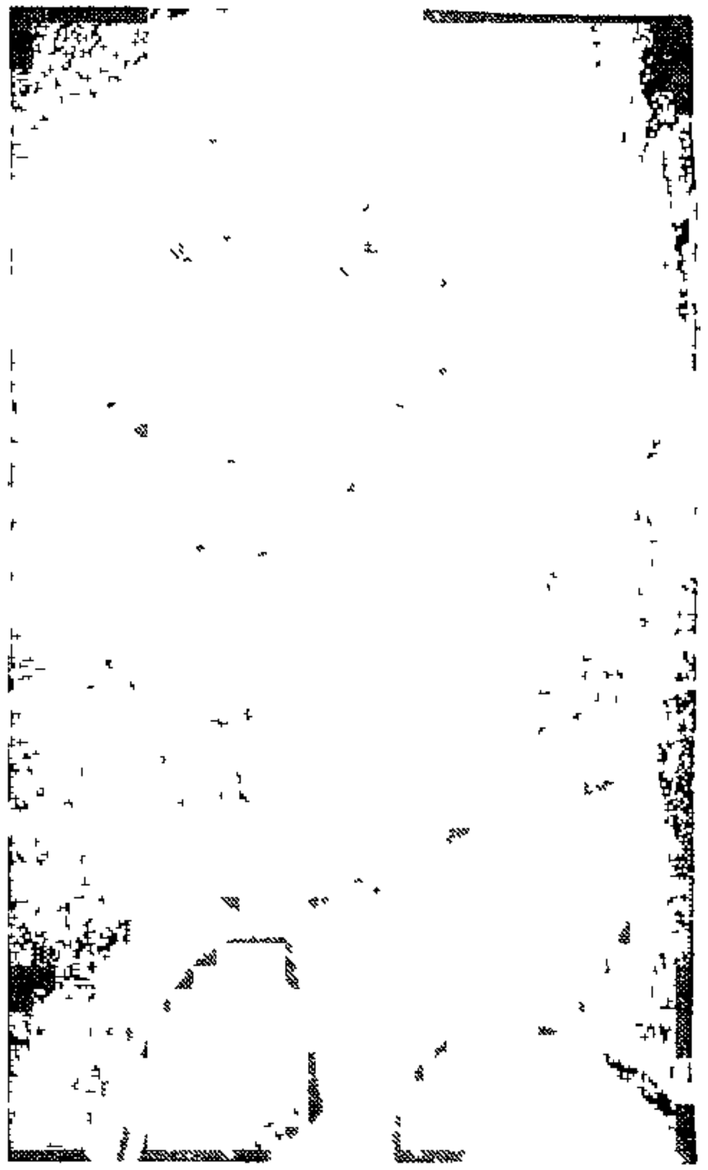
The MPLA in Angola is locked in a bitter civil war with three other revolutionary movements Guerrillas of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita are said to be in control of a third of the country Through this section runs the Benguella Railway, which once earned R30-million a year carrying copper from Zaire and Zambia and bringing in millions of tons of imports

The squeeze is now on Dr Savimbi who is under US pressure to work for a political solution with Dr Neto. The US has made aid to Zaire dependent on General Mobuto clamping down on Unita bases in his country and the possibility of normal relations with Angola dependent on Dr Neto keeping the lid down on the Shaba rebels who attack Zaire from Angolan bases

In an historic meeting which ended on Monday, Presidents Mobutu and Neto came to an important accord which would "secure" the 2 500 km of border between the countries and end the hit and run raids from both sides

In the three years since independence both Mozambique and Angola have watched their economies disintegrate. In fairness, they inherited very little from their former colonial masters The fleeing Portuguese left chaos behind them and some actually destroyed factories and buildings out of spite. Economic sabotage was the first problem both countries had to overcome

Agostinho Neto....getting closer to the West.



Samora Machel....seeking aid for ailing economy.

But Angola's civil war — the result of Dr Neto's grabbing power by using Cuban muscle on his opponents — and Mozambique's border closure with Rhodesia in 1975, effectively rubbed out any hope of recovery without massive injections of new capital

The Russians don't have it — and observers believe that friendly Western nations, and even individual entrepreneurs, should be gradually invited to participate on very agreeable terms in selected business and industrial fields. Britain, the United States and France are the most likely countries where approaches will be made

For skilled manpower, Portugal is the main source Attractive contracts and conditions are being offered to lure Portuguese people back

Mozambique's Central Committee also frankly admitted last week that there has been misuse of party and government funds, bad administration and high-handedness by some party officials and misuse of manpower resources Four members of the Central Committee were purged

Is there a role for South African entrepreneurs in Mozambique's future? Not if you listen to the rhetoric The communique that admitted the need for outside capital also re-affirmed its support for the overthrow of South Africa, Rhodesia and South West Africa and the liberation of the whole subcontinent

But South Africa already plays an important role in Mozambique — using the port of Maputo for exports and imports (even running the port facilities with men on secondment from the SAR), buying hydro-electric power from Cabora Bassa on the Zambesi River and hiring many thousands of mineworkers

Rhetoric and reality are far apart, and some Western diplomats see an increasing role for South African money and know-how in Mozambique — even if it may have to be hidden behind "front" companies registered elsewhere

Maputo refugees held

Star 24/8/78

(218)

Lowveld Bureau

NELSPRUIT — A group of 23 blacks who fled Mozambique via the Kruger National Park and entered the Gazankulu homeland near Bushbuckridge on Monday, were arrested yesterday

The group is made up of five men, seven women, seven children and four infants. One 80-year-old woman, unable to walk, was pushed all the way from Mozambique on a bicycle.

FOOD

According to police the refugees were arrested at a general dealer's store near the Orpen Gate of the Kruger National Park where they stopped and asked for food.

They were taken to Komatipoort where they are being held pending instructions from the Department of the Interior

Late yesterday afternoon another group of two men, four women and two babies entered the park from Mozambique. They were also arrested and are being held at Skukuza.

This brings to 56 the number of blacks who have fled Mozambique to seek refuge in South Africa. All say they would rather die than "return to Frelimo".

The Star Friday Augu

25/8/78

Mozambique 'fear flight'

(2.18)

About 50 000 people — "subject to the most abject tortures" — are in prisons and concentration camps in Mozambique

This is the claim of a group of five men, four black and one coloured, who arrived in Johannesburg recently from Mozambique.

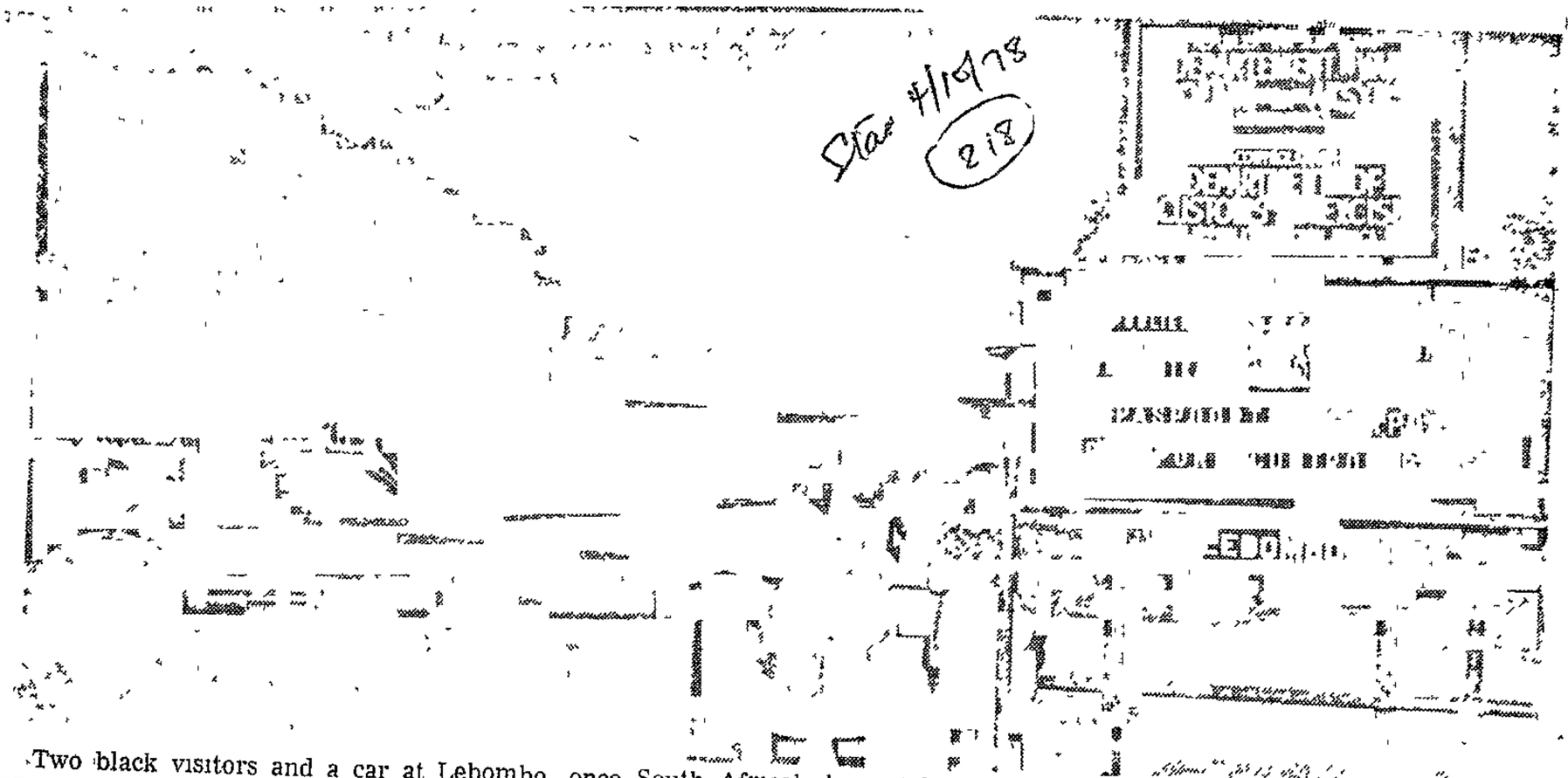
They claim they fled Mozambique on foot and walked to Manzini in Swaziland. There a white Portuguese family gave them money which enabled them to reach South Africa

The group claims:

- People opposing Frelimo are tortured. One man, suspected of being a member of the Rhodesian Selous Scouts, was stripped naked and had hot ashes strewn over his body.
- One of the escapees was arrested because he had complained about the long queues for food in Maputo
- Apartheid is practised in Mozambique. Special recreational and residential areas are reserved exclusively for the "hundreds" of Russians and Cubans in Maputo. Mozambicans wishing to make use of these areas are "chased away."

This was once the country's busiest border post

Star 4/10/78 (218)



Two black visitors and a car at Lebombo, once South Africa's busiest border gate, and now the quietest

Now it's all quiet at Lebombo

By Jaap Boekkooi

A few years ago hundreds of cars used to line up at this border post, filled with revellers for a long weekend of prawns, bullfights, fados and vinho verde in Lourenco Marques.

The queues of muttering and cursing motorists were sometimes two kilometres long and waiting times to get through the two gates ran into hours. It was the country's busiest border post.

Today the Lebombo post near Komatipoort, gateway to old memories and the present Marxists of Mozambique, is the quietest, and all but deserted.

A brooding silence hangs around the last South African station on the Maputo line with its floral fireworks of bougainvillaea, hibiscusc, day lilies, and frangipani fragrance.

It's a silence which affects the men working there as well.

The South African customs and immigration men, reduced to a skeleton staff from the once large complement, admit they never talk to the Frelimo staff just 50 m away.

And the Frelimos never try to talk to the South Africans, only send curt little notes in Portuguese in case there is a problem with a mineworker in transit, a missing document or a train load

DIPLOMATS

At the road gate a good part of the transits are diplomats who make weekly visits from the Mozambique capital to buy essentials in Nelspruit.

The diplomats say that they have to buy their salt, sugar, bread, meat, coffee, tea, tinned foods and other wares in South Africa — or do without because Maputo hasn't any.

A local sight to see on the Komatipoort-Nelspruit road is a diplomat driving a bakkie loaded with a refrigerator, stocked up with meat in South Africa.

Some South African blacks still pass through the gate when they apply to see relatives in Mozambique. They are often granted visas on the spot.

But others apply and re-apply for days, only to be turned down without reason.

South Africa's visa authorities do not reply with an eye-for-an-eye. Portuguese with Mozambiquan passports can freely get visas for this country.

"But, of course, we keep out the Russians, the East Germans and all the East Europeans who now live in Maputo," said an official.

The only sign that Lebombo is a sensitive post can be seen from the police quarters. They have high security fences, a [illegible] of flood lights and [illegible] clock [illegible]

"There is no fraternisation whatsoever between us and them, no social contact at all," said a white-uniformed official on the South African side.

From hundreds of cars in a day during Portuguese colonial times the border post now handles a daily average of two cars.

And those two cars no longer carry tourists, only businessmen on contract or diplomats. South Africans get no tourist visas for Mozambique.

Down the Lebombo hillside, at the border railway station, the big traffic is that of the 1 600 Mozambique mineworkers who still pass each month, and the goods South Africa imports and exports through Maputo harbour.

INSIDE MAIL

RDM 11/10/78

(218)

Guerrillas go back to school

MOZAMBIQUE no longer has any use for guerrillas. The Frelimo bushfighters of 14 years ago must now learn to copy their former enemy and provide a disciplined, modern force to defend their country. DENNIS GORDON, Foreign Editor, reports on the opening of a new military academy where the Frelimo officers will be trained.

APPROXIMATELY 10 000 men in Mozambique's army, wise in bush craft and guerrilla tactics after 10 years of fighting against regular Portuguese troops in the war of independence, are going back to school to learn how to become conventional soldiers, sailors and airmen.

Mozambique no longer has any use for guerrillas The Frelimo fighters, who went into the remote bush areas in 1964 to harry an occupying army, must now learn to copy their former enemy to provide a disciplined force to defend their country

An official communique on Radio Mozambique last week announced the opening of a new military academy in Nampula, the former Portuguese military headquarters town in northern Mozambique Ironically, the academy is housed in the old Portuguese barracks.

Here the first officers in Frelimo's new army will be trained. On the northern coast at Nacala, old Portuguese installations are also being reopened to train air force and navy personnel

They will be trained by Cuban and East German officers as well as a number of their former enemies — Portuguese officers who have volunteered to help Although no official announcement has been made, it is likely that the first head of the military academy will be Major Saraivo de Carvalho, 37, the man who masterminded the military side of the Portuguese coup in Lisbon in April 1974.

A strong-minded radical, Major Saraivo was at one time Governor of Lisbon He is an admirer of the Cuban revolution and was known as the Castro of Portugal. He visited Mozambique for five days this month

Mozambique Radio reported that after the major's return to Portugal he was asked to resign his commission He has refused — and now faces expulsion, according to the radio.

Already in the country is the "Red Admiral", Admiral Rosa Coutinho, former Portuguese High Commissioner to Angola — and the man responsible for allowing the Cubans to come into the country during the civil war which preceded independence in 1975

The controversial admiral has been in the country for three months, training naval officer candidates in Nacala.

The new wave of military men in Mozambique will be learning to fight with sophisticated weapons from Eastern bloc countries These include tanks, surface to air missiles, rocket launchers and all the modern weaponry used by a conventional force.

Previously the only ranks in the Frelimo army were platoon commander, company commander and batalhon commander. After the first graduates are produced from the Nampula and Nacala academies Mozambique's army will have a general staff with the same structure of ranks as most of the world's armies

Not everybody is expected to pass the minimum qualification — university entrance standard — set by the military academy Those that don't will not be disgraced They will be retired on pension

The career mortality rate in peacetime is high Mozambique's top wartime guerrilla fighter after President Samora Machel, who was the commander in chief, was Commandant Sebastiao Mabote He was so successful in the field that he became the Portuguese Army's most wanted man during the eight years he spearheaded the war in Cabo Delgado province.

After the war he was made Vice Minister of Defence in the new independent government But he was eventually expelled from the army because he could not make the transition from bush fighter to uniformed peacetime officer, probably because of lack of education.

The retraining of bush fighters coincides with the Mozambique government's decision to introduce compulsory military service lasting two years for all men and women reaching the age of 18 They will also undergo their initial training at another former Portuguese base, Boane, near Maputo

The two moves — retraining and initial training of conscripts — are seen as a way to provide the kind of defence force that would handle not only the diminishing possibility of internal trouble but as a counter to the repeated incursions into Mozambique by the Rhodesian forces in "hot pursuit" of Zanu guerrillas

A guerrilla in the city — there is no longer a place for him.

Mozambique aided

AD 17/11/78 (218)

If the extent and variety of aid offered to a country is any indication of its political independence then Mozambique, which won its freedom from the Portuguese in 1975, is an important country indeed

For 18 countries have now signed mutual co-operation and development aid pacts with the government of President Samora Machel They range from Bulgaria, China and Cuba to Norway, Pakistan and then Russia and Zambia

When Mozambique applied sanctions to Rhodesia in 1976 there was at first good international response, but the level of help was not kept up and it has not proved adequate to compensate for the losses sustained by the economy

During 1977 technical co-operation from eight international agencies and bilateral donors in agriculture, health, education, industry, natural resources, social services and transport and communications was worth R24,8 million This did not include help from communist sources

In the same year Mozambique received R13,6 million worth of capital aid from four western sources — Denmark, The Netherlands, Sweden and Britain

The largest aid programme in Mozambique is that of the Scandinavian countries and Finland, whose Mozambique Nordic Agricultural Programme is known as MONAP The Scandinavians identify and then finance agricultural projects while using the services of the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) to recruit personnel

The Swedes are also studying transport problems Mozambique has few effective north-south communications Most road and rail highways were designed to link the interior countries — South Africa and Rhodesia — with the country's ports

Britain is the second largest aid donor with a current capital commitment of R40,7 million which may soon be converted from soft loans to grants Cynics might suggest the extent of British aid reflects a guilty conscience over Rhodesia, whose impact on Mozambique has been so damaging to its economy, especially after Mozambique applied sanctions

Be that as it may, the capital is certainly welcome The British are concentrating upon rural roads and small power stations Last August Britain and Mozambique signed a technical co-operation agreement covering British personnel who may work in Mozambique

The Russians and other eastern donors are notoriously canny about information, they do not, for example, supply any statistics to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which produces an annual report on aid to Mozambique

Nonetheless, Russian aid is substantial It consists first of technical assistance personnel. teachers for technical and professional schools, doctors, agronomists

Russia is also the main arms supplier to Mozambique These are paid for by barter agreements, Mozambique exporting cashew nuts or other commodities to Russia in return

Some 300 Russian military advisers and technicians are in the country to train and instruct the Mozambique forces in the use of the Russian weapons

Machel . . . has signed 18 aid pacts.

Third, Russian personnel are involved in geological surveys — a vital activity for the future as Mozambique wants to break its overwhelming dependence on agriculture East Germany is involved in similar aid activities to the Russians

The Chinese maintain a generally low profile When the Russians and Chinese indulge in ideological bickering and try to involve their Mozambican hosts they are told firmly that both are regarded as the country's friends and Mozambique refuses to be drawn into the argument

China signed a technical co-operation agreement with Mozambique last May, while back in 1975 it agreed to a soft loan of R82,3 million As yet not all this sum has been committed

As to why Mozambique is attracting such a variety of aid, the reasons are fivefold

First, as one of Africa's poorest countries it qualifies for major help. Then its educational base at independence was one of the lowest anywhere in Africa That fact, coupled with the exodus of some 200 000 Portuguese who took with them a wide range of often quite elementary skills, means the country faces major manpower restraints As a consequence it needs huge personnel inputs

Third, by applying sanctions against Rhodesia Mozambique lost perhaps 50 per cent of the income it received from rail and port dues

The war in Rhodesia has also brought an influx of refugees into Mozambique while 50 000 Mozambicans on the border have had to be resettled. Also, 1977 and 1978 saw major floods of the Limpopo and Zambesi rivers, devastating crops and making thousands homeless.

Finally, Mozambique's strategic position controlling a 1 500 mile coastline on the Indian Ocean and the Mozambique Channel and its importance in relation to South Africa attract further international attention

Mozambique expects 90 000 refugees by the end of the year and faces a massive task rehabilitating people displaced from the Rhodesia border or by the Zambesi floods It is desperately stretched

As a result of the Portuguese exodus and the war damage it has not yet got back to the economic position of 1973 or 1974 It needs massive assistance But, in view of its strategic importance, can it expect the right kind of aid?

Certainly plenty of people from a wide range of bilateral and multilateral agencies are offering it The problem for the Mozambique government is to avoid the pitfalls of over-dependence at a time it faces a major crisis — GEMINI

— *Guy Arnold*

AN ANALYSIS AN

MOZAMBIQUE - General

4-1-79 — 31-12-79

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TABLE 2:

Gold blow for Frelimo

Mozambique may soon lose its biggest source of foreign exchange. The *FM* learns that negotiations are already underway between Pretoria and Maputo to revise the system of payment to Mozambican miners working in SA.

Under the present arrangement Frelimo (and the Portuguese administration before it) has been pocketing millions of rands each year.

In terms of the Mozambique Convention of 1928 the rulers of Mozambique have had the option of obtaining gold from Pretoria for the 60% deferred pay of Mozambicans working on the gold mines. The amount of gold transferred to Maputo is calculated at the official price of $42 an ounce.

By selling the gold on the free market, the Mozambican government has been able to pocket the premium (*FM* June 27 1975).

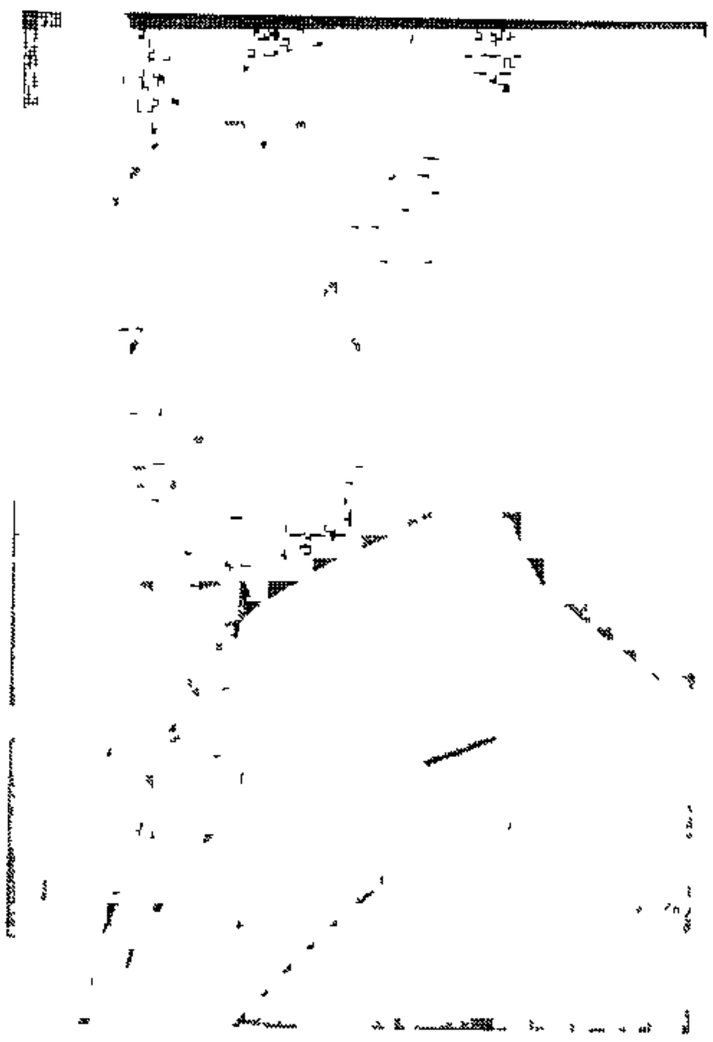
It's estimated that in this way Frelimo made a windfall profit of around R150m last year As a result of the tumbling gold price and a decline in the number of Mozambicans working on the mines, this year's profit will be substantially lower — probably around R100m Even this amount is far greater than any of Mozambique's other foreign exchange earners and is a vital prop to its ailing economy

Meanwhile, the mining industry has had to forfeit the free market premium on the gold transferred to Mozambique, a tough blow bearing in mind that it accounts for over 5% of monthly production Repeated pleas by the mining industry that the state should bear the burden instead have up to now gone unheeded

It's strongly rumoured that Frelimo has further benefited from the arrangement in that much of the gold has been sold on its behalf by the SA Reserve Bank which has both the expertise and the inclination to obtain as high a price as possible

A convenient excuse for renegotiation of the gold payment arrangement is the forthcoming abolition of the official gold price. The necessary amendment to the IMF's Articles of Agreement is likely to come into force in April or May (Chances are that SA's gold reserves will be revalued soon after at a market-related price, the profits accruing to the Treasury.)

What — if anything — will Pretoria offer Maputo in return for its loss of the gold premium? Judging by numerous reports that SA is bending over backwards to help Mozambique, it would be inconsistent now to leave Frelimo in the lurch



President Machel . . . losing a windfall?

The Department of Foreign Affairs refuses to comment. One possibility is that at least part of the gold windfall will be replaced by some form of cash aid paid from Treasury's coffers. This could be justified to the general taxpayer on the grounds that the mines, by receiving a higher price for a sizeable chunk of their gold, may pay considerably more tax It would also help to preserve good relations — and give Pretoria a further very flexible hold over its neighbour's economy

Sources:

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Star 7/6/78 (218)

Maputo: a place where worlds meet and

East and white South meet at Maputo harbour, and the port is a bustling centre of business these days. ALLEN PIZZEY, of The Star's Africa News Service, reports.

MAPUTO — Dozens of smock-clad black women sit beside a conveyor belt in a cooled warehouse packing boxes of oranges marked "Outspan" On the quay a crane lifts pallets of Outspan grapefruit on to a Liberian freighter Next to it floats a Soviet "trawler"

South African Railways trucks and Safmarine containers clutter the quay alongside ships from Mozambique, Portugal, Britain, West Germany and Eastern bloc countries A huge crate of spares for Japanese cars destined for a Johannesburg firm stands waiting for collection.

In Maputo, marxist Mozambique's main harbour, today two worlds meet and cross

Even the technicians who help the understaffed Mozambique railways to keep moving at a surprisingly high capacity come from both South Africa and eastern Europe

"We work with South African Railways and export certain South African products such as chrome and coal," said Mr Francisco Dinis, the deputy director of transport of CFM Sul, the southern sector of Mozambique Railways

"We have a business agreement with SAR, it is not an inter-government agreement"

Mr Dinis said South African technicians were called in from time to time to sort out problems at the port and on the railways

"We also get help from socialist countries so now we only need South Africans sometimes," he said "When we need them, they come"

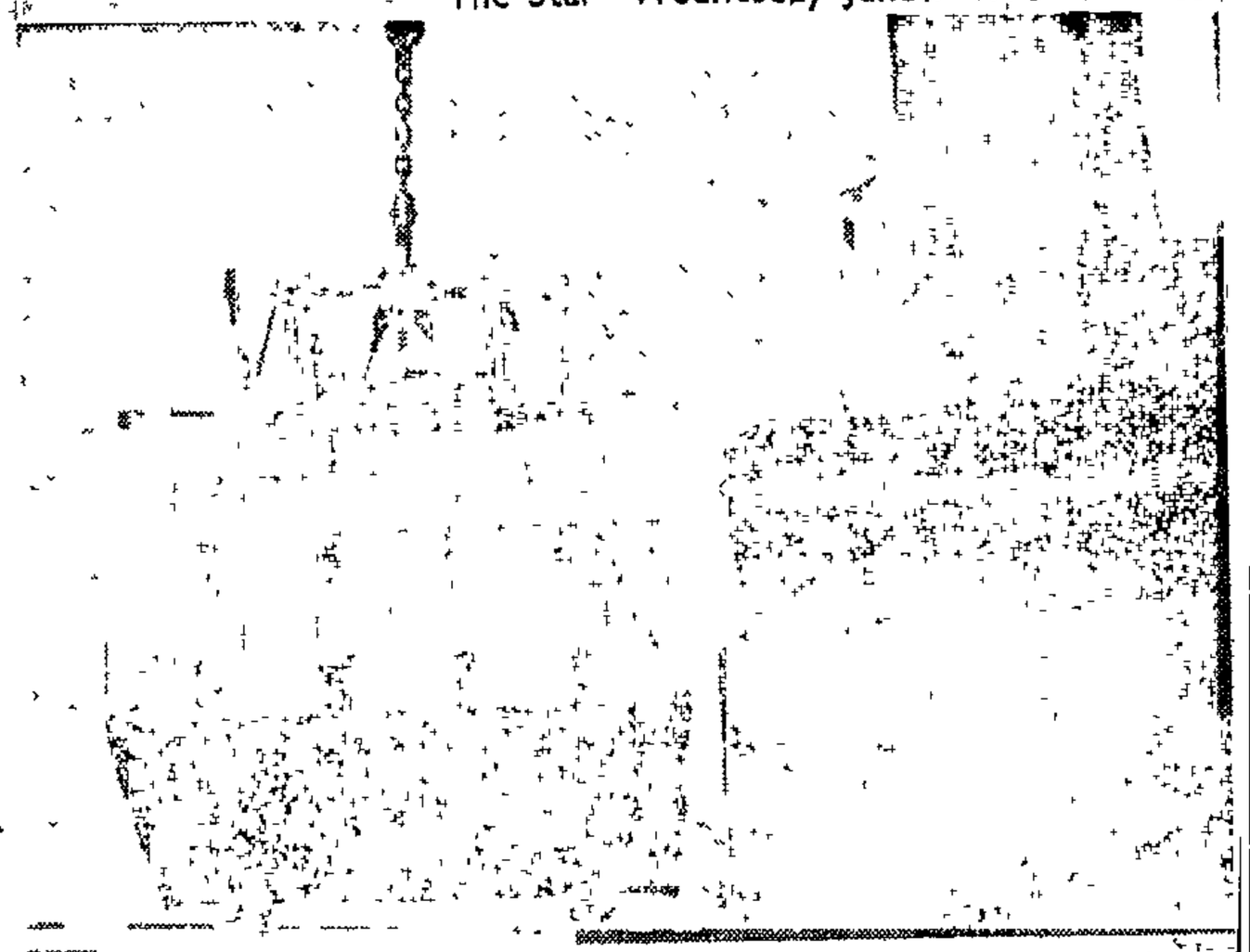
According to Mr Dinis it was exporters who called in South African specialists and who had to pay up to R200 a day for them, and not the Mozambique Government or railways

figures for 1974 the harbour and railways are handling less tonnage, but the government has ambitious plans for the future to correct this

Figures are approximate, but the CFM estimates it had a R32,5 million turnover of business from South Africa, Swaziland and its own internal traffic last year

The line between Maputo and Ressano Garcia is being double-tracked, and that plus the replacement of many of the other lines is scheduled for completion in 1980

Mozambique's rail and port links with South Africa seem likely to last a long time



A crane hoists a pallet of South African "Outspan" oranges on to a Liberian freighter in Maputo harbour

Cont.

STAR 7/6/78

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That [illegible] will be needed for some time to come is indisputable.

Asked what his biggest problem was on the railways, Mr Dinis said candidly. "If you spoke good Portuguese and had two or three hours to spare I could tell you about all our problems."

Unmaintained track, poor equipment maintenance and a lack of engines and trained personnel have all contributed to the run-down of both the port and railways since independence in 1975.

Current figures

Nevertheless, the current figures on tonnage handled by the port and southern sector of the railways are down, only about 20 percent, [illegible] 1975, a drop caused in part by the closure of the Rhodesian border.

The port, for example, handled seven million tons in 1975. This year it hoped the Maputo harbour will handle 4.8-million tons.

Matola, the ore terminus that handles [illegible] what is referred to [illegible] South African chrome [illegible] is working well for [illegible] an accident there [illegible] months ago, officials said.

Officials readily admit that compared with [illegible]

3.4.6 The effect of 1 mining) on the reported statistics of stigated.

3.5 Coal-mining employment l recent years after reversing a decli ery rapid technical change and productivity tand this reversal better before projectin ual assumptions made in this study abou ity in coal-mining are specified in Sectio

Mozambique in mourning

The Star's Africa News Service

41.179

(219)

Today has been declared a national day of mourning in Mozambique for the recent death in combat of Nicklau Lauback, president of the Front for the Liberation of Timor (Fretlin).

All flags are flying at half mast today and cinemas and other places of entertainment are closed.

Lauback fell in a battle lasting several hours against Indonesian troops who have occupied Timor, a former Portuguese colony since early 1975.

of annual rentals on surplus grazing rights, would bring some P1 million to P4 million extra income, minus taxation, to the poorer families. If we take the net transfer involved at P1 million to P3 million, we are still left with the question of how government can productively place P6 million to P8 million into the pockets of the poorer families.

A guaranteed employment programme does provide a mechanism - the registration of work seekers - whereby the poor identify themselves and receive wages in exchange for labour. The cost of such a programme is not entirely an extra cost since it can finance much of the physical construction government would undertake otherwise. What it does do is to force government to explore a number of [illegible]sational questions that otherwise are convenient to ignore [illegible] initiative in the hands of individual citizens it helps to [illegible] roles of technical departments in contrast to the empir[illegible]ement roles that technical departments often seek.

Botswana [illegible] and its simple economy has allowed it to follow a South [illegible]minated approach to construction. The innovation of the la[illegible]e intention to create a labour intensive construction [illegible] desire to move to more appropriate methods. A works p[illegible]t to channel at least P6 million into the pockets o[illegible]ve to design and supervise productive works able to employ [illegible]er day as an average wage, 7,5 million man days per year. [illegible] population could not provide that much labour. The avera[illegible] over a 350 day work period would be 214 000 per day, or [illegible] household or 4 per household under the poverty line. [illegible] would require an average attendance of almost one membe[illegible]ld for 350 days a year or 2 from the poorer families [illegible]agnitude is likely.

By the e[illegible]en Botswana's population will have doubled from the 700 [illegible]rly 1,5 million such magnitudes will look both more lik[illegible]or more, desirable. At present it would seem that a g[illegible] scheme would not be able to spend more than about P2 [illegible] a year at an average wage rate close to P1,00 per day. [illegible] a gap in the minimum income distribution sought of P3,5 [illegible] the question whether or not Botswana should not examine [illegible]pecially desirable, perhaps P2,00 per day. Almost

Maputo claims 30 killed by raiders

RDM 8/1/79

(218)

MAPUTO. — Mozambique has claimed Rhodesian troops and agents killed at least 30 people in raids during December and that a Rhodesian Air Force plane was shot down.

A Mozambique Defence Ministry communique said the plane was downed on December 26 after an attack on a "refugee camp" which killed seven people.

The communique also said Rhodesian planes and helicopters dropped mercenaries inside Mozambique for sabotage activities.

A band of enemy agents allegedly attacked a bus and killed 20 people in the border province of Sofala — the same day the rail link between Sofala and Manica Province was sabotaged, killing three railway workers and sending a locomotive and four wagons into the Mcombezi River.

The Rhodesian Military Command in Salisbury denied the reports and a military spokesman said it appeared Mozambique was blaming Rhodesia for attacks carried out by Mozambicans against the government.

● The Rhodesian Military Command reported that a vehicle hit a terrorist land-mine in a suburb about 20 km north of Salisbury on Saturday. The Black driver was slightly injured — Sapa-Reuter.

Mozambique set to admit SA tourists

(218)

RDM 9/1/79

See Page 7

By DENNIS GORDON
Foreign Editor

SOUTH Africans — once Mozambique's biggest source of tourist revenue — will soon be able to holiday again at its southern tropical beaches and fishing resorts.

Marxist Mozambique is expected to lift some time this year the ban on tourists imposed in June 1975.

Its political leaders are now confident that the revolution from vassal colony to truly independent Marxist state has been completed and that rich foreign tourists will no longer be a threat to undermine the new political order.

An added spur to the reopening of the border is Mozambique's urgent need to earn foreign currency, because droughts and floods and lack of expert manpower have seriously curtailed agricultural, mining and industrial earnings since independence

The offical reason is that for the past 30 months the Mozambique government has been improving hotel and game reserve facilities, according to a spokesman for the revamped tourism

No reliable figures are available but it is believed that South African tourists spent more than R40 000 000 a year in Mozambique before the Portuguese coup in April 1974 and the resulting civil disturbances

The good news for South Africans comes when hundreds of thousands have just left beach holiday resorts in Natal and the Cape, overcrowded partly because they could not go to Mozambique

But sources in Maputo said yesterday that if a decision allowing South Africans back into the country was taken it was unlikely that large numbers would be allowed in initially, and that the aim was to attract package tour groups

One source said package tours for South Africans might be arranged through Lesotho when its international airport is completed, so that the tourists will be booked through another Organisation of African Unity state and lessen any possible criticism of open dealing with South Africa

On a political and business plane — particularly in trade and transport — South Africa and Mozambique, though at odds ideologically, maintain a pragmatic "good neighbour" policy

Another indication that Mozambique is wooing tourists — though not necessarily South Africans — is the creation of an hotel school, with training given by Ital-

Informed sources in Maputo claim that the successful completion of Mozambique's "Year of the Party" on December 15 was behind the effort to promote tourism During the year the ruling Frelimo party was completely re-organised and membership increased from 300 000 to about 2 500 000

Every member has been double-checked, at home and at work, to ferret out those who had unacceptable connections with the Portuguese colonial regime as soldiers, policemen, secret agents or even workers in sensitive government ministries

All citizens who admitted previous connections have their photographs on permanent display on local notice boards and party members are told it is their duty to keep these people "under surveillance"

Although they may not join the party, no action is taken against them But if

To Page 2

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The mechanism whereby ... s held by each household would extend local and natio ... t into the management of community affairs. ... t can learn to use the tax to help establish optimu ... ns of herd size, composition and off-take. It is ... ock services should be sustained and extended to cover ... ıvestock for the country has to retain access to ... ve edge over markets in Europe and elsewhere. The need ... services suggests that the veterinary, breeding ... r livestock should remain free or be subsidised. The ... ing should be seen, and explained, as a separate charge ... et which in turn pays for services which assist livesto ... that asset. It would also avoid the proposal ... on Rural Development that the Botswana Meat Commis ... ould attempt to classify clients as small or big and ... the Revenue Department. Those proposals appear to ... able.

There is proper con ... n Botswana should be of an optimum size so that animal ... fficient levels. It is felt that herd sizes of at le ... le. Following on from this premise there is considera ... Report on the need to develop co-operative or joint ... hrough which small holders of livestock can join ... ient herds. The optimum size herd in Botswana is now ... to 200. The adoption of the company concept to manage ... led equally by shareholders should provide a form and ... aintance and knowledge of which further elaborations of t ... The elaborations that I foresee would be towards ... s; the raising of company herds financed by local taxes on the shares and the company purchase and management of stud-bulls, common facilities, transport, water development etc. In fact separate companies can be formed for herd ownership and for the provision of services. This would allow development to occur without having to achieve community consensus first. The right to land would remain intact.

Maputo set to admit SA tourists

☐ From Page 1

they act suspiciously — particularly in the presence of foreigners when they return in large numbers to Mozambique — they might easily be denounced

The party's ability to check on every member has led to its increased confidence that it will not be undermined.

Before the Mozambique tourism ban South Africans packed beach resorts from Ponta da Ouro, just north of the Natal-Mozambique border, to Vilanculos, about 450 km north of the capital Lourenco Marques, now Maputo.

But South Africans looking for the wild night life that was once an attraction might as well stay at home. Maputo's bar girls have been "re-educated" and no longer participate in what is now called "economic sabotage", the famous waterfront "Sin Street" bars and nightclubs have been transformed by the cultural revolution, and Portuguese cuisine in the restaurants that remain open is restricted by frequent shortages of ingredients.

However, the beaches, the grilled prawns, the underwater and big game fishing and the wildlife sanctuaries will be enough to lure South Africans back, say sources in the travel industry.

It is unlikely that tourists will be allowed to travel any further north than the Save River or more than a few kilometres from the coastal zone — for security reasons and because of the danger of possible incidents with Rhodesian guerrillas or pursuing Rhodesian forces. An exception will be the Gorongosa game park, inland from Beira.

VOICE

218 10/24/79 Voice

Frelimo blames West for new arms

THE MOZAMBICAN government charges that there has been a major escalation in the attacks in its territory by Rhodesian forces since late December

A recent defense communique listed fifteen incidents in the last two weeks of December alone, scattered across four provinces

According to a January 5 statement by FRELIMO Mozambique's ruling party the recent attacks have focused not on refugee camps on Zimbabwe guerrilla facilites but have aimed more generally at the destabilization of Mozambique in an attempt to weaken its support for the Zimbabwe nationalist forces

The statement charges that the goal is to cause panic and disillusionment among Mozambicans and that to theis end, Rhodesian forces have strafed, bombed, or sabotaged Mozambican communications lines production units, agricultural equipment, warehouses and Mozambican army convoys and installations.

Activity has taken place not only near the border but also near major cities and towns A sampling of recent incidents shows the following

● In the port city of Beira a hand grenade exploded in a crowded restaurant on December 18 killing four

Just before the new year planes bombarded a refugee camp far inside the country also near Beira

● In Tete province eight saboteurs mined a railway bridge between Mutarara and Moatize on December 17, plunging the locomotive and four coaches into the river.

The bridge was part of the line that links the coal mines at Moatize in the coast

● Near Inchope in central Mozambique a team dropped by Rhodesian helicopter attacked an ordinary bus full of civilians on December 28, killing fourteen.

The same team blew up two train cars on the nearby rail line between Sofala and Manica

● In a border zone at the May 1 'Collective Village in Guru, the people spent five hours hiding in the brush on a recent Thursday morning while Rhodesian planes overflew the area repeatedly at low altitudes

In the light of recent events, Mozambican authorities are urging every village and every area governed by a people's assembly to create plans for self-defense as well as for rapid repair of whatever facilities are destroyed

They lay partial blame on Western countries, the source of the Mirage jets and Huey helicopters now used by the Rhodesian forces for the escalation of the war

The Rhodesian attacks have put Mozambican morale to the test and the young nation has so far held up well.

Writing about conditions in the war zones, Mozambique's Tempo magazine asked one 75-year-old resident of the May 1 Communal Village why the frequent raids hadn't spurred the residents to move to another location

"Why should we go elsewhere? he replied That would be to give the enemy too much importance

"Smith will not be the one to put a brake on our determination"

FACING UP TO HARSH REALITY

NM 22/2/79 (218)

Economic troubles beset Mozambique

ALTHOUGH their goals remain as high as their spirit, the architects of Mozambique's Marxist revolution are facing the harsh reality that their economy is in worse shape now than at any time since independence three and a half years ago.

While this former Portuguese colony is still considered a testing ground for the African socialist experiment, the latest figures reflect a steady decline in its agriculturally-based economy

Each of the major export crops dropped dramatically in 1977 — cotton down 62 percent, sugar down 48 percent and cashews 15 percent below 1976 figures — while coal exports were badly hit by the severing of a rail line in the north by Rhodesians

Mozambique's agricultural planners project that production will next year equal pre-independence levels, but Western economists say such spectacular recovery is "completely out of the question"

"The agricultural sector has hit rock bottom and shows no signs of going up," said one economist

The industrial picture is equally dismal

A balance of payments deficit the equivalent of R293 million — R33 million more than in 1976 — meant severe constraints on the availability of foreign exchange last year, thus resulting in shortages of raw materials necessary for industrial production

The problem has been compounded by the fact that the Government controls the allocation of foreign exchange and gives priority to State-run firms Private companies, although they are allowed to operate, are slowly starving for raw materials

"I simply cannot compete," said the Portugal-born owner of an export-import firm "The Government companies get the contracts and I get the scraps"

As a result, many of the estimated 5 000 Portuguese who remained when some 200 000 of their countrymen fled at independence are now becoming disillusioned and packing up

East German

Since its infancy, this new nation has been beset by problems — a huge loss of skilled labour, the abandonment of industry and farms and the resulting confusion as workers learned to manage, transport difficulties in moving food to the cities, and incursions by the Rhodesians seeking to root out nationalist guerillas

Adding to the problems, foreign exchange reserves are dangerously low, although the exact figure is not known

One of the major reasons for the crisis was the severe blow suffered last year when South Africa revised the system under which it was paying more than 30 000 Mozambican miners who work in South Africa

In the past, a portion of their salary had been paid directly to the Mozambique Government at the fixed gold price Mozambique then re-sold the gold at world market rates, making a handsome profit

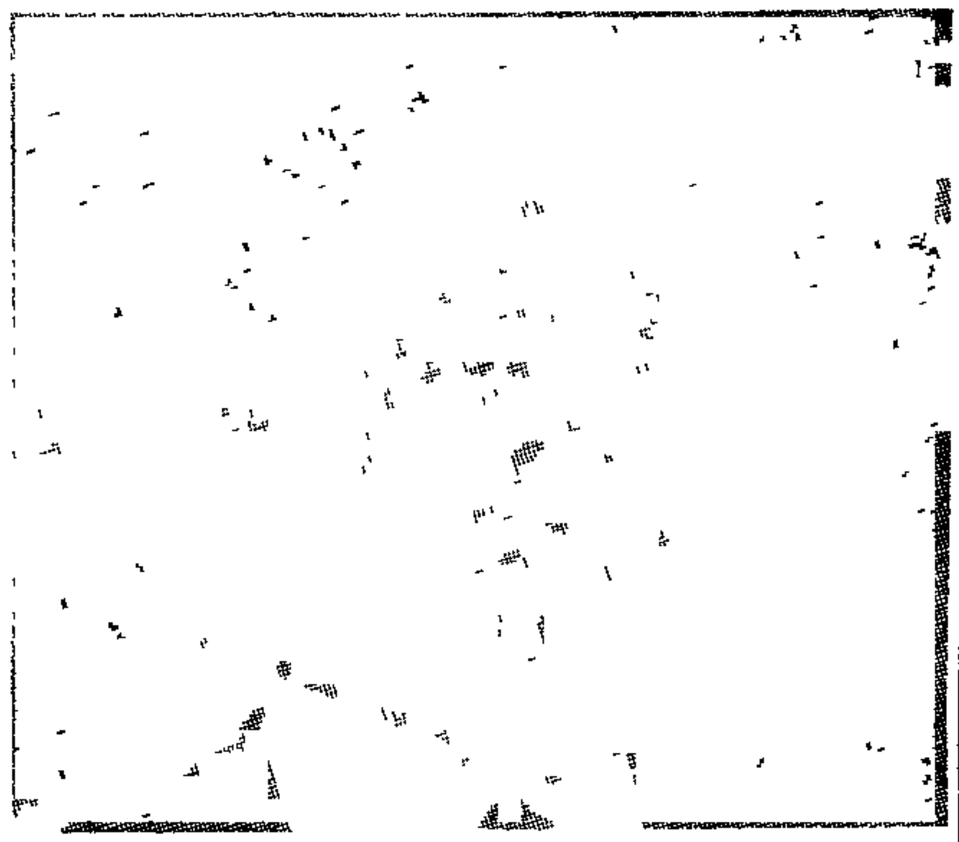
However, Pretoria last year re-negotiated the agreement and now values the gold at the free market rate The change has cost Mozambique an estimated 60 million dollars (about R51 million) a year

President Samora Machel last August summed up the problem facing his nation "We do not have foreign exchange to finance development, and without development we cannot generate foreign exchange"

Part of the foreign exchange shortage has been made up through foreign aid, the Scandinavian countries and Britain providing the largest share, but the gap between what is needed and what the country has remains wide

Mozambique's economy has also been hard hit by the war in Rhodesia The Salisbury Government carries out raids against the Mozambique bases of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union

A Special Correspondent



Samora Machel . . . "We do not have foreign exchange to finance development . . ."

Communications with the north have been knocked out by the raids, and landmines and blown bridges have prevented farmers from moving their crops to market, further hampering the Government's efforts to feed its people

The war has also forced Mozambique to divert much of its valuable development capital to defence, which totalled the equivalent of R93,5 million in 1977, up 92 percent from the previous year

The closure of the border with Rhodesia in 1977 had one other effect on Mozambique — it forced the country to increase trade with South Africa, which is now this Marxist State's leading trade partner

Mozambicans are frank about their dependence on their neighbouring "racist enemy"

"We have no choice but to deal with South Africa It can provide the things we need quicker and cheaper than anyone else To cut off trade with them would be economic suicide," said one Government official

Trade with South Africa, however, has by no means pre-empted dealings with the Soviet bloc and Asia

Technicians from East Germany, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, North Korea and many other communist countries can be found in almost every sector of the economy, alongside experts from Scandinavia and some Western countries

Skilled labour

Western diplomats are quick to point out that Mozambique somehow managed last year to pay for East German trucks which are now lying idle because of a lack of spare parts, and remind visitors that while Mozambique receives 15 percent of the Soviet catch in its Indian Ocean waters, it is not given the opportunity to verify the size of that catch

The recent firing of the Agriculture Minister, Mr Joaquim Carvalho, is also said to bode ill for future agricultural production

Mr Carvalho had emphasised mechanisation and increased dependence on State farms, an idea in direct conflict with the ruling Frelimo Party's Maoist aim of mobilising the small peasant farmer on a mass scale

The defeat of those seeking modernisation of the agricultural sector, Western economists believe, will mean a further decline of output — (Sapa-A P)

It should be noted that the term 'technical' is misleading when referring to the above institutions, since they do in fact offer a wide range of courses over and above strictly technical courses, e.g. commercial and art courses. The following three tables give an idea of the number of students completing actual technical courses.

Table 2. NTC 1 - V passes, 1970-1974.

Year	NTC 1	NTC 11	NTC 111	NTC 1V	NTC V
1970	2 397	2 405	2 434	1 390	754
1971	2 455	2 434	2 249	1 369	1 217
1972	3 108	2 966	1 980	958	1 161
1973	3 521	3 353	2 117	93	1 055
1974	3 303	3 659	2 508	-	280

Source : South African Institute of Race Relations, Annual Surveys.

Note : NTC 1V and V were being phased out and replaced by the T courses by 1973.

Of particu the number of passes at (now N3) pass is an entra a and National Certificate

The followi)lomas for Technicians awa n 1958.

Table 3. Nation warded 1958-1971.

	S	Total 1958-1971
1.	Higher Diplo	19
2.	Surveyors an	644
3.	Mechanical	754
4.	Telecommunic	1 540
5.	Civil Engine	171
6.	Mining	114
7.	Plumbing (Gie	14
8.	Space Communi	23
9.	Physical Meta	16
10.	Mathematics	49
11.	Oceanography	9
12.	Chemistry and	704

SA, Mozambique sign rail deal

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa and Mozambique signed a new railways agreement yesterday and it's a business deal which could lead to a better understanding between the two states.

Dr Kobus Loubser, general manager of the South African Railways, told the Mozambique delegation, as well as representatives of industry, commerce and the press at the signing ceremony at SAR headquarters here: "Politics play no part. The successful operation of a railway, airways or harbour is far too complicated to have time for political considerations.

"The most important benefits to be gained from this agreement are the continuation of healthy business practices between neighbouring states and the ties of friendship which flow from it.

"This must inevitably lead to better understanding and subsequently co-operation in other spheres of mutual interest," Dr Loubser said.

"The agreement provides for:

"The Mozambican and South African railway administrations to assist each other when requested to do so, for instance by rendering professional advice, provisioning labour and material, and repairing machinery and installations.

Each railway to be liable for the cost of services rendered by the other;

The recognition of the importance of the harbours of Maputo and Matola for the handling of traffic traditionally routed via these ports; and

The basis of hire charges on rolling stock and equipment while on the lines of the other administration.

Mr Alcantara Santos, the national director of the Mozambique railway administration, who, with Dr Loubser, signed the new agreement, said: "We are businessmen — we must find a realistic solution. No one must be surprised at this agreement, when we consider that Maputo and Matola are the two natural ports of the Transvaal.

"This must inevitably lead to better understanding and subsequently co-operation in other spheres of mutual interest," Dr Loubser said.

"The agreement provides for:

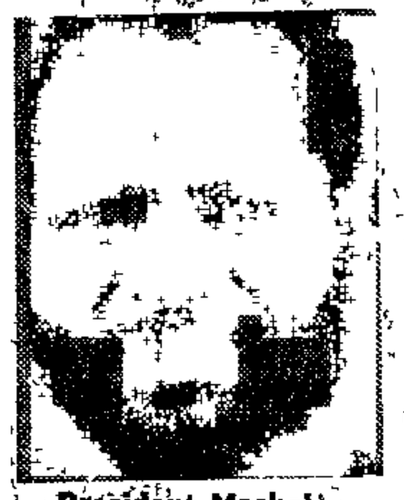
"The Mozambican and South African railway administrations to assist each other when requested to do so, for instance by rendering professional advice, export traffic — DDC.

South Africa exports over 15 000 tons of goods through Mozambique every day.

Dr Loubser said the agreement was designed to eliminate difficulties encountered in the past the Mozambique rail system in handling large volumes of South African

(218)

Why Mozambique switched allegiance to the Russians



President Machel ... cool

The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique's condemnation of the Chinese invasion of Vietnam has placed the official seal on its transfer of allegiance from Peking to Moscow.

The Mozambique government's demand for the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops came only six weeks after it supported the Moscow-backed invasion of Cambodia by Vietnam by immediately recognising the government established there.

China provided much of Frelimo's military hardware and training during its 10-year war against the Portuguese and appeared to retain the edge in aid given by communist countries after independence.

The turning point appears to have come when China pulled out most of its support for the Unita and FNLA guerilla movements when it saw they wrre losing the Angolan civil war.

Russia poured in massive support for the rival MPLA. China then began offering economic rather than military aid in Africa, apparently to avoid burning its fingers again.

With guerilla movements more interested in guns than butter Russia came out with by far the more reliable image And that outweighted even the gains in prestige made by the Chinese with the construction of the Tazara railway from Zambia to Dar es Salaam.

In an early indication of coolness towards Mozambique's old ally, President Samora Machel did not go out of his way to welcome the high-level delegation led by Vice-Premier Li Hsein-nein in January.

In contrast comes the enthusiastic welcome given in Maputo to East German leader Mr Erich Honecker.

China lost another friend in southern Africa when Zanu guerilla leader Mr Robert Mugabe, previously dependent largely on Peking for support, made a bid for Russian help in September last year.

Mr Mugabe timed his bid to take advantage of waning Russian enthusiasm for his co-leader in the Patriotic Front guerilla alliance, Mr Joshua Nkomo, which followed Nkomo's secret talks with Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith.

When outraged Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere told the world about those talks, Mr Mugabe flew to Ethiopia to see Cuban leader Fidel Castro.

Mr Nkomo lost no time in hot-footing it to Addis Ababa as well, but he did not arrive in time to stop Mr Mugabe persuading Castro to use his influence to obtain Zanu a share of the available military hardware

In an English-language broadcast from Maputo, Zanu last week joined the Mozambique government in decrying the Chinese invasion.

This could help to explain why China has begun taking a softer line on the Salisbury internal settlement government upgrading its members from "the racist Smith regime" to "the Smith authorities"

SAR signs agreement with Maputo

CAPE TIMES 27/2/79

218

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa and Mozambique signed a new railways agreement yesterday which could lead to better understanding between the two countries

Dr Kobus Loubser, general manager of the South African Railways, told a Mozambique delegation and representatives of industry, commerce and the press at the signing ceremony at SAR headquarters yesterday "Politics play no part. The successful operation of a railway, airways or harbour is far too complicated to have time for political considerations"

"The most important benefits to be gained from this agreement are the continuation of healthy business practices between neigbouring states and the ties of friendship which flow from it

"This must inevitably lead to better understanding and subsequently to co-operation in other spheres of mutual interest"

Assist

According to the agreement

- The Mozambican and South African railway administrations will assist each other when requested to do so, for instance, by rendering professional advice, providing labour and material and repairing machinery and installations
- Each railway will be liable for the cost of services rendered by the other
- The importance of the harbours of Maputo and Matola for the handling of traffic traditionally routed via these ports is recognized.
- The basis of hire charges on rolling stock and equipment while on the lines of the other administration is spelt out

Mr Alcantara Santos, national director of the Mozambique railway administration who, with Dr Loubser, signed the new agreement, said "We are businessmen, we must find realistic solutions No one must be surprised at this agreement when we consider that Maputo and Matola are the two natural ports of the Transvaal.

Understanding

"Mozambique has passed through difficult times since the departure of many technicians and the economic inertia left by the colonial power But the difficult times are over. All are welcome to Maputo. You will find understanding and we will be able to contribute towards peace in this part of Africa"

South Africa exports over 15 000 tons of goods through Mozambique every day

This could rise to 30 000 tons in the next two years if South African industrialists and businessmen can be persuaded to use the new facilities that have been provided by Mozambique

Dr Loubser said the agreement was designed to eliminate difficulties encountered in the past by the Mozambique rail system in handling large volumes of South African export traffic.

"Now, if the potential for traffic grows, we can handle any bottleneck," he said

"Our policy is to keep the lines open, to get food to the people, materials to the people We'll do our best to keep out of politics and keep open this lifeline

"And that goes for the rest of Southern Africa too," Dr Loubser said

Landmines kill six South Africans

NM 5/3/79

218

Military Correspondent

SIX South African Blacks were killed in landmine explosions when they crossed into a Frelimo minefield on the Mozambique-Natal border last week, it was learnt last night. Seven others were injured

The mines were planted on the Mozambique side of the fence almost next to it

Locals on both sides of the fence have been crossing into the two countries for many decades

Three of the injured managed to crawl back to the South African side while the others, including the dead, were removed several hours later by Frelimo soldiers.

Observers believe the area had been mined deliberately to keep locals from crossing the border fence In recent months several shots had been fired from Mozambique at locals who had done so

The area where the people were killed is near the Swaziland border

A Defence Force spokesman declined to comment on the incident yesterday.

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Mineworkers from Mozamb

*7 Mr W MSUTHU asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether payment of wages to mineworkers from Mozambique is still made to the Government of Mozambique if so, (a) in terms of what agreement and (b) who are the parties to the agreement,

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

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1)(a) and (b) Yes Payment of that portion of wages which is deferred is made to Mozambique on behalf of the individual mineworkers in terms of the agreement between the Governments of South Africa and Portugal concerning the employment of workers from Mozambique on certain mines which was concluded on 15 October 1964 and which still remains in operation

(2) Yes, as long as the arrangement exists

Maputo resolute despite its troubles

(213) STAR 14/3/79

MAPUTO — With Rhodesian attacks on the upswing, dissident groups more active and the economy still in the doldrums, Mozambique's marxist leadership is undergoing its severest testing since independence in 1975.

Yet the resolve of President Samora Machel and his Government to see the nationalist guerilla struggle in Rhodesia through to final victory, regardless of the cost to Mozambique, seems stronger than ever.

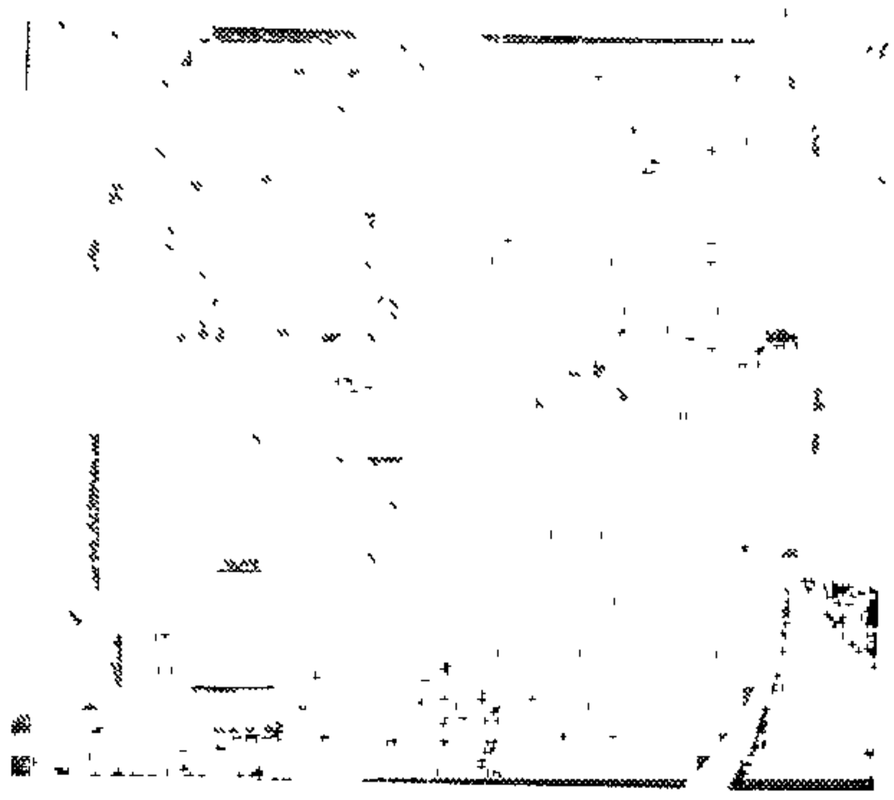
Equally strong is their determination to establish here the first marxist "people's republic" in southern Africa against all economic and political odds

The Rhodesian bid to break Mozambique's will to back the black nationalist cause has failed so far

What the Rhodesian attacks are doing, however, is to increase Mozambique's dependence on the Soviet Union and Cuba for military assistance, just as the economic crisis is driving the country to deal more with South Africa and Western countries, including the United States

It has been 14 years since Mozambique has known peace After a decade of guerilla warfare to throw off Portuguese rule, it has become increasingly entangled in the Rhodesian nationalist struggle since its independence four years ago this June

In these first trying years Mozambique has also been hit by devastating floods, drought, a giant hailstorm and a cyclone Another drought appears to be in the offing this year



President Machel . . . determined.

While reeling from one natural disaster to another the government has also had to cope with the flight of 250 000 Portuguese, which flattened the economy, and the arrival of 100 000 Rhodesian war refugees

The latest challenge to Mozambique's marxist rulers is what is taken to be a Rhodesian-inspired campaign by Mozambican dissidents to "destabilise" the Government and end the people's republic

But visitors in Maputo during the recent non-aligned conference saw no sign of any overt opposition activity, although stories abound about difficulties foreign aid personnel are having in the north as a result of Rhodesian and dissident attacks.

What was perceptible was a slackening of popular enthusiasm at a mass rally during the conference in support of the Southern Africa Liberation Movement

Whether this was due to a public disenchantment with the Government or simply exhaustion from five hours of standing in a hot sun was not clear A smaller rally in the railroad yards a few days later was far more enthusiastic

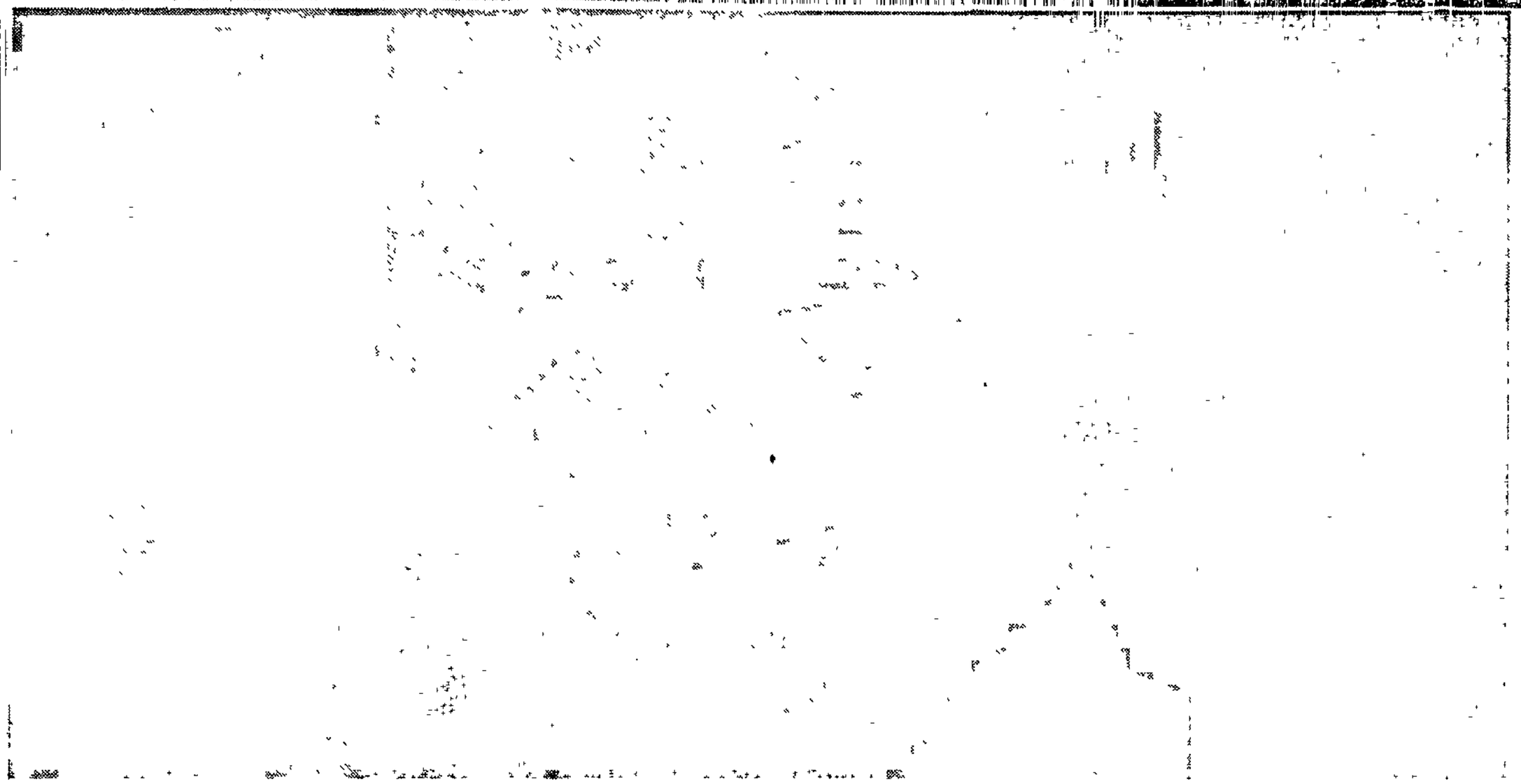
Continuing problems could explain a drop in the barometer of general enthusiasm.

People still queue for such staples as potatoes, rice, meat and cooking oil According to the local Press, queues are particularly long in the capital because its population has doubled to about 1-million since independence — Washington Post News Service.

The Star
Tuesday March 20 1979
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

After years of indecision about how to deal with nationals of uncertain loyalty, the ruling Frelimo Party of Mozambique seems to have finally taken inspiration from the Chinese revolution and come up with a similar approach relying on social pressure and self-criticism rather than prisons and sanctions. DAVID B OTTAWAY reports.

STAR 20/3/79. (218)



Samora Machel . . . a new approach in Mozambique

Pragmatists or humanitarians?

MAPUTO (Mozambique) — At the entrance to government ministries and in front windows of many state and private businesses, a visitor to Maputo these days sees a bulletin board covered with photographs of employees and below each one a strange alphabet of initials and dates from colonial times.

These are Mozambique's comprometidos, men and women identified as former collaborators of the Portuguese colonial power, on display for all to see with information about the groups they served with

After years of indecision about how to deal with nationals of uncertain loyalty, the ruling Frelimo Party seems to have finally taken inspiration from the Chinese revolution and come up with a similar approach relying on social pressure and self-criticism rather than prisons and sanctions

It is a novel technique in Africa and if successful could lead to a more humane way to treating political opponents than throwing them into prison as many African governments want to do

At the end of every war, the problem of what to do with enemy collaborators inevitably arises. In Europe after World War 2, many nazi agents fell victim to instant mob justice or were tried and sentenced to long prison terms

Here in Mozambique where Frelimo nationalists fought a decade for independence against Portugal, there has been no instant justice or trials for former collaborators The most notorious who did not flee to Portugal or Rhodesia were thrown into "re-education camps" after independence together with Frelimo dissidents and opponents, prostitutes and criminals.

But the treatment of the comprometidos was greatly complicated by uncertainty over who had actually helped the Portuguese and how serious the crimes were Furthermore, if all those who collaborated in some way with the Portuguese were imprisoned today, the government would probably grind to a halt

Hundreds, if not thousands, of white and black Mozambicans participated voluntarily or under the draft in special Portuguese army commando units such as the GE (special groups) and GEP (special paratroops groups) or in the hated secret police known as the Pide But the Portuguese destroyed their records before leaving

Since Mozambique's independence nearly four years ago, many of these old collaborators have joined opposition groups such as Free Africa and the National Resistance Movement, have become informers for white-ruled Rhodesia or South Africa or have indulged in private economic sabotage

Many others, however, are law-abiding citizens eager to forget their past, be forgiven by their compatriots and be integrated into the new Mozambican society

The perplexing issue for the party has been to discover which are which and to devise a policy for dealing with those still involved in subversive activities or susceptible to being recruited as enemy agents.

Local and national elections held in 1977 and a campaign last year to enlist new Frelimo Party members led to the discovery and public exposure of a startling large number of comprometidos, many of them disguised as marxists zealots

In one cashew nut factory in Maputo, the party with the help of the workers last summer uncovered a network of 12 former collaborators who were busy sabotaging machinery and in contact with an opposition leader in Portugal Even one editor of the weekly magazine Tempo, which acts as the voice of the Mozambican revolution, turned out to have been a former collaborator

The new approach in neutralising and trying to rehabilitate these past and present enemies of Mozambique's marxist revolution was spelled out by President Samora Machel in a speech in early November when he called on the public to keep an "organised and permanent vigilance" over them

"Their own reintegration into society depends on our vigilance over them,' he said "That is why we say these individuals must be known by all, in the home and at work Their names must be in public lists, their photographs must appear on billboards in every place of work."

Beginning in mid - December, this is just what has happened Each government department, factory and many businesses have posted a list of exposed former collaborators along with their pictures and a summary of their activities in the Portuguese army or secret police.

Then at workplace meetings, the former agents are obliged to tell their colleagues what they did and why They then must listen to personal accounts from others who suffered at the hands of the Portuguese. In the United States today, the technique might well be dubbed "group therapy," but there it is regarded as revolutionary self - criticism and public confession.

Machel has ruled out anyone being fired from his job or punished in any other way than remaining under public scrutiny for the next two years The reason for this is apparently not altogether humanitarian

"Many of these former collaborators are highly skilled people and we need them in their jobs now," said a Mozambican journalist explaining the practical side of the new approach

Reports on the success or popularity of it vary widely. Most Mozambicans seem to agree it is far better than sending all suspected or exposed former collaborators to re-education camps.

But some feel the public humiliation of having one's picture and past on public display for two years is not always equal to the nature and seriousness of the crime.

"Many of them were just doing their military service or working as secretaries or clerks in Pide," remarked one Mozambican familiar with a number of specific cases.

Whatever the possible excesses of the new approach, it still seems a far better way of dealing with former collaborators than sending them to prison or re - education camps on uncertain evidence and a far faster way of reintegrating them into Mozambique's society. — Washington Post News Service.

TRANSPORT LINKS

(218) (74) FM 23/3/79

The Maputo option

It's time SA traders thought about routing more of their imports and exports through Maputo In an effort to twist their arms, Mozambique Railways (CFM) will soon launch a publicity drive in SA.

"I have no doubt we can handle more SA traffic," says CFM's national director Alcántara Santos. A leading Maputo freight agent agrees that "by the end of the year, Maputo will be a good harbour." And a SA Railways man in Maputo affirms that "for the past few months they haven't had a chance to show what they can do."

An *FM* investigation last week confirmed that, despite enormous problems which remain, CFM is pulling out all stops to jack up Mozambique's port and rail facilities A big slice of its spending will benefit SA shippers.

The arrival of 14 Brazilian locomotives has enabled CFM to return all 10 engines borrowed from the SA Railways. Another 11 diesels will be delivered to CFM shortly, while the administration announced last week that it is to buy 32 shunting locomotives from Romania.

The Komatipoort-Maputo line is being equipped with centralised traffic control (supplied by Siemens). Iscor and Highveld Steel are supplying new, heavier rails, and the line is being reballasted. Ten km of double line have been opened and several longer loops have been completed. Santos reckons that once these improvements have been made, the line will have a daily one-way capacity of 50 000 t, compared to the present daily average load of around 15 000 t. CFM is also considering providing some form of insurance on SA goods while they are in Mozambique

New harbour equipment

There are big plans for the harbours About 120 forklifts will be bought this year, of which 25 are for Maputo. Four pilot boats and two tugs have also been ordered. Five new cranes will be bought for Maputo, and a 20 t crane from West Germany started operating in January Plans for maize and wheat silos at the port are being studied.

A team of experts from Unicorn Lines in Durban visited Nacala recently, and the line is expected to offer more help in improving the container section of the port, which handles over half of Malawi's foreign trade. New cranes and forklifts are on order, including a gantry for containers. The authorities are hoping to handle 600 boxes a month during 1979, compared with a total of 4 006 last year.

The attention the Mozambicans are giving their ports and railways is slowly paying off The quayside at Maputo is neat, and goods in the sheds are well cared for. Last month the Matola terminal handled an average of 14 000 t of ore a day, almost double the figure for February 1978 About 30 000 t a month of SA steel is passing through Maputo and recently 12 000 t of steel coils were loaded in 40 hours The demurrage on ferroalloy wagons has been cut from 10 days to two or three.

But daunting challenges still remain As a result of poor management, lack of modern equipment and some unforeseeable natural disasters, the ports still cannot run at anywhere near full capacity. In Nacala, for instance, only six out of 34 forklifts were in action last week, while a rainstorm disrupted container handling. Large piles of bagged fertilizer, most of which arrived eight months ago, are partly due to negligent handling, which punctured many of the plastic bags

Front-end loaders are used in Beira to shunt rail wagons One of the two conveyor belts at the Matola bulk terminal has been out of action since last November. And a severe hailstorm in Maputo 18 months ago gouged open the roofs of several storage sheds.

Management problems are largely the result of the exodus of skilled Portuguese after independence. CFM employed about 7 500 foreigners in 1974 Now there are only 350, including Portuguese, Indians, East Germans, Russians and Cubans.

Training has become the top priority of the railways administration. According to Santos, a fifth of CFM's staff will be given at least three weeks of technical training this year A recreation club in Beira has been turned into a training centre. In CFM's southern region about 280 crane and forklift drivers and 25 stevedoring supervisors are currently being trained Another 1 500 people attend literacy classes, while 800 are at primary schools. "We're making a fantastic effort in training," says Maputo's port director Joao Vieira

Problems with equipment stem from the obsolete machinery left by the Portuguese (some of it 70 years old) and Mozambique's desperate shortage of foreign currency. Maputo's shunting locos are 50 years old on average and an engineer at Matola points out that "many things are obsolete, so maintenance is difficult and expensive." He reckons it would be impossible for the facility to handle more than 3,5 Mt of ore a year without large capital investments In 1973, about 4 Mt of chrome, iron ore

Maputo docks . . . the new locos are badly needed

and magnetite was loaded from Matola, but by last year this had dropped to only 2 Mt.

Many SA traders are understandably nervous that Mozambique may suddenly close its border with SA, causing them financial loss and great inconvenience. Santos is reassuring, however. "The best insurance we can give is the large investment we are making on the line from SA"

● *FM* assistant editor Bernard Simon visited Mozambique last week His first-hand report on the country's economy, including prospects for holiday trips by South Africans, will appear shortly.

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and end this afternoon.

Mozambique claims 'enemy' hit fuel depots

24/3/79

MAPUTO — Fuel depots in Mozambique's second largest city, Beira were attacked yesterday and some were still blazing hours later, an official communique reported

The communique did not specify who carried out the raids, saying merely that "the enemy attacked the oil depots in the early hours of today"

The depots are at Munhava in a populated area between Beira and the city's airport

The communique did not mention any casualties

The communique said the oil was destined for Malawi and damage was estimated at $3 million (R2 550 000)

It said that at the same time power lines to Beira were sabotaged and electricity, supplied from a power station about 50 km from the Rhodesian border, in Manica province, was cut for several hours.

The communique said the attack was "an attempt to destroy our national independence and the achievements of the revolution"

"The enemy thinks he is intimidating us so that we will reduce our support to the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people" it said

aid to blaze

STAR 24/3/79

STAR 24/3/77

By Russell Norton and Stuart Flitton

At least one major oil depot in Mozambique is ablaze and fire-fighting equipment and men from South Africa were sent out early today to combat the raging fire.

(218)

Sources close to the oil industry in South Africa said two "very big depots" were on fire, and a senior spokesman for a major oil company confirmed late yesterday that he had received confirmation of a blaze at the coastal town of Beira

Mr R Anderson, operations director of Mobil Oil SA, told The Star he had tried to contact Maputo for further details about the fire, but that "none was forthcoming"

"I could not get through to Mozambique The communications links were very bad," he said

Mr Anderson's comments follow reports from the Rhodesian border town of Umtali that Rhodesian aircraft were heard flying over the town early yesterday.

The Star has also established that seven oil-fire-fighting experts and about 20 tons of equipment left Jan Smuts Airport early this morning for the depots

The equipment comprises mainly foam apparatus, but fire hoses and portable pumps had also been sent, the sources said

The Star's Africa News Service reports that rumours that the oil blast may have been the work of anti-Frelimo guerillas were being treated cautiously by Western diplomatic sources in Maputo today

Cautious

Conflicting reports reaching the Mozambique capital were still being evaluated and the situation was described by one source as very confused"

In an official communique, Frelimo said "the enemy attacked the oil depots in the early hours of today" (Friday)

It avoided any specific reference to Rhodesia

First diplomatic reactions in Maputo today were that the blast may have been a Rhodesian retaliation for the raid by Patriotic Front guerillas on oil-storage tanks in Salisbury this year

One source said it was known that elements of a resistance movement inside Mozambique [illegible]

STAR 26/3/79 (218)

'No pressure' on SA firefighting team in Beira

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The South African prototeam which flew to Beira on Friday to fight fire outbreaks following explosions and damage to petrol tanks at the port, was at no time asked to sign any documents, nor was any sort of pressure exerted on them.

This was said in Cape Town today by the leader of the prototeam, Mobil's operations chief engineer for southern Africa, Mr Rodney Camp.

Mr Camp said he and his six-man team of engineers flew into Beira in a chartered Hercules transport aircraft with 21 tons of equipment on Friday and were met by the Mozambique Minister of Energy.

"The authorities were as co-operative as possible and did everything within their capabilities to assist us," he added.

MORALE

"The only requests made to us were not to put forward our own ideas as to the cause of the fires at the tanks because the authorities did not want any confusion to upset the morale of the local population.

"We were also asked not to take photographs," Mr Camp said.

When the team arrived on Friday they found that explosives in places around five tanks of the Mozambique national oil company, Petromoc, had ripped through the tank area setting a sixth tank on fire.

As a result of the explosive attack tanks belonging to Mobil, Shell and Caltex were holed and in flames.

Fire-fighting operations were hampered, Mr Camp said, by lack of water. An explosion had also knocked out the electricity supply to the water pumps.

Water was eventually made available to the team at 10 am and using only 250 litres of foam — 16 000 litres had already been used on the fire before the South African team arrived — and a new secret method, the fire was out in half an hour.

"In ideal conditions we would have worked out maximum time to extinguish this type of fire in 10 minutes," Mr Camp added.

About 80 percent of the fuel in the tanks — destined for Malawi — was saved. Damage to the Mobil tanks was estimated at R250 000.

The cost of the fuel in the six Petromoc tanks destroyed in the fire was about R16-million.

Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg, made no mention of the fact that South African proto teams with special fire-fighting equipment had been sent to Beira to assist in the operation, reports The Star's Africa News Service.

The Frelimo government, which earlier referred only to an attack by the "enemy" has now blamed Rhodesia's "terrorist forces" for the disaster.

Rhodesian Combined Operations headquarters in Salisbury have denied any knowledge of the attack.

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement has claimed responsibility for the blaze. The movement, which claims to be active in three provinces in Mozambique, said 18 Government troops had been killed in the attack.

Raid sets posers for Frelimo

STAR 27/3/79

218

By David Jackson, The Star's Africa News Service

The daring attack on the fuel depot near Beira has raised new questions about the strength of insurgent elements operating inside Mozambique — and the extent of the aid, if any, which they are getting from outside the country.

President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government has blamed "Smith's terrorists" for the attack which, according to Mozambique's own provisional estimate, caused damage of about R2,5-million.

Rhodesia has denied all involvement.

But a guerilla movement known as the Mozambique Resistance Movement, which claims to be active in three border provinces, says it carried out the attack, killing 18 Frelimo soldiers in the process.

The credibility of the movement, which has for some time been claiming successes against the Frelimo Government, is low among Western sources in Maputo.

"It has cried wolf too often," said one diplomat. "Many of its claims have been proven to be unfounded and the movement is certainly not in control of any part of the country. It does not appear to be well organised and many of the incidents it claims credit for could be put down to common banditry."

On the other hand, the same sources are reluctant to dismiss possible Rhodesian involvement in the Beira strike, which Patriotic Front co-leader Robert Mugabe said would result in "extremely serious losses for Mozambique's economy."

Western sources in the Mozambique capital say they have suspected for some time that the insurgency movement was being substantially funded by Rhodesia and that its agents have been training the anti-Frelimo guerillas covertly in bush warfare.

The consensus among western sources is that the Rhodesians had a hand in the oil depot attack, directly or indirectly, possibly in retaliation for last December's blast at the Salisbury oil depot.

But political observers close to the Rhodesian scene say the latest strike — if indeed it was Rhodesian-backed — is not consistent with Rhodesian policy and would mark a departure from previous tactics.

They point out that in their frequent raids into Mozambique, the Rhodesians have attacked only guerilla bases and storage facilities and have avoided contact with either Frelimo troops or Mozambique's strategic installations.

The oil depot is reported to have contained fuel destined for Malawi, which is one of the few countries not openly hostile towards Rhodesia, and which the Rhodesians would not want to antagonise.

One explanation being offered is that the anti-Frelimo guerillas, having been trained by Rhodesia, acted unilaterally in carrying out the attack.

SABOTAGE

After sabotage incidents earlier this year, the governor of Mozambique's Maputo province said the attacks were the work of "Mozambican agents paid by Rhodesia."

Western sources point out that if the Beira attack was carried out by anti-Frelimo guerillas unaided, it will have been by far their most spectacular success to date.

In January this year guerillas succeeded in cutting off water and electricity supplies to Beira in two separate attacks within 24 hours. They also blew up a hydro-electric station and a water pipeline.

It was after these incidents that the Government made plans to mobilise a national militia of workers and peasants in Gaza, Tete and Manica, the provinces bordering Rhodesia.

In one attack, later confirmed by Frelimo, guerillas sabotaged the railway line between Tete and Mutarara, a vital rail link carrying coal from the Moatize mine. They also blew up two bridges and attacked a goods train.

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Talks on Malawi fuel supplies

CT. 218 27/3/79

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

NEGOTIATIONS were taking place last night on the future of fuel supplies from Mozambique to Malawi in the wake of the recent bombings of fuel tanks at the Beira depot.

The negotiations follow reports from Mozambique that oil supplies from Mozambique to Malawi will be stopped.

Spokesmen for international oil companies said last night that they were awaiting confirmation of the move reportedly taken by local authorities.

The move follows the blowing up of the oil storage tanks belonging to Petromoc, Mozambique's nationalized petrol company by guerillas believed to belong to an anti Frelimo group.

Tanks blown up

Five petrol tanks were blown up in the early hours of last Friday morning and later a sixth ignited.

A total of R16 million of fuel was lost by Petromoc — fuel that was destined for local Mozambique consumption.

In the confusion that reigned after the explosions tanks belonging to three international oil companies Shell, Caltex and Mobil were holed.

While at the time the tanks belonging to Caltex and Shell were not full, there was a large quantity of fuel in the Mobil tanks. A proto team from South Africa managed to salvage between 80 and 90 percent of the fuel in the six damaged tanks when they flew into the port last Saturday.

Most of the fuel in the international companies tanks was destined for Malawi. This fuel totalled nearly R60 million.

Confused

Last night a spokesman from Mobil said the situation was confused and that the company was awaiting confirmation which was difficult because of bad communications.

The spokesman said the company was in no way party to any negotiations between Malawi and Mozambique and that the company regarded it as a matter to be sorted out between the two countries.

A spokesman for Shell said that while he had not heard of the freezing of supplies to Malawi it was a possibility.

Should the oil supply be stopped it could have lasting effects on the relations between Mozambique and Malawi. Attempts by the Cape Times to contact the secretary of Transport and Communications in Malawi last night were fruitless.

Meanwhile Mr Rodney Camp leader of the expedition to Beira denied reports that any member of the team had been forced to sign any documents while at Beira.

Mr Camp, Mobil's operations chief engineer in Southern Africa, was commenting on reports that team members were asked to sign statements that Rhodesia was involved in the destruction of Petromoc's tanks.

Resistance group says 'We hit Beira'

STAR 27/3/79 (218)

SALISBURY — Mozambique rebels have pledged to launch urban guerilla attacks in a renewed bid to topple President Samora Machel's marxist Government, release hundreds of political prisoners and allow free elections.

The little known Mozambique National Resistance claimed responsibility for last week's attack on a fuel depot in the port city of Beira, declaring the attack marked the start of a new phase in the Fight for control of Mozambique.

The communique, broadcast in Portuguese over Radio Free Africa based "Somewhere in Southern Africa," said a special assault force destroyed fuel tanks and cut power to the city.

The communiqué claimed Mozambique troops guarding the fuel depot near Beira International Airport killed civilians in attempts to fend off the attack.

The Mozambique Government at the weekend said "enemy forces" attacked the fuel depot. Later, reports said one fifth of the fuel — worth about K212 000 and apparently destined for Zambia and Malawi — was destroyed.

Raid sets posers for Frelimo — Page 29

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MOZAMBIQUE'S ECONOMY

(218) Fm 30/3/79

A glimmer of light

"Tell the South Africans we still have plenty of prawns and beer," drooled a senior Mozambique civil servant as he tucked into a mound of crustacea at Maputo's famed Costa do Sol eatene

A nation cannot live on prawns and beer alone, however. The bulging Checkers and Woolworths bags on flights from Johannesburg to Maputo, diplomats' regular shopping trips to SA, and food queues outside many Mozambique shops prove that some essentials are

in short supply.

Nearly four years after independence Mozambique's economy is still on its knees. And, says a senior diplomat in Maputo, "I can't see much real improvement before the end of the century." Nonetheless, the first signs are appearing that the worst of Mozambique's economic chaos may be over.

Statistics are hard to find, but the few available clearly indicate the country's plight According to UN guesstimates, the balance of payments deficit has ballooned from a mere $6m in 1973 to $185m in 1977 and $225m last year. These estimates do not include proceeds from the sale of gold paid by SA for Mozambican mine workers. Now that gold remittances are calculated at the market price, earnings from this source are not nearly adequate to cover the external payments deficit, nor, says the UN, "does the government have any surplus of foreign exchange reserves on which it can draw."

Despite heavier taxes, last year's budget deficit is estimated at $86m, three times higher than the 1977 shortfall. Deficits have been largely financed by inflationary bank credit, and the government has been unable to carry out large chunks of its development programme.

Mozambique's troubles are not all of its own making. Before last week's oil depot fire in Beira, a diplomat in Maputo estimated that damage by Rhodesian forces (and various Rhodesian-backed dissident groups) ran as high as $100m. In addition, there is the $350m a year which Mozambique is losing as a result of the closure of the Rhodesian border three years ago. Partly as a result of the evaporation of Rhodesian business, Beira is virtually a ghost town

Well above census

The country's population is now estimated at close to 12m, way above the last Portuguese census figure of 8,5m. In addition, there are an estimated 100 000 Rhodesian refugees whom the Mozambicans have to care for, since foreign aid is insufficient. Floods in 1978 and dry weather this year have wreaked havoc with farm output.

Government officials are quick to point out that few firms have been "nationalised," that most businesses now under state control had to be taken over when they were abandoned by their former Portuguese owners Certainly, many companies are still under private ownership — Maputo's Cardoso Hotel, for instance, as well as Anglo American's cashew nut interests and Rennies' and Freight Services' subsidiaries.

But government cannot escape blame for much of its misfortunes. Strict wage and price controls mean that many firms are operating at a loss, and thus hesitate to make new investments.

Government interference was allegedly the main cause of last year's collapse and nationalisation of British-controlled Sena Sugar, Mozambique's biggest sugar producer. Almost all the 30-odd British technicians have left, and Cubans are believed to have taken charge

Every firm (even the SA Railways office in Maputo) has a Frelimo cell which must approve all hirings and firings The power of these cells and the fall-off in discipline since independence have dented productivity, though a Nacala businessman admits "there are fewer meetings in working hours than there used to be"

Nacala in low gear . . legacy of the Portuguese pull-out

The banking sector is in a shambles. Standard Totta (the only private bank left) is sometimes referred to as Standard Tottering It remains to be seen whether a recent agreement with East Germany will compensate for the probable departure of the Portuguese, who are keeping the other banks going, when their contracts expire at the end of the year.

The Mozambicans are starting to get organised, however Education, especially literacy training, is a high priority Empty sheds in Maputo docks have been converted to classrooms.

Equally important is food production, and the government is apparently hoping to restore output to pre-revolution levels by 1981 Though this is unlikely, there are signs of progress. The citrus crop, which fell at least half when the Portuguese left, is improving, thanks partly to technical help from SA Exports this year are expected to be around 500 000 cartons.

Fishing ports are under construction, with Russian aid, in Maputo, Beira and Quelimane. Cashew nut production is rising, while small coffee plantations in the north are being expanded.

But, according to diplomats, Mozambique is mortgaging its natural resources to Russia and East Germany Both have generous fishing concessions and are understood to import increasing amounts of citrus and cashews A Russian freighter loaded over 1 000 t of tea in Quelimane a few weeks ago

Industry is also slowly coming to life A new tyre factory in Maputo, in which General Tire has a stake, came on stream earlier this year A textile plant in Nampula should be finished before December, and more are planned in other northern provinces. Cement factories at Beira and Nacala are exporting to Madagascar and Tanzania. Cement exports through Nacala totalled 10 000 t last year, and should double this year

A number of other factories have restarted production, though the government has deliberately closed down some industries, for example certain metal-working plants, which relied heavily on imported raw materials A motor body assembly plant in Beira is being converted to produce farm implements.

The coal mines at Moatize, crippled by an accident three years ago and the cutting of the rail link to Malawi in January, are now being brought back to production with East German help According to railway officials, coal exports through Beira this year could be around 500 000 t.

On the other hand, many of the most ambitious building projects remain in the same unfinished state as they were when the Portuguese left. The big Four Seasons complex outside Maputo, for instance, intended as a prestige beachfront hotel, is still just a shell of bricks and mortar.

Despite the hardships of the past few years, Samora Machel is still pushing ahead with his socialist programmes Not 10 km from the Polana Hotel is a clearing in the bush where local blacks, having been evicted from their homes in the area, are being forced to create a new communal village Civil servants openly talk of "re-education" camps where those who say and do the wrong thing are taught to be "responsible" for their actions.

Shrugs the head of one of Maputo's largest private companies: "None of us can expect to live our lives out as private entrepreneurs But as long as we do the job we are meant to do, the leaning arm may not be so hard."

Prime Minister asked to help families who fear brainwashing and suppression in Mozambique

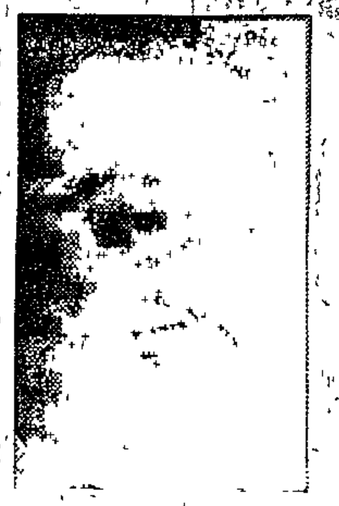
INDIANS SEEK REFUGE FROM FRELIMO

By TICKS CHETTY

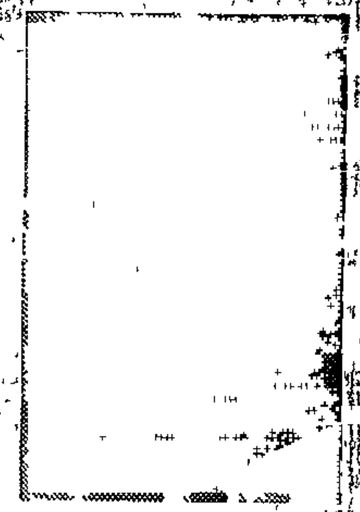
ABOUT 100 South African-born Indian women in Mozambique are seeking refuge for their families here to escape the Frelimo Government's intensified Marxist orientation programmes.

The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, has already been asked to help the women, their husbands and children, numbering about 350, by the South African Indian Council.

The women have told their relatives here and the Indian Council they want to leave Mozambique because of the Marxist "brainwashing" of their children at schools, the suppression of religious and vernacular education and the shortage of basic commodities such as bread and rice.



Mr Ismail Kathada



Samora Machel

The women also fear their daughters will soon be conscripted into the army as Samora Machel's government steps up its campaign to strengthen its armed services.

Many of the women still hold South African passports but are prevented from bringing their foreign Indian husbands and children here because of the immigration laws.

The women married in Mozambique when the country was controlled by the Portuguese.

Mr A. K. Ismail, of Durban, whose family, until recently ran a business in Mozambique, said this week some of the things Indians feared most there was deportation and the Marxist orientation schools.

"If people holding foreign passports are found guilty of having committed an offence against the state, they are either deported or sent to work on farms where they are taught about Marxism.

Meeting

Mr Ismail added the Marxist policy of the government, coupled with the slump in business, mainly because of the fall in the tourist trade, had created a feeling of insecurity among many Indians in Mozambique.

Mr Joe Carrim, a member of the Indian Council's executive, said when they met the Prime Minister and other Cabinet ministers in Cape Town a fornight ago, one of the many issues they discussed was the plight of the South African Indian women and their families in Mozambique.

"The impression I gained during the discussions about my daughter and her family and I hope that the Government allows them to settle here," he said.

According to Mr Ismail Kathrada, another member of the Indian Council's executive, most of the women involved were previously either from Natal or the Transvaal.

In urging the Government to allow the families to settle here, he said the same immigration laws should be applied to both whites and blacks.

"After all, many Portuguese were allowed to settle here when Frelimo took over Mozambique," he said.

Most of the families involved are either Gujeratis or Muslims.

was that the Government would allow the women and their families to settle here as long as their number did not exceed about 350," said Mr Carrim.

"What the Government wants now is more details about the families concerned. The families should send the details either directly to us or through their relatives in South Africa so we can act further in this matter," he said.

Laws

"I must admit that we know very little about what's happening in Mozambique, but the families have told us they were desperate to get away because they found conditions there unbearable.

"Some said they have to queue outside shops daily for bread," said Mr Carrim.

A northern Natal businessman, whose daughter is married to a Mozambiquan, said he had been trying since last year for permission for his daughter, her husband and their four children to live in South Africa.

"I am very concerned

RDM 2/4/79 (218)

Mozambique executes 10 'spies, mercenaries'

LISBON. — Mozambique Marxist authorities have executed 10 men guilty of "high treason, espionage, and mercenarism".

The men included two black Rhodesians and a Portuguese

The men were shot by firing squad after a one-day revolutionary tribunal, the Portuguese agency, ANOP, reported from Lourenco Marques

These were the first execution carried out by the one-day tribunal, appointed to implement a capital punishment law established in February

The tribunal was appointed to face the growing armed opposition to the self-proclaimed "Marxist-Leninist" government led by Mr Samora Machel

A spokesman for a ministerial-level Portuguese delegation, in Mozambique for business negotiations, said the executions "did not have any effect on the talks".

The tribunal said Mr Manuel Silva, 38, a Mozambique-born Portuguese, was shot after the tribunal found him guilty of "attacks against civilians" as a Rhodesian mercenary.

Two Rhodesians, Mr Calvin Chareckwa, 23, and Mr Timothy Tcherenga, 24, were shot for espionage

The seven other executed men were all from Mozambique

Observers in Lisbon said the four-year-old ex-guerrilla government was forced to adopt capital punishment as a deterrent against a growing, increasingly-effective insurgent movement based in Rhodesia and Malawi.

Last week the little known Mozambican National Resistance, thought to consist largely of former Portuguese army elite African troops, claimed responsibility for setting fire to an oil storage depot on the outskirts of Beira — UPI.

SHIPPING NEWS

Maputo call for help to city salvors

ARGUS 3/4/79

(218)

Shipping Reporter

A CAPE TOWN-CONTROLLED diving and salvage firm has been asked by the Mozambique authorities to salvage the Maputo harbour tug Maputo which sank several days ago after being involved in a collision with the Unicorn coaster Indoda.

The 12-year-old craft, which is 45 m long and has a displacement of just over 500 tons, is reported to be lying in fairly shallow water and should not present a big problem to salvors

A spokesman for SA Diving Services said a special survey team had been sent to Maputo to check on the situation and was expected to have a full report and proposed plan of action ready by the end of the week.

Depending on recommendations we may have to draw members of the salvage team from both our Cape Town and Durban crews,' he said.

It is believed the Mozambican authorities called on the services of SADS because of the successful operation carried out by the firm a few years ago to salvage the dredger Goa when it sank in Maputo harbour.

MOZAMBIQUE TOURISM

FM 6/4/79 (218)

Stick to Margate

In the wake of reports that South Africans will soon be welcomed again as tourists to Mozambique, representatives of SA's largest travel agency, Musgrave & Watson, recently met Maputo government officials. But it will probably be a long time before SA tourists are allowed back.

The problems are apparently more practical than political. For a start, the Mozambicans are adopting the eastern European tourism policy of encouraging group travel. This would be unattractive to many South Africans who were used to taking their own boats and going where they liked in Mozambique.

More important is the shortage of facilities. Though all the well-remembered Maputo hotels, such as the Polana, Cardoso, Girasol and Turismo, are open, it is very difficult to find a bed. Many rooms are occupied for months at a stretch by foreign aid officers, for instance.

Mozambicans say many of the other resorts are also open, including the Gorongosa game park (when the security situation permits). About 500 tourists visit Gorongosa each month, according to a department of tourism official. Several diplomats in Maputo have holidayed at the northern resort of Pemba, and the hotel on Paradise Island is apparently operating.

But whether a holiday at these spots would be worthwhile is another matter. In Beira, for instance, the Estoril and Dom Carlos hotels were deserted a few weeks ago, as was the beach which they overlook.

Then there are the food shortages. Breakfast at the Polana one recent morning consisted of artificial orange squash, a small piece of steak, toast and coffee. "You can see the menu, but there's nothing on it," the maitre d' told one enquiring resident.

Even cashew nuts are not easy to find in Maputo, except at the airport duty-free shop — where payment may not be made in escudos.

It's doubtful whether many South Africans would appreciate some of the "customs" of the marxist People's Republic of Mozambique. Passing through customs, immigration and exchange control formalities at the airport takes about an hour. And an *FM* staffer was questioned by police for almost one-and-a-half hours after he photographed a kerbside billboard.

Gold move will hit Mozambique economy hard

STAR 11/4/78 (218)

Wilf Nussey, Editor,
The Star's Africa
News Service

South Africa has dealt a shattering setback to Mozambique's almost crippled economy by deciding to make its annual wage payments to that country in gold at the free market value instead of at the official value

These South African payments were far and away Mozambique's biggest single source of revenue, and probably bigger than its revenue from all other sources.

POCKETED

The payments were made in terms of the 1928 Mozambique Convention Under this, 60 percent of the wages earned by Mozambique migrant workers on South African mines were paid to them only when they went back to Mozambique the "deferred payment" system

In practice, the money was paid to the Mozambique Government, then Portuguese, and at the official gold price of R29,95

Portugal sold the gold, which was sent via the South African Reserve Bank, at the free-market price and pocketed the difference

When Frelimo took over in Mozambique the practice was continued.

Before Mozambique became independent about 130 000 Africans from there worked on the South African mines

Authoritative estimates at the time were that the gold profit to Portugal from then deferred payments totalled between R100 and R150 million.

DROPPED

Since then the Mozambican labour force in South Africa has dropped steadily to about 34 000 this year, according to mining sources in Johannesburg

However, the gold price has risen sharply in the past year, largely offsetting the labour force decline Hence the profit which the Frelimo Government now stands to lose about R100-million

By deciding to pay Mozambique at the free-market gold price, or nearly that figure, South Africa is effectively reducing that country's income from migrant labour by almost four fifths

10 shot for 'treason'

LONDON. — Four Rhodesians and six Mozambicans have been executed in Mozambique after being convicted of high treason, terrorism and espionage, Maputo Radio reported yesterday.

The radio, monitored in London, quoted the Defence Ministry as saying they were executed by firing squad following sentences handed down by a revolutionary military tribunal.

It did not give further details.

Two alleged Rhodesian spies, a Portuguese and seven others were executed in Mozambique on March 31, only weeks after the government introduced the death penalty.

The two Rhodesians were accused of infiltrating the country to spy on military positions. — Sapa-Reuter.

Machel faces further anti-Frelimo attacks

RDM 20/4/79

(215)

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The Mozambique Government, which was brought to power by guerrillas, is now faced with increasing anti-Frelimo guerrilla activity in the country's central provinces

The new anti-Marxist group calls itself the Mozambique National Resistance Army (ERNM). It claims responsibility for a number of recent ambushes and terrorist attacks

Its most spectacular raid was the attack on a fuel depot near Beira on March 23 The raid is estimated to have caused R2 500 000 damage

President Samora Machel's Marxist government has reacted with the execution in the past three weeks of 20 men for high treason, "mercenary activities" and espionage The men included a Portuguese and six black Rhodesians

ERNM has an office in Lisbon and, until last year, was known as the United Democratic Front of Mozambique The group's leader is Domingos Arouca, who claims the support of six former Frelimo commanders

ERNM, which has tried to buy arms in the West, is undoubtedly aided by Rhodesia

The disturbed economic and administrative situation in Mozambique should provide ERNM with fertile soil for its anti-Frelimo campaign

Its latest communique claims that during March ERNM killed 48 Mozambique government soldiers, captured "several tons" of arms and destroyed a number of military trucks and government cars.

Two hurt in Maputo blast

MAPUTO. — Two people were seriously injured yesterday when a parcel bomb exploded in the main Maputo Post Office.

The two people were handling the parcel when it exploded.

A number of other people in the area were hit by flying glass from shattered windows.

The Post Office is situated in the centre of the Mozambican capital.

Officials made no statement about who might have been responsible for the blast. — Sapa-Reuter.

Machel warns State's enemies

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — Beset by mounting problems, Mozambique has embarked on a harsh course to expose the enemies of its marxist revolution

The Government says it is finding them everywhere

On May Day, President Samora Machel revealed how deep the Government's fears ran.

In a fiery 10-hour speech he attacked as enemies of the State the Catholic Church, women in tight jeans and men with long hair who should be shaved bald, he said, by "popular vigilance groups."

President Machel said Catholic priests had transformed themselves into "an ideological seclusion," and the church was "recruiting people against us, using its cassocks as disguise."

He ordered women to stop wearing tight pants and shirts because "they only cause temptation" and called men with long hair "moral agents of imperialism trying to corrupt the people"

The Daily Nation in Nairobi, commenting editorially, said. "With all respect to President Machel, his speech reminds us of many others made in the past by leaders with problems who, in the absence of solutions or ability to formulate them, look for scapegoats."

President Machel's problems include the economy, which was crippled when most of the 250 000 Portuguese settlers left at independence in 1975, and has since come to a near standstill.

Attempts at collective peasant farming have not improved falling production.

Frequent Rhodesian attacks against guerilla camps in Mozambique have resulted in the displacement of 50 000 people and further disruption of the economy

On top of that, an anti-Government rebel group known as the Mozambique National Liberation Resistance Army is operating in scattered parts of the country.

Desperate bid to beat Frelimo execution

218

27/5/79 Rand Express

By JEREMY GORDIN

THE wife of a former Johannesburg man, who has been detained for 15 months without trial in a notorious Frelimo political prison near Maputo and may soon face a firing squad, is making a frantic bid to save his life — from 10 000 km away.

Mr Armando Monteiro, 53, now a Mozambique citizen and director of the Mozambique firm Cometal who graduated as a mechanical engineer from Wits university 22 years ago, was arrested in his Maputo home by the Mozambique Civil Police as his 22-year-old son, Pedro, watched helplessly.

Mr Monteiro was first held in Maputo's civil jail but was later transferred to solitary confinement in the notorious Machava political prison where Pedro visited him last July and found him thin and worn out

His wife is Cape Town-based professional photographer Karin Monteiro, 39, who has been separated from him since 1972

She is in Europe talking to people whom she believes have influence with Frelimo and has appealed to Amnesty International and the Red Cross. Mrs Monteiro said from Lisbon this week she feared for her husband's life.

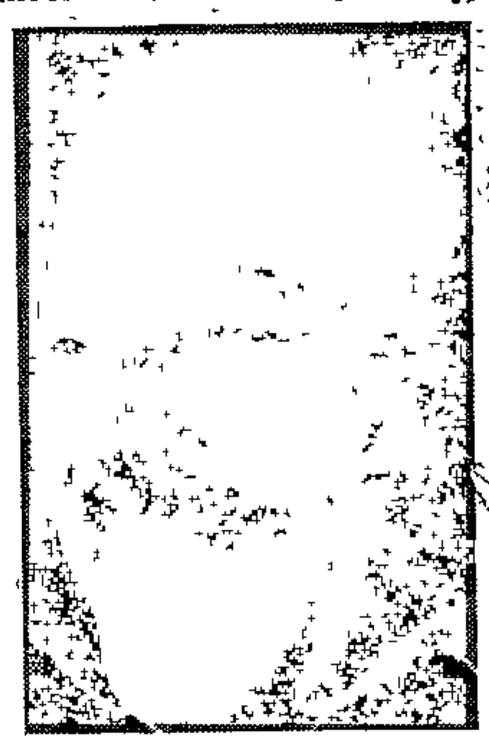
"I am frantically worried now because, according to my information, he may soon stand trial before one of the tribunals."

No formal charges have been laid against Mr Monteiro, but it is understood he is accused of "economic sabotage" after Cometal's Dinamizadores — the Frelimo political representatives placed on every Mozambican workfloor to make sure the correct ideological line is followed — expressed dissatisfaction with him.

Whatever the reasons, Mr Monteiro — who took out Mozambique citizenship after the 1975 revolution so he could help in the economic reconstruction of the country — may have to face charges in terms of the newly introduced capital punishment laws covering "crimes against the poeple", and will have to stand trial before the Frelimo People's Revolutionary Court

So far 13 people have been executed, without appeal, by firing squads after being found guilty of similar crimes by the tribunals.

According to his son, Mr Monteiro was arrested after he tried to import skilled Portuguese workers which antagonised the Cometal group of Dinazimadores, said to be one of the most militant in Maputo, and it accused him of discrimination against local workers.



● Armando Monteiro . . . now thin and tired

This charge was dropped at first, but later Mr Monteiro was arrested

His son Pedro, a science student at Cape Town University, said "At first after his arrest the police denied all knowledge of him and his case, but we found out that he was being held in Maputo's civil jail

"I never thought it was terribly serious because he was in the civil jail I applied for a visa to visit him four months after his arrest and got it quite easily, so it all looked fairly straightforward."

But the situation had changed dramatically when Pedro returned to Maputo last July to visit his father. Pedro found him in solitary confinement in the political prison at Machava.

"He looked thin and worn out He said he walked about five kilometres around the cell corridors every day during his exercise period to get exercise and to get tired so that he could sleep.

"He said he was not being badly treated physically, but he really did complain about the food. He told me he got tea and a bowl of boiled flour paste in the morning, and sometimes that was the only food for the day."

● Officials at Machava prison refused to comment.

Political comment in this issue by R A Gibson and J C Viviers, headlines and sub-editing by Les Stephenson, and posters by A Monteath all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg

Man in Frelimo jail faces death

(218) 29/5/79

CAPE TOWN — A woman from Cape Town, Mrs Karin Monteiro, is in Europe on a frantic mission to try to save the life of her husband who is under arrest in Mozambique on a charge which carries the death penalty.

Mrs Monteiro, 39, a freelance photographer, flew to Portugal to plead with the government to intervene She is also approaching Amnesty International and the Red Cross

Her son, Pedro, 22, a second-year BSc student at the University of Cape Town said his father, Mr Armando Monteiro, 52, was taken from his Maputo home on February 13, 1978, by the Mozambique civil police Pedro and his mother watched helplessly.

Mr Monteiro is now in solitary confinement in Maputo's notorious Machave prison, awaiting trial on a charge of "economic sabotage".

Mr Monteiro's arrest followed prolonged labour problems at his firm which had just secured a South African Railways contract for the manufacture of rolling stock

The firm was virtually bankrupt when Mr Monteiro took over as its director This was caused by the emigration of most of the company's skilled personnel after independence

Mr Monteiro tried to import skilled labour from Portugal and arranged for two specialist engineers to come to Mozambique to work

But the plan was the root of Mr Monteiro's clash with Frelimo whose agents among the workers accused him of discrimination against local workers and of anti-Mozambique activities.

Mr Monteiro was arrested later.

Pedro visited his father twice and the last time he found him in solitary confinement in prison.

"He looked thin and worn out He said he walked about 5 km a day around the cell blocks to get tired enough to sleep. He said he was not being treated badly, but complained about the food," Pedro said

Mrs Monteiro is due to return to Cape Town early next month — DDC

(218) SUNDAY EXPRESS June 10, 1979

'Mystery murder threaten my husband's life'

WIFE'S LONE BATTLE AGAINST FRELIMO

By SIMON WILLSON

MRS Karin Monteiro believes her husband is facing execution in Mozambique because of a mystery murder in his Maputo home.

Mr Armando Monteiro, owner of a Mozambique construction company, is being held in solitary confinement in a Frelimo cell

His wife Karin, a South African, works as a freelance photographer in Cape Town

In an interview this week Mrs Monteiro told of the latest development in the bizarre story of her husband's arrest and imprisonment on a charge of "economic sabotage" — which carries a mandatory death sentence in Mozambique

Mrs Monteiro, 39, returned to South Africa last week from a month-long trip to Europe

She pleaded in several countries for government-level intervention to save her 53-year-old husband from the firing squads which have already executed 16 people this year on the same charge

Mr Monteiro was arrested in February, 1978, after clashing with shopfloor representatives of Frelimo at the Portuguese-owned construction company Cometal which he ran in Maputo.

Mrs Monteiro and her son Pedro, 22, and daughter Sandra, 20, at first did not worry overmuch about Mr Monteiro's imprisonment, thinking it a prelude to the nationalisation of Cometal

But the discovery last November of a dead man in Mr Monteiro's Maputo home dragged him into a new morass of intrigue.

The murdered man had been a chauffeur to a government official suspected of embezzling Mozambique state funds

While it was simply a question of sorting out my husband's dispute with the Frelimo representatives at Cometal there was some hope of seeing an end to the affair," said Mrs Monteiro.

She said the body discovered in her husband's home was that of the chauffeur of Maria-Jose Martins, treasurer of APIE the state-owned building and real estate concern

Mrs Monteiro points out that her husband had been in jail for nine months when the body was discovered Mrs Martins had disappeared with just over R1-million of APIE funds

"This is apparently the reason why the Frelimo authorities are continuing to hold my husband," says Mrs Monteiro

"He is the only link they have with their missing State funds and they aren't going to let him go until they have recovered the money

"Of course my husband had nothing to do with the murder of the chauffeur or the disappearance of the APIE treasurer

"Mrs Martins was a tenant of my husband's house at the time, and the link between her and my husband ends there"

Mrs Monteiro said sources in Maputo had told her it was suspected in government circles in the Mozambique capital that Mrs Martins had embezzled the APIE funds to bribe prison officials and free Mr Monteiro

"This is absolutely wrong," says Mrs Monteiro "My husband has always stated his intention was to remain in Mozambique with Cometal

"Any dishonest attempts to get out of jail would result in him not being able to return to Mozambique"

She said she has had several messages from Mozambique that her husband is close to being tried and sentenced

She and her family feel unable to return to Mozambique to appeal directly for her husband's release, in case they are detained by the authorities on suspicion of having been involved in the disappearance of Mrs Martins

While in Europe Mrs Monteiro appealed to the Portuguese government to intercede for her husband

She was told this was impossible, as Mr Monteiro had become a naturalised Mozambican — ironically — so that he could stay and work with Cometal

She approached the Red Cross, Amnesty International and other human rights organisations in Britain, and had articles about her husband's plight published in several papers

But communication with the Mozambique government is impossible

"I just don't know what our next move can be," Mrs Monteiro said

● Karin Monteiro her husband may face firing squad

City woman fears for husband in Maputo jail

Mrs Karin Monteiro

By SIMON WILLSON

THE CAPE TOWN woman whose husband is in solitary confinement in a Mozambique jail fears that a mystery murder committed in her husband's Maputo home after his imprisonment is the reason for his detention on a charge which carries the death penalty.

Mrs Karin Monteiro, 39, who works in Cape Town as a freelance photographer, returned last week from a month-long trip to Europe where she pleaded for government-level intervention to save her 53-year-old husband, Armando, from the firing squads which have already executed 16 people this year in Mozambique for "economic sabotage" — the charge levelled at Mr Monteiro

Mr Monteiro was arrested in February, 1978, after clashing with shopfloor representatives of Frelimo, Mozambique's ruling Marxist regime, at the Portuguese-owned construction firm Cometal which he ran in Maputo

South African-born Mrs Monteiro and her son Pedro, a 22-year-old BSc student at UCT, and daughter Tanya, 20, at first did not worry about Mr Monteiro's imprisonment, thinking it to be merely a prelude to the compulsory nationalisation of Cometal

But the discovery in Mr Monteiro's Maputo home last November of the body of the chauffeur of a government official suspected of embezzling Mozambique state funds dragged Mr Monteiro and his family into an entirely different morass of intrigue and duplicity, and Mrs Monteiro last week confessed herself to be at her wits' end in trying to save her husband from the notorious "instant justice" of Mozambique's revolutionary courts

"While it was simply a question of sorting out my husband's dispute with the Frelimo representatives at Cometal there was some hope of seeing an end to the whole affair, but the murder and the body have made everything very difficult," Mrs Monteiro said.

She said the body discovered in her husband's home was that of the chauffeur of Mrs Maria-Jose Martins, the treasurer of APIE, the state-owned Mozambique building and real estate concern

She said Mr Monteiro had already been in jail for nine months when the body was discovered in November, 1978. The chauffeur had been murdered, and Mrs Martins had disappeared with 240 million escudos (R6,4 million) of APIE funds

"This is apparently the reason why the Frelimo authorities are continuing to hold my husband He is the only link they have with their missing state funds and they aren't going to let him go until they have recovered the money," Mrs Monteiro said.

"Of course my husband had nothing to do with the murder of the chauffeur or the disappearance of the APIE treasurer Mrs Martins was a tenant of my husband's house at the time, and the link between her and my husband ends there"

Mrs Monteiro said sources in Maputo had told her it was suspected in Mozambique government circles that Mrs Martins had embezzled the APIE funds to use as a pay-off to get Mr Monteiro out of jail.

"This is absolutely wrong My husband has always stated his intention was to remain in Mozambique with Cometal, and any dishonest means of getting him out of jail would result in his not being able to return to Mozambique," Mrs Monteiro said

She said she has had several messages from Mozambique saying that her husband was close to being tried and sentenced by the revolutionary courts She and her family feel unable to return to Mozambique to appeal directly for her husband's release, in case they too are detained by the authorities on suspicion of having been involved in the disappearance of Mrs Martins

While in Europe Mrs Monteiro appealed to the Portuguese government to intercede for her husband, but was told it was impossible because Mr Monteiro had given up his Portuguese citizenship and had become a naturalised Mozambican so that he could stay and work with Cometal

She approached the Red Cross, Amnesty International and other human rights organizations in Britain, and had articles about her husband's plight published in several national newspapers

"But communication with the Mozambique government is impossible I just don't know what our next move can be," Mrs Monteiro said

Frelimo vision a faded hope

The freedom that was so ecstatically welcomed by Mozambicans just four years ago has sadly backfired, reports DEON DU PLESSIS of The Star's Africa News Service

The world was full of them — those warriors of Frelimo — that drizzly night four years ago this week as they acknowledged the roars of their countrymen in Maputo's Influene stadium and lit up the night with the tracers from their AK-47s in salute to the new People's Republic of Mozambique

It had been a bloody road for many of them to that magic night, June 24/25 1975, with its beginnings more than a decade before in the steamy Cabo Delgado province of the north when they pitted themselves against colonial Portugal's vastly bigger, infinitely better equipped war machine Now they had won and in the fervour of that night it seemed to them they could accomplish anything.

Of course it has not turned out that way. Four years of independence has shown them that armed revolution is only a beginning, that the world is a cruel place for those who cannot pay their way, that shiny ideals must be compromised to survive and that enemies abound

Mozambique's new rulers have found that to protect their People's Republic they have had to equal, perhaps even surpass, the oppressive practices of their former colonial masters

Colonial Portugal maintained many prisons and detention centres in Mozambique, and, if Frelimo and other liberal claims were to be believed at the time, they were brutal places

Today, on an equal and perhaps bigger scale, Frelimo maintains "re-education centres" And if the claims of today's victims are to be believed they are also brutal places

Frelimo have gone further than the Portuguese and emergency laws introduced earlier this year provide for summary trials for "enemies of the people" followed by execution without appeal

And as much, on that night four years ago, as Frelimo's leaders may have dreamed of vanguarding African liberation all the way to Cape Town, so much they find they need South Africa as much as the hated Portuguese colonialists did.

South African jobs for Mozambicans, South African expertise for southern Mozambique's rail lines and Maputo's port, South African firefighters to Beira when anti-Frelimo guerillas blew the oil tanks there; South African exports and imports through Maputo harbour, the list is as long as President Machel's tirades against imperialism, colonialism, racism and the rest

Just as, in the old days, Frelimo railed against Portugal's links with "imperialist Nato," so Mozambique today forges ever tighter bonds with the communist bloc Russians, East Germans, Cubans, Bulgarians are all there and with partners like these, very little comes for nothing

Intolerance is another mark of the new Mozambique. much as it may have been of the old

On May 1 (ironically the same day as South Africa's Wiehahn commission recommended, sweeping liberalisation of labour laws) President Machel banned all trade unions in his country The Catholic church is an "enemy of the state" he has stormed, long hair and jeans are decadent, no dissenting voices may be heard for there is only one way and that is the Party way

Frelimo's original revolutionary vision — breaking down the old and replacing it with something bright and new — has dealt the previous economy shattering blows

White expertise fled the new order and Frelimo said "let them go," but as industrial and even agricultural output dwindled, so Frelimo learned and began to lure skilled Portuguese back Many did come, on expatriate contracts, which just as much as Frelimo's pragmatic line on South Africa, is a sign of hope.

But, even today, there are shortages and food queues which there never were under the old order

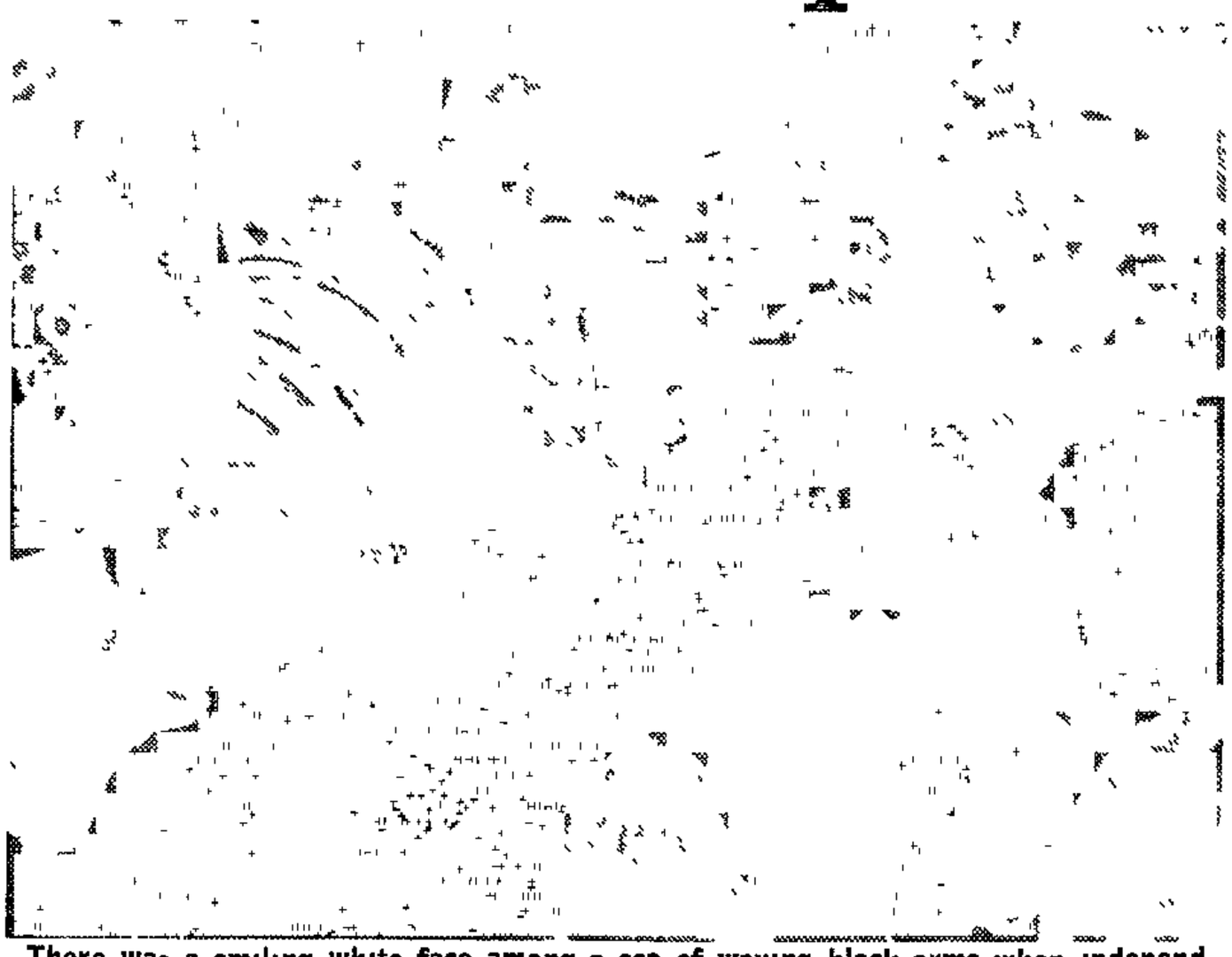
Journalists were never particularly popular with the old Portuguese dictatorship unless they were devout believers themselves Just so, Frelimo also strives to keep most reporters away

Nevertheless it appears that four years of independence have wrought some improvement Frelimo's medical and educational programmes for the peasants who make up 90 percent of the 12-million Mozambicans have certainly improved life for the mass

Programmes for the people never overly concerned the colonial Portuguese who had greater interest in profit and the good life

It is also true that Frelimo did not inherit much of a country from the Portuguese Development was sporadic, the infrastructure poor, the national debt huge It was a ramshackle colony at best

But given these factors, and the sad fact that Mozambique is increasingly embroiled in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian turmoil, it still remains that Frelimo, for all the hopes of the beginning, is drifting into the sort of oppression it strove so hard against

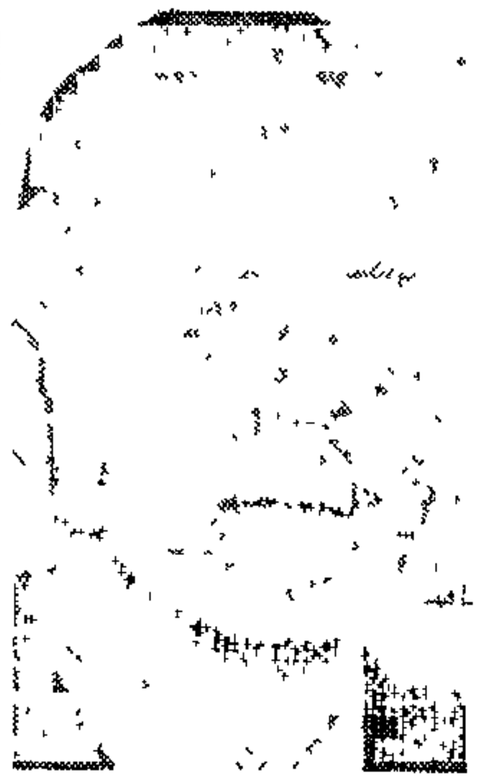


There was a smiling white face among a sea of waving black arms when independence came, but harsh reality soon set in.

D.D. 23/7/72

Why SAR aids black States

218



MR K. LOUBSER

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Railways' involvement in Mozambique, specifically in the port of Maputo, was being questioned more and more because Mozambique was a communist State, writes Mr Kobus Loubser, general manager of the Railways, in the latest edition of the railways magazine, Sassar

Other questions cropping up were whether the aid given Mozambique was not stimulating communism to the detriment of South Africa

Why South Africa was assisting neighbouring states to the north who, on the face of it, were hostile to the Republic, and

Whether the assistance in the transport of the imports and exports of certain of these countries was not to the disadvantage to South African exporters

He explains why the railways became involved, pointing out there were both political and sound business reasons for these actions

He said transport assistance was offered to all the northern neighbours of South Africa who requested it. As far as possible, South Africa's transport infrastructure was put at their disposal without straining the physical capacity of the railways.

It should, therefore, be quite clear the railways was playing a significant political role, not only as a transport organisation and for business reasons, but without a doubt also as a responsible South African organisation.

The extent to which the railways has used opportunities in Africa to the advantage of South Africa during the past few years must have convinced many others that he had been right.

Among the opportunities used he mentioned the historical Victoria Falls bridge conference, the stabilising influence of the Railways presence in Maputo at all times, communication with African leaders, and its presence at conferences of representatives from African countries.

Although South African and Rhodesian Railways were not members of the African Union of Railways, more and more of its members had turned to the South African railways for assistance and advice — SAPA

Frelimo to release all Portuguese

(218) (218) 1/8/79 RP

THE Mozambique Government intends releasing all Portuguese nationals who have not been tried or charged, according to a Radio Maputo broadcast monitored in Johannesburg.

The radio broadcast a statement by a member of the Portuguese Council of Revolution, Brigadier Franco Charais, saying he had been told Frelimo would also release some of those found guilty of crimes against Mozambique's security or economy.

The Brigadier, on a private visit to Mozambique, made the statement after a series of meetings with Mr Jacinto Veloso, director of the Mozambique Service of Popular Security (SNASP).

He made the trip to try to improve relations between Portugal and Mozambique.

About 40 Portuguese are believed to be held in Mozambique jails and one man, alleged to have fought for the Rhodesians as a mercenary, has been executed. — POST Africa News Service.

Inter-Racial Studies Limited
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INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Ab Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe E Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en s 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 Nr. 61 van 1973).

POST

Telephone 27-6081

TOMORROW, Mr Joseph Chitsongo will be put onto a train by his employer so that he should go back to his "home" in Mozambique.

It is a "home" he left 37 years ago. When the Portuguese were still masters of the territory. Before the start of the Frelimo campaign for freedom. When Lourenco Marques was still a haven for nightlifers and holidaymakers.

Mr Chitsongo got married here. He has four children — all born in this country. But because he is a "foreign Bantu" he has to get out.

What will happen to his family is, we suppose, none of the business of officialdom. The law is clear. He must go.

We would like to take a case of a white in similar circumstances. First of all, that white would not have had a problem legalising his stay here. In fact, he would have been welcomed. Would have got a house, and perhaps, if he had the money, would now be owning a string of shops.

Not only that. About 32 years ago, he could have applied for citizenship of this country. Chances are that he would have been granted citizenship. In time to have voted for the Nationalist Party's big victory and taking over of power in the 1948 elections.

And then we are told that discrimination is being done away with in this country.

But here is a man, with a family, who is told to go back to Mozambique. He probably will not find his home there anyway. His relatives might have died in the war that finally led to the Frelimo takeover. He might not even be welcomed there in the first place.

But this is the kind of society we live in. A society that simply does not care. For 37 years Mr Chitsongo worked in this country. He was an honest man, it seems. Never fell foul of the law.

The moral of this sad story is this: You can give this country the best years of your life. But if for some technical reason, some official decides you must get out, that's it. Some Christian country, we are.

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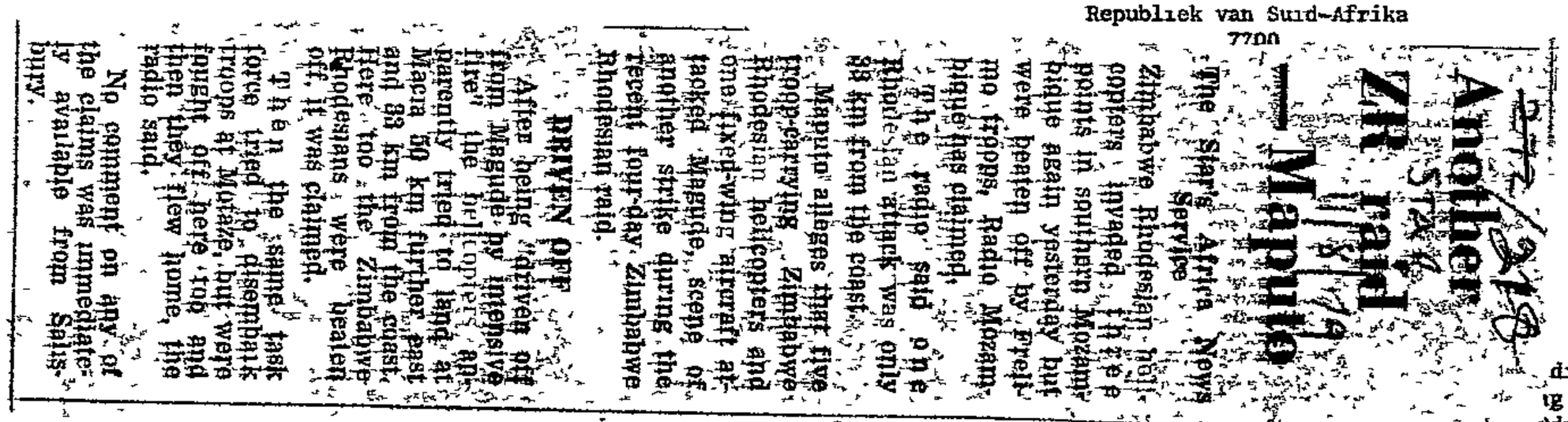

Another Mapiu

The Star's Africa News Service

Zimbabwe Rhodesian helicopters invaded three points in southern Mozambique again yesterday but were beaten off by Frelimo troops, Radio Mozambique has claimed.

The radio said one Rhodesian attack was only 88 km from the coast, near Mapiu, alleges that five helicopter-carrying Zimbabwe Rhodesian helicopters and a fixed-wing aircraft attacked Mapude, scene of another strike during the recent four-day Zimbabwe Rhodesian raid.

DRIVEN OFF

After being "driven off" from Mapude by intensive fire," the helicopters are reportedly tried to land at Macia 50 km further east and 83 km from the coast, where too the Zimbabwe Rhodesians were beaten off, it was claimed.

The raid was the same task force that tried to disembark troops at Mavue, but were fought off here too and then they flew home, the radio said.

No comment on any of the claims was immediately available from Salis-

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31/8/79 Ref (218)

Newsmen want to see held Frelimo troops

SALISBURY — International journalists here have asked Zimbabwe Rhodesia's Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa, to produce the Frelimo soldiers he says have been captured deep inside his country.

Requests for interviews with the Frelimo men have been made following an "amnesty" speech made on Wednesday by the Bishop in which he told villagers he would produce the soldiers if anyone doubted his word.

Bishop Muzorewa first revealed that Frelimo troops — apparently "fighting alongside" Zanla guerillas operating out of Mozambique — had been captured inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia when he made his inaugural address to the nation on becoming Prime Minister three months ago.

He has repeated the claim since then but this week, when he visited the Urungwe Tribal Trust land as part of a nationwide tour to promote the country's amnesty campaign, he went so far as to suggest the Frelimo detainees might be shown to the public.

Said the Bishop: "One of our neighbours, Mozambique, has . . . recently sent its own Frelimo soldiers to attack us. They are being infiltrated into Zanla to fight our democratically elected government.

"We have captured some of these Frelimo soldiers and they are still held by us. They are here for everyone to see and who requires to prove to themselves that what I say is the truth."

Although no details have been released on where the Frelimo men were captured, security force sources say that some of them have been caught in the Midlands more than a week's walk from the Mozambique border.

For some time Frelimo troops have been crossing into Zimbabwe Rhodesia in border areas to rob trading stores and villagers — mainly of food — but the arrival of Frelimo in the Midlands, if the reports are correct, suggests a dramatic new development.

THEORY

One theory being advanced here is that the Frelimo men have not in fact been given instructions to fight with Zanla but to merely monitor the extent of the Zanla campaign.

Reports reaching here from Mozambique suggest that the government of Samora Machel is growing impatient with Zanla's apparent inability to defeat the new administration of Bishop Muzorewa.

The Mozambique government is also thought to be wary of the extravagant claims made by Mr Robert Mugabe, leader of the Mozambique-based wing of the Patriotic Front on what areas he "controls" or operates inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia and has sent its own men to gain a more realistic picture.

Machel's airliner fetches Leabua

MASERU — In a further demonstration of the growing bonds between Lesotho and Mozambique, President Samora Machel yesterday sent an airliner to take Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan to Maputo.

Chief Jonathan will then accompany President Machel to the summit of non-aligned leaders in Havana, Cuba

An airliner was dispatched to fetch Chief Jonathan from Maseru

Two Mozambique helicopters, also sent by President Machel, are still operating here ferrying food and supplies to remote areas of Lesotho which were cut off by recent heavy snowfalls.

Lesotho and Cuba formally established diplomatic links in June this year

This followed a visit to Lesotho by a Cuban cabinet minister and senior officials

Frelimo hold SA women

Argus 4/9/79

(218)

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Two Durban women who made a forced landing in a light aircraft in Mozambique at the weekend are being held in Maputo, apparently as 'spies.'

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs would say today only that the department had been in touch with Mozambican authorities over the welfare of mother of three, Mrs Merle Ball, and Mrs Jenny Louw, who is a registered commercial pilot.

They were en route to Messina from Durban, apparently on Friday, when they lost their way in bad weather.

Flying a Piper Cherokee 180 with the call-sign Foxtrot-Whiskey-Yankee, they made a forced landing at Chibuto about 170 km north-east of Maputo and 50 km inland of Xai-Xai.

'SURROUNDED'

According to reports, Mrs Ball and Mrs Louw were arrested by Frelimo soldiers who surrounded their aircraft on landing.

The two women were taken to jail in Maputo, where they are thought still to be held.

Meanwhile a fruitless search was conducted for the women when they failed to touch down on schedule.

Frelimo reportedly advised South Africa on Saturday that they were holding them as 'spies'

'RACIST'

On hearing of their capture, friends in Durban contacted Frelimo officials in Maputo to try and explain the situation. They were told the women were 'spies' and 'racist pigs' and would pay for violating Mozambique's air space to carry out 'espionage'

Mr Arthur Morris, vice president of the Durban Wings Club, said today Mrs Louw would have most definitely been piloting the plane when it force-landed. Merle's licence had lapsed', he said

'She was in the process of applying for a new one'

Mr Morris said that Jenny, a long-standing member of the Durban Wings Club, was a highly experienced pilot who had her instrument ratings

'I certainly don't think she would have crash-landed because of bad weather.

'We think the flight might have been intercepted and that she was forced to land on a vacant stretch of land

The aircraft apparently landed on a road after being forced off course by high winds

ST 5/9/79

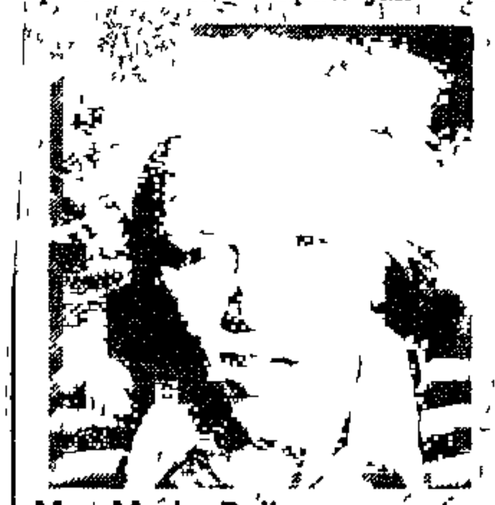
Frelimo may free SA pilots today

(218)

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Two Durban woman pilots who were detained as "spies" by Frelimo forces after making a forced landing in a light aircraft in Mozambique on Friday, will probably be allowed to fly back to South Africa in their aircraft today.

Their release will be the culmination of delicate negotiations between the governments of South Africa and Mozambique which have been going on since the South African authorities were notified on Saturday that the women were being held prisoners in a Maputo jail.



Mrs Merle Ball may be released today

A spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviations said yesterday that the women, Mrs Jenny Louw and Mrs Merle Ball, had apparently not been injured in the forced landing.

Mrs Louw was at the controls of the Piper Cherokee aircraft when they took off from Durban's Virginia Airport on Friday. They were on their way to Messina in the Northern Transvaal.

According to the Civil Aviation spokesman they flew into bad weather and Mrs Louw lost her way when the automatic direction-finder in the aircraft malfunctioned.

"She made a forced landing in a muddy field at Chibuto, about 50 km north-west of Xai-Xai," he said.

The two women climbed out and were immediately surrounded by Frelimo soldiers. They were taken to Maputo.

Flight a Frel

pilots, detained as "spies" by Frelimo forces after making a forced landing in a light aircraft in Mozambique on Friday, will probably be allowed to fly back to South Africa today.

Their release will be the culmination of delicate negotiations between the South African and Mozambique Governments which have been going on since the South African authorities were notified on Saturday by Frelimo that the women were prisoners in a Maputo jail.

A spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation said yesterday the women — Mrs. Jenny Louw and Mrs. Merle Ball — apparently had not been injured in the forced landing nor had the aircraft been damaged.

Mrs. Louw, an experienced commercial pilot employed as company pilot by a large New Germany construction firm, was at the controls of the Piper Cherokee aircraft when they took off from Durban's Virginia Airport on Friday

Mrs. Ball, a mother of three, is a licensed private pilot but her licence had expired and she was in the process of renewing it.

They were on their way to Messina in the Northern Transvaal.

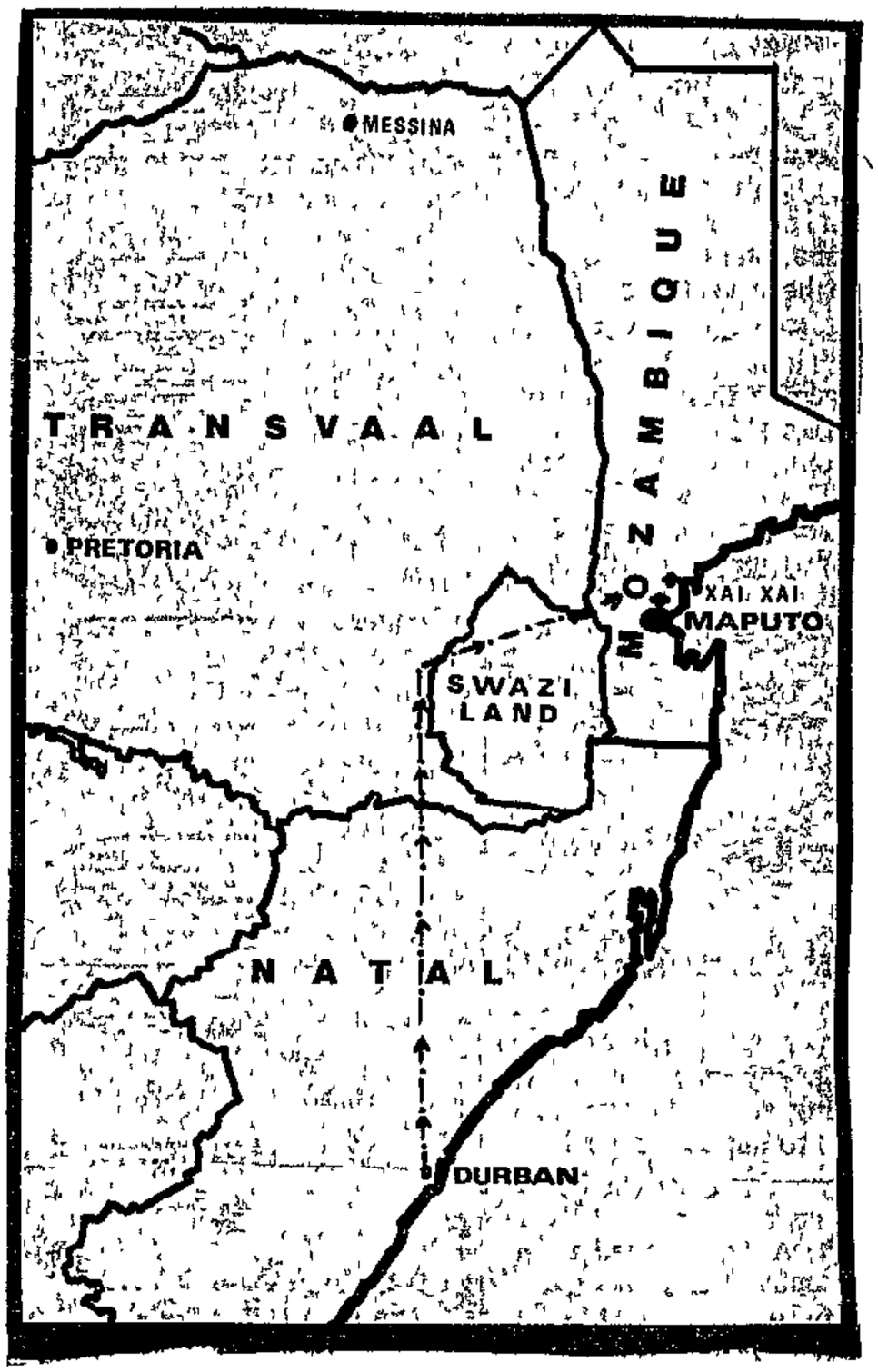
According to the Civil Aviation spokesman they flew into bad weather and Mrs. Louw, who has instrument rating, lost her way when the automatic direction finder in the aircraft malfunctioned.

"Mrs. Louw continued to fly in the bad weather and when she was finally able to descend through it the aircraft was already over Mozambique.

"Mrs. Louw made a forced landing in a muddy field at C 50km north Xai, and bogged down he said.

The two out and were surrounded soldiers who as "spies" a taken to M

"The fa woman was Mrs. Louw's



used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and gran, who says "we used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful".

---oOo---

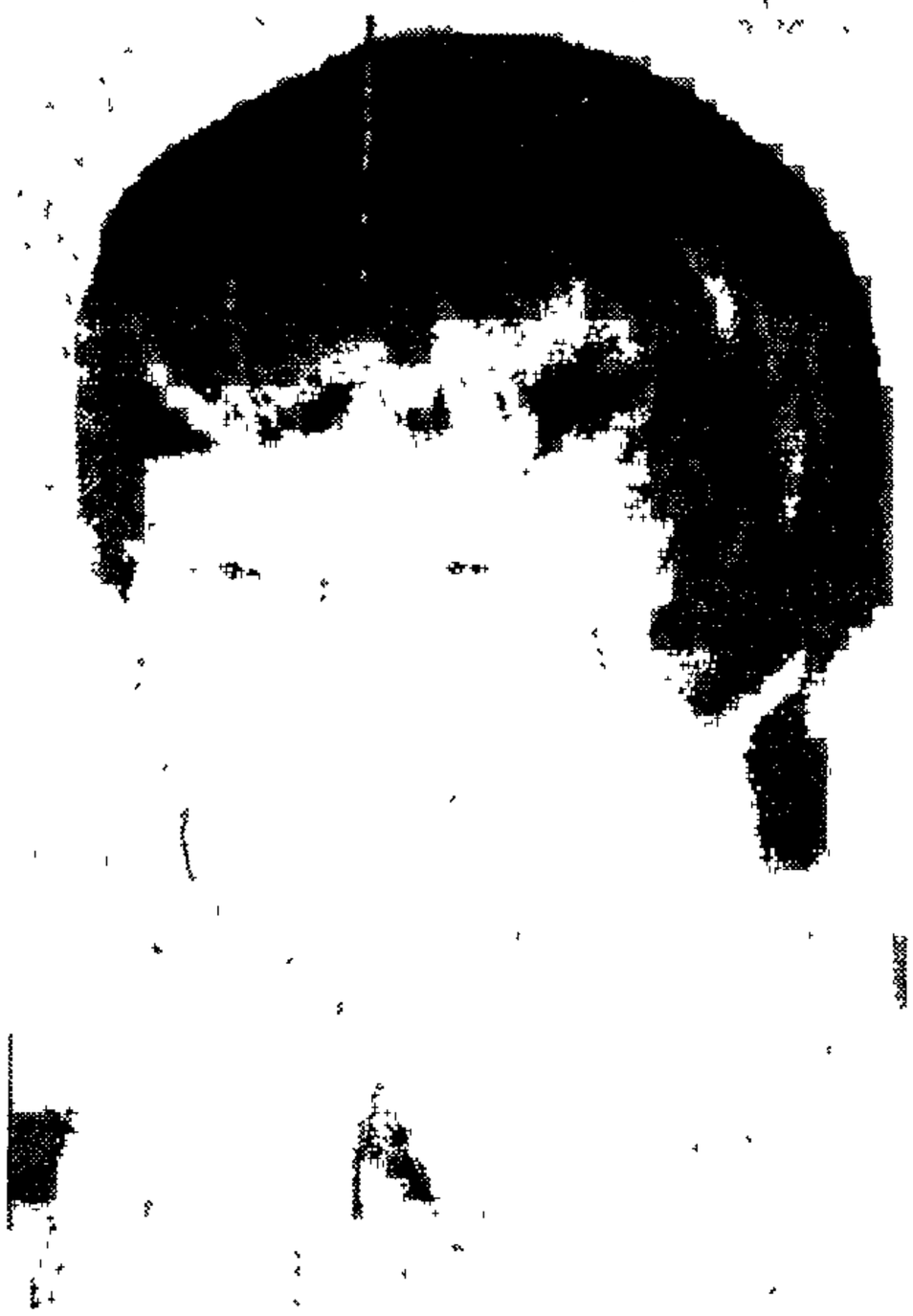
MUTTON, ROAST SHOULDER OF 1900

shoulder of mutton
dripping
salt
flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Baste contin-

(218) 5/9/79

ath to no jail



MRS JENNY Louw considered a highly competent flier.

MRS. MERLE Ball . . experienced pilot whose licence had expired .

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aircraft
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skill as a

pilot. It's no easy feat to put an aircraft down safely in a muddy field," a Durban pilot said last night.

Negotiations for their release were immediately started by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs on Saturday and by last night there were indications that they had been successful.

"The women are waiting at Maputo for their aircraft to be brought from Chibuto so that they can fly it back to South Africa," the Civil Aviation spokesman said

Yesterday the father-in-law of Mrs. Ball was anxiously waiting with family friends for news

Mr. Jack Ball said he had not told his son, Mr. A. J. Ball, about the incident as he was in America on a business trip He said he was waiting for things to develop

Experience

Mr. Ball said his daughter-in-law had had several years' flying experience and was the secretary of the Virginia Flying Club.

Mrs. Ball has two children, Russell (11) and Anthia (9), who was especially upset at the news.

No one could say for certain where in South Africa Mrs. Louw would land if they are freed today.

She may be instructed to fly to Pretoria and could possibly be told to land at a military airport since South African Government authorities will certainly want to interview the two pilots.

Mrs. A. G. Jennet, the mother of Mrs. Louw, said in Port Elizabeth last night that she was very worried.

"I suspect she lost her way in the bad weather — she was flying a very small plane."

7/9/79 (218)

Women pilots still in Maputo

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The future of two Durban women stranded in Mozambique following an emergency landing in their light aircraft still remains undecided.

Reports from Maputo indicate that the women, Mrs. Jenny Louw and Mrs Merle Ball, are being held in custody at a Maputo hotel while their Piper Cherokee is being repaired

The Department of Foreign Affairs, which has been negotiating their release, has said they would be allowed to fly back to South Africa as soon as their aircraft was airworthy

Repairs are apparently being carried out on the plane's direction-finding system

Last night the Department of Civil Aviation confirmed that no flight plan had as yet been filed and it is thought unlikely that the women will attempt the trip back.

Mrs Louw and Mrs. Ball were arrested as spies by Frelimo officials when their light plane bogged down in mud after landing near the former popular fishing resort of Xai-Xai a week ago.

At first announcements monitored on Radio Maputo indicated that the women were being held in a jail outside Maputo but it is believed they have since been moved into a private home or hotel

Sources inside Mozambique say that Frelimo officials are remaining tight-lipped over the affair.

Zimbabwe hits Frelimo bases

272 DD 218 7/9/79

JOHANNESBURG — Zimbabwe Rhodesian and Mozambican forces were still locked in battle inside Mozambique last night and there was no indication when the first major fighting between the two countries would end

Zimbabwe Rhodesia's military command said earlier yesterday it had launched pre-emptive air and ground strikes on Wednesday against Patriotic Front Zanla forces and Mozambican troops massed near the border for a major attack against Zimbabwe Rhodesia

In a second communique last night it said 23 Frelimo soldiers had been killed in the raids on Gaza Province for the loss of one Zimbabwe Rhodesian

The Mozambican Defence Ministry said the raid had been launched to divert the international community's attention from the importance of the conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia's future, due to begin in London in five days' time

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said Frelimo forces had shot down a Zimbabwe Rhodesian helicopter near a dam about 80 km from the border

Zimbabwe Rhodesia said a helicopter technician, A J Wesson, had died and only three members of the security forces had been injured in the fighting

"Phase one of the operation has been completed successfully and the aim of destroying the main logistic infrastructure in the Barragem area has been accomplished "

Zimbabwe Rhodesia said its air and ground forces had destroyed the headquarters complex, armoury, fuel dump, and radar station of a combined Frelimo-Zanla brigade at Mapai

"The main mission has been accomplished and security forces are engaged in attacking further targets," the communique said

AIM also reported last night that fighting was continuing.

It said earlier that helicopter-borne Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops had started their attacks on Wednesday with assaults on the Mazinchope region and other points along the Limpopo River

The troops had been supported by Mirage jets and had directed their attacks "mainly against economically important and inhabited areas". Civilians had been killed, the agency said.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia said its forces had destroyed five bridges, including the major road-rail bridge over the barrage at Barragem, some 320 km inside Mozambique. — SAPA

2 miners killed

JOHANNESBURG — Two miners were killed and two others injured after a rockfall at the ERPM gold mine in Boksburg following an earth tremor yesterday

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice, mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD — Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---oOo---

EGG SALAD — May Bennett, Ridgeworth

hard boiled eggs
salanaise
salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---oOo---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD — S. Drury, East London

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refridgerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---oOo---

218 7/9/79 Post

ZR forces hit Mozambique

MAPUTO — Mozambican troops were battling Zimbabwe Rhodesian commandos yesterday more than 80 km inside Mozambique, the government news agency AIM reported.

Frelimo troops had shot down one Zimbabwe Rhodesian helicopter during fighting that began on Wednesday, according to a military dispatch quoted by AIM

The Mozambique Defence Ministry said. "This enemy action is a consequence of the military, political and diplomatic victories attained by the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, to divert the international community's attention from the importance of the London conference on September 10"

A statement issued in Zimbabwe described the raid as "a major self defence operation"

It accused President Samora Machel of throwing his military weight behind the guerilla forces of Zanu leader, Mr Robert Mugabe in a bid to "shorten the war"

The Mozambican communique said helicopter-borne Rhodesian troops started their attacks on Wednesday with assaults on the Mazinchores region and other points along the Limpopo River

"The racist troops were supported by Mirage jet fighters and directed their attacks mainly against economically important and inhabited areas

KILLED

"People were killed as a result of this attack and the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique shot down the enemy helicopter near a dam about 50 miles (80 km) from the Rhodesian border." A I M reported

The reference to mirage fighters apparently was intended to suggest South African air support for the raid as Zimbabwe Rhodesia has no mirage fighters It uses Hawker Hunters

South Africa has consistently denied any involvement in Zimbabwe Rhodesian raids into Mozambique or Zambia

The Zimbabwe Rhodesia statement pointed to a massive build up of both F P L M — the military wing of Frelimo and guerillas near the border and said the Mozambique government troops had assumed control of guerilla units and logistics

'NO OPTION'

As a result, it added Zimbabwe Rhodesia had "no option" but to strike at five vital road and rail bridges and other

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218 DD 8/9/79

Attack cost

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe Rhodesia's three-day military foray into Mozambique has cost 13 security-force members' lives so far — the highest toll in a single operation in seven years of war.

Among the dead was Leroy Duberly, Zimbabwe Rhodesia's rugby fullback

A military headquarters communique said yesterday that the ground-and-air raid into Mozambique's southern Gaza province, which began on Wednesday, was continuing

About 300 Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army guerillas and regular troops of the Mozambique army, Frelimo, have been killed and more than nine installations have been destroyed in one of the most extensive operations ever mounted here

Twelve security-force members died in one incident — the downing of an American-built Bell 205 helicopter on Thursday The pilot, who was thrown clear, was the only survivor when the aircraft hit the ground and burst into flames

The dead included a South Africa, a Briton and two Australians

Duberly had hoped to play in his team's final Currie Cup game of the season against Natal today, but had been unable to get out of his army call-up in time

The manager of the Zimbabwe team, Mr Jimmy Stobbs, said in Durban last night the team had taken the news of their fullback's death very badly

"It's hard when one of your team-mates gets clobbered," he said, "and he was such a terrific guy"

The dead soldier from South Africa was Captain Johannes Matheus du Plooy

Military communiques over the last two days have listed a series of attacks on base camps they said were used by co ordinated Zanla and Frelimo units

They said about 100 Frelimo troops had infiltrated Zimbabwe Rhodesia in recent weeks with Zanla guerillas to carry out sabotage and reconnaissance missions

The assault into Gaza began on Wednesday when air-and-ground forces destroyed five bridges, including key road and rail crossings over the Limpopo River

Last night's communique said that in continuing operations in the Gaza province security forces attacked joint Frelimo-Zanla company headquarters at Chicfalanala B and also at Mbuzi. There was little resistance and considerable damage was done to buildings and stores

At Mapai, a major dump was blown up It consisted of arms, munitions and ordinance stores

Air strikes were directed on Malvernia and a nearby communications centre

A supply train, stranded between the destroyed Barragem and Mezinchopes bridges was destroyed

The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, described the operation yesterday as "hot pursuit" of Frelimo soldiers

A communique yesterday also reported an incident on the northern border which it said involved regular Zambian forces

It said artillery covering fire was laid from the northern bank of the Zambesi River to enable 10 guerillas stranded on an island to be rescued by dinghy

The 10 had swum there after their boat had been sunk by security-force fire — SAPA-RNS-AP

Britain still has hope for peace

LONDON — The British Government's latest attempt to resolve the Zimbabwe Rhodesian crisis opens here on Monday with Bishop Abel Muzorewa's government and the Patriotic Front guerilla alliance far apart in their approaches to peace

But despite the continuing war and the stated intention of both sides to negotiate — not with each other, but with the British Government — the Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, and his officials believe they have the best opportunity to bring Zimbabwe Rhodesia to internationally acceptable independence

"For the first time we have the backing of the Commonwealth and the frontline states," said one of Lord Carrington's aides.

The government's hope is that early agreement on a constitution giving blacks real power — which the Commonwealth has already endorsed in principle — will lay a firm basis for a power-transfer formula

Patriotic Front officials here emphasise that they will not even consider talking to Bishop Muzorewa, a man they describe as a puppet. Their aim is to negotiate with the British to arrange a final "decolonisation".

Bishop Muzorewa considers that an effective power transfer to a black majority government has already taken place, and what he seeks in London is British Government recognition of this. — SAPA

Bishop confident, page 7

THEY'RE FREE — JAILS DON'T HAVE ROOM SERVICE AND TELEPHONES,' SAYS TONY

Downed fliers are coming home soon — boyfriend

(218)

SUNDAY EXPRESS 9/9/79

SUNDAY EXPRESS EXCLUSIVE

By RUSSELL KAY

THE two South African women who have been in Mozambique since their plane force-landed are in high spirits, living in a flat in Maputo, and confident they will soon be released and allowed to fly home.

Mrs Jenny Louw and Mrs Merle Ball, both of Durban, were held by Frelimo when their Cherokee 180 made a forced landing on a muddy road after it had gone off course during a flight from Durban to Messina

As hopes for their release rose and fell with each day, the Sunday Express spoke to a man who has been in regular contact with the women — Mr Tony West, Mrs Louw's boyfriend

Mr West and Mrs Louw have been in daily telephone contact

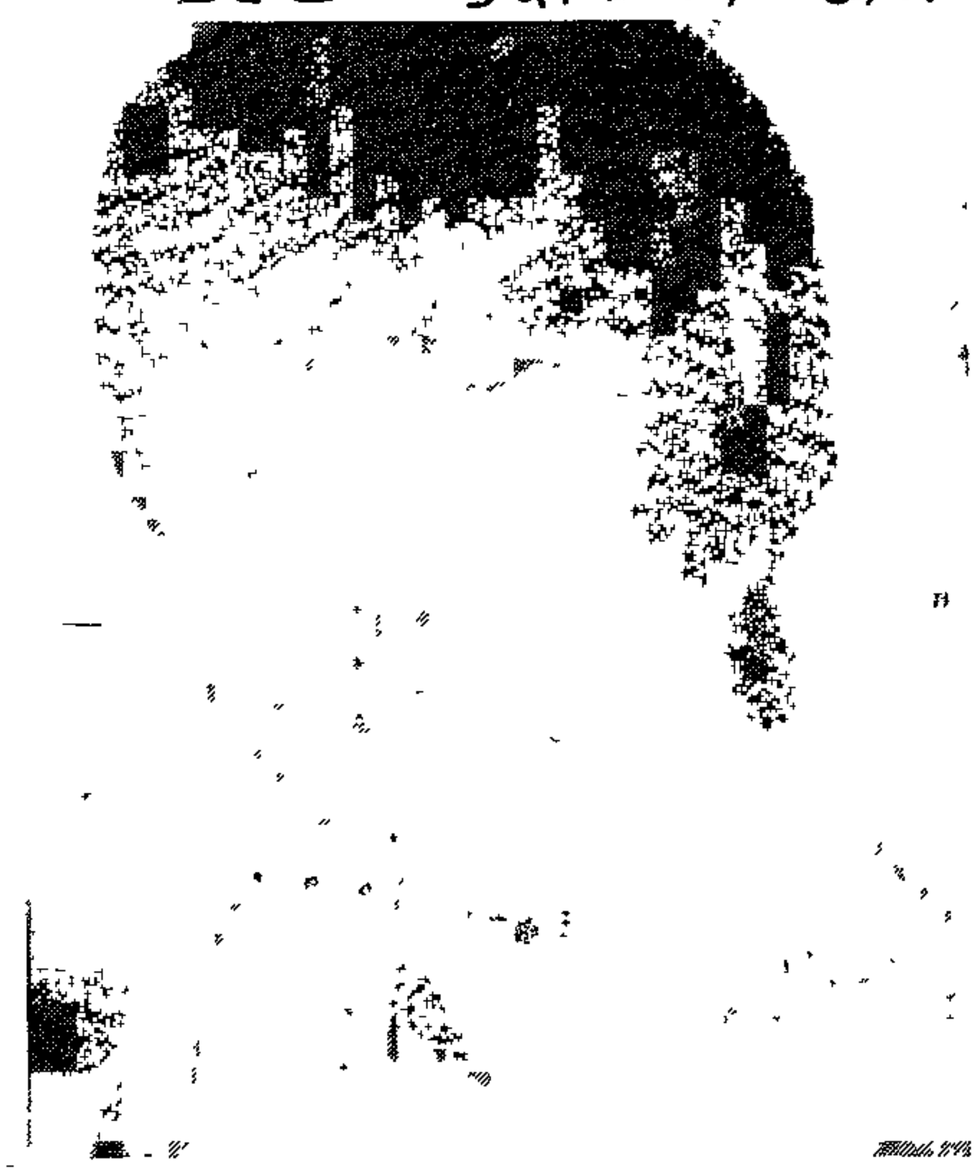
"They are fine They are being well-fed and looked after They are not in jail — jails do not have room service and telephones," he said

"Jenny and I speak about personal things — she doesn't mention details about their confinement They have asked me to make sure the newspapers get the facts straight because early reports that they were in jail have made things very difficult for them in Maputo"

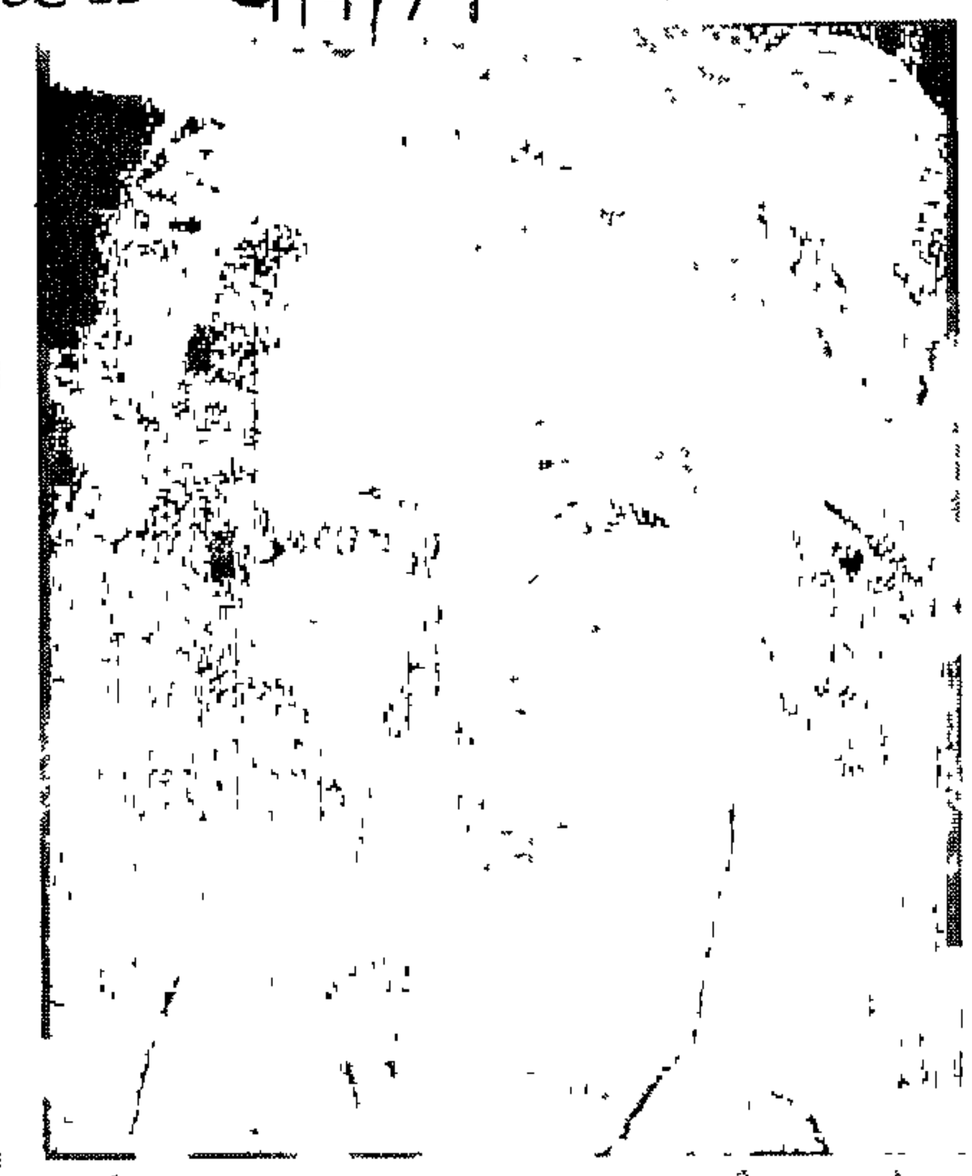
The Mozambican authorities showed Mrs Louw and Mrs Ball copies of South African newspapers during their interrogation

Mr West said that on some days it was not possible to speak to Mrs Louw during the day because the women were taken for drives to get them out of the flat where they were living and give them a chance to get some exercise

"But I get through to her without any problem at ·· ht by ust bookin a call



● Merle Ball Shown SA newspaper reports



● Jenny Louw 'I'll see you tomorow . .'

THE CHILDREN WHO WAIT. . .

HOT BUTTERSCOTCH SAUCE

Mary Snelling, Ridgeworth

1 T syrup
2 T brown sugar
squeeze lemon juice

1/2 oz butter/margarine
1/2 pt warm water
1 d custard powder mixed with 1 T water

Put butter, sugar, syrup into a pan and cook to a rich brown toffee, draw aside, add water carefully, then the lemon juice. Boil up sauce and pour onto custard powder, reboil till mixture thickens. Serve hot with ice-cream.

---oOo---

TOMATO SAUCE

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

4 tomatoes
4 sliced onions
4 t sugar
8 level t maizena

salt and pepper
4 small carrots - grated
1/2 pt boiling water
4 T cold water

BRANDY SAUCE
(For Steamed Puddings)

K.W.V. Paarl

Make a white sauce with 1/2 oz butter, 1 oz flour, 1/2 p
add 1/2 oz sugar and 2 t brandy.

---oOo---

HOT CHOCOLATE SHERRY SAUCE
(For Ice-Cream)

K.W.V. Paarl

1 1/2 cups sugar
3 T butter
4 oz chocolate (melted)

1 cup cream
1/4 cup medium sherry
1 t vanilla

Mix sugar, butter, chocolate and cream in a saucepan. S
dissolved. Heat and boil for 7 minutes without stirring
in sherry and vanilla. Remove from heat. Set pot over
until ready to serve.

---oOo---

● Russell Ball
... bearing up

● Anthea Ball
... mummy IS coming

just in nick time. "Each time I speak to her Jenny says 'I'll see you tomorrow' and then the next day its the same Now I'm just waiting and hoping they'll leave today"

Mr West was concerned that the recent Zimbabwe-Rhodesian raid into Mozambique might have delayed the women's return "It couldn't have come at a worse time for them. I hope they won't be victimised as a result," he said

Meanwhile, in Durban, the wait for relatives and friends continues At Mrs Ball's home in Durban North, her two children, Russell, 11, and Anthea, nine, are being looked after by their grandparents who were holidaying in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia when they heard their daughter had been held in Mozambique.

Mrs Eileen Sansen told the Sunday Express. "We cut short our holiday and came straight back. The children needed somebody near them, who they were used to forced off-course by a malfunctioning direction finder. "They are worried about their mother but bearing up By the time they realised where they were the aircraft was already over Mozambique

Then, in trying to avoid bad weather, the plane had probably expended all its fuel

Nobody could say for certain where in South africa Mrs Louw would land when the women were freed.

She may be instructed to fly to Pretoria and land at a military airport since South African Government authorities will certainly want to interview her and Mrs Ball

Daily Telegraph

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1979

(218)

ONE LAST TRY

THE prolonged and intensive incursion deep into Mozambique by Zimbabwe-Rhodesian forces seems to have been dictated by military rather than political considerations, but there can be no doubt that it will have a powerful effect on the constitutional conference that begins in London today

The raids will help to establish Bishop Muzorewa's credibility as head of an elected government which still controls a military force to be reckoned with But the pre-emptive strikes against Frelimo troops, who are now said to be fighting with terrorists of the Patriotic Front, and the destruction of major road and rail bridges in Mozambique, have also added a grave new dimension to the conflict

Cubans assisted by a force of several thousand troops and military advisers from East Germany, with which Mozambique has a defence pact, are reported to be in Mozambique, and their involvement in the fighting would heighten long-standing fears in London, Washington and other Western capitals that other countries would be brought into the war

The backers of the Patriotic Front have frequently played on Western anxiety by threatening to "internationalise" the conflict, and this could be used as a tactic against the British at Lancaster House this week If so, it will be another test of the British Government's resolve not to be intimidated by brute force and to see that justice is done

The dangers of escalation, which could envelop the whole of southern Africa, are certainly real and cool heads and strong nerves will be needed But in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, as in South West Africa, the West must be seen to have a sticking point in resisting terrorist blackmail

The lingering shock of Lord Mountbatten's assassination by IRA terrorists could subtly alter the climate in which the talks are held There may be a greater readiness to see terrorists for what they are, whether their victims are innocent civilians in the African bush or members of the royal family cruising in tranquil Irish waters The moral issues can now hardly be ducked on the grounds that the Patriotic Front are "freedom fighters"

The British Government must also stick to its two-week deadline for the conference if no progress is being made Indeed it is difficult to see how the conference could last that long if Mr Joshua Nkomo and other spokesmen of the Patriotic Front persist in their bombastic demand that the main point of the talks is the transfer of power to the PF before any elections are held

Raid crippled guerilla forces

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces have returned from their three-day raid into Mozambique that crippled a combined terrorist and Frelimo army build-up meant to "hasten the end of the war" against Zimbabwe Rhodesia, a spokesman for the military command announced here.

The security forces had made two more attacks on Friday, in addition to 14 other major installations destroyed or seriously damaged during the raid, on joint Frelimo and Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army bases at Ngala and Pafuri inside Mozambique, the communique said

"Both were successful and significant quantities of stores and ammunition were destroyed," it said

The communique also announced the deaths in action of two more members of the security forces, bringing to 15 the total number killed in the raid

The dead men were Trooper Aidan Coleman, 18, and Trooper Colin Neasham, 19.

In addition to the 15 dead — 12 of whom were killed when the helicopter carrying them crashed — three members of the security forces were wounded and were in hospital in a satisfactory condition

Of the casualties inflicted on the Frelimo-Zanla forces in this low-lying area, the communique said, a final, comprehensive tally was not likely to be known for some time.

However, "security forces commanders confirm that the figure of more than 300 killed and many more wounded is as accurate as possible but is likely to be on the conservative side", the communique said

The communique said that according to information from tribesmen in the south and south-east operational areas inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the morale of terrorists operating inside these areas was approaching "an all-time low" as a result of the security forces strikes

Meanwhile, another 25 people have died inside Zimbabwe Rhodesia in continuing clashes between terrorists and security forces — SAPA.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Barrett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bunch of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---oOo---

SIMPLE POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Fort Elizabeth

boiled potatoes
cooked bacon
mayonnaise
chopped onion
salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
Parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Cutter, East London

2 lbs sliced green beans
2 chopped onions
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

Sauce:
1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, ~~[illegible]~~ no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans ons, bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

UNA TOSS SALAD

m head lettuce, torn in size pieces (4 cups)
liced apple
can (1 1/2 cups) mandarin, sections, drained
or 7 oz can tuna, drained
oken in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

ge salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce n juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; tly. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

---oOo---

Abducted wife tells of incredible journey

218

DD 10/9/79

SALISBURY — A Zimbabwe Rhodesian farmer's wife, Mrs Yvonne Mulligan, was pushed on a bicycle and wheelbarrow for at least 200 km into Mozambique by terrorists who abducted her from a farm in the Goromonzi area east of here in June

Auburn-haired and fit-looking Mrs Mulligan, 28, last night told her story as she drank champagne, celebrating with about 20 friends and family, shortly after her return via Pretoria

"I'm fine, there's nothing wrong with me, and it's fantastic to be back," she beamed "Maybe I am a little slimmer though

"They were very, very good to me," she said of the terrorists who took her on her incredible journey "They gave me everything I wanted Only they would not tell me what was going on "

On Thursday last week, Mrs Mulligan was moved from a camp somewhere in the bush in Mozambique, to Maputo The next day she was released

Her husband, Raymond, 34, was woken up late on Thursday night and told his wife would be returning

It all started, Mrs Mulligan said, on June 14 when she was at the farm Fairview — 40 km east of here — which her husband manages for Mr Hamish Cameron

"There were three labourers in the yard, and I told them it was time for them to go and eat," she said She went inside the house to collect the key for the security gate to let the workers out

"As I was approaching the gate I saw three juveniles outside it When I got there, I asked the driver to ask them if I could help them Only when we asked the third time did one say that he wanted to buy some cabbages

"I told him I didn't grow cabbages, but we had rape and they could come back on the Monday I opened the gate and let the labourers out

"As I was about to lock the gate one of the juveniles who had his hand hidden in his jacket pulled out a hand-grenade

"He said to me. 'Madam, you are wanted dead or alive '

So I had to go along," Mrs Mulligan said

"I don't know who they were, they didn't tell me much — except that I was not to ask too many questions

"They asked me if I could ride a bicycle, but it was a man's bicycle and I was wearing a dress, so I said no

"I was pushed all the way. I never cycled once by myself. Once they pushed me in a wheelbarrow for a while "

Of her long trip, Mrs Mulligan could supply little detail "It was all through the bush, on rough paths and tracks I don't know what route we took, and I didn't know where they were taking me "

Mrs Mulligan was then handed over to a group of black women and from then on stayed in various Zanu camps.

Unknown to her, much of her movement was followed by security forces It is known that follow-up security forces were close on her tracks much of the way, and on occasions even saw her, but did not act for fear of a contact which could result in Mrs Mulligan's death

Meanwhile, a Catholic Church spokesman said yesterday a Catholic brother and 10 nuns and nurses, who were abducted from Marymount Mission by guerillas in north-eastern Zimbabwe Rhodesia last month, would leave Maputo where they were released at the weekend for Pretoria as soon as they could be issued with travel documents — SAPA

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots
tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add [illegible] well, then [illegible] the salad

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley
1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

---oOo---

GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

1 d salt, level
2 cups water
ed green beans
onions
1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar
beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then the water.
sugar
powder
urry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, d stir all the time, then add the cooked beans , bring to boil again. Bottle.

---oOo---

TOSS SALAD

head lettuce, torn in pieces (4 cups)
ed apple
n (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
actions, drained
7 oz can tuna, drained
en in large chunks
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, its; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; y. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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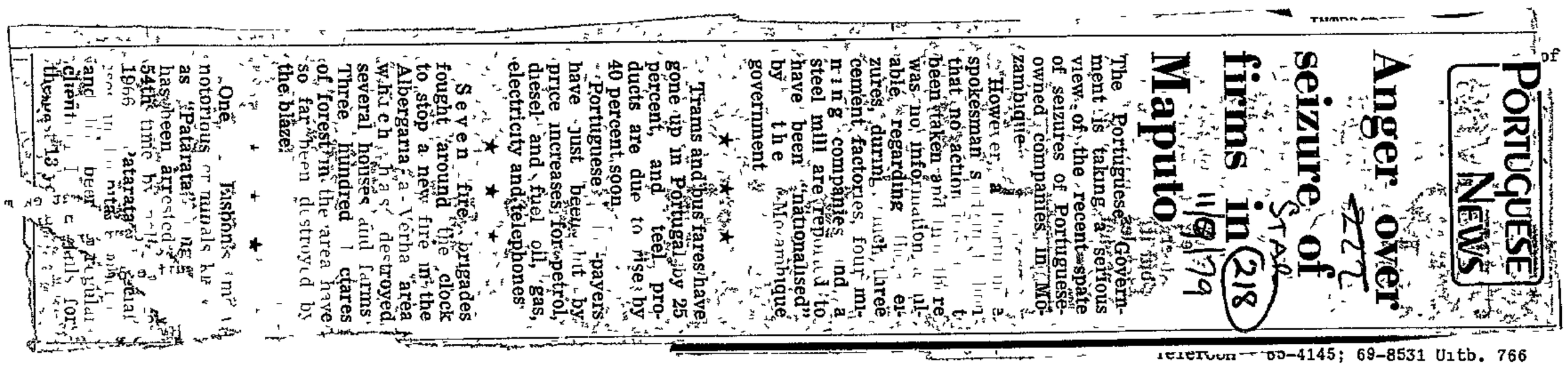


PORTUGUESE NEWS

Anger over seizure of firms in Maputo

STAR 11/9/79 (218)

The Portuguese Government is taking a serious view of the recent spate of seizures of Portuguese-owned companies in Mozambique.

However, a Portuguese spokesman said that no action had been taken and there was no information available regarding the seizures, during which three cement factories, four mining companies and a steel mill are reported to have been "nationalised" by the Mozambique government.

★ ★ ★

Trams and bus fares have gone up in Portugal by 25 percent, and teel products are due to rise by 40 percent soon.

Portuguese ratepayers have just been hit by price increases for petrol, diesel and fuel oil, gas, electricity and telephones.

★ ★ ★

Seven fire brigades fought around the clock to stop a new fire in the Albergaria-a-Velha area which has destroyed several houses and farms. Three hundred hectares of forest in the area have so far been destroyed by the blaze.

★ ★ ★

One Fishon's men notorious criminals known as "Patarata" has been arrested. This 54th time he was "patarata" since 1966 [illegible] gang [illegible] client [illegible] there [illegible]

Telefoon — 65-4145; 69-8531 Uitb. 766

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van sy bestaan het die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies gereeld 'n jaarverslag oor sy werksaamhede gepubliseer Om die Sentrum se 10de verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier is die jaarverslag in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr 61 van 1973)

CT. 12/9/79 (218)

Maputo says it stopped troops

LONDON — Mozambique said yesterday it fought off an attempted airborne landing by Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops in its southern Gaza Province yesterday

Mozambique Radio, monitored in London, said five Zimbabwe Rhodesian helicopters made three attempts to land but were beaten off each time

The helicopters were accompanied by a reconnaissance aircraft, it said

A military spokesman in the Mozambique capital of Maputo said on Monday the aircraft penetrated about 320 km inside Mozambique, but he made no mention of an attempt to land troops

According to the radio, government troops beat off the attack near Magude, Macia and Motaze

The radio also said Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces destroyed a prison and killed 40 prisoners during their three-day raid into Mozambique last week

● Zimbabwe Rhodesian military headquarters yesterday denied that it had followed up last week's raid into the southern Mozambique.

A headquarters spokesman said "We have no knowledge of this Our troops were not involved." — Sapa-Reuter

Machel hit in the breadbasket

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian raid down the Limpopo Valley hit Mozambique in the breadbasket reports DEON DU PLESSIS of the Star's Africa News Service.

Last week's Zimbabwe Rhodesian offensive against Zanu/Frelimo targets and other strategic installations in Mozambique hit the nation where it hurts most in the breadbasket.

Food is any developing nation's most precious resource and the Limpopo Valley was in fact the main force of the four day raid is where the bulk of Mozambique's food comes from.

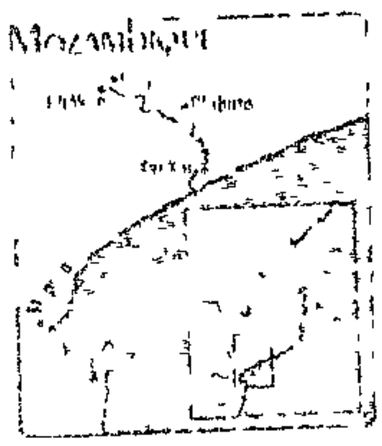
Mozambique is already a country of food shortage a situation made worse by a shaky transport network between agricultural areas and the main centres.

Zimbabwe Rhodesian sappers last week destroyed at least five road and rail bridges over the wide Limpopo and tributary rivers. Although no independent observers have yet been allowed to assess the damage first-hand a military spokesman in Salisbury boasted this week that there is not a single bridge of strategic importance left in the Gaza Province — he knocked them all out.

Salisbury's view is that the bridges were vital to the Zanu-Frelimo war effort but they allowed the free passage of troops and war material to the Zimbabwe Rhodesian war front.

While this is indisputably true, their destruction is also a shattering blow to Mozambique's economy. In the food-rich Limpopo Valley the country is virtually cut in half.

In addition, Radio Maputo claimed many of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian air and ground strikes were specifically aimed at civilian cultural targets, food storage depots, processing plants, factories and such clearly civilian [illegible]



been hit in the fury of battle. For over the Zimbabwe Rhodesians have admitted that resistance was stiff in places — but the fact that they were hit at all is further bad news for Mozambique and her food supply.

The Mozambicans have claimed outright that the Zimbabwe Rhodesians knew that Frelimo's food production targets were being reached and that they were determined to sabotage this development. Food self-sufficiency is one of the pillars of economic liberation and the enemy knows this well, the radio said.

The Limpopo Valley has long been Mozambique's breadbasket. The old Portuguese dictatorship plucked peasants from Portugal's bleak north and resettled them in a vast co-operative farming scheme stretching along both banks of the river at a place called Regadio Moran.

When Frelimo took power in June 1975 they renamed the two main towns of the Regadio Moran, Chokwe and Guija. The bridges linking these two towns into the Limpopo were blown at [illegible] o'clock.

The road bridge across the Limpopo at Macia da Barragem about 25 km upstream from Chokwe was also wrecked.

Until these and other bridges are repaired — and this will take a long time and considerable foreign aid — all traffic including machinery, seed and harvested food stocks will have to detour across the road bridge at Chongoene near the coast at Xai Xai, reportedly the only bridge still left standing.

It is a grievous blow for a country already beset with shortages of food trucks, spare parts and mechanics to maintain the transport fleet.

Although the raid has been angrily, and predictably, denounced over Radio Maputo there has been no public word yet from President Samora Machel who did not even return to Mozambique from Havana where he is attending the summit of non-aligned states.

In reality, apart from calling in squadrons from a communist-bloc air force to help him defend Mozambique (a temptation he has so far apparently resisted) there is little President Machel can do.

But the damage to his economy is an urgent reminder to him of the need for a peaceful and acceptable settlement of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian crisis.

And the fact that President Machel's client, Zanu leader Robert Mugabe arrived in London saying the raids would not affect the outcome of the present peace talks and the fact that he is still sitting at the negotiating table there demonstrates that the Mozambique leader is not likely to over react.

Women pilots back home after release from Maputo

20/9/79

(218)

Mercury Correspondent

THE two Durban pilots held in Maputo for the past three weeks, Mrs. Merle Bail and Mrs. Jenny Louw, arrived in Durban yesterday evening after being handed over to the South African authorities at Komatipoort earlier.

They were met at the border by a former Durban policeman, Lieutenant-Colonel Basie Smit.

After lunch they were flown to Durban by a city pilot, Mr. Tony West.

The women were not available for interviews last night.

Mrs Ball's father and mother, Mr and Mrs Joe Samson, said last night that the two women were out celebrating, and that they were very pleased to be back.

Mr Samson said: "The girls are looking well and fit."

Mr Samson said the women arrived about 5 p.m.

Merle had gone out and he did not expect her back until the "early hours of the morning."

Mrs Samson said that after news of the women's release had been broadcast their telephone had not stopped ringing.

Friends and relatives throughout the country called wanting to know how Merle and Jenny were

How the crash-landing girls' horror turned to happiness

Absolutely super!

(218) 21/9/79

That's how Merle and Jenny found life in Maputo

Mercury Reporter

THE first reaction of the two Durban women pilots after they had force-landed in Mozambique on August 30 was one of terror and despair that they would never see South Africa again

Nightmare thoughts of brutal torture and years of languishing in a ghastly jail flashed through their minds as they clambered from their aircraft and were surrounded by hundreds of hostile-looking Blacks

"We were absolutely terrified when we learned we were in Mozambique," blonde private pilot Merle Ball and brunette commercial pilot Jenny Louw told a Press conference in Durban yesterday

"We could not have been more wrong in our fears The Frelimo authorities and everyone we came in contact with during our 19-day enforced stay in Maputo were absolutely super

Intelligent

"They were intelligent, considerate and kind At no time were we threatened or intimidated or even harassed by anyone," they said

Mrs Louw and Mrs. Ball said they were not "'prisoners in the true sense of the word". For the first week they stayed in a flat and were allowed to telephone their families in Durban

"There was no hot water in the flat and we were longing for a hot bath so after a week we were moved to another flat in another part of the city There was hot water, but no telephone, so we had no contact with South Africa any more

"When we left the flat we were escorted everywhere by two young Mozambique men, aged about 18 or 19 They appeared to be students and spoke reasonable English They were not armed and, rather than 'guards', we regarded them as being guides who were there to see to our needs "

Friendly

Their constant escorts were friendly and asked the two South Africans to help them with their English and mathematics

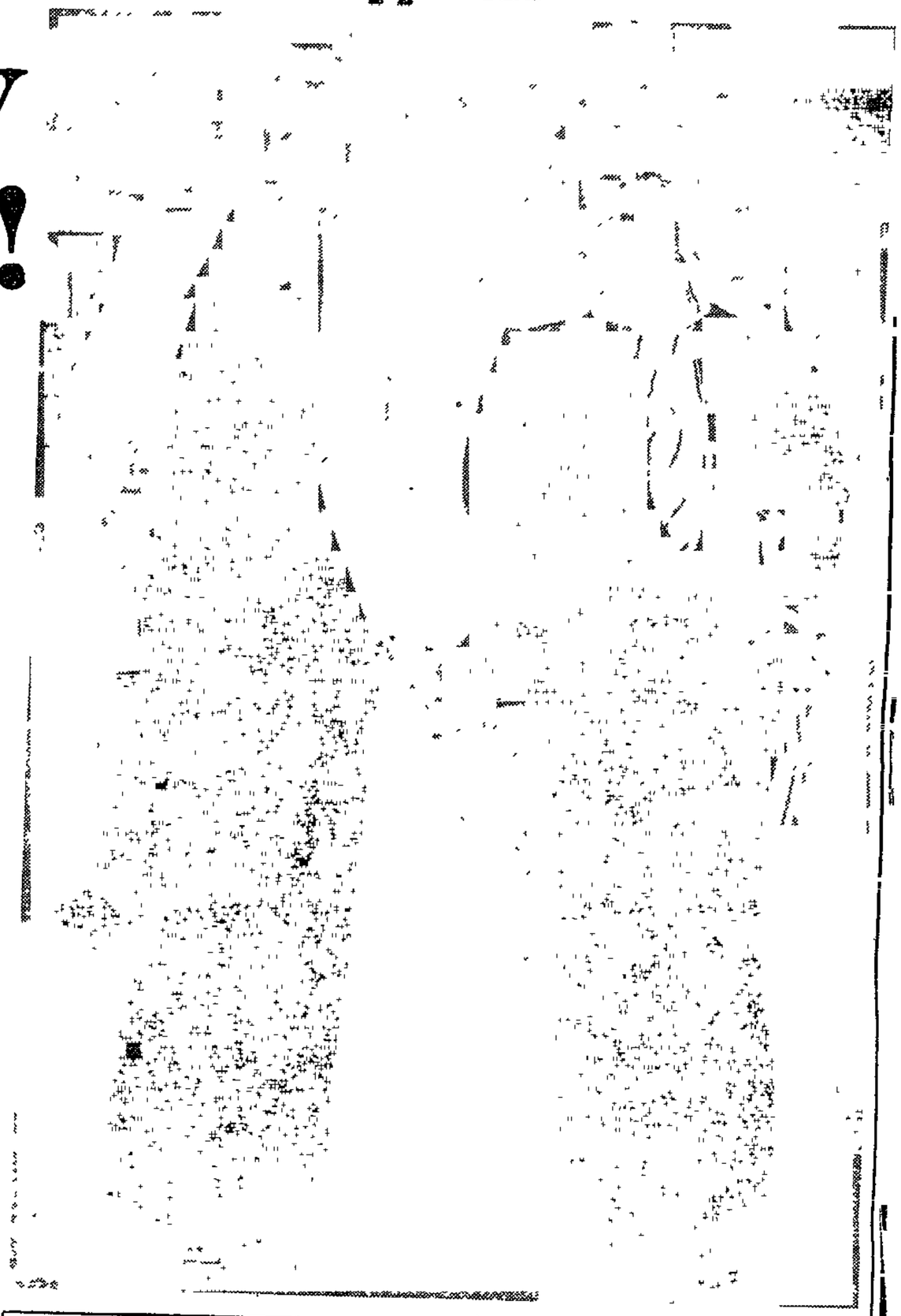
"We were locked alone in the flat at night with guards posted outside. We were taken for an outing to Inhaca Island after we had been on a shopping trip in Maputo to get swimsuits and coats," they said

The women were pleasantly surprised to find luxury articles available in shops which appeared to be well stocked with merchandise

They visited the Polana Hotel — known to thousands of South Africans — and found it fully occupied

Both Mrs. Louw and Mrs Ball had visited Maputo when it was still Lourenco Marques under the Portuguese regime They did not find it much changed Nor was it teeming with soldiers

"We were taken on several sight-seeing trips and saw plenty of smiling, happy faces among the people in the streets We were told that the authorities wanted to attract South African tourists back to their old holiday haunts in Mozambique, but admitted that they weren't quite ready for an influx yet



PILOTS Merle Ball (left) and Jenny Louw stride out in Durban yesterday

CONT

Mercury Reporter
21/9/79 218

"They even invited us to come back as tourists, provided we had proper passports next time," they said

It was their entry into Mozambique without proper documentation that landed them in trouble. But at no time were they interrogated about their illegal entry.

Questioned

"We had only two lengthy sessions of being questioned by Frelimo authorities. They were conducted with the utmost courtesy in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere."

Mrs Louw, who was at the controls of the Cherokee aircraft, told how the automatic direction finder malfunctioned and how the plane was blown off course in strong, buffeting winds above cloud level until they were totally disorientated.

Lost and running short of fuel she realised she would have to land soon and thought she was in the vicinity of Skukuza (in the Kruger Park) when she put the aircraft down in an emergency landing on a muddy road.

"It was then that we learned to our horror that we were in fact near Chibuto in Mozambique. The locals led us to a nearby farmhouse and the farmer drove us to Xai Xai where we were handed over to Frelimo troops who brought us to Maputo."

Both women vigorously denied reports that they had been accused of "spying" for South Africa "The subject never cropped up at any stage during our questioning."

Mrs Louw was flown to her downed aircraft at Chibuto and, together with a Frelimo co-pilot, brought the plane to Maputo where it is at present.

"I flew it back to Maputo. There's nothing wrong with the aircraft. I don't know why they wouldn't let me fly it back to South Africa," she said.

Free

Negotiations between the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Frelimo Government officials finally reached fruition and on Wednesday Mrs Louw and Mrs Ball were told that they were free to go home.

After facing a barrage of questioning and batteries of TV and Press cameras, both women were asked by the Mercury what their lasting impression was.

Both said they had thought all along that they would never get back home.

Mozambique flexes military muscle

NM 26/9/79 (218)

MAPUTO — Tanks rolled through Mozambique's capital yesterday in a display of military strength to mark the 15th anniversary of the start of the terrorist war against Portuguese colonial rule, the Mozambique news agency AIM said.

Troops and anti-aircraft batteries, missile launchers and armoured cars supplied by Soviet-bloc countries took part in the parade, the agency said

It said the display celebrated an attack by 250 soldiers of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique on an administrative post in 1964, which began the struggle that ended in independence in 1975.

President Samora Machel watched the parade with military delegates from Cuba, North Korea, Hungary, Tanzania, Uganda and Cape Verde as well as resident diplomats, the agency said.

President Machel said in an anniversary message that Mozambique could not build socialism without a strong army capable of defending the people and their conquests from imperialist enemies, AIM said.

The President, commander-in-chief of Mozambique's armed forces, said the armed forces had reached a stage where clear lines were needed in the hierarchy between officers and men.

The agency said this was the first time the formation of an hierarchical system of command — as opposed to the traditional terrorist cell — had been announced.

Socialist countries had made a fundamental contribution, he said, to the transformation of the forces into a "modern, strong and well-equipped army".

Their co-operation was based on the identity of Mozambican objectives of solidarity with Marxist-Leninism and proletariat internationalism, and with its co-operation with the front-line States facing Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and other progressive African countries in the common fight against colonialism, racism and apartheid, President Machel added.

President Machel said the anniversary came at a time when the armed forces had defeated the most violent aggression by the racist Rhodesian enemy, a reference to attacks launched from neighbouring Zimbabwe-Rhodesia beginning on September 5. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

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MOZAMBIQUE

Frelimo's first

(218) FM 28/4/79

Visits by SA newsmen to Mozambique are rare An *FM* correspondent there at present the following report

This week saw Mozambique's first-ever display of military might when Frelimo troops and equipment went on parade in Maputo The May Day-style procession formed part of the celebrations of the beginning of Frelimo's struggle against the Portuguese in 1964, when guerrillas launched their first attack on an administrative post in Chai, Cabo Delgado province

The parade of veterans, regular troops, auxiliaries, and tanks, Stalin organs, short and long-range guns, armoured cars and rockets (probably all of Eastern European make), as well as uniformed platoons of workers, and women, and schoolchildren, was applauded enthusiastically by spectators

In a speech before the procession President Samora Machel admitted that Mozambique was receiving aid in building up its army from other socialist countries Indeed, on the dias, were military observers from Vietnam, East Germany and Bulgaria, invited by Mozambique Minister of Defence Alberto Chipande to attend the various ceremonies this week

A general feeling of militancy is building up in Mozambique Fuelling this have been recent Rhodesian incursions, and three bomb blasts in Maputo itself earlier this month Though the official newspaper *Noticias* reported last week that a sortie against the telecommunications station in Monte Xiluvu, Manica province, had been repulsed, it also said R1,5m damage had been done by the Rhodesians

An attack at Xai Xai, only 200 km away, has particularly made people in the capital nervous

The official line is that the Rhodesians are engaged in an economic as well as military war against Mozambique The bridges blown up at Xai Xai are seen as part of this strategy No mention is made of Robert Mugabe's Zanu forces in official communiques However, the attacks are seen as ungentle persuasion by Rhodesia to make Mozambique give Zanu the shove Frelimo, however, shows no signs of dropping its commitment to Mugabe The military procession was clearly a statement of this stance

Refugees from Frelimo are embarrassing Swaziland

STAR 29/4/79

By David Jackson
The Star's
Africa News Service

MBABANE — Growing numbers of refugees from Mozambique are crossing the border into Swaziland to seek political asylum. Several hundred are reported to have arrived in the past few months.

This week groups of six to 10 were arriving daily in Mbabane where they queued outside Government offices to be screened.

Many of them say they are fleeing the military call-up system in Mozambique, fearing they might be sent to Cuba for training. They seek work and accommodation — which is fast becoming unavailable.

There has been no official comment but a Government source said this week "We are placed in a situation where we find it difficult to refuse them.

"So far we have managed to cope but we may have to consider setting up some sort of reception centre."

The Swazi Government is obviously anxious to contain the refugee problem so as not to strain its relationship with Mozambique which is loath to admit refugees are leaving.

The policy has been to integrate refugees of various origins as far as possible with the local community.

While taking a sympathetic line with the refugees whose cases have a "genuine political nature," the Government has been cracking down on illegal immigrants who have not reported to police or who have failed to claim asylum.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into a
The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with
native methods of provision, but there are additional costs in
raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incent
of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any
project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the h
budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same ku
sources in different proportions, the decision-making can be s
by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices c
usually be presented in the simplified way required by this met

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain a
objective. But what tools are available to aid the choice of
ives themselves? Can anything be said on the question of the
to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether to al
more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in f
way that they can guide these detailed questions. Essentiall
problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives ach
to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them requir
expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the
presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it
is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together,
geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

(a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
(b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

GENERAL NEWS

SA fruit juice 'packed in Mozambique'

By STEPHEN WROTTESLEY

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is exporting apple juice to the Middle East — in tin cans marked in Arabic and labelled "packed in Mozambique"

This emerged when a number of the cans became available in a Cape Town cafe this week

"They were not meant for sale in South Africa," Mr A M Ballenden, of Appletiser Pure Fruit Juices (Pty) Ltd, in Elgin, said

A number of the cans were sold by a city cafe, the Mini Snack Bar, inBarrack Street

The Cape Times was told at the cafe that the 355g cans of fizzy apple juce had been obtained from Wynberg Produce Store (Pty) ltd "We haven't many cans left They are hopelessly underpriced"

The cans wee on sale for 21c while a 340ml bottle of Appletiser cost 34c

Mr Ivan Atlas, of Wynberg Produce, a branch of Metro Cash and Carry, told the Cape Times that the cans had been bought from Appletiser. The cans had also been packed by Appletiser

He said everyone had "gone mad" over the low prices and then referred the Cape Times to Appletiser

When first asked about the cans, Mr Ballenden said the cans "shouldn't be on sale in Cape Town".

"They were manufactured for our Middle East market and the cans are normally shipped by container"

Sometimes, too many cans were manufactured for the container and the surplus was sold off to "the Defence Force up in South West Africa at a special price".

He said the reason for the local sales was probably because "some smart aleck" had sold the cans on returning from the border

He asked for no publicity as the matter was "classified"

Asked if this was to do with the label on the can which read "packed in Mozambique", he said that this would be exposing "the fact we're using special documentation"

Later he contacted the Cape Times and said he had made inquiries into the sales They were part of a 3 000 case sale to Metro Cash and Carry.

"They were sold on the strict understanding that they would not be sold in South Africa," Mr Ballenden said.

Contacted again, Mr Atlas said "Where did they expect us to sell them — in Mozambique?"

October 15 1979

Zimbabwe raiders maim 'the Frelimo breadbasket'

By Brendan Nicholson, Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — When Zimbabwe Rhodesian jets roared over a village near Chokue in Mozambique on September 5, Laurinda Muchanga picked up her children and ran.

A bomb blast threw her to the ground and shrapnel caught her in the thigh More fragments damaged the eye of her nine-month-old son Davide and smashed the leg of his brother Lorenco, 4

Now, a month after the raid, doctors in Maputo are examining the children daily to see if they can save the sight of one and the leg of the other

The bombs that fell on the village were almost certainly aimed at the nearby district prison which was demolished

Forty people, most of them prisoners, were killed and dozens more injured at the jail and the feeling among officials and diplomats in Mozambique now is that the Zimbabwe Rhodesians must have mistaken the building for an army barracks

ATTACK

The dead included Mrs Mchanga's husband, a policeman

At the end of the three-day raid into Mozambique, a Combined Operations headquarters spokesman in Salisbury said it was carried out to pre-empt a major attack on Zimbabwe Rhodesia by Zanu and Frelimo forces

The spokesman said targets of strategic importance had been destroyed and made a conservative estimate of 300 Frelimo troops and terrorists killed.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia lost 17 soldiers, its worst admitted loss in any single action in the war.

After seven days in Mozambique, I was left with little doubt that, while the raid may have been intended to disrupt an attack, its main effect was to destroy much of the transport system of the Gaza Province, Mozambique's breadbasket.

Mozambican officials and Western diplomats say the attacks were intended to weaken the grip of the Frelimo Government by shattering its fragile economic and agricultural set-up.

The intention was, they believe, to stop Mozambique supporting Robert Mugabe's Zanu terrorists.

SENSITIVE

Zanu's camps are believed to be situated more towards the north and, officials point out, with their fatal attraction for raiding Zimbabwe Rhodesians, Mozambique would not want them in as sensitive an area as Gaza

Even before the raids, food shortages and lack of transport were major problems Now the position is worse

Officials say the September raids were carried out for the same reason as attacks by an organisation calling itself the Mozambique Resistance Movement which they claim is based in Salisbury and Lisbon and is sponsored by the Zimbawe Rhodesian Government.

Diplomatic sources say the movement's attacks are worrying Frelimo but taken much further because the organisation lacks popular support.

It also became obvious after talking to medical personnel, including British and Italian doctors, and diplomats that many of the casualties were civilians.

VULNERABLE

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops came down the fertile Limpopo Valley in helicopters supported by jet fighters.

They destroyed five major bridges and shot up military and civilian vehicles.

Probably the most vulnerable area in Mozambique, Gaza Province has for years provided much of the nation's food.

Most of the Frelimo Government's efforts at overcoming the country's near-critical food shortage are concentrated there and existing agricultural schemes are being expanded with foreign aid and technical help.

One of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian 'prizes' was a Bulgarian agricultural technician who was flown back to Salisbury.

Doctors who travelled widely through Mozambique during national vaccination campaigns say they are certain Robert Mugabe's Zanu terrorists had no bases or refugee camps anywhere near Chokue.

They also say there were few Frelimo troops in the area when the Zimbabwe Rhodesians arrived. Most of those who were there were guarding the dam and bridges at nearby Aldeia da Barragem.

Most of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian casualties occurred when two Frelimo soldiers on guard at an irrigation canal at Aldeia da Barragem used an RPG-7 rocket launcher to shoot down a helicopter.

PICKED UP

Western diplomats believed the Zimbabwe Rhodesians were surprised at the amount of resistance they encountered

This might explain why the attackers did not make a clean sweep of the Limpopo bridges by demolishing the large one at Xai-Xai near the coast.

Several burnt-out and rusting Frelimo trucks are lying at a depot at Aldeia da Barragem near the remains of the helicopter in which 13 Zimbabwe Rhodesians, including rugby star Leroy Duberley, died Only the pilot is believed to have escaped.

According to Frelimo troops on guard there this week another helicopter landed and picked up the pilot.

At a nearby agricultural research station workers were pushstarting a light truck.

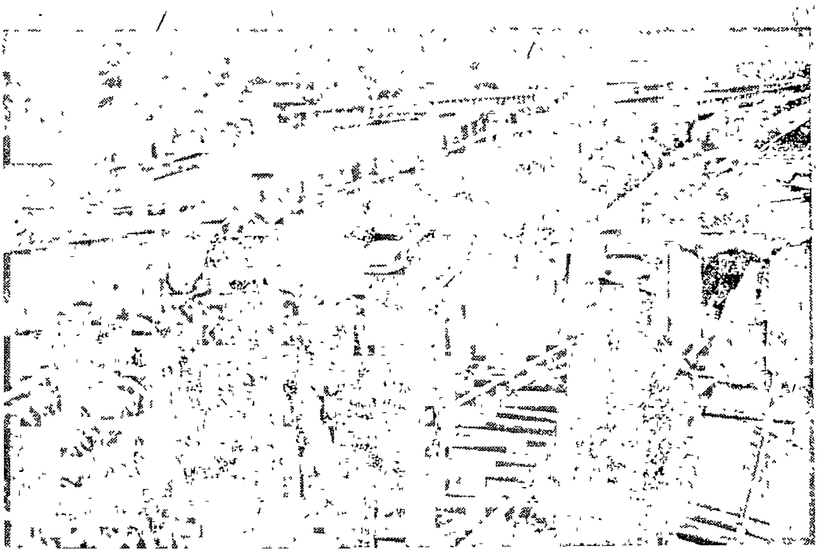
Full of holes, it had been machine-gunned but was back in action minus its bullet-shattered battery.

Another truck nearby was burnt out by the raiders.

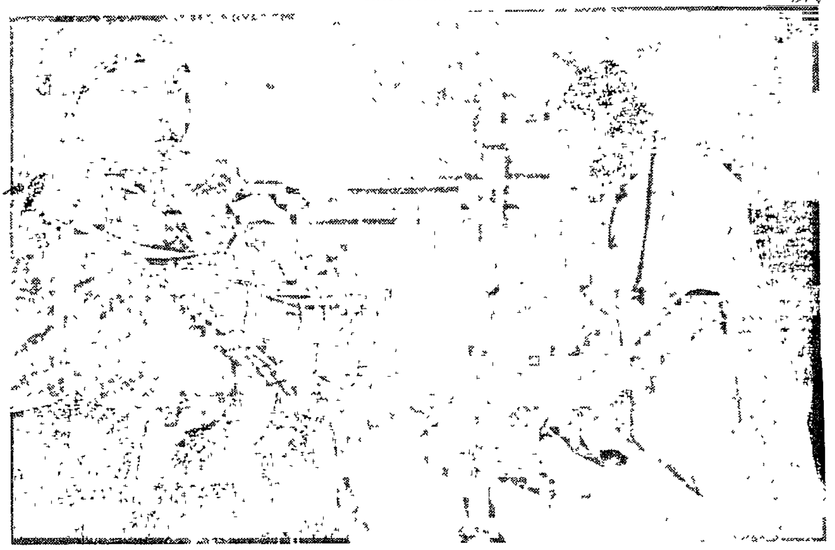
Officials at the station described how a tractor was blown up by a rocket, killing three farm workers.

It will take time to work out how serious an effect the raids will have on Mozambique's agricultural and transport infrastructure.

But locals claim the Zimbabwe Rhodesians, who had with them two Portuguese who left the country at the time of the handover to Frelimo, warned they would be back to burn the crops if Mozambique continued to support Zanu.



FRELIMO troops on the shattered railway bridge which, with the road bridge in the background, runs over the dam at Aldeia da Barragem Both bridges were blasted by the Zimbabwe Rhodesians



BRITISH doctor Pamela Zinkin, head of the pediatric ward at Maputo Hospital, examines the wounds of four-year-old Lourenco Muchangg, who was injured in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian bombing His mother holds his brother Davide, nine-months-old, who lost one eye and may lose the sight in the other

A FRELIMO soldier with the tail section of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Bell helicopter shot down near Aldeia da Barragem.

MOZAMBIQUE

(219) Fm 26/10/79

Prawns to pistols

Most South Africans are uneasily aware of the fledgling Marxist state on their eastern borders But what is day-to-day life like in Mozambique? A South African journalist reports on a recent visit

The road from the border post of Resanno de Garcia to Maputo is wide, well-tarred — and car-free The droves of SA tourists on their way to what was Lourenco Marques for sea, sunshine and prawns, are no more

Maputo, though it has changed, is still an attractive city, but the faces you see sitting in the pavement cafes are less often white The country's scenic attractions remain Many potential tourists, however, might be put off by the socialist road the country is taking Admittedly, like many of the actual roads in Mozambique, it is not a smooth one

When I arrived in Maputo I brought with me light from SA in the form of 70 electric bulbs This is currently one of the random (and often impossible to predict) shortages in the country, along with bread, toilet paper and a long list of things both ordinary and surprising

One of the important jobs of servants — and there are still many — is to stand in the long queues for hard-to-get items Even stocks of *papel azul,* the lined blue paper without which it is virtually impossible to conduct official business, are running low Public service employees joke that, if it runs out completely, Mozambique's vast bureaucracy may shudder to a halt

Specific items are often snapped up but there is no general shortage of food Vegetables are plentiful and cheap, and meals are always obtainable in the restaurants and hotels — even if you can't always get what you want Fish and meat, however, when you can get them, are cheaper than in SA

One of the reasons for the shortages is the switchover from an economy catering for the few to one attempting to provide for the many There is an attempt to distribute what goods there are throughout the country Regional buying co-operatives help to distribute quickly fresh produce which, along with certain other goods for public consumption — like beer at R1,05 a litre — are fixed in price

Another reason for shortages is bad planning Cakes were available at the same time that bread was in short supply — a development that would have delighted Marie Antoinette

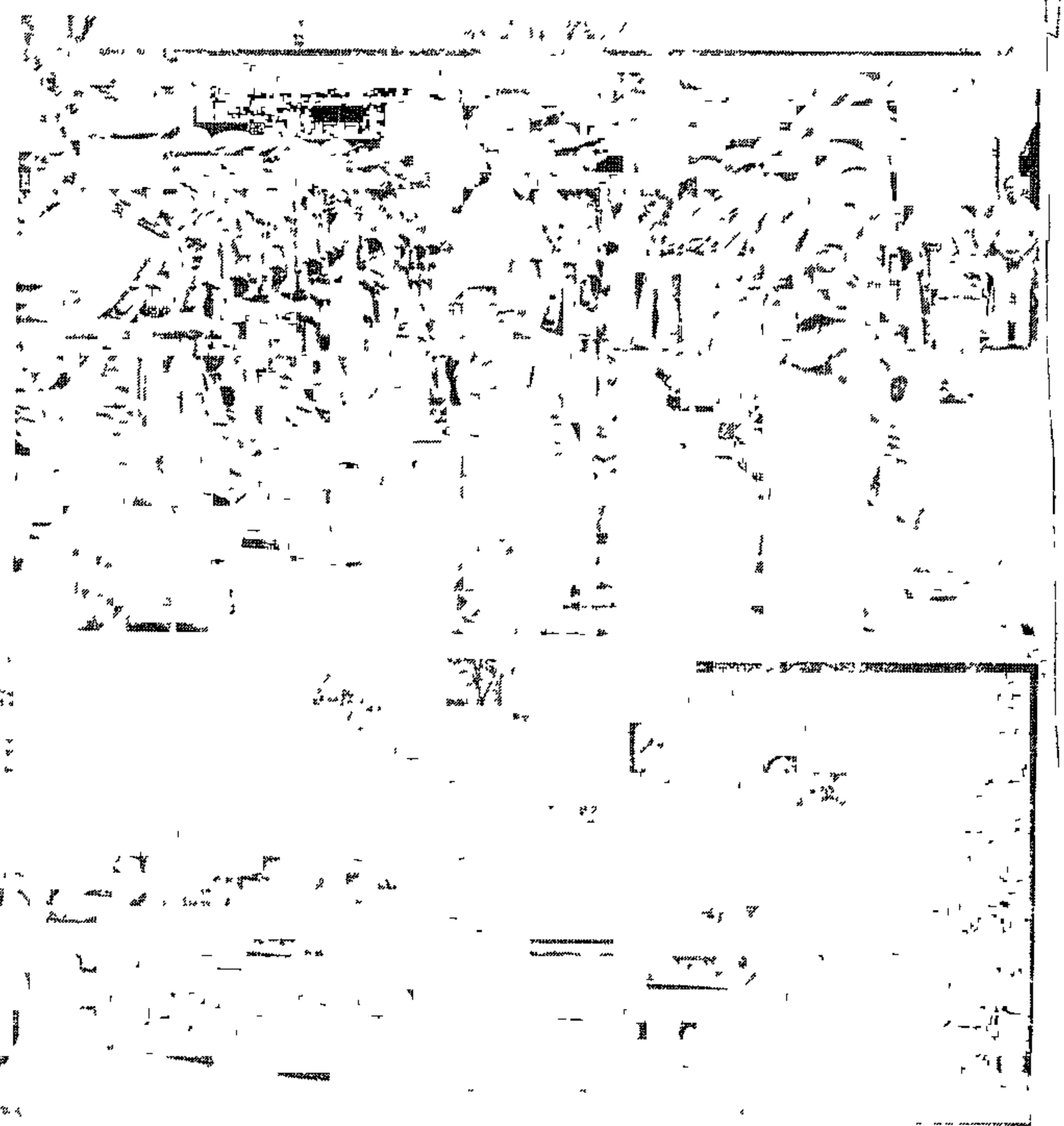
There is a dearth of foreign exchange So much so that cashew nuts, still a rich, homegrown protein staple among the peasants, are denied the Mozambican buying public They can only be bought from Maputo's "Diplomat Shop," recently opened to anyone with foreign currency — including rands

The shop may yet become a focal point for Mozambican resentment of foreigners, such as the expatriate workers known as *co-operantes,* who can get goods not on sale elsewhere Wine for instance — even good *vinho verde* for only about R2,25 a litre — is sold there

There are compensations Public transport is erratic but very cheap And, while clothes are expensive, this presents no obstacle to the Mozambicans, all but the poorest of whom display a Continental flair in dressing

No sloppy dress

Public servants, in particular, are well turned out Frelimo frowns on sloppy dress — and manners — in people who hold authority Soldiers have instructions to be polite to the public at, for instance, the frequent roadblocks around the country Frelimo is as stern on this as it is on



Frelimo's military might . . . but the people are worried about developments

P.T.O

racism, which is regarded as a crime The police, it seems, have similar orders

The Party, entrance to which is stringently controlled, has a policy of leading by example So, for instance, no-one can be a party member while having two wives — a practice connected with the tribalism of colonial days Party members are also forbidden religious affiliations A religious bookshop openly sells Biblical literature in Maputo, but religion, while not expressly forbidden, is frowned on So is drinking to excess, which is also enough to entail expulsion from Frelimo

Who needs fiction?

Books of all sorts, in Portuguese, are obtainable in the bookshops, many left over from pre-independence days Printing and publishing is now the monopoly of the National Institute of Books and Discs (INLD), and non-fiction takes precendence Little fiction is being written now, the head of INLD says, and adds that the Mozambique Constitution is the institute's best-seller

Notwithstanding this, dissident groups are operating against Frelimo — mainly in the rural areas Official sources claim they are armed and funded by Zimbabwe Rhodesia which, they claim, is escalating a terrorist war in the country.

The war is very much on the public mind and has contributed to a hardening of the public mood of militancy In the first-ever military procession under the new government, tanks, guns and Stalin organs (rocket launchers) were paraded through Maputo (*Current Affairs* September 28) They were almost certainly designed to instill confidence in the party's armed wing, the FPLM The ZR attacks, together with three car bombs in Maputo last month, have made people nervous

Apart from the ZR situation, the country's problems are daunting Agriculture is the main priority, and more than a million of the estimated 12,5m people in the country, it is claimed, are in the collective farms A vast education programme is under way, aiming at universal compulsory education by 1983, and last year a national literacy programme was started

But it is an enlightened health programme that has drawn most publicity so far Among other things, it involves an investigation of traditional medicine and the cutting down drastically on expensive and unnecessary drugs, in an attempt to bring basic health services to all

The Polana Hotel still stands, though it is State-owned now On a warm summer night you can still sit eating prawns in its vast colonial dining-room — and, with only a small stretch of the imagination, be back in LM again.

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For African [illegible] index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant [illegible] for whites [illegible] the whites [illegible] since 1929 [illegible] static IMR [illegible]

From 1941 [illegible] an improve[illegible] decreased [illegible] This is o[illegible] IMR, the [illegible] in SMRs b[illegible] 'coloured[illegible]

The age [illegible] is inev[illegible] perience[illegible] in mort[illegible] that fo[illegible] the age [illegible] the mor[illegible] in the [illegible]

The im[illegible] 'coloureds' has improved or remained constant for [illegible] of 5 and 64. However, for children less than 5 years of age, the gap between whites and 'coloureds' is widening. In 1941, white children under one year old experienced 28,0% of the mortality of 'coloured' children;

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst the latter is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities, whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

Joseph the Mozambi home again—in Jo'b

By Rob Meintjies

"He's back," said the petrol attendant with a broad smile as we drew up at Tich Brest Motors, Fordsburg.

And, now that hard-working Joseph Chitsongo was back, the daily chores of his fellow petrol attendants would be lightened

Each day before the pumps opened Joseph the Mozambican would already have swept the tarmac and tidied around the garage It would be like old times again

At 9 50 am on Friday at Johannesburg station Joseph (61) stepped off the train from Maputo and found his way to the garage of his former employer, Mr Solomon "Tich" Brest

No holiday

"Even if I was promised R20 000, I would not go back to Mozambique," he said "Johannesburg is my home"

Strange words coming from a Mozambican, born in 1918 in the chieftainship of Languene.

Mr Chitsongo's two-month sojourn in Maputo, however, had been no homeland holiday At the end of August, "being a black who is not a South African citizen," he was found guilty of residing illegally in Johannesburg and ordered to return to Mozambique

Heartbroken

Joseph subsequently claimed to have lost all links with his family in Mozambique and to have spent the past 37 years in Johannesburg. But the authorities remained adamant.

He had to go There was no question that he had lived in South Africa for a long time, nor that he indeed supported a South African wife and three children as claimed

When the Maputo-bound train drew out of Johannesburg on September 1, a heartbroken Joseph Chitsongo thought he would never see his wife, Gladys, and children again

In Mozambique, destitute and suicidal, he survived on the charity of the Chosa family

The Mozambican's plight aroused the sympathy of many South Africans Cheques for his wife and offers of support reached The Star, and a group on the Reef started organising a petition calling for Mr Chitsongo's readmission to the country

But after less than two months of "exile" in the land of his birth, the Mozambican was allowed back into the country on "humanitarian grounds" The Government emphasised that its decision should not be seen as a precedent for other "illegal" foreigners who wanted to work in South Africa.

Compassion

"Happy" and "thank you" were the words Joseph repeated over and over again on the day of his return to Johannesburg, and he had many people to thank

His two-month separation from his wife and children was ended by the compassion of a Cabinet Minister and his deputy the loyalty of a garage owner to his old "illegal" worker and an investigation into his case by The Star

Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, his Deputy Minister, Dr G de V Morrison and their department overlooked the legal grounds for Joseph's repatriation and allowed him back into South Africa

Mr Tich Brest traced two of Joseph's previous employers and obtained statements from them to help show that his petrol attendant had lived in South Africa for years Expressing his gratitude, Mr Chitsongo said "I'll do a nice job for him I do not want him to cry about me"

Investigation

The Star conducted an investigation into Mr Chitsongo's history with the co-operation of Dr Koornhof and his officials at the reference bureau The investigation showed that, though the department had acted correctly in terms of the law in repatriating the Mozambican, a strong humanitarian case existed for allowing him back into the country

But Mr Chitsongo also had himself to thank. The investigation revealed a man loved by many for his generosity, friendliness and capacity for work His face had become familiar to many in Fordsburg, where he had lived and worked for many years

Mrs Molly Chong from Tico Take-aways is one of them She told me that for years the friendly petrol attendant had patronised her shop, coming in for his breakfast of vetkoek and tea in the morning and porridge and gravy for lunch

His family, friends and past employers were prepared to give The Star statements on Joseph's history in Johannesburg — accounting for about 30 of the 37 years which Mr Chitsongo had claimed to have been in South Africa

Many knew "Zindi," the name Mr Chitsongo liked to be called, as the Mozambican who was always prepared to reach into his pocket to help those who were broke As his wife, Gladys, told The Star: "He helped everybody, that poor old man"

Mr John Majola told us he had witnessed the payment of R80 lobola by Mr Chitsongo for his union with Gladys Makalo. Previous employers said they had seen Joseph's children collect money from him on payday. The names of the three children appeared on the old city council house permit for 1290 Mofolo North, the home of his wife and mother-in-law

On Friday at Tich Brest Motors I shook hands with Mr Chitsongo for the first time, but it was like greeting an old acquain-

;an

ırg

For close on two ...cks Langa Skosana and pieced together the history of Joseph Chitsongo ...e his first entry into ...th Africa in the 1940s

Those who were pre...ed to speak up for ...oseph are too many to ...ention, but he owes a ...t to one man in particu...r

...istened

We found Mr Chitson...'s 78-year-old friend sitting bolt upright behind ... ancient sewing-...chine, surrounded by ...unds of clothing, in his ...hree-roomed house at ...2, Zone Six, Meadowlands

Joseph's lean old friend listened attentively as we explained our business

"Tom Matumba?" he repeated "You're looking for Tom Matumba?"

The silence grew heavy as he looked searchingly at us both

"I am Thompson Matumba," he said in a deep voice. "I have known Joseph Chitsongo since 1945, when I left the army

"From 1945 to 1958 we lived together in Sophiatown"

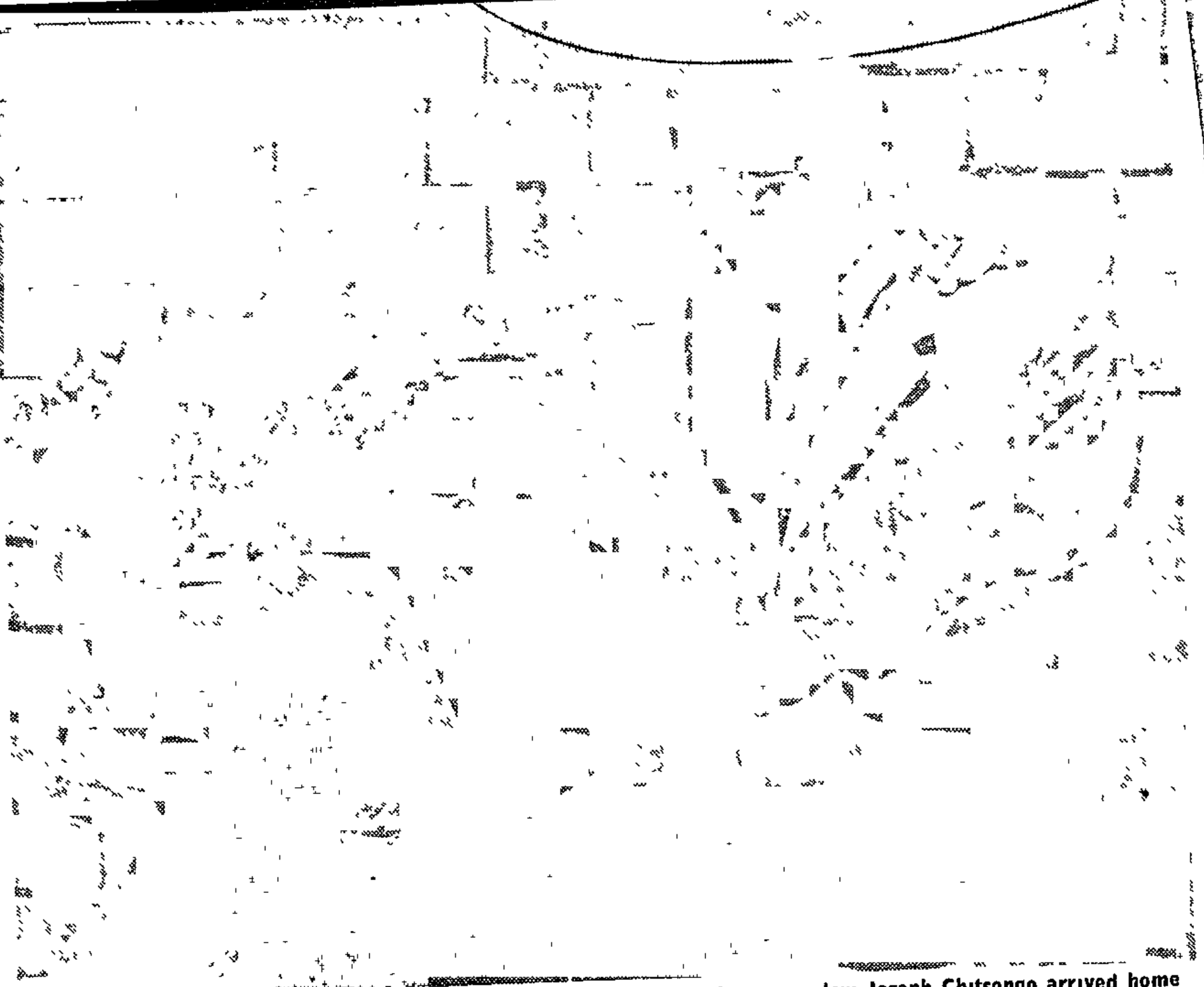
Creaked

With these words Thompson set in motion the process which was to end the exile of his friend Joseph Almost as if in distant Mozambique a train had been waiting in the darkness for a signal from Thompson Matumba to bring Mr Chitsongo back to his wife and children

As if when Thompson breathed the word "Sophiatown" the tram in Mozambique creaked restlessly.

Today in Johannesburg Joseph Chitsongo is back at work, and for the first time since his arrival in South Africa his constant fear of arrest and repatriation has been removed

Joseph is "legal." He and Gladys are even thinking of applying for their own house in Soweto



"My prayers have been answered," said Mrs Evelyn Ma kalo when her son-in-law Joseph Chitsongo arrived home on Friday.

The 55-day nightmare of Mr Chitsongo ends

Lowveld Bureau

KOMATIPOORT — Mr Joseph Chitsongo, the 61-year-old petrol attendant who was deported to Mozambique on August 30, is back with his family in South Africa.

Permission for him to return was granted on compassionate grounds by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof

And, as he stepped on to South African soil, Mr Chitsongo—father of three children aged 21, 18 and 16 — dropped his small suitcase, waved his arms in the air and said:

"Oh God, thank you for bringing me home It all seems like a dream — I only pray I am not dreaming and wake tomorrow to find myself back in Maputo."

As he enjoyed fish and chips, bread and fruit — his first meal for 26 hours — Mr Chisongo told of his nightmare 55 days in Mozambique

"When I arrived at Maputo on August 31 I was completely lost I have no relatives there, no friends so I just stood around and waited

LIFE-STYLE

"Fortunately, a kind person, probably noticing my bewilderment, offered me accommodation

Mr Chitsongo's first encounter with the socialist life-style in Mozambique was when he asked how present conditions compared with those that pertained when Mozambique was ruled by the Portuguese.

"Suddenly a machine gun was pointed at me and a soldier shouted 'Just shut up and be thankful'," Mr Chitsongo said

His worst memories, however, were the long food queues

Queueing started at 3 am and hungry people waited patiently to buy essentials such as mielie meal, rice and brown sugar

The two kilometre queues were dispersed abruptly when the food was finished and those without simply had to queue again on the following day

CRYING

"Many a night I found myself awake and crying as I wondered why I had been sent from my family and country," Mr Chitsongo said

"Eventually I reached the stage where I thought about ending my life by jumping into the sea Then, by the grace of God I received a message, saying that I could go home.

Just before the tr... pulled out of the sta... at Komatipoort, Mr Chitsongo sounded a warning to African states seeking freedom with a gun

WHITE MAN

"The white man is a necessity if we want to survive in Africa. If you don't believe me, pay a visit to Maputo and see for yourself"

As the train drew away from the station, the old man smiled, waved fr... his window and kept r... peating

"Please God, don't ... this all be a dream I ... so looking forward to ... ing my wife, my ch... and getting back to my job."

Machel's economy is improving

THERE are still food queues in the streets of Maputo but there are indications that the battered economy of Mozambique is improving — POST Africa News Service reports.

MAPUTO. — A Mozambique factory is making glass lamps for export to South Africa and soft drink bottles for Malawi.

It also produces bottles for the three brands of Mozambican beer, and jugs, glasses and vases for sale in local shops.

Their production illustrates in a small way that Mozambique's economy is not the total shambles many outsiders think it is.

A recent United Nation report described the economic situation here as "grave" but said there were significant signs of recovery.

There are food shortages and queues in the streets but the four-year-old republic is slowly dragging itself out of the economic trough into which it tumbled with the withdrawal of nearly all the 200 000 Portuguese who ran the country before independence.

But, officials say, Mozambicans are eating more and better food than they did in colonial times.

According to government figures, pre-independence consumption of fish was 10 000 tons a year but topped 30 000 tons in 1978. Potato consumption went from 80 000 tons in 1974 to 110 000 tons last year and that of cooking oil from 12 000 in 1973 to more than 20 000 tons.

According to the United Nations consumption increased sharply after independence, particularly in urban areas because of increased incomes and the movement of a large number of people to the cities.

Production did not keep pace with consumption because the necessary infrastructure was missing, production techniques were rudimentary, marketing arrangements were unsatisfactory and there was not enough transport to take produce from areas with a surplus to those which were short.

The Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) was a resistance movement organised basically along military lines when the 1974 coup came in Lisbon taking Frelimo as well as everybody else by surprise.

In June, 1975, the movement became the national government faced with running an economy on the verge of collapse.

The exodus of skilled Portuguese left Mozambique with a population that was 95 percent illiterate.

Though South Africa and Marxist Mozambique could not be much further apart politically, cold economics have led to the continuation of many past links.

Before independence much on Mozambique's citrus crop was exported through Maputo with Outspan oranges and marketed abroad by South Africa.

With independence, citrus production in Mozambique slumped to about a third of what it was. Now, with considerable technical aid from the Eastern Bloc and South Africa, it is up to about 60 percent of the pre-independence figure.

Increasing amounts of Mozambique's produce are going behind the Iron Curtain.

A fishing industry expansion programme, begun by the Portuguese, is being further extended with Russian help.

Mozambique is likely to face a serious balance of payments deficit for some time.

According to figures supplied to the UN by the Bank of Mozambique the deficit has leapt from R5-million in 1973 to R199-million last year.

Major causes are given by the UN as, the sharply reduced foreign exchange earnings from rail and port charges on Zimbabwe Rhodesian goods which followed the closure of the border in March 1976, reduced earnings on migrant labour; the outflow of money taken by expatriates leaving Mozambique, the need to import food, raw materials, spare parts and equipment and the slow recovery of export production.

The Mozambique government calculates it has lost R125-million a year through the border closure.

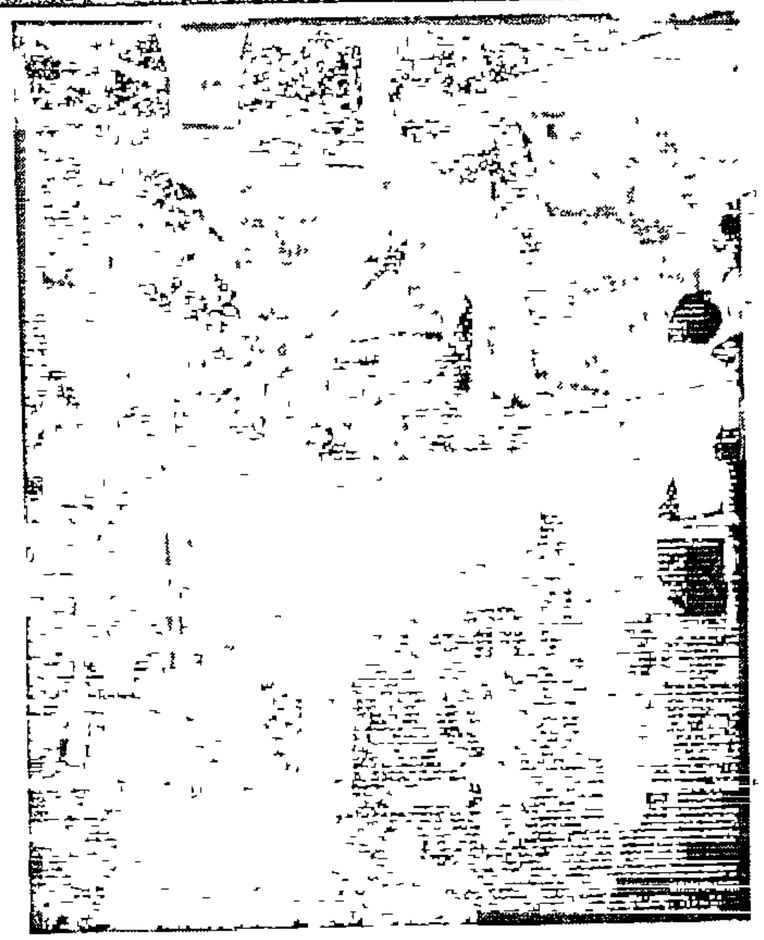
Under the conditions of the 1928 Mozambique Convention about 100 000 Mozambican labourers went each year to work in South African mines. The agreement allowed for the payment of much of the miners' wages in gold at the official rate. The gold could then be resold by Mozambique on the free market at a huge profit.

The 1928 Convention has now fallen away and, though Pretoria is still prepared to pay the wages in gold, the amount is calculated at the free market price and not the official rate.

Mozambique's continued support of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu faction of the Patriotic Front guerilla alliance is also costing the country dear.

The war is overflowing from Zimbabwe Rhodesia with increasing frequency and taking a toll of bridges, transport and other facilities that within recent months has run into millions of rands.

That does not include the cost of feeding the thousands of refugees and guerillas the Machel government is sheltering — nor the cost in lives.



This Mozambique factory is turning piles of silica "sand" into glass bottles and lamps for export.

Frelimo's major effort is going into food production to do away with the need for queues and reduce dependence on expensive imports.

Despite this emphasis Mozambique still relies heavily on imports. Last year it imported 121 000 tons of wheat, 99 300 tons of maize and 84 000 tons of rice.

Because of the devastation of crops caused by the floods in the Limpopo, Incomati and Zambezi valleys and then the general Southern African drought, food imports this year are expected to be well up.

Certainly the Maputo glass factory and a canning plant near Chokue is running flat out.

Production at the glassworks took a spectacular dive when the Portuguese pulled out but climbed past previous levels when more technicians were recruited in Lisbon. These expatriates are now training Mozambicans to take over from them.

There are holdups. Thousands of cans of tomatoes were lined up at the Chokue factory waiting for labels which were delayed because of a paper shortage at the printing works in Maputo.

At this stage Mozambique does not appear likely to reach its 1980 target for a return of all production levels to the best attained in colonial times.

But according to figures supplied by the government there was a general production increase of 20 percent in 1978 and a 23 percent improvement this year looks likely.

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29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20	
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The Star

Friday November 2 1979

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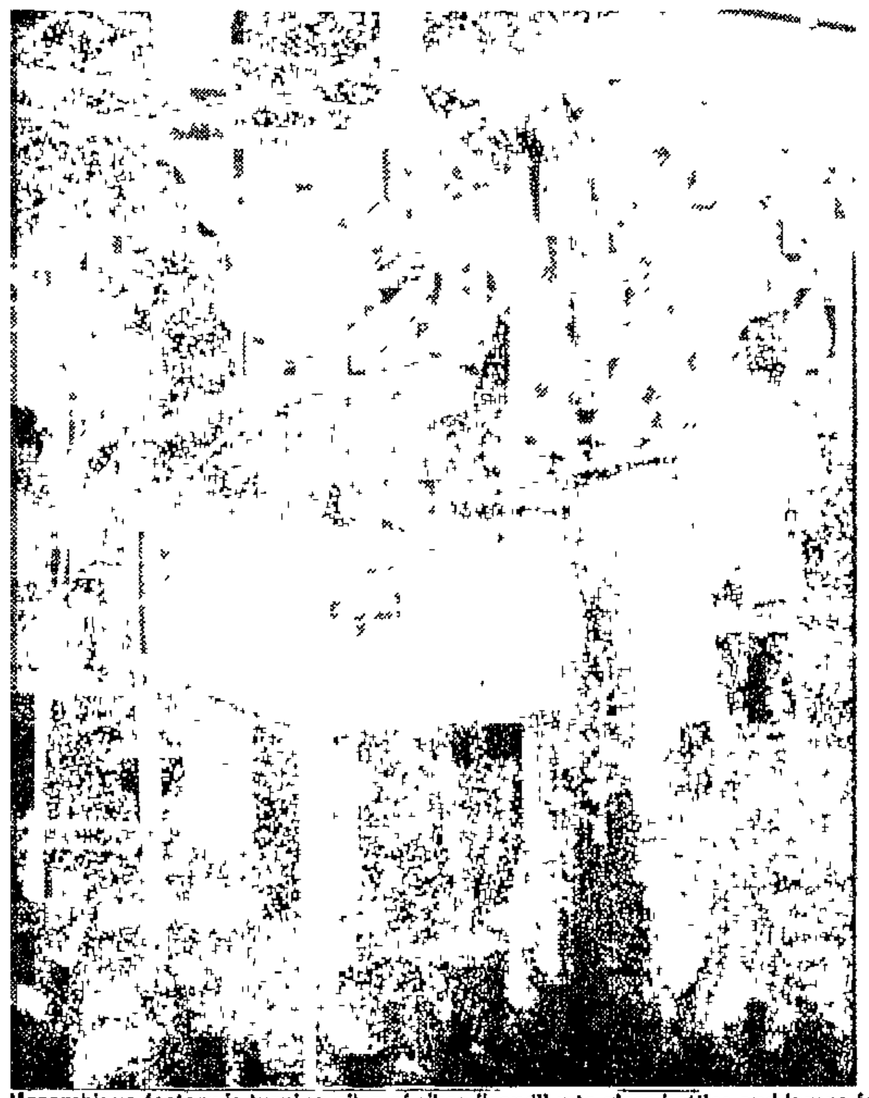
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

A United Nations report has described the economic situation in Mozambique as "grave." But, says BRENDAN NICHOLSON of The Star's Africa News Service reporting from Maputo, the economy is not the total shambles many outsiders think it is.

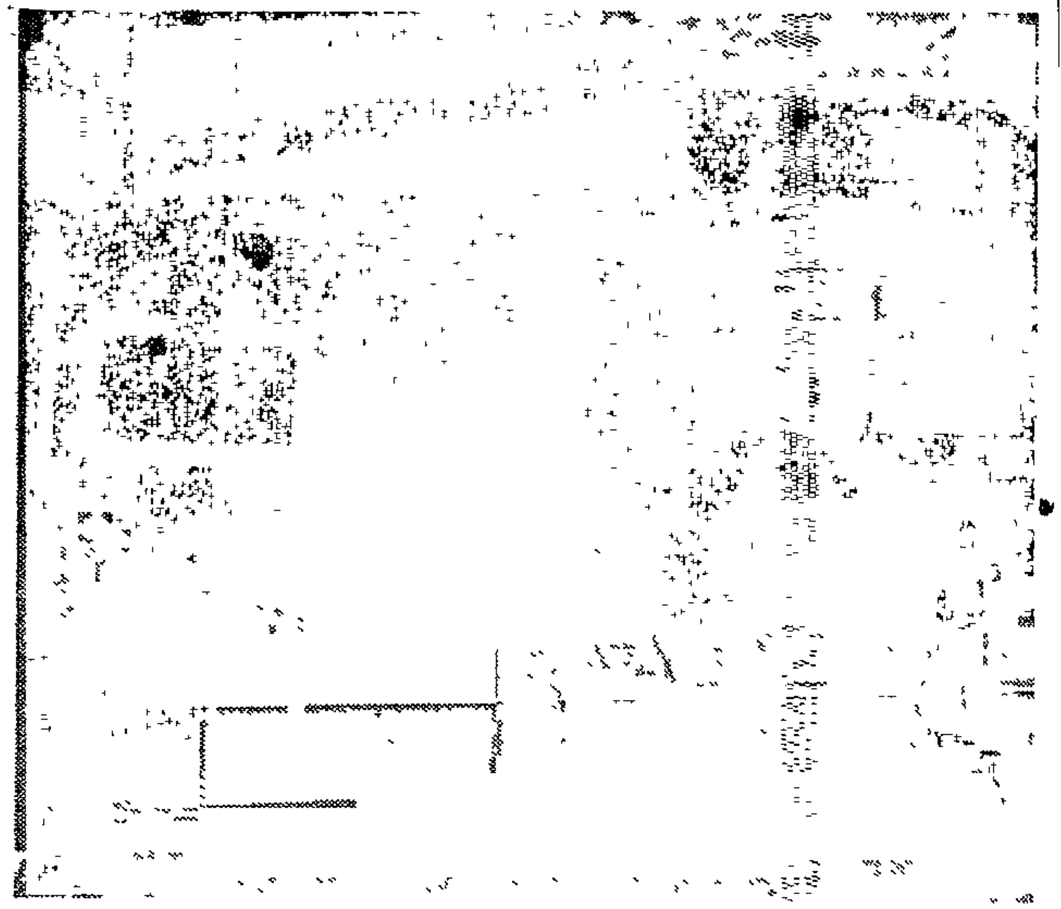
Food queues... but Mozambique begins to recover

(218)

Isands of cans of tomatoes lined up waiting for labels at a large plant near the Gaza Province town of Chokue



Mozambique factory is turning piles of silica "sand" into glass bottles and lamps for export



The South African Airways office in downtown Maputo.

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A recent United Nations report described the economic situation here as "grave" but said there were significant signs of recovery.

There are food shortages and queues in the streets but the four-year-old republic is slowly dragging itself out of the economic trough into which it tumbled with the withdrawal of nearly all the 200 000 Portuguese who ran the country before independence.

Earnings

The patient lines of women waiting outside shops in most towns for rice, maize or cooking oil are a daily fact of life

But, officials say, Mozambicans are eating more and better food than they did in colonial times

According to government figures pre independence consumption of fish was 10 000 tons a year but topped 30 000 tons in 1978 Potato consumption went from 80 000 tons in 1974 to 110 000 tons last year and that of cooking oil from 12 000 in 1973 to more than 20 000 tons

According to the United Nations, consumption increased sharply after independence particularly in urban areas because of increased incomes and the movement of a large number of people to the cities.

Collapse

Production did not keep pace with consumption because the necessary infrastructure was missing, production techniques were rudimentary, marketing arrangements were unsatisfactory and there was not enough transport to take produce from areas with a surplus to those which were short

The queues can be deceptive. I walked to the front of one long line to see what scarce staple was being rationed out.

There stood an ice-cream vendor handing out cones two at a time to women and their babies.

The Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) was a resistance movement organised basically along military lines when the 1974 coup came in Lisbon, taking Frelimo as well as everybody else by surprise

In June 1975, the movement found itself suddenly elevated to a national government faced with running an economy on the verge of collapse.

The exodus of skilled Portuguese left Mozambique with a population that was 95 percent illiterate

Though South Africa and marxist Mozambique could not be much further apart politically, cold economics have led to the continuation of many past links.

Before independence much of Mozambique's citrus crop was exported through Maputo with Outspan oranges and marketed abroad by South Africa.

With independence, citrus production in Mozambique slumped to about a third of what it was Now, with considerable technical aid from the Eastern Bloc and South Africa, it is up to about 60 percent of the pre-independence figure.

Produce

Some of the citrus is going to East Germany but many of Mozambique's oranges, lemons and grapefruit are still being marketed abroad by South Africa, with their earnings on migrant chances alongside the Outspan crop.

About a fifth of the 27-million cases of citrus South Africa exports each year pass through Maputo along with millions of tons of other produce, mainly from the Transvaal.

Increasing amounts of Mozambique's produce are going behind the Iron Curtain.

A fishing industry expansion programme, begun by the Portuguese, is being further extended with Russian help. Eastern Bloc trawlers are extracting their "pound of fish" from Mozambique waters in return under fishing concessions described as "extremely generous."

Closure

Mozambique is likely to face a serious balance of payments deficit for some time.

According to figures supplied to the UN by the Bank of Mozambique the deficit has leapt from R5-million in 1973 to R199-million last year.

Major causes are given by the UN as the sharply reduced foreign exchange earnings from rail and port charges on Zimbabwe Rhodesian goods which followed the closure of the border in March 1976; reduced labour; the outflow of money taken by expatriates leaving Mozambique, the need to import food, raw materials, spare parts and equipment; and the slow recovery of export production.

The Mozambique Government calculates it has lost R125-million a year through the border closure.

Under the conditions of the 1928 Mozambique Convention about 100 000 Mozambican labourers went each year to work in South African mines.

The agreement allowed for the payment of much of the miners' wages in gold at the official rate. The gold could then be resold by Mozambique on the free market at a huge profit.

The 1928 Convention has now fallen away and, though Pretoria is still prepared to pay the wages in gold, the amount is calculated at the free market price and not the official rate.

Worse

This and the drop in the number of miners going to South Africa to 40 000 a year or less have resulted in a drastic reduction in foreign exchange earnings

The situation has been made considerably worse by sharp production drops in one sector

In 1973 Mozambique was the world's largest exporter of cashew nuts, producing about 216 000 tons

Production slumped with the Portuguese exodus to reach about 45 000 tons in 1977

There has been an improvement over the past two years and major increases in production are expected this year.

Refugees

Production of another export earner, tobacco, slipped from around 6-million kg in pre-independence times to 670 000 kg last year

There has been no significant improvement in production there because of lack of expertise and a chronic shortage of spare parts for machinery And because, as a foreign adviser said, "you can't eat it."

Mozambique's continued support of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu faction of the Patriotic Front guerilla alliance is also costing the country dear

The war is overflowing from Zimbabwe Rhodesia with increasing frequency and taking toll of bridges, transport and other facilities that within recent months has run into millions of rands.

That does not include the cost of feeding the thousands of refugees and guerillas the Machel government is sheltering — nor the cost in lives

Frelimo's major effort is going into food production to do away with the need for queues and reduce dependence on expensive imports.

Despite this emphasis, Mozambique still relies heavily on imports. Last year it imported 121 000 tons of wheat, 99 300 tons of maize and 84 000 tons of rice

Because of the devastation to crops caused by the floods in the Limpopo, Incomati and Zambezi valleys and then the general southern African drought, food imports this year are expected to be well up.

Levels

Unless much of these food purchases are covered by foreign aid, Mozambique will have to divert foreign exchange from vital spare parts and raw material purchases to pay for them.

Without spare parts production levels will drop even further, meaning even less food and exports in the year to come

There are many good arguments against State control of industry but Frelimo officials argue that, left at independence with a population 95 percent illiterate, they had no choice but to streamline operations to use the available manpower to best advantage.

Certainly the Maputo glass factory and a canning plant near Chokue were running flat out when I saw them.

Production at the glassworks took a spectacular dive when the Portuguese pulled out but climbed past previous levels when more technicians were recruited in Lisbon. These expatriates are now training Mozambicans to take over from them.

Technical

There are holdups. Thousands of cans of tomatoes were lined up at the Chokue factory waiting for labels which were delayed because of a paper shortage at the printing works in Maputo.

Lack of technical know-how, spare parts and raw materials has slowed plans to get other industries back on their feet.

At this stage Mozambique does not appear likely to reach its 1980 target for a return of all production levels to the best attained in colonial times

But according to figures supplied by the Government there was a general production increase of 20 percent in 1978 and a 23 percent improvement this year looks likely.

WHEN MOZAMBIQUE became independent in 1975, only five percent of the population could read and write. Now the Frelimo Government is putting a major effort into educating the rest.

Frelimo's schooling takes off

MAPUTO — The lights burn late in Mozambique schools Almost everyone, as one expatriate put it, seems to be studying something

POST Africa News Service

When Portugal pulled out of Mozambique four years ago, 95 percent of the local population could not read or write.

The exodus of nearly 200 000 Portuguese left the former colony with little more than a "labour" force.

Few of them were capable of stepping into the shoes of the technicians who left

Last year, President Samora Machel said the situation was so bad that many of the representatives in the people's assemblies could not even read the constitution

The overwhelming majority of Mozambicans, he said, could not understand Frelimo party directives, never mind the instructions for the factory machines they worked.

All schools and private education was nationalised in 1975.

Frelimo then began training new teachers "versed in the social, cultural and historical realities of Mozambique".

Many foreign teachers were brought in, given a six-month course in Portuguese and set to work in the schools.

The shortage was so bad that senior pupils found themselves teaching juniors.

ENSURED

They used old textbooks from pre-independence times, but ensured that what was taught fitted within the new socialist guidelines.

By 1978, 3 400 new teachers had been hurriedly trained and 12 000 others given refresher courses.

However, the lack of trained personnel was such an obvious drag on the economy that in July last year a major literacy campaign was introduced.

The aim was to teach 100 000 workers, most of them from the ports and railways, factories and communal villages, to read and write.

Government figures indicate 130 000 people had taken part by the middle of this year

A second campaign, to begin next year, is aimed at 300 000 more

Foreigners coming to Mozambique under aid schemes or private contracts used to find few locals with enough education to help with technical training programmes.

Things are slowly changing.

An Englishwoman who has been in Mozambique two years said she was struck by the number of people studying.

She said she had come across schools even in remote rural areas

Many of the "schools" are little more than a converted warehouse or even a blackboard under a tree

Children and adults attend in shifts.

For instance, one group learns from 6 30 am to 10 am, another from 10 am to 1 pm, another in the afternoon and yet another until 10 pm.

According to government officials, in 1973 there were 588 868 pupils at primary schools in Mozambique.

Last year there were 1 419 279

While few black Mozambicans got through secondary schools in colonial days, there are now 82 000 at high school

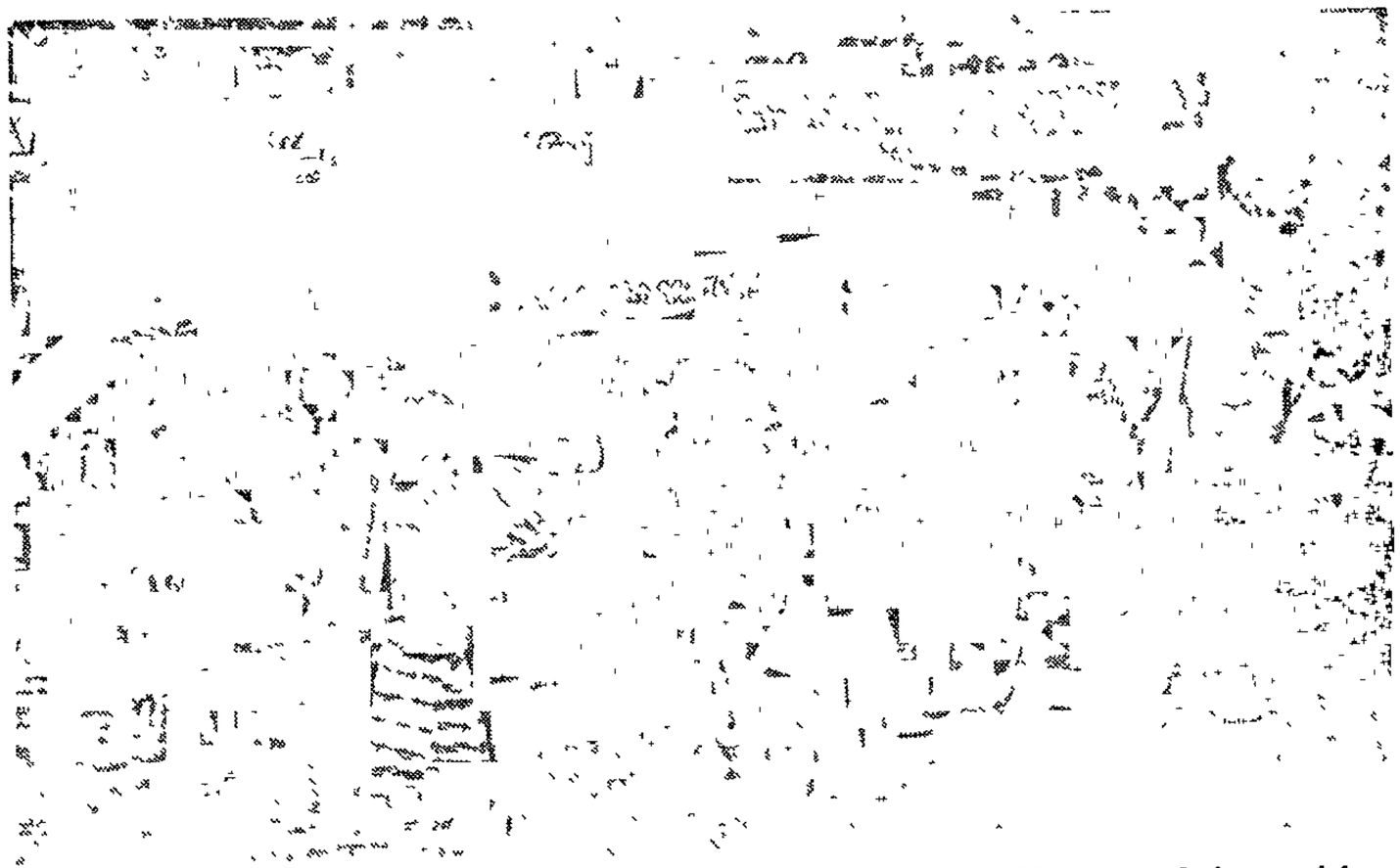
To streamline the educational process, the new Mozambique has adopted Portuguese as its universal language

A seminar on the use of Portuguese was held in Maputo this month

Officials say they want the real thing "not some Mozambique dialect."

When Mozambique became independent in 1975 only five percent of its population could read and write. Now the Frelimo Government is putting a major effort into educating the rest.

BRENDAN NICHOLSON of The Star's Africa News Service reports.



Flashback to independence day, Mozambique 1975 When Portugal pulled out 95 percent of the remaining populace were unable to read or write.

(218) Star 7/11/79

Educating Frelimo's masses

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When Portugal pulled out of Mozambique four years ago, 95 percent of the local population could not read or write

The exodus of nearly [illegible] 000 Portuguese left [illegible] former colony with [illegible]ittle more than a [illegible]abour" force, few of [illegible]hom were capable of [illegible]ping into the shoes of [illegible]e technicians who left

Last year, President [illegible]amora Machel said the [illegible]uation was so bad many [illegible]epresentatives in the [illegible]eople's assemblies could not even read the constitution.

The overwhelming majority of Mozambicans, he said, could not understand Frelimo party directives, never mind the instructions for the machines at the factories in which they worked

All schools and private education were nationalised in 1975 and Frelimo then began training new teachers "versed in the social, cultural and historical realities of Mozambique"

Many foreign teachers were brought in, given a six-month course in Portuguese and set to work in the schools The shortage was so bad senior pupils found themselves teaching juniors

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Many "schools" are little more than a converted warehouse or blackboard under a tree

Children and adults attend in shifts with, for instance, one group learning from 6 30 am to 10 am, another from 10 am to 1 pm, another group in the afternoon and yet another until 10 pm

Better-educated hospital staff and students serve as unpaid teachers

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While few black Mozambicans got through secondary schools in colonial days, there are now 82 000 at high school

To streamline the educational process, the new Mozambique has adopted Portuguese as its universal language

Behind the shazam, the memories of old wounds still linger in modern Mozambique

Camouflaged against Rhodesian air attack, a Russian-made Frelimo tank guards the new bridge over the Pungwe River in central Mozambique

Pictures JOHN RYAN

UNDER the new paint job and Frelimo's "shazam" insignia, C9-BAD is an old acquaintance

You flew many hours together — around the war zones of Nampula, Tete and Cabo Delgado — taking in the fodder for Frelimo and bringing back the remains Men without limbs, men dying, young Portuguese men with little concept of why they should be fighting in Africa, then, in those now distant days.

And the memory evokes the smell of plasma, of soiled bandages and the sight of a dozen and more stretchers down the length of the plane

Often, when there had been a particularly heavy contact, you might wait for a week for a flight back from Nampula, the main military base And then be the one whole passenger.

Deta, Mozambique Airways, did and still does have, two 737s flying internally But BAD somehow seemed to be more involved in the ferrying of this human wreckage Its registration prompted the obvious wry joke from the Blighty boys, as did the acronyms of Deta and Tap

DETA. Don't Expect To Arrive TAP Take Another Plane

Not many of the people aboard C9-BAD today (apart from the pilot, who is an airline veteran) will have similar memories Some would have been on the other side, others kept remote from the war in the protected villages which the Mozambicans came so to hate

The man sitting alongside might be one of the former He wears a brown safari suit and a Machel beard You exchange a nod and a glance at each other's reading matter.

His book, it seems, is a comprehensive appraisal of Marxist history. Yours is a fictional appraisal of Boston gang crime. Your companion is much taken by the lurid paperback cover

Around the aircraft, several other young blacks are engrossed in books For, in the urban areas at least, learning has become the opium of the people. As the wall slogans say in Maputo. "Knowledge is the barometer of scientific politics"

Below now, the grassland and stunted trees of Manica e Sofala stretch to the horizon. It is as Cromwell said of Connemara "Not enough wood to hang a man, not enough water to drown a man, not enough soil to bury a man"

But the sight is spine-tingling nonetheless. For the provinces of Manica and Sofala are rebel country, the stomping ground of the Rhodesian-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM).

And the MRM claims to have Soviet SAM-7 missiles.

The movement has already vowed to down any aircraft carrying troops There is a lone soldier at the front of the plane, his AK-47 above him on the rack He could be the albatross around all of your necks. And what a deal, the guerrillas might think, for their mentors To rub that much off the slate

One Boeing against two Viscounts

The threat of the MRM surfaces again on the drive between Beira and Gorongosa You recall the last time you travelled this road, with a strong army presence, the Portuguese authorities desperate to perpetuate the myth that tourism could still flower in a losing war situation

Now there is no armed escort, merely Frelimo roadblocks at about 50 km intervals In a token show of strength, a tank and an armoured car guard the new bridge over the Pungwe River. How they would counter a mass attack on foot or from the air, goodness knows

When you reach Gorongosa's base camp at Chitengo, you learn two facts of some disquiet One, that the camp was raided by the rebels ten days before and the local Frelimo force merely dissolved under the onslaught Two, that you are the first outsider to visit the reserve since

So the presence of 60 Frelimo soldiers at Chitengo is not reassuring. Particularly since most seem to be lounging about the pool And few of them are Makondes

With their heavy features and long eyelashes, the Makondes are easy to spot They are the Zulus, the warriors, of Mozambique They are the tribe that won Frelimo its independence.

Next morning, when you drive into the reserve in a combi, there is no troop escort Road surfaces are virginal Yours is the only vehicle in the park and there has been no other around for weeks, and maybe months.

Still, Gorongosa remains the best game reserve in Capricorn Africa You see lion by the dozen and squadrons of hippo Crocodiles, sable antelope, and more buffalo and impala than you could shake a stick at You are one foreigner among a veritable host of animals.

War, the original one, had only a beneficial effect on the game in Gorongosa In the struggle here between Frelimo and the Portuguese, both sides were at pains not to shoot for the pot for fear of betraying their positions

Poachers have since made some inroads but, indeed, the park needs a culling programme.

In the eastern corner of the reserve, in elephant territory, the combi breaks down It is a steering problem The driver makes running repairs and you start limping home at five kilometres an hour, a sitting duck for a fast rogue jumbo or the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

Fortunately, you encounter neither.

Back at the base camp, in conversation with the rangers, you begin to gather some facts about the MRM

The movement, it appears, is gaining in popularity all the time Certainly in Manica and Sofala The basis of its strength and support are the Flechas, the crack black commando unit wrought by the Portuguese in the last years of the war.

When all about them morale began to crash, the Flechas (Spears) continued to fight with great distinction. And when Mozambique finally handed to Frelimo, the unit just carried on fighting.

The MRM's total strength is hard to assess but the movement today roams around central Mozambique in bands of two to three hundred, and Frelimo generally gives way.

Rhodesia supplies the movement with air cover on its raids — and with arms Most of these are weapons captured from the Zapu and Zanu forces and include sophisticated communist rifles, handguns, mines and grenade launchers

The SAM-7s were allegedly obtained when the MRM recently overran two government outposts west of Beira

The group's most notable successes have been the blowing up in May of a number of oil storage tanks in Beira, causing R4-million damage, and the sinking last month of two dredgers in the mouth of Beira harbour.

It claims to have liberated and recruited prisoners from several forced labour, or "re-education", camps It also claims to have mined many roads in the central region to the extent that it now controls whole areas of the country.

Cheekily, the MRM operates out of a former Frelimo stronghold in the Gorongosa mountains and Frelimo faces the same difficulties trying to flush out the rebels as the Portuguese had with Frelimo in its heyday.

The movement is well disciplined. It has its own uniform, of a slightly darker green than Frelimo's, having apparently discarded the black battledress of the Flechas because that might have been identifiable in the public mind with the Portuguese regime.

In the past few months, it has moved heavily into the realm of psychological warfare. The creed preached by the MRM from village to village is bound to strike a sympathetic chord in many Mozambican breasts

That creed says simply "We were colonised for too long by the Portuguese. We do not now want to be colonised by the Russians and the Cubans."

Or two or three Flechas will go to a kraal and ask to buy a chicken The price quoted might be 25 escudos "Is that what Frelimo pays you?" the Flechas will say, then throw down a thousand escudo note

On the adverse side, the Gorongosa rangers maintain the MRM is largely responsible for the upsurge in poaching, having persuaded the locals that the deer in the park belong to everyone, not just Frelimo and its fellow-travellers.

Poaching methods have become more drastic, more destructive. Gangs of poachers use fire to stampede the game from fringe areas of the reserve, then mow it down with their ancient rifles Worst hit has been the impala population

You ask about the Frelimo soldiers Why can't they contain the poachers?

Ah, say the rangers, the soldiers are as bad as anyone where poaching is concerned

You hear of that attack on Gorongosa village, when the rebels came and Frelimo stampeded like the impala. Was anyone killed? There are always people killed, say the rangers

Left to its own devices, the base camp at Chitengo is a place of deep shade and solitude. The food is better than you've had for a week — veal and even frozen shrimp, compared with the ragtag stews of Maputo and Beira And bread

The number of visitors wells to four Apart from yourself, there is an old Portuguese man and a young Maputo couple.

You meet the old man walking in the twilight and talk about Mozambique He has been here since 1947 He farms rabbits and a few sheep near Beira. So far he has resisted emigration since it would mean losing his property

"But now," he says, "I do not know Food is less and less. People are starving I think we are obliged to leave."

He asks where you are from "Ah, South Africa A good country, a good country

"Maybe I go there To Johannesburg Do you know there are sixty thousand Portuguese people in Johannesburg?"

He has the chalet next to yours. Later, you hear him in the shower, singing a soft fado, bouyant perhaps in anticipation of a rebirth in a new world.

But as a farmer he cannot know about ghettoes, like Hillbrow or Berea, where food may be plentiful but companionship can be at a terrible premium

He is a sad old man in a sadder situation

Outside, on the pool deck, one of the Frelimo officers cadges a beer He has just been through a re-education camp, for drinking Before that, he claims, he was an important man in the Maputo cadre.

Questions about the camp he parries with a shrug Sure, it was hard Hard physical work, but that is necessary for rehabilitation. No, there were no beatings What kind of people are sent there? Oh, drunks, prostitutes, black marketeers. Those who criticise the state. Anyone who disturbs the peace Perhaps, people with long hair.

In Beira, you have heard a different story of these re-education camps, from another former detainee He is a young Englishman who maintains he spent seven months in a camp because he had long hair and smoked dagga He tells of the most terrible beatings, of inmates with gangrenous wounds and beriberi from bad food

But the young man is a questionable witness. Clearly, he has been around other jails for he carries a small tattoo in the web between thumb and forefinger on the right hand, a tattoo like the five-spot on a dice

It is the mark of the old lag fraternity: one dot within four, a man inside four walls

Beira's central prison is certainly that It is a block from the main square, opposite a church and a shopping emporium

Enemies of the state are better displayed than the goods in the emporium They hang out of the long barred windows, calling and waving at passers-by with an enthusiasm that belies their stone cold predicament

In fact, outside the re-education camps, there are fewer convicted criminals than before independence

The lower crime rate is not directly attributable to the Frelimo presence. You see the occasional trooper on street duty with his transistor radio and semi-automatic at the slope but, indeed, army and police keep a fairly low profile.

They can do so because of the public vigilantes — groups of citizens, mainly women, who have taken it upon themselves to report misdemeanours, petty thieving and even just suspicious behaviour

Control of the people, by the people

TOMORROW: People are starving here

Going back to Frelimo country

"Mail" Assistant Editor **JOHN RYAN** has just returned from an extensive tour around Mozambique, his first visit to the territory since shortly after independence During his trip, he became the first foreigner to visit the Gorongosa game reserve after it was attacked by rebel forces two weeks ago This is the start of a three-part series of articles

RDM 7/4/79

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Gorongosa is still the best game reserve in Capricorn Africa this resting pride of lions have largely missed the poachers

Where people queue to 'meet their friends'

In the second of a three-part series drawn from his recent visit to Samora Machel's Marxist republic, 'Mail' Assistant Editor **JOHN RYAN** looks at the social and economic hardships that have changed the face of Mozambique since the Frelimo takeover

A SPEEDBOAT tears the calm tapestry of the bay they once called Delagoa, headed for the Clube Navale

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

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

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

There is no hot water in the rooms, a fact that would have mortified past managers But the desk clerks make light of it

"It is the same for all," they say, suggesting that there might actually be some sort of common weal in the disaster

Two large posters fill the glass entrance to the hotel One is of Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader The other is a colour picture of Jerusalem The caption says "Balestine (sic) — Jerusalem for Arabs"

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

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

Still, they try diligently to offer a three-course meal — with a thin soup, some indifferent cuts of fish and boiled meat of a sort And rice to repletion, inferior, North Korean rice that boils to a mush (Mozambique itself grows fine rice, but it all goes for export)

Sometimes there is margarine, sometimes not Usually there is bread And brown, second-grade sugar

But the famous prawns and langouste are nowhere to be had Like the rice and white sugar, they are earning vital foreign currency — or even directly, arms — for the country The best fish from the trawlers is also exported

Rumours say the territorial fishing rights have been traded for Russian weaponry, and that seven Russian factory ships are freezing and transporting prawns, lobster and white fish as hard as they can go But such rumours are impossible to confirm

In downtown Maputo and Beira, food queues of a hundred people and more will form several times a day Government officials insist the situation is not as bad as it looks

"Queues have become a way of life," one official tells me "It is a social thing now. People queue to meet their friends"

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

But the fact is that urban populations have recently been swollen by well over a hundred thousand refugees, fugitives from either the war around the border with Zimbabwe-Rhodesia or last year's devastating floods along the Zambesi River plains

And huge numbers of these people are subsisting from day to day and hand to mouth

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

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

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

Hence the dearth of bread.

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

Just as exports are short, so are imports — and for the same reason Foreign currency The Portuguese wine that so complemented the prawns has gone from the shops and bars In most stores, stocks of foreign goods have been replaced by local products And inadequately

The shelves at John Orr's in Maputo, which once carried the merchandise of two worlds, are bare Except for locally made wooden toys, locally made leatherware and clothing And vastly overpriced curios, pitched at a small but affluent market — the foreign businessmen and technocrats

The clothing industry, in fact, is on the upgrade after Samora Machel's edict that neatness should be regarded as the mark of good Marxists Checked sports shirts and cotton slacks have become the uniform of male civilian workers I am taken to a factory which produces 1 200 shirts a day — on orders from around the country

Still, shortages seem to beget shortages It must be a state of mind Taxis, for example, are almost impossible to come by in Maputo or Beira There are radio cab services on offer, and the people manning the radio desks appear willing and efficient and even eager. But the cabs themselves seldom arrive

That is one of the aberrations of present-day Mozambique Another is why beer should be rationed when there are both the ingredients for it and the demand

Beer has always been the most popular drink here But most bars, including the Polana, seem to run short of it halfway through the week The reason, plainly, is that the Frelimo bosses believe their subjects are imbibing too much

Certainly, black Mozambicans are drinking more. But that surely is just part of their new-found freedom — the freedom to move around and socialise, to feel their oats in their own country — coupled with the fact that many of them in state working situations now earn a good deal more money

The extreme manifestation of this government neurosis comes while I am in Beira — with a directive that no-one may buy a beer in a bar without ordering a meal

While there are beer-drinking zealots, that sort of law can only make for fatter alcoholics And lead to massive discontent among the rest

Food shortages appear to land me up the only incident of my visit

Tired of the sameness of the Polana food, I go out one night to a restaurant I once knew well

Inevitably, the management has changed I am given a menu but before I can order, a man in a raincoat walks through the door and instructs the maitre 'd, in Portuguese, not to serve me He leaves

There follows a small farce of my going through the menu and being told politely that whatever I want is off

What is it all about? I don't know The only reasonable interpretation is that someone in authority ruled that this particular white man should not be taking food from the mouths of the locals

In this tortuous arena of supply and demand, another bone of discontent is Maputo's new "diplomatic store", created on the lines of the hard currency shops of Moscow

Here foreigners with foreign currency may buy all manner of imported goods — whiskey, Portuguese wine, watches, pens, cameras, canned foodstuffs — at duty-free prices or even below As well as local export goods, like cashew nuts

Only a few of the Mozambicans I speak to are prepared to be philisophical about the store "You must understand," says one, "that this is a facility for the people who are helping Mozambique People make great sacrifices to come here, to live among us and teach us You can't expect them to leave their living standards at the door"

But others are naturally outraged

Frelimo's pre-occupation with foreign currency is part of the great tightrope act in which President Machel is presently engaged He is walking a tenuous line between political idealogy on the one hand and economic pragmatism on the other

And the fact that he is prepared to bury his political pride by seeking closer commercial ties with South Africa, illustrates the desperate plight in which he finds himself

For the cold truth is that Mozambique now depends on the Republic for 60% of its foreign exchange earnings — mainly through harbour and rail traffic — and 45% of its gross national product

It isn't enough Mozambique today is still nowhere near the level of development at which it was left by the Portuguese

According to United Nations estimates, the country's overall balance on current and capital account has deteriorated steadily from a deficit of R8-million in 1973 to R200-million in 1977 and R250-million last year

These figures do not include the sale of gold received as part of the wages of Mozambican miners working under contract in South Africa But since last year, South Africa has stopped paying in gold, thereby depriving its neighbour of a bonus of around R120-million a year

The UN estimates Mozambique's accumulated budget deficit at almost R200-million, most of which has come from heavy bank lending And that is inflationary

The Rhodesian war has been responsible for a good deal of this damage to the economy It is estimated that the Frelimo regime is spending more than 30% of its national budget on the war effort, trying to retread its guerrilla army of 22 000 men into an effective holding force One economist puts that cost as high as R380-million a year

Its communist allies may be prepared to supply arms at a price — in exchange for valuable exports like fish, cashew nuts and citrus. But what they don't have to offer Mozambique is cash money

Beira is a stark example of the effects of the war. Before the closure of the border with Rhodesia, it was a bustling provincial city and the favourite coastal holiday resort of Rhodesians They virtually sustained its hotels and caravan parks throughout the year, and Rhodesian exports and imports through Beira made that port the fourth busiest in Southern Africa.

Last year, the port handled only 671 000 tons of outgoing traffic, compared with 1 600 000 in 1975 By Frelimo's own admission, it is operating at less than half capacity.

Cars, tyres, tractors and other farm machinery stand around the dockyards Though Mozambique would dearly like to have such imports for itself, they are all destined for Malawi

They stand around because there is a shortage of rolling stock, another consequence of the war

Cont.

Mozambique . . . neatness is the mark of a good Marxist

Members of a Frelimo production council examine the product at a plastics factory in Maputo.

Off with the old and a look at the new

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'Mail' Assistant Editor **JOHN RYAN** examines the good that has come with the changes in Samora Machel's Mozambique and the good that could come from restarting the tourist industry

THE cumulative pain of going back comes from what might have been, rather than from what went before.

For, idyllic though it was from a tourist viewpoint, the old Mozambique was also a vastly repressed and exploited province.

Portugal raped this country Through its compulsory quota systems, it virtually forced several hundred thousand black families into mass production of cotton for the parent state Thousands of other blacks were conscripted to work on the white-owned sugar plantations

In both instances, sugar and cotton were bought by Portuguese concession companies at prices fixed well below those of the world market.

For nearly 500 years, all but a few black Mozambicans were refused the citizen rights that whites automatically came to possess Blacks were subject to an entirely separate set of laws From these laws flowed many controversial measures — labour conscription, curfews, passbooks, the compulsory crop quotas, corporal punishment and even exile by administrative decree

Education for blacks was a summary thing, almost entirely in the hands of the Catholic missions which ran special pre-preliminary "rudimentary" schools Before independence, the literacy rate among the ten million blacks was less than five per cent Less than a thousand were in high schools

The Portuguese language was a further imposition Blacks were compelled to learn it, if they wished to communicate at all In the Catholic schools, it was against the law to teach anything but religious instruction in the vernacular

So the old way of life in Mozambique had to go The pity is that, when the change came, independence was given to a Marxist guerrilla movement Without democratic process or even a pretence at elections

The acrimony which that reality engendered among white Mozambicans and expatriates did the country no good Not only because 200 000 whites left, taking much-needed expertise with them, but also because of the manner of their going

"Economic sabotage" is a phrase I encounter time and time again in my movements around Mozambique

This sabotage apparently crippled whole areas of industry And took many forms sand in the sumps of heavy machinery, the destruction of vital records, the deliberate non-payment of accounts, massive over-ordering of raw materials by factory bosses on the verge of departure, so leaving the Frelimo Government holding the bill

The former owner of a clothing factory I visited had all his cutting units shipped to Brazil after the state had paid him out for them At a plastics factory, several generators are standing useless because the foreman left with the coils

Dog-in-the-manger acts like these have had particularly serious consequences in view of the universal shortage of spare parts, because the government cannot or will not sacrifice the foreign currency to import them So, many plants have their own small workshops, where broken parts are welded or new ones improvised

But because of the problem of spares, many factories are operating at well under capacity and some people in Maputo maintain that a quarter of the city's cars are off the road

Yet whatever the misgivings about Frelimo, there are many things that the regime is doing well

Though the unemployment problem is formidable, those people with jobs are certainly earning more At the plastics factory, which is fully state-owned, minimum salaries are twice what they were before independence Semi-skilled workers get slightly less than R100 a month, shift bosses R140 and section heads R280.

At the clothing factory, the minimum salary is R120 and the maximum R400 Before independence, I am told, the minimum salary was R40 — and the white manager got R900

Working conditions are generally better too Most factories seem to provide their workers with a canteen and washing facilities And uniforms An eight-hour shift is statutory, as are annual holidays

The Frelimo presence is apparent everywhere. Every factory and plant has its party cell and a Frelimo-led production council The council meets with all the workers once a week to discuss production and hear complaints This is also the time of the week for political study and recruitment

Membership of Frelimo is still strictly controlled Applications from recruits are posted about like the banns of marriage Anyone who believes there is good cause why a particular applicant should not qualify for Frelimo membership — because of character or affiliations with the old Portuguese regime — is asked to come forward and testify

Frelimo discipline is also apparent When a party member walks on to a factory floor, the workers rise like school pupils

Which, indeed, many of them are

For Samora Machel is pushing education as the country's second priority after agriculture Most industrial organisations offer their employees special lessons, usually with resident teachers

At the Mobeira flour mill, near Beira, 250 of the 572 workers attend classes for four hours a day, before or after they do their eight-hour shifts

Their motivation is partly a natural eagerness to be able to read and write and, perhaps, partly how a Vietnam PoW once expressed his subjection to Red Chinese brainwashing: "It wasn't compulsory," the GI said, "but it was certainly very highly recommended"

But propaganda aside, Machel intends to have compulsory education in his country within five years Ironically, Portuguese remains the language of the government, though English is being taught in more and more schools

However, according to officials who claim to have the president's ear, health is his special sphere of concern He has nationalised health with a programme that brings approval from most doctors I meet, mutterings from a few

His scheme has been to cut down the cost of basic medicine so he can spread it further around the territory — with more clinics and nurses trained on a crash-course foundation rather than the old three-year training period

As a result, and with the help of Cuban doctors in particular, he has been able to carry medical services to areas of the country where they simply never existed before He has also been able to cure the long-standing jaundice of many tribespeople — which said that if a black man went into a white hospital, he had a limited chance of coming out

But stresses on the medical structure are acute I am taken to a general clinic in Manica where two doctors, working 24 hours a day between them, handle 300 people Nearby is a maternity clinic where one midwife and three semi-trained nurses deliver ten babies a day — as many as Beira's central maternity unit

The shortage of midwives arises from the fact that no blacks were trained in midwifery for fully 15 years before independence According to a Norwegian specialist I meet, the country currently needs 1 500 midwives

Not to mention doctors In 1975, there were three thousand doctors in Mozambique, attending ten million people Today there are three hundred

At the state pharmacies, patients are charged by income That means that a peasant woman can get an inter-uterine loop, the main instrument of birth control, for the equivalent of ten cents Iron and calcium products are free

But a doctor at Maputo's main hospital tells me "If the public knew how diminished our drug supplies are at this hospital, they would burn the place down"

The maternity clinic in Manica was once a Catholic hospital It was commandeered in the days two years ago when Frelimo seemed intent on stifling all religion, and church hospitals and schools were turned into institutions of propaganda

Since then, the Machel regime appears to have relented somewhat Religions — apart from Jehovah's Witnesses — are allowed to exist as long as they do not publicly pronounce their creeds

Many Jehovah's Witnesses have emigrated to Malawi

To put the issue in perspective, there are still more church adherents in Mozambique than there are card-carrying Frelimo members. And even some of Frelimo's cabinet ministers have been known to attend Christmas services

Which suggests the Frelimo brand of Marxism is a good deal less monolithic than at first sight Certainly, some of the young Mozambicans who fled with their parents believe so, for a fair number are returning to the country of their birth

If anyone should have a premier vested interest in seeing a settlement in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia — and that man is not Kenneth Kaunda — then it must be Samora Machel

Should the war end in Rhodesia, then his own conflict — being largely Rhodesian-backed — would shrivel on the vine Which would mean that he would suddenly be able to turn 30% of his national budget, his war spending, to real development

And while his communist mentors may frown at the prospect of a pact between Mozambique and a Muzorewa government, Machel might well decide it is an offer he can't refuse

Were Rhodesian imports and exports to start flowing once again through the ports of Beira, Nacala and Maputo, Mozambique's balance of payments problem could be greatly alleviated More so since the flow would be considerably increased with the lifting of sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia

That kind of easing of relations would certainly raise the possibility of tourism once more, particularly since Mozambique already has the infrastructure Places like Gorongosa and all the resorts South Africans came to know so well — Paradise Island, Xai Xai, Chongwene, Inhaca, San Martinho — are all dressed up with nowhere to go

Frelimo officials hedge when asked the question directly Luis Mario Alcantara Santos, director of railways and a minister in the transitional government, has the most frank answer

"We will have tourists," he says, "when we are able to give them what they want But we don't want to re-start tourism and then find that it is not succeeding"

What tourists want are prawns, langouste and Portuguese wine And some hotel facilities, musty and unused, will certainly need renovation So it becomes a chicken-and-egg situation To provide these things, Mozambique needs to be in a position to spend some of its money from exports But the best way that it will be able to afford that is if tourists come with foreign currency

A moot point is when South African tourists will be allowed back It must be on the cards or the Frelimo authorities would never have taken me to places like Gorongosa

But, pragmatic though Machel may be, that would be a concession to apartheid he could not easily make His allies would certainly oppose it — not only the communists, but the entire Organisation of African Unity

Business visas for South Africans are one thing, if state interests are involved, holiday visas another

So don't hold your breath until it happens

Health much better, but tourism would probably be the right injection

Pictures: JOHN RYAN

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Frelimo-hoof word in SA bewaak

Familie van gemarteldes soek sy bloed

DIE begeerlike skyf vir 'n sluipmoordenaar Mnr J A de Castro Lopo, die veiligheids- en speurhoof van Mosambiek, loop doodluiters by die Pretoriase Hooggeregshof uit Om veiligheidsredes moet hy voorlopig op versoek van die polisie vir die publiek die man sonder 'n gesig bly By hom is mnr A Ferreira, die amptelike tolk

Van FRIK BADENHORST
PRETORIA

FRELIMO se gevreesde veiligheidshoof wat deur uitgeweke Mosambiekers van massamoord en marteling beskuldig word, word deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Polisie bewaak teen aanslae op sy lewe. Die man, mnr. J. A. de Castro Lopo is die skyf van familielede van mense wat voor sy vuurpelotons gesterf het en van die Mosambiekse weerstandsbeweging.

Die afgelope week is hy in die openbaar in die Hooggeregshof in Pretoria gedreig. Die polisie moes hom haastig van verblyfplek laat verwissel nadat dit geblyk het dat spioene van die weerstandsbeweging hom met 'n arendsoog dophou. Selfs die nommer van sy hotelkamer in die Carlton in Johannesburg was aan hulle bekend

Mnr. Lopo staan aan die hoof van 'n Mosambiekse afvaardiging wat in die Pretoriase Hooggeregshof aansoek doen dat twee ligte vliegtuie ter waarde van nagenoeg R270 000 elk aan die land terugbesorg word.

Ander lede van die afvaardiging is mnr Vitor Serravenose, hoofregter van Mosambiek en dr Fernando Leito Couto, hoofregsadviseur van Frelimo

hotel in Pretoria verskuif, maar Maandag het die nuwe woonplek ook uitgelek. Polisiemanne in private drag bewaak mnr Lopo nou dag en nag

Regter Nesstadt moes waarsku dat hy streng sal optree as daar weer dreigemente gedoen word teen enigiemand wat in die saak betrokke is.

In die hofsaal het van die toeskouers in die openbare galery mnr. Lopo uitgewys en hardop gesê hy sal nie tot die einde van die week leef nie.

Seculo, die Portugeuse koerant in Johannesburg, het beweer dat mnr. Lopo beskuldig word van die dood van mnr. William Pott, 'n prokureur van Beira, wat doodgemartel is

Volgens die koerant is daar talle voormalige aangehoudenes wat onder mnr. Lopo deurgeloop het in Suid-Afrika.

As hoof van die Mosambiekse geheime polisie is mnr. Lopo ook verantwoordelik vir die vuurpeletons wat die doodvonnisse voltrek. Anders as in Suid-Afrika, waar veroordeeldes aan die galg sterf, word die doodvonnis in Mosambiek deur 'n koeeldood voltrek.

Volgens die Mosambiekse reg word dit nog dieselfde dag as die hofuitspraak gedoen

Die doodvonnis is verpligtend vir 'n hele reeks oortredings wat strek van moord tot hoogverraad, waarby misdade teen die ekonomie en die volk van Mosambiek ingesluit word.

In Suid-Afrika het mnr Lopo, wat voor sy aanstelling in die hoe pos onder meer 'n koerantman was, soveel spanning veroorsaak dat die Mosambiekse weestandsbeweging van sy lede verbied het om Pretoria te besoek.

Dit is om te voorkom dat hulle verdink word as iets met mnr Lopo gebeur Die organisasie wil tot elke prys wrywing met die Suid-Afrikaanse owerheid voorkom.

Elke dag skuur mnr Lopo en sy wag luiters by Pretorianers verby op hul pad hof toe en terug sonder om aandag te trek.

Hulle eet saam in die openbaar sonder dat iemand 'n oog opsigtelik trek. Tog is daar die kriewelrigheid van onsigbare oe wat op loer is en elke beweging van die stewig geboude man met die swart oe volg.

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Cont

s, Poisoning and violence

icide and self inflicted poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust gas" is a code used in South
hich does not appear in I.C.D. (8th revision). See Ref. 13.

Die koms van die afvaardiging is op die hoogste vlak ussen die regerings van Suid-Afrika en Mosambiek gereel adat dit bekend geword het lat twee van die drie ligte liegtuie wat glo in September ongemagtig uit Mosambiek geneem is in Suid-Afrika aangekom het.

Die vliegtuie is sedertdien aan 'n maatskappy van Lichtenstein verkoop en daar is beslag op twee van hulle gelê toe hulle na die Wonderboom-lughawe uit Zaïre gebring is om versien te word.

Mnr Lopo het in die saak wat voor regter E. R Nesstadt dien, getuig dat hy die ondersoekbeampte in die saak is. Meer as dertig ligte vliegtuie is die laaste tyd uit Mosambiek geneem.

Hy het die registrasienommers van die vliegtuie aan bevriende lande gestuur en dit is hoe die vliegtuie op Wonderboom opgespoor is.

Buite die hof is verneem dat vier van die vliegtuie op hul vlug deur Frelimo neergeskiet is.

Mnr. Lopo het reeds op 23 Oktober in die grootste geheimhouding in Suid-Afrika aangekom. Maar hy is kort hierna deur uitgeweke Mosambiekers opgespoor.

Dit was nie lank nie of sy lewe is in naamlose oproepe bedreig. Radio Free Africa, wat die mondstuk van die Mosambiekse weerstandsbeweging is, het 'n bitteraanval op hom gedoen. In uitsendings na Mosambiek en Suid-Afrika het die omroeper die naam van sy hotel en selfs sy kamernommer verstrek.

Hy en die ander twee lede van die afvaardiging was toe in die Carlton-hotel in Johannesburg tuis. Hulle is na 'n

Rapport 11 November 1976 · 248

PORTUGUESE NEWS

Demo refused

Star 13/11/79

(218)

Pretoria authorities have refused a group of Portuguese immigrants permission to demonstrate outside a hotel at which a delegation from Mozambique is staying

The delegation is headed by Mr Castro Lopo, a senior member of the Frelimo Party, who the group of immigrants allege has tortured Portuguese prisoners in Mozambique jails.

The delegation came to Pretoria for a court case against two Mozambique pilots who fled the country in two light aircraft allegedly belonging to the Frelimo Government.

☆ ☆ ☆

Portugal has reached its lowest financial and economic level, with no signs of a rapid short-term recovery, the Administrator of the Bank of Portugal, Dr Walter Marques, has said in Lisbon.

Speaking at a bankers' conference, Dr Marques said the country's cash had dwindled rapidly after the 1974 revolution because of political instability.

Carrying banners reading "what happened to our Revolution?" women from the Anti-Fascist Women's Union have been protesting against high food prices in Portugal

They are also protesting against high cost housing and are demanding substantial improvements in living conditions

☆ ☆ ☆

Four million tourists visited Portugal between January and September this year.

This is an increase of 49 percent on last year, and a spokesman from the Portuguese National Institute of Statistics says the total will go up during winter.

Off with the old and a look at the new in Mozambique

The third and last article by JOHN RYAN, assistant editor of the Rand Daily Mail, who has just returned from Mozambique.

THE cumulative pain of going back comes from what might have been, rather than from what went before

For, idyllic though it was from a tourist viewpoint, the old Mozambique was also a vastly repressed and exploited province

Portugal raped this country Through its compulsory quota systems, it virtually forced several hundred thousand black families into mass production of cotton for the parent state Thousands of other blacks were conscripted to work on the white-owned sugar plantations

In both instances, sugar and cotton were bought by Portuguese concession companies at prices fixed well below those of the world market

For nearly 500 years, all but a few black Mozambicans were refused the citizen rights that whites automatically came to possess Blacks were subject to [illegible] entirely separate set of [illegible] From these laws flowed [illegible] controversial measures labour conscription, curfews, [illegible], the compulsory crop [illegible], corporal punishment [illegible] even exile by administra[illegible] decree

Education for blacks was a [illegible] thing, almost entire[illegible] in the hands of the Roman [illegible] missions which ran [illegible] pre-preliminary "rudi[illegible]y" schools Before inde[illegible], the literacy rate [illegible] the 10 m blacks was less [illegible] five percent Fewer than 000 were in high schools

Language imposed

The Portuguese language as a further imposition [illegible] were compelled to learn if they wished to commun[illegible] at all In the Catholic schools, it was against the law to teach anything but religious instruction in the vernacular

So the old way of life in Mozambique had to go The pity is that, when the change came, independence was given to a marxist guerilla movement, without democratic process or even a pretence at elections.

The acrimony which that reality engendered among white Mozambicans and expatriates did the country no good Not only because 200 000 whites left, taking much-needed expertise with them, but also because of the manner of their going.

"Economic sabotage" is a phrase I encounter time and time again in my movements around Mozambique

This sabotage apparently crippled whole areas of industry And it took many forms sand in the sumps of heavy machinery, the destruction of vital records, the deliberate non-payment of accounts, massive over-ordering of raw materials by factory bosses on the verge of departure, so leaving the Frelimo government holding the bill

The former owner of a clothing factory I visit had all his cutting units shipped to Brazil after the state had paid him out for them At a plastics factory, several generators are standing useless because the foreman left with the coils

Strides are being made towards better health for the people of Mozambique.

Dog-in-the-manger acts like these have had particularly serious consequences in view of the universal shortage of spare parts, because the government cannot or will not sacrifice the foreign currency to import them So many plants have their own small workshops, where broken parts are welded or new ones improvised

But because of the problem of spares, many factories are operating at well under capacity and some people in Maputo maintain that a quarter of the city's cars are off the road.

Yet whatever the misgivings about Frelimo, there are many things that the regime is doing well.

Though the unemployment problem is formidable, those people with jobs are certainly earning more At the plastics factory, which is fully state-owned, minimum salaries are twice what they were before independence. Semi-skilled workers get slightly less than R100 a month, shift bosses R140 and section heads R280

At the clothing factory, the minimum salary is R120 and the maximum R400. Before independence, I am told, the minimum salary was R40 — and the white manager got R900

Working conditions are generally better too Most factories seem to provide their workers with a canteen and washing facilities, and uniforms An eight-hour shift is statutory, as are annual holidays

The Frelimo presence is apparent everywhere Every factory and plant has its party cell and a Frelimo-led production council The council meets with all the workers once a week to discuss production and hear complaints. This is also the time of the week for political study and recruitment

Membership of Frelimo is still strictly controlled Applications from recruits are posted about like the banns of marriage Anyone who believes there is good cause why a particular applicant should not qualify for Frelimo membership — because of character or affiliations with the old Portuguese regime — is asked to come forward and testify.

Frelimo discipline is also apparent. When a party member walks on to a factory floor, the workers rise like school pupils

Which, indeed, many of them are. For Samora Machel is pushing education as the country's second priority after agriculture Most industrial organizations offer their employees special lessons, usually with resident teachers

At the Mobeira flour mill, near Beira, 250 of the 572 workers attend classes for four hours a day, before or after they do their eight-hour shifts Their motivation is partly a natural eagerness to be able to read and write and, perhaps, partly how a Vietnam PoW once expressed his subjection to Red Chinese brainwashing "It wasn't compulsory," the GI said, "but it was certainly very highly recommended"

But propaganda aside, Machel intends to have compulsory education in his country within five years Ironically, Portuguese remains the language of the government, though English is being taught in more and more schools

However, according to officials who claim to have the president's ear, health is his special sphere of concern He has nationalized health with a programme that brings approval from most doctors I meet, mutterings from a few

His scheme has been to cut down the cost of basic medicine so that he can spread it further around the territory — with more clinics and nurses trained on a crash-course foundation rather than the old three-year training period

As a result, and with the help of Cuban doctors in particular, he has been able to carry medical services to areas of the country where they simply never existed before. He has also been able to cure the long-standing jaundice of many tribespeople — which said that if a black man went into a white hospital, he had a limited chance of coming out

But stresses on the medical structure are acute I am taken to a general clinic in Manica where two doctors, working 24 hours a day between them, handle 300 people Nearby is a maternity clinic where one midwife and three semi-trained nurses deliver 10 babies a day — as many as Beira's central maternity unit

The shortage of midwives arises from the fact that no blacks were trained in midwifery for fully 15 years before independence According to a Norwegian specialist I meet, the country currently needs 1 500 midwives

By income

Not to mention doctors In 1975, there were 3 000 doctors in Mozambique, attending 10 m people. Today there are 300.

At the state pharmacies, patients are charged by income. That means that a peasant woman can get an inter-uterine loop, the main instrument of birth control, for the equivalent of 10c Iron and calcium products are free

But a doctor at Maputo's main hospital tells me "If the public knew how diminished our drug supplies are at this hospital, they would burn the place down."

The maternity clinic in Manica was once a Catholic hospital It was commandeered in the days two years ago when Frelimo seemed intent on stifling all religion, and church hospitals and schools were turned into institutions of propaganda.

Since then, the Machel regime appears to have relented somewhat Religions — apart from Jehovah's Witnesses — are allowed to exist as long as they do not publicly pronounce their creeds Many Jehovah's Witnesses have emigrated to Malawi

To put the issue in perspective, there are still more church adherents in Mozambique than there are card-carrying Frelimo members. And even some of Frelimo's cabinet ministers have been known to attend Christmas services

Which suggests the Frelimo's brand of marxism is a good deal less monolithic than at first sight Certainly, some of the young Mozambicans who fled with their parents believe so, for a fair number are returning to the country of their birth

If anyone should have a premier vested interest in seeing a settlement in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and if that man is not Kenneth Kaunda, then it must be Samora Machel

Development

Should the war end in Rhodesia, then his own conflict — being largely Rhodesian-backed — would shrivel on the vine Which would mean that he would suddenly be able to turn 30 percent of his national budget, his war spending, to real development.

And while his communist mentors may frown at the prospect of a pact between Mozambique and a Muzorewa government, Machel might well decide it is an offer he can't refuse.

Were Rhodesian imports and exports to start flowing once again through the ports of Beira, Nacala and Maputo, Mozambique's balance-of-payments problem could be greatly alleviated More so since the flow would be considerably increased with the lifting of sanctions against Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

That kind of easing of relations would certainly raise the possibility of tourism once more, particularly since Mozambique already has the infrastructure Places like Gorongosa and all the resorts South Africans came to know so well — Paradise Island, Xai Xai, Chongwene, Inhaca, San Martinho — are all dressed up with nowhere to go

Frelimo officials hedge when asked the question directly Luis Mario Alcantara Santos, director of railways and a minister in the transitional government, has the most frank answer.

"We will have tourists," he says, "when we are able to give them what they want But we don't want to restart tourism and then find that it is not succeeding"

What tourists want are prawns, langouste and Portuguese wine And some hotel facilities, musty and unused, will certainly need renovation So it becomes a chicken-and-egg situation To provide these things, Mozambique needs to be in a position to spend some of its money from exports But the best way that it will be able to afford that is if tourists come with foreign currency

A moot point is when South African tourists will be allowed back It must be on the cards or the Frelimo authorities would never have taken me to places like Gorongosa

But, pragmatic though Machel may be, that would be a concession to apartheid he could not easily make His allies would certainly oppose it — not only the communists, but the entire Organization of African Unity

Business visas for South Africans are one thing, if state interests are involved, holiday visas another

So don't hold your breath until it happens *(Concluded)*

The urgency of the food-queue runners

Star 15/11/79

STAR 15/11/79

Food queues have always been present in Maputo. But now the people run to get a place. The Star's Correspondent reports.

Dozens of women, babies bouncing on their backs, raced down one of Maputo's main streets They had seen sacks of flour being delivered and within minutes the queue was more than 100-strong.

Food queues and increasingly empty shops have been a mark of Mozambique's struggle since independence with drought, war and a severe foreign exchange shortage.

But the urgency of the running is something new. Queues have grown noticeably longer in the past month — apparently the latest effect of the Government's continuing tussle with recalcitrant private traders.

Mozambique intends to set up a national distribution network with State wholsesalers and people's shops and co-operatives in each village

But it has not solved the problems and is often inefficient

At independence many traders left and others stopped doing business, leading to a collapse in the marketing system.

Fruit rotted on the trees because the peasants had no one to sell to or, if they could, there was often nothing to buy with the money.

Food, cotton and cashew production dropped sharply and still has not fully recovered.

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian war is also taking its toll Border raids have destroyed food stores, disrupted the transport system and driven farmers from highly productive areas.

Refugees flood in at the rate of 4 000 a month and must be fed.

In addition, Mozambique has had more than its share of natural disasters — two floods, a cyclone and a drought — in the four years since independence.

This year's drought cut maize production by 10 000 tons — more than the entire amount marketed in a normal year

The underlying problem, however, is a foreign exchange crisis caused by a highly distorted economy

In colonial times Mozambique had a substantial balance of payments deficit But this was ignored because South Africa paid the wages of Mozambican miners in gold at the controlled price Portugal then sold the gold at the free market price — at a profit — and paid the miners in escudos

At independence there were 130 000 Mozambicans in South African mines — bringing a profit of R172-million a year.

With so much money coming in, Portugal made no attempt to curb imports Even basic foodstuffs such as wheat and onions were imported

Now there are only 30 000 Mozambicans left on the mines and the country is paid in gold at the free market price

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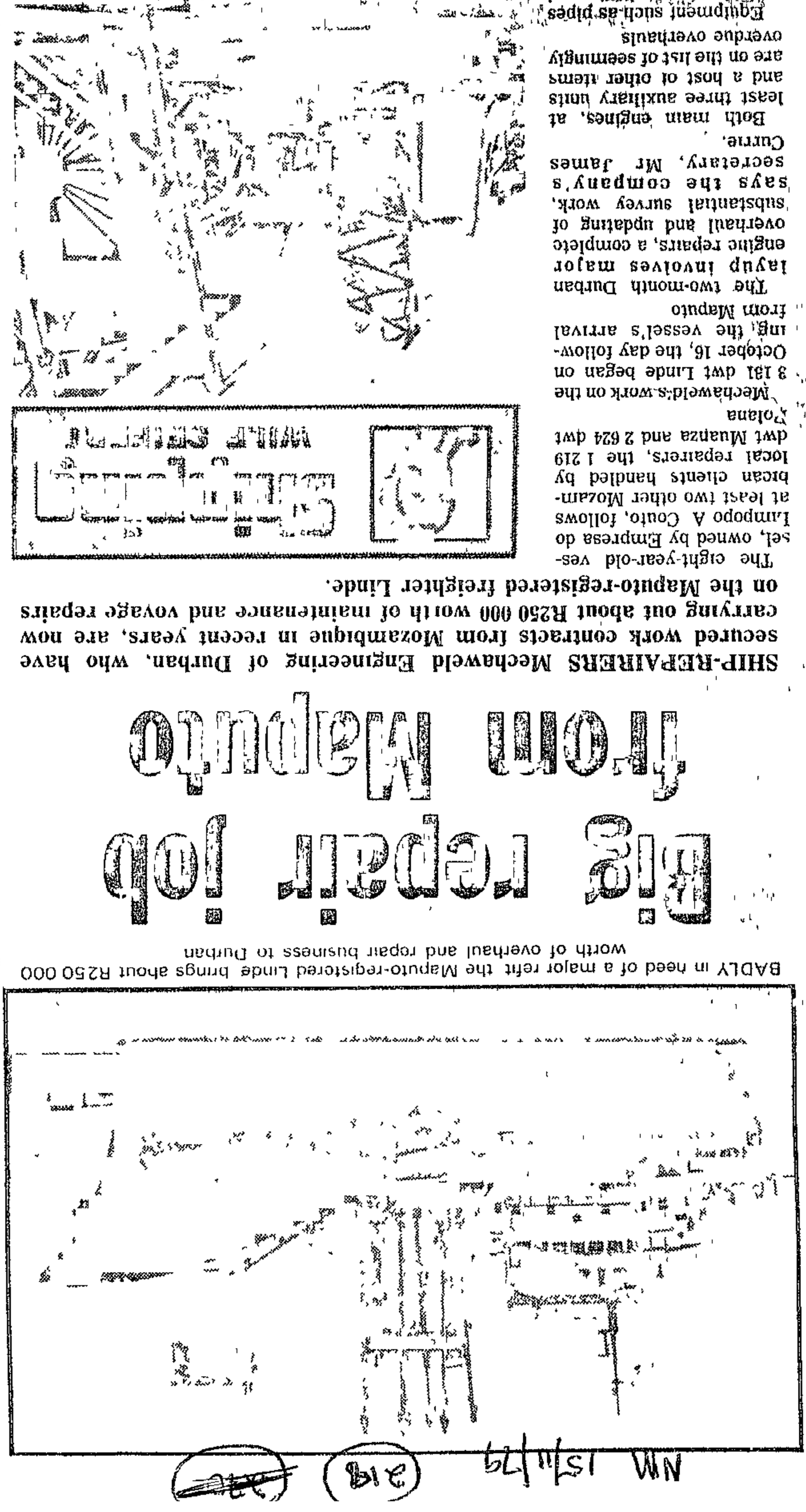


BADLY in need of a major refit the Maputo-registered Linde brings about R250 000 worth of overhaul and repair business to Durban

Big repair job from Maputo

SHIP-REPAIRERS Mechaweld Engineering of Durban, who have secured work contracts from Mozambique in recent years, are now carrying out about R250 000 worth of maintenance and voyage repairs on the Maputo-registered freighter Linde.

The eight-year-old vessel, owned by Empresa do Limpopo A Couto, follows at least two other Mozambican local repairers, the 1 219 dwt Muanza and 2 624 dwt Molana

Mechaweld's work on the 3 131 dwt Linde began on October 16, the day following the vessel's arrival from Maputo

The two-month Durban layup involves major engine repairs, a complete overhaul and updating of substantial survey work, says the company's secretary, Mr James Currie.

Both main engines, at least three auxiliary units and a host of other items are on the list of seemingly overdue overhauls

Equipment such as pipes and fittings, the decks and electrical installations also need attention

Electrical work will be done by our own specialist division, which only began operations a year ago, Mr Currie told me yesterday.

"Next major step for the Linde is a spell in the Prince Edward graving dock in about a week's time so that both her tailshafts can be drawn for an inspection

Mechaweld — who have had other Mozambican as well as considerable Spanish trawler business on their books, are very pleased about the rather unusual contracts we managed to attract to Durban,' they said

"The Linde, classed by Lloyd's Register in the 100A1 category, is expected to clear Durban with a newly issued clean bill of health about mid-December.

ALTHOUGH this five-ton drydock service crane was wrecked in a freak accident more than three weeks ago, its battered remains are still an eye-sore on the site.

Mr R W Meyer, the head of Durban's mechanical workshops, told me this week that a departmental inquiry into the accident had been completed and it would soon be removed to make way for a replacement.

Although Mr Meyer did not divulge details, I understand that a 25-ton crane toppled the five-tonner on October 22 while pulling away from it

The brakes of the wrecked crane were on and its jib pointed into the graving dock, when the working 25-tonner turned, in the process accidentally hooking on to the small crane's catwalk.

Still connected to the catwalk of the five-tonner, the big crane moved off and pulled it down

PIER NO 1: 101 British Wasa, 102 Lucy S, 103 Seamaster; 104A Man delvina; 105 Golden Sword BLUFF 2 Von Fun 4 Louis Cambonis

ISLAND VIEW 1 Asia Loyalty, 4 Ocean Clipper, SHIP REPAIR JETTY Linda, Indiza BUOYS Prodos C, Condor G DOCK Blata 5 DOCK La Ensenada

ARRIVALS Resurgence Express from Australia

SAILINGS Ionian Sky and Seamaster for Far East, Fernandocrime for Mediterranean, Golden Sword for High Seas

POINT SHEDS A African Comet, A/B Prodos, B/C Export Trader, C Char Hsiung; D Damian, E Margaret Lykes, F Chai Trader, G Gold Krannos, L St Nicolas, L/M Safocean Auckland; M Ext Tacoma Maru, N Ionian Sky, O Katerina Dracopoulos, O/P Fernando Emme; P Necker, Q Ithaki, R Yue Flower

MAYDON WHARF 2 Thorswave, 3/4 Gamtoos, 4 Amstelveen, 5 Sable, 6 Lipe; 7A Gamtoos, 7B Living Stone, 8 Rafiela M, 9A Nedlloyd Serooeberb, 9B Zambezi, 10 Honda Star, 12A Sisal Trader, 12C Voorspeler, 13 Gallant Express, 14 Tokio Venture, 15 Silver Joy

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, NOV 18 Nov. 1979

GRAB FRELIMO ASSETS, SAY VICTIMS

Court's decision may bring hope to the dispossessed

(218)

By PETER FABRICIUS

THE Supreme Court in Pretoria is considering a verdict which could bring new hope to South Africans and Mozambiqan exiles whose property was nationalised by the Frelimo Government.

A South African survey company, Inter-Science Research and Development Company, this week asked the Court for authority to seize Mozambique property and money in South Africa in exchange for money owed to them by a Mozambican company which was nationalised at independence

Inter-Science also claims that Frelimo seized several of its vehicles operating in Mozambique. To succeed, the application must overcome an important principle of international law — the doctrine of sovereign immunity — but if it is successful a spate of similar applications is likely to ensue.

Because of the close links which existed between South Africa and Mozambique before the Frelimo take-over there are many other financial and commercial transactions which were hit by the new Governments nationalisation policy.

But the doctrine of sovereign immunity stands in the way According to the doctrine a foreign power cannot be sued. South Africa has always followed this strict interpretation and is one of the few countries which does so.

Most countries follow the doctrine of restricted sovereign immunity which holds that a foreign power may not be sued for acts of State, but may be sued for commercial acts.

Inter-Science is hoping that Mr Justice Margo — assisted by Mr Justice Franklin and Mr Justice Preiss — will create a South African precedent by applying the doctrine of restricted sovereign immunity.

"This is an important matter of principle and we will take time to consider our decision," Mr Justice Margo said after hearing the application on Wednesday.

In another case before the Pretoria Supreme Court, roles were reversed. The Mozambique Government asked the Court to return to it two aircraft which were flown out of Mozambique by Mr Rolando Mendes, a pilot in the Government-owned air company Comag.

This case also involved nationalisation. Mr Mendes claimed the aircraft were rightfully his as he had owned them before Comag nationalised them.

But Mr Justice Nestadt never ruled on this principle as the case ended on Friday when the private company withdrew and the two planes — presently being serviced at Wonderboom Airport, Pretoria — were ceded to Mozambique

This case was also unique The Frelimo regime had never before tried to use South African courts to regain property.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

PHILOSOPHY I

COMPREHENSION EXERCISE No. 5

Refugee pilot fails to appear in Pretoria court

Hunt for man from Mozambique

N M 20/11/79

PRETORIA — A Mozambique Government refugee pilot who was arrested in a hotel here at the weekend for the theft of aircraft which he had once owned, failed to appear in court yeaterday

Mr Rolando de Almeida Mendes (51), was a key witness in a Supreme Court action here which ended on Friday

He was arrested on a charge of theft laid by the Mozambican terms of an urgent interdict brought by the Frelimo Government of Mozambique, which claimed it had nationalised the planes formerly owned by Mr Mendes

Thus claim was contested by Alpen Flugzeughandel but they withdrew their claim and in terms of a Court order the aircraft were ceded to Mozambique

Mr. Mendes was then arrested for the theft of the planes and released on R300 bail but his passport was not withdrawn

Major P H Niemann, the investigating officer, said yesterday that an immediate investigation would be started to find Mr Mendes

Mr Mendes is a Portuguese citizen and was the director of an aircraft company in Mozambique

The aircraft were impounded in a European aircraft company, Alpen Flugzeughandel, and two of the planes were flown to Wonderboom Airport here

(Sapa.)

Behaviorism results only if one denies that are two substances and maintains that all mental can be analyzed in terms of behavior Normally, thos are behaviorists in this sense understand the po as implying that all so called mental states are s behavior and are therefore overt and publicly obser Seemingly private events, such as talking silently to self, are reinterpreted as verbal behavior which it m difficult but not, in principle, impossible for others serve (for example, via laryngeal movements)

Ryle. Gilbert Ryle's *The Concept of Mind* contam most sustained contemporary attack on the Cart view—a view which he labels "the dogma of the gho the machine" His central claim is that the Cartesian trine involves a "category mistake" Asking whether nary psychological concepts logically signify menta sodes or physical movements is like asking wh someone came home in a bus or in a flood of tears Th only the illusion of mutually exclusive alternative failure to see that this is so is due to conceptual conf In developing an array of arguments against the Car position, Ryle attempts to reduce to absurdity s Cartesian theses about particular aspects of our ment For example, Ryle considers the Cartesian claim that someone performs an action *carefully*, there is a inner event that accompanies the overt behavior corresponds to the *care* involved There is the *atte* and there is the *doing* He argues that this two-occu account is comparable to claiming that when a bi grates south there is behavior which constitutes its south and an inner event which constitutes the mi aspect of that flight,

1. What does it mean to say that "all mental terms of behaviour "?

2. There is a sense in which I believe that t Paris even though I am asleep. I am not tower or thinking about it but if I were the Eiffel Tower is, I would, with some irr My belief is said to be dispositional. are also dispositional, an irritable per time nor is a soluble salt dissolved all ve an

   a) Are there mental terms which are dis example.

   b) "All so-called mental states are simply behaviour." If there are dispositional mental terms how does this affect the above statement?

   c) Why do some behaviourists prefer to analyze mental terms in terms of dispositions to behave?

3. a) In "asking whether someone came home in a bus or a fllod of tears... there is only the illusion of mutually exclusive alternatives." Why is this?

   b) What "conceptual confusion" is involved in not seeing this?

   c) The confused person who thinks that there are two genuine alternatives is said to have made a "category mistake", i.e. he thinks

Mozambique 'barefoot doctors'

Star 22/11/79

(218)

Mozambique is training hundreds of "barefoot doctors" – medical personnel trained in preventive rather than curative medicine, BRENDAN NICHOLSON of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

MAPUTO — Morning coffee time can be complicated in Maputo Central Hospital — unless you're capable of asking for the sugar in a dozen different languages

The doctors in only one section of Mozambique's largest hospital include three from Russia, one each from Cuba, Brazil, Chile and Holland and two each from the United Kingdom and Italy.

"We'd usually have a Swede and a Bulgarian too," said the British paediatrician in charge

Before independence there were about 500 doctors in Mozambique, mostly in the main centres

With the Frelimo takeover and the nationalisation of medical services all but 80 left.

Most medical students also pulled out to finish their studies elsewhere.

Change

The medical vacuum was filled in the short term by an influx of about 300 doctors from all over the world under aid programmes or on private contracts.

The long-term solution of the Frelimo Government is, however, a complete change in emphasis from curative to preventive medicine.

So, more or less following the Chinese "barefoot doctor" concept, hundreds of men and women have been trained to various degrees of medical competence

At the top of the list is the "tecnico da medicine" who has had nine years of general education and a three-year course to provide him with skills relating to the most common conditions and diseases in Mozambique. There are about 100 of them at work now

Next comes the "agente da medicine" with six years of general education and a two-year medical course behind him. He is trained to carry out sim-

scheme allowing mothers of sick infants to stay with them, each mother sharing an adult-size bed with her child

Admissions subsequently jumped from 70 to 300 a month

The mothers help clean wards, feed their babies and learn the importance of hygiene and good diet.

According to figures kept by an expatriate doctor the death rate among children admitted to Maputo Central Hospital is dropping

In 1977, 22 percent of children entering the hospital died In 1978 the figure was 13 percent; so far this year it is down to 10 percent.

Campaign

In January 1977 a major vaccination campaign was begun with the help of the World Health Organisation.

Frelimo planned to inoculate everyone in the country against tuberculosis, measles, tetanus and smallpox.

The campaign, took two-and-a-half years to complete

When the campaign ended in Maputo this year, more than 11-million people had been vaccinated

Momentum

The WHO provided much of the logistics

According to figures provided by the United Nations the campaign had an immediate effect

While in pre-independence times 20 000 children died of measles each year in Mozambique, the toll last year dropped to 103

Now campaigns are being carried out against diphtheria, whooping cough and polio

Maputo health authorities are now running into difficulty keeping up the momentum of the original campaign.

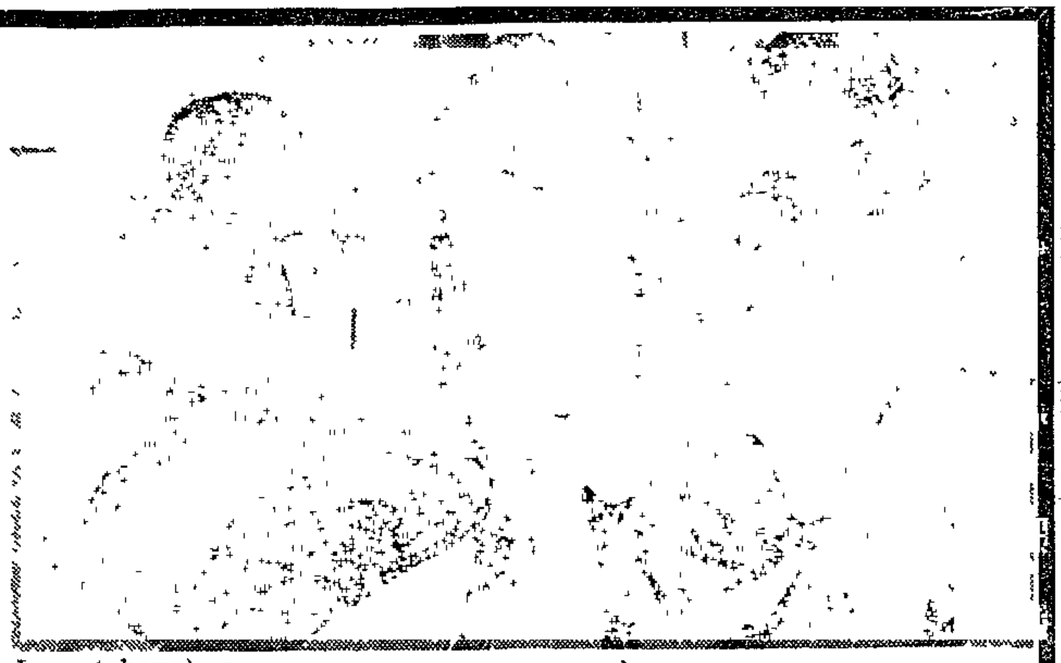
Idle

Though the Maputo hospital is clean and orderly the lack of foreign exchange has left it chronically short of drugs and equipment

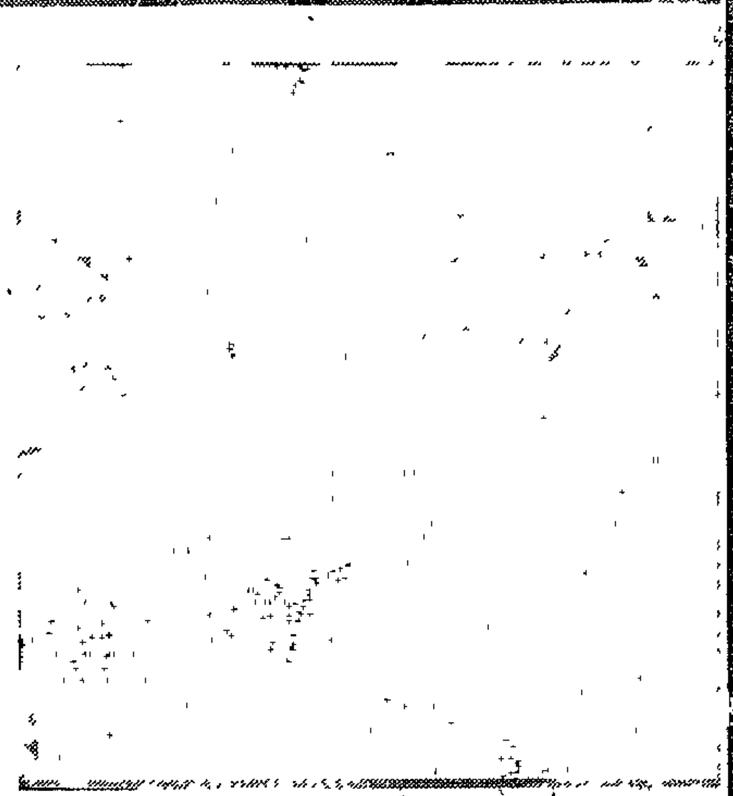
Other equipment is standing idle because technicians have yet to be trained to use it

In the hospital workshop technicians stand at vices shaping calipers for cripples from aluminium strips and pieces of leather Others assemble artificial limbs from a mixture of locally produced and imported parts

The calipers are for child polio victims Many of the artificial limbs go to members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Mozambique-based Zanla guerilla army who have lost legs in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian war

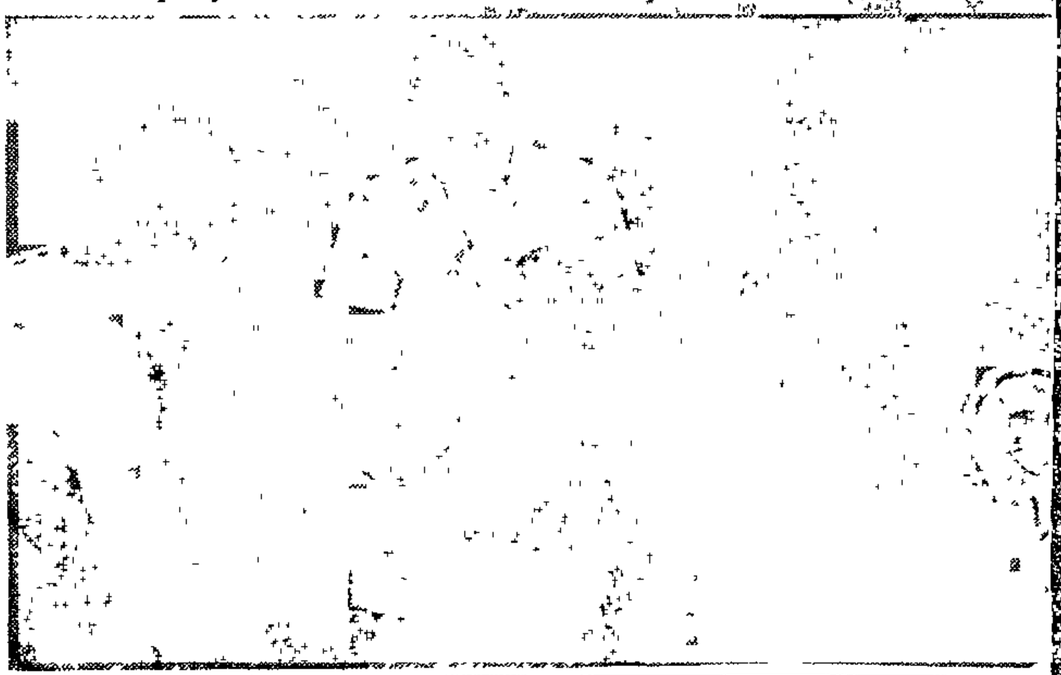


Luis (above), a young polio victim, gets a helping hand from Italian physiotherapist Luciana Comin and Mozambican technician Baiano Valia at Maputo Central Hospital.



Mothers (right) share beds with their children in the paediatric ward of Maputo Central Hospital

Dutch physiotherapist Heleen van Diggele and a Mozambican assistant, Rosa Massavanhane, helping a child, Duzentana, who is recovering after an operation for cerebral palsy



GARLIC. A "clove" is a small section of the bulb, is used crushed between foil, and rubbed round a salad bowl, to give the salad a tang. Juice used to flavour stews and sauces and with seafood. Mixed with butter for savoury bread.

ALLSPICE. Not to be confused with Mixed spice, which is a mixture of spice and mostly used in cakes, biscuits, etc. Allspice is so named because it resembled the aroma of mixed spice. It is used ground in preserves, meat dishes and seasonings.

PEPPERCORNS. Used in pickles, and for boiling in brawns, tongue, salt beef and pork.

BOUQUET GARNI [illegible] "Bouquet of Savoury Herbs", or a bunch of herbs tie[illegible] bef[illegible]

Starch

"Various diseases would be blamed for the deaths but statistics did not take into account the fact that malnutrition was a major contributing factor," a senior paediatrician said.

A medical student estimated in a thesis written in 1974 that five percent of Mozambican children suffered from serious malnutrition, 16 percent were "moderately" malnourished and 27 percent suffered from what he called "benign" malnutrition.

In many cases the problem is not so much lack of food as the wrong kind of food.

Starchy cassava makes up the bulk of many people's diet. If it is not supplemented with protein it will not stave off malnutrition.

Doctors say many mothers were reluctant to bring their babies to hospital for treatment until Frelimo introduced a

K.W.V., PAARL, TELLS US

That skilfully chosen wine turns a meal into a banquet. Taken regularly in moderation, as it should be, wine is everywhere considered a most pleasurable aid to health. It brings good digestion, good humour, and an air of gracious living.

Learn to choose wines well, so that they blend with each occasion, every course. Learn to add the zest of wine to your cooking. It tickles up the delicate flavour of almost any dish.

For storing wines, use a cupboard in a quiet, cool corner of the house, or under the stairs. Corked bottles must lie flat so that the cork remains moist; screw capped bottles may stand upright. Place the sparkling wines in the lowest, coolest racks, then the white, then the red, and finally the dessert

Basics

At the heart of the new system are the "agentes polivalentes elementares" who, with little or no formal education, have been trained for six months by doctors in the basics of preventive medicine.

Elected by the members of their villages or state farms they are taught the importance of diet, what food is best and how to grow it, the need for precautions such as taking malaria tablets, first aid and the dangers of badly sited toilets.

One of Mozambique's major problems remains malnutrition. This weakens children making them vulnerable to illnesses like pneumonia.

An estimated 56 percent of infants who died last year were malnourished.

Foreign doctors working in Maputo say malnutrition has always been a serious problem in Mozambique.

He is also trained to recognise when a patient should be referred to more highly qualified staff

not over chill bouquet. About same treat- ture, that is however, it is es should be n hour before

d be held by colour may not that is ing). When e glass more gather and

hold the fragrance.

In hot weather, do not hesitate to mix soda water with ordinary wine for a refreshing outdoor drink. It's an age old custom in Europe. In really hot weather, try chilling sherry before serving it as an 'appertizer' muscatel.

To tenderise any meat - and add flavour - soak for an hour or two before cooking. Always warm before adding to hot food. Curry tends to kill any table wine; but a sweet muscatel wine can be sipped with it. Do not blunt your palate before meals by taking spirits.

Preserve left-over wine in a bottle with a thin film of fresh oil and use for cooking.

To remove ring stains left on polished wood by bottles and glasses, rub well with a damp cloth dipped in cigarette ash and oil. Then repolish.

Rinse glassware in warm water with a little ammonia added to it. This will make the glass sparkling bright.

> Wine is Harmony. What melody there is for the Connoisseur in a glass of brilliant wine

André L. Simon.

Mozambique sets sights on literacy for everyone

Argus 27/11/79

218

By BRENDAN NICHOLSON
(Argus Africa News Service

THE lights burn late in Mozambique schools. Almost everyone, as one expatriate put it, seems to be studying something.

When Portugal pulled out of Mozambique four years ago 95 percent of the local population could not read or write.

The exodus of nearly 200 000 Portuguese left the former colony with little more than a 'labour' force, few of whom were capable of stepping into the shoes of the technicians who left.

Last year President Samora Machel said the situation was so bad that many of the representatives in the people's assemblies could not even read the constitution.

Directives

The overwhelming majority of Mozambicans, he said, could not understand Frelimo party directives, never mind the instructions for the machines at the factories in which they worked.

All schools and private education were nationalised in 1975 and Frelimo then began training new teachers 'versed in the social, cultural and historical realities of Mozambique.'

Many foreign teachers were brought in, given a six-month course in Portuguese and set to work in the schools. The shortage was so bad that senior pupils found themselves teaching juniors.

Textbooks

They used old textbooks from pre-independence times but ensured teaching was within the new socialist guidelines.

By 1978, 3 400 new teachers had been hurriedly trained and 12 000 others given refresher courses.

However the lack of trained personnel was such an obvious drag on the economy that in July last year a major literacy campaign was introduced.

The aim was to teach 100 000 workers, most of them from the ports and railways, factories and communal villages, to read and write.

According to Government figures 130 000 people had participated by the middle of this year.

Campaign

A second campaign, to begin next year, is aimed at 300 000 more.

Foreigners coming to Mozambique under aid schemes or private contracts used to find few locals with enough education to help with technical training programmes. Things are slowly changing.

Ignorance hampers progress

An Englishwoman who has been in Mozambique for two years said she was struck by the number of people studying. She said she had come across schools even in remote rural areas.

Under a tree

Many of the 'schools' are little more than a converted warehouse or even a blackboard under a tree.

Children and adults attend in shifts with, for instance one group learning from 6.30 am to 10 am, another from 10 am to 1 pm, another group in the afternoon and yet another until 10 pm.

A literacy campaign, begun in the Frelimo forces before independence, has been extended with the introduction of compulsory military training and the aim now is to teach all servicemen and women to read and write.

Literacy classes are being run in the evenings and lunch hours in almost every large hospital in the country. They were intended to improve the educational standard of hospital staff with only two or three years of schooling but have been expanded to take in workers from the surrounding area.

Unpaid

Better-educated hospital staff and students serve as unpaid teachers.

In 1973, according to Government officials, there were 588 868 pupils at primary schools in Mozambique. Last year there were 1 419 279.

While few black Mozambicans got through secondary schools in colonial days there are now 82 000 at high school.

To streamline the educational process the new Mozambique has adopted Portuguese as its universal language.

A seminar on the use of Portuguese was held in Maputo this month. Officials say they want the real thing, 'not some Mozambique dialect'.

...e standardised mort...

1. Crude Mortality Rates.

...on of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.[12] An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of magisterial district was required. The 1970 age distribution by gross population estimates by economic region.[11]

[12] Population trends ...

Coping with malnutrition in Mozambique

(218)

BEFORE independence there were about 500 doctors in Mozambique, most of them in Maputo or the other main centres. With the Frelimo takeover and the subsequent nationalisation of medical services all but 80 were left.

Most medical students also left to finish their studies elsewhere. Only five were left out of 150 in the class due to graduate in 1977 There were 25 left of 150 in the class which graduated in 1978 and 20 this year

The medical vacuum was filled in the short term by an influx of about 300 doctors from all over the world under aid programmes on private contracts.

The long-term solution of the Frelimo Government is, however, a complete change in emphasis from curative to preventive medicine.

So more or less following the Chinese "barefoot doctor" concept, hundreds of men and women have been trained to various degrees of medical competence

At the top of the list is the "tecnico da medicine" who has had nine years of general education and a three-year course to provide him with skills relating to the most common conditions and diseases in Mozambique. There are about 100 of them at work now

Next comes the "agente da medicine" with six years

							1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

VIII DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

0-								
1-								
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25-44	[illegible]	[illegible]	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

TO PAGE 11

In many cases the problem is not lack of food as much as the wrong kind of food.

Starchy cassava makes up the bulk of many people's diet and if it is not supplemented with

or general education and a two-year medical course behind him He is trained to carry out simple tasks and basic preventive measures. He is also trained to recognise when a patient should be referred to more highly qualified staff.

At the heart of the new system are "agentes polivalentes elementares" who, with little or no formal education, have been trained for six months by doctors in the basics of preventative medicine.

Elected by the members of their villages or state farms they are taught the importance of diet, what food is best and how to grow it, the need for precautions such as taking malaria tablets, first aid and the dangers of badly-sited toilets.

One of Mozambique's major problems remains malnutrition, which weakens children making them vulnerable to illnesses such as pneumonia.

An estimated 15 to 20 percent of Mozambican children have an abnormally low weight for their age and the percentage is as high as 30 percent in some rural areas.

VI DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND

					M
0-					2,02
1-					0,45
5-					0,09
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25
NO.	128	85	26	23	289

NO.	30	34	7	7	21

FROM PAGE 10

some form of protein will not stave off malnutrition.

A major aim of the preventive medicine programme is to teach tribespeople to improve their diets.

Doctors say many mothers were reluctant to bring their babies to hospital for treatment, until Frelimo introduced a scheme allowing mothers of sick infants to stay with them, each mother sharing an adult-size bed with her child.

Admissions subsequently jumped from 70 to 300 a month.

The mothers help clean wards, feed their babies and learn the importance of hygiene and good diet. Medical personnel believe many babies died before the scheme was introduced because mothers were afraid to leave them alone at the hospital.

According to figures kept by an expatriate doctor the death rate among children admitted to Maputo Central Hospital is dropping

In 1977, 22 percent of children entering the hospital died. In 1978 the figure was 13 percent and so far this year is down to 10 percent.

Four years before independence Samora Machel, now president, complained that "the rich man's dog gets better health care than most Mozambicans."

in the country against tuberculosis, measles, tetanus and smallpox.

The campaign, which began in the north, took two-and-a-half years to complete.

The colonial administration estimated that the population of Mozambique would reach

Based on the Chinese "barefoot doctor" concept, Mozambique is training hundreds of medical personnel in preventative rather than curative medicine.

10-million by 1980 but, by the time the campaign ended in Maputo this year, more than 11-million people had been vaccinated.

The WHO provided much of the logistics.

According to figures provided by the United Nations the campaign had an immediate effect.

While in pre-independence times 20 000 children died of measles each year in Mozambique the toll last year dropped to 103

Now campaigns are being carried out against diphtheria, whooping cough and polio

Though Maputo health authorities believe they have broken the back of some of their worst health problems

roads in remote areas.

Recently one team was forced to use an ambulance to carry vaccine supplies because there was no other vehicle available.

Though the Maputo hospital is clean and orderly the lack of foreign exchange has left it chronically short of drugs and equipment

Other equipment is standing idle because technicians have yet to be trained to use it.

In the hospital workshop technicians stand at vices shaping calipers for cripples from aluminium strips and pieces of leather. Others assemble artificial limbs from a mixture of locally-produced and imported parts

The calipers are for child polio victims. Many of the artificial limbs go to members of Mr Robert Mugabe's Mozambique-based Zanla guerrilla army who have lost legs in the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian war.

Dutch physiotherapist Heleen van Diggele and a Mozambican assistant, Rosa Massavanhane, help a child recovering after an operation for cerebal palsy.

23,16	22,23		
0,04	0,00		
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0,55	0,67		
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In January 1977 a major vaccination campaign was begun with the help of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Frelimo had carried out vaccinations in areas under its control before it came to power but this time planned to innoculate everyone

the momentum of the original campaign

For it to be successful children must be revaccinated and others born since the campaign must be given their shots

But it is being hampered by the general shortage of transport and poor quality of

0,03 0,02

0,06 0,08

0,34 0,25

0,73 0,56

0,10 0,08

203 130

(a) Neglect of preventive medicine by most practitioners and inadequate budgetary provision for it. Savage also notes the excessive expenditure on cure.

(b) Both also note the maldistribution of doctors and health services. Kirsch describes this in geographical terms, and in terms of inappropriate institutions. He notes the concentration of doctors throughout the world in urban areas. Savage describes this as a concentration in South Africa on the needs of the white and urban populations; but he also implicitly recogn[illegible] s the applicability to South [illegible] described by Hart, as it app[illegible] edical care tends to vary in[illegible] ved'.[5]

(c) In[illegible] ase palaces' are associa[illegible] esponsible for both the urb[illegible]

Savage [illegible] ervices:

(d) we[illegible] reas: dental and opthalm[illegible] ge part of the population; [illegible] health educators and health [illegible] ill, handicapped and elderly [illegible] population.

(e) Sou[illegible] the structure of apartheid [illegible] and services. Pay differen[illegible] avage shows that it would cos[illegible] alified doctors the same salary, a[illegible] fied nurses the same pay.

Savage, h[illegible] n the tractability of these pro[illegible] of resources in the health sector to interests than to ideas, and points out that this misallocation affects society as a whole and not merely the medical profession. He criticises those who, like Illich, believe that one can change the behaviour of individuals without altering the behaviour of the system, and shows that the maldistribution of doctors is a mirror of the maldistribution of resources in society. He sees the need for doctors to become involved in 'combating the health-denying aspects of apartheid in order to promote effective medicine'.

It's death for South African in Mozambique

9/12/79

S POST

FIVE men have been sentenced to death by a military tribunal in Mozambique. One of them allegedly had links with South Africa

Agostinho Jose Matola entered Mozambique claiming to be a South African refugee, according to an official statement. He was put into a refugee camp where he is said to have reported on South African refugee camps and Patriotic Front and Mozambican refugee organisations and the routes used by military positions.

fugees to escape from South Africa.

The second condemned man is a Zimbabwe Rhodesian According to the statements, Sinai Final (19) was a member of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Secret Service.

He is said to have infiltrated into Mozambique with his country's soldiers and to have spied on re-

Other contributors (e.g. Adler, Vol.2) would regard the nature of the economic system, rather than the legal structure of apartheid as the root cause of the 'Inverse Care Law', as it is apparent to some degree throughou the third world and in most 'western' societies. Both Adler and Savage, although not denying the need for medical reforms, regard these as inseparable from changes in the wider social structure if they are to be effective.

2.2 Public or Private : The Options

The debate on what has come to be called 'socialised medicine' concerns which method of health care provision is most *efficient* and which best satisfies the condition of *equity*. Efficiency, in the economic sense, is taken to mean that there can be no change which will make one person better off without making another worse off. If one can, by reorganisatic get something more without extra cost, without making anyone worse off, the existing situation is not efficient.

In fact, only the provision of medical care is in dispute, rather than all measures which promote health, most of which, as we have seen, concern the entire structure of the economy and society. The arguments therefore apply only to the relatively narrow, but nevertheless highly charged field of medical care. It has conventionally been accepted by the majority of those who can afford it that some basic public provision should be made for the indigent. The rising cost of medical care, particularly in the United States and some European countries, has forced a reassessment of this position by health economists of all persuasions.

The free market position is argued by Rees (*27): If a good or service can be bought and sold between individuals, and all relevant costs and benefits are taken into account in the market transactions without spilling over to outsiders (excludability), and there are no economies of scale,[6] then individual preferences as expressed through their purchasing power can be met efficiently when the good is distributed through a free market so that neither can alter the price on their own, and no combination of buyers or sellers exists that can influence the price to their own advantage. In addition, there must be no information constraints on buyers and sellers. If these conditions are fulfilled, private provision will be efficient, although the possibility of efficient allocation may also exist under other conditions. The advantage of a private market are generally taken to be the minimal need for information transmission before an efficient distribution can be reached.

Frelimo executes five

Post 20/12/79

A FRELIMO firing squad has executed five men convicted of terrorism, high treason and espionage.

Four of the men were Mozambicans and one was Rhodesian.

The five were sentenced to death by a Frelimo Revolutionary Military Court 10 days ago and were shot on Saturday, said a radio Maputo broadcast monitored in Johannesburg.

Thirty-six men have now been executed in Mozambique since March last year for opposing the Frelimo Government

Those executed on Saturday were Cornelio Lamecane (32), Zeca Doveli (30), Agostinho Jose Matola (31) and Carlitos Armando Gouveia (21), all of Mozambique, and Sinai Sinai (19) of Rhodesia, the broadcast said — POST Correspondent.

Mozambique govt sued by SA firm

Star 218

Pretoria Bureau

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge has ordered the attachment of the Johannesburg-based assets of the government of Mozambique, involving three properties and in excess of R480 000, in an account at the Bank of Lisbon

Mr Justice Margo, with Mr Justice Franklin and Mr Justice Preiss concurring handed down the order in an application brought against the Republica Popular de Mocambique by Inter-Science Research and Development Services (Pty) Ltd

Inter-Science was engaged in 1974 as a sub-contractor in survey and planning work relating to the development of agricultural areas and of water resources in Mozambique.

Later that year the Lusaka Agreement was drawn up, in which power was transferred from Portugal to Frelimo

The country's independence prevented the completion of contracts and Inter-Science was not paid for its work.

In its application, the company pointed out that in terms of the Lusaka Agreement the independent government declared that it was prepared to accept the responsibility of the financial obligations assumed by Portugal in the name of Mozambique, provided they were assumed in the effective interest of the territory

CREDIT

Mr Justice Margo authorised the Sheriff to attach Stand No 59 in Braamfontein, Lots No 58 and 59 in Forest Town and all monies standing to the credit of the Banco de Mozambique of Maputo at the Bank of Lisbon, in Sauer Street, Johannesburg, but not exceeding R480 468, the total amount being claimed by the applicant

Inter-Science has lodged a claim of R399 402 for services rendered, R69 190 for damages suffered by the premature termination of sub-contracts, and R11 876 for certain vehicles expropriated by the Mozambique government

HOPE

Mr Justice Margo granted the company leave to sue the Mozambique government by edictal citation and granted Mozambique leave to move to set aside the attachments and the order for leave to sue by edictal citation

Legal academics said today although the judgment was a "breakthrough" for South African courts it offered no hope for South Africans whose properties were nationalised by the Frelimo government

ATTACHED

A professor in international law at Unisa, Prof H Booysens, said 'It is the first time in the history of South African law that assets of a foreign country have been attached by a South African court and this puts us on par with international law in European countries.

"This is something that academics have been writing about for a long time in this country and Mr Justice Margo's judgment must be seen as pioneer work and a breakthrough for our courts"

S POST 30/12/79

COSTLY WAR FOR MAPUTO

PRESIDENT Samora Machel claims that Mozambique has suffered damage amounting to R37,5 million as a direct result of attacks from Rhodesia during the seven-year old bush war.

Losses as a result of the enforcement of sanctions against Rhodesia had cost Mozambique at least R550 million, with the indirect damage and losses impossible to estimate President Machel told the Peoples' Assembly in Maputo.

In his speech broadcast over Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg, President Machel said 1 338 Mozambicans had been killed during the war and 1 538 wounded — most of them seriously.

President Machel hailed the Rhodesian ceasefire agreement as "one of the greatest victories of the African continent."

Pres Machel

The agreement would put an end to the Rhodesian attacks, President Machel said. — SUNDAY POST Correspondent

RDM 31/12/79

cash gift from UN

(218)

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK. — An immediate R25-million in repairs are needed to restore Rhodesia's road and rail links through Mozambique, the Maputo government has told the United Nations.

It also presented a R300-million plan for rail and port developments that it termed "unavoidable" in order to cope with potential traffic resulting from "the new situation".

The Mozambique memorandum, submitted by the country's UN ambassador, Mr José Carlos Lobo, included an estimate of R38-million to make good damage caused by three years of Rhodesian raids. This figure was broken down in detail, even including such individual items as destroyed bicycles and grain sacks.

The proposed spending includes R135-million to expand the port of Beira and R48-million to build a coal terminal and improve the channel at Maputo.

Proposed rail improvements come to almost R100-million.

The Mozambique letter made it clear that its aim was to see to it "that the flux of traffic between the two countries can start as soon as possible".

The Security Council resolution formally ending Rhodesian sanctions committed the UN to a major reconstruction programme for the region.

31/12/79 Star (218)

Mozambicans cash in on SA bread

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Bureau

KOMATIPOORT — Mozambicans working in South Africa are investing their full wages in maize meal and bread and reselling them at enormous profits back home.

Heavy-duty trucks loaded with bags and cartons containing foodstuffs in short supply in Mozambique have become commonplace at the Lebombo border post near Komatipoort.

And, instead of having to forfeit four escudos to the rand under current exchange rate, workers returning home every month are more than trebling their wages by selling the food.

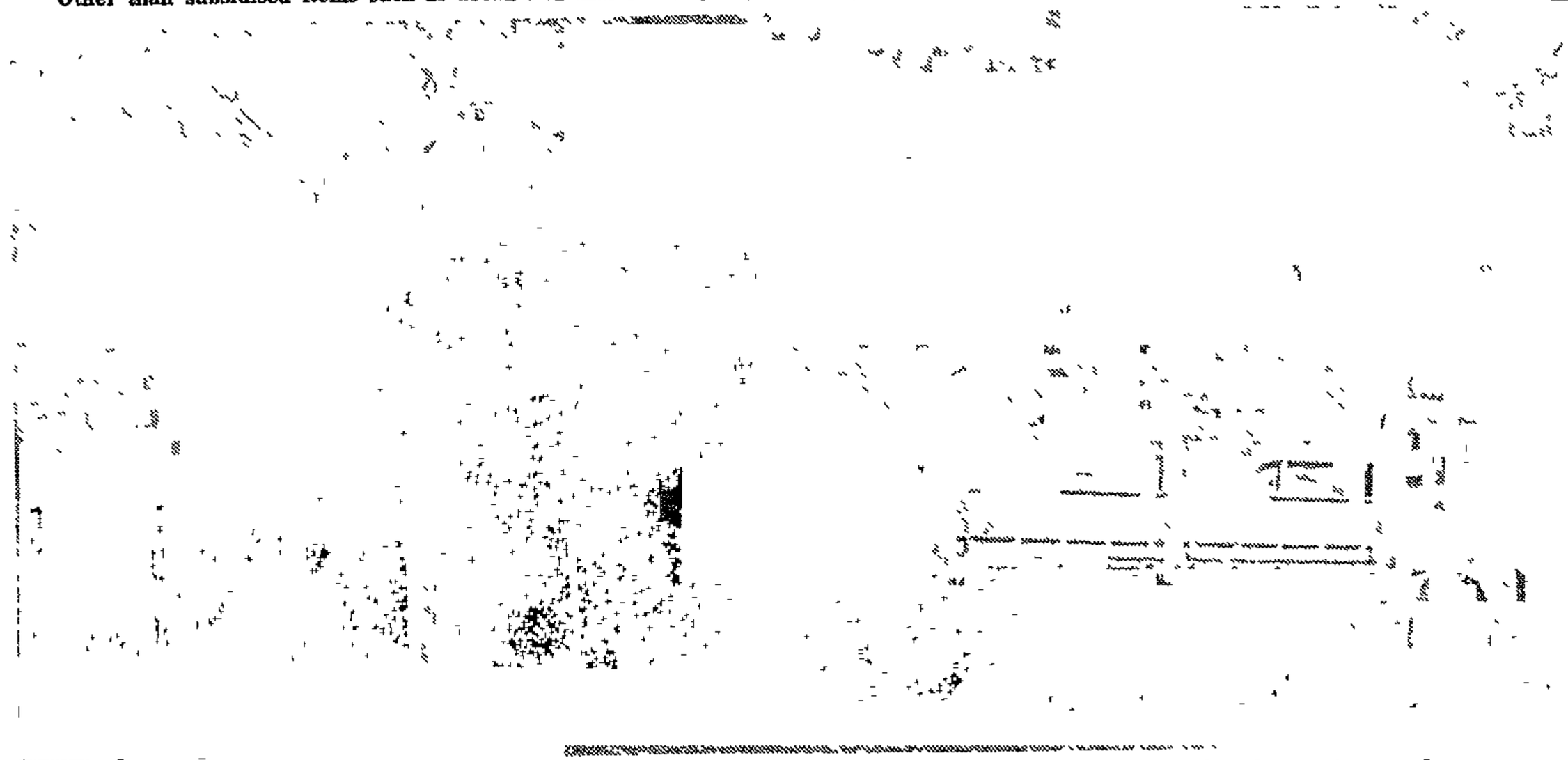
Other than subsidised items such as bread and maize meal, anything bought in South Africa is allowed into Mozambique duty free.

But bread in particular, and mealie-meal are among the scarcest food items in Maputo.

A standard loaf of bread sells for 55c and a bag of maize meal costing R12 here, fetches up to 1 500 escudos (R37,50) when resold in smaller packets

The rand on the black market can be exchanged for 120 to 160 escudos and is not allowed in Mozambique Anybody entering the country has to change all his money into escudos at a bank at the border post.

Mozambican authorities, aware of the serious shortage, have no objections to Mozambicans bringing home food instead of money.



A heavy-duty vehicle loaded with food and bound for Maputo — a common sight at the Lebombo post nowadays