

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1983

JANUARY — JULY

# Row on 'destabilisation' brewing

# Rebels get SA support, claims US

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
Political Correspondent

AN INTERNATIONAL row is brewing over South Africa's alleged destabilisation of its neighbouring states — particularly Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha is expected to deal with the matter when he enters the No-confidence Debate next week.

## SA 'interference' condemned

Political Reporter

MASERU — South Africa's deliberate interference in the economies of neighbouring states was strongly condemned yesterday in the final communique at the end of the annual Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference here.

The communique was issued by the nine SADC states, 25 countries from

Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and North and South America and 23 international organisations and development agencies.

The document noted that economic development in Southern Africa was being hampered by a number of factors including "growing external intervention and in this regard the conference strongly condemned deliberate

interference by South Africa affecting the economic stability of the SADC region and called for the immediate cessation of such interference.

Among the Western powers represented at the conference were the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, and Canada.

Ⓢ Harsh words for Pretoria — Page 7

The row has taken a dramatic turn with the claim by the US State Department that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa".

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr P W Botha, said last night it was news to him that South Africa was providing the MNR with the bulk of its support.

Mr Botha was reacting to a writer statement by the US State Department in the American magazine Africa Report.

"This is news to me. Why don't you give me the source for additional information?" Mr Botha said in reply to a query by the Rand Daily Mail.

The Mail's Washington correspondent Simon Barber has reported that the State Department stands by its statement which in the Mail correspondent's view is a "highly considered expression of US policy".

The Governments of Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho have repeatedly accused the South African Government of destabilising their countries and the matter has been raised on several occasions in Parliament by the Opposition's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin.

After a visit to Lesotho last year during which he was shown purported evidence of South African destabilisation Mr Eglin met the Minister of Foreign Affairs to voice his concern.

However the US statement has added a new dimension to the controversy.

The new line by Washington which until now has been careful not to contradict repeated denials by South Africa of alleged destabilisation indicates a growing impatience with South African actions which are seen to be hindering the US objective of stabilising Southern Africa.

The apparent US policy shift also comes at a time when the Reagan administration is actively involved in efforts to improve relations with Manu.

One of the expected benefits for Mozambique is believed to be US diplomatic pressure on South Africa to halt its aid to the MNR.

Yesterday the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen said at the opening of Parliament that where destabilised conditions occurred in Southern Africa "they are the result mainly of the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union to expand its influence in Southern Africa in its pursuit of world domination".

"Stability in Southern Africa is indispensable to the effective realisation of the Government's peaceful goals and the prosperity of the inhabitants of the region" Mr Viljoen said.

### NOTE CAREFULLY

1. The answers only on the right hand pages will be marked. The left hand pages may be used for rough work, but no credit will be given for such work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

### WARNING

1. No marks
2. Caution
3. No marks
4. All marks

paper or other material in examination room unless communicated with other invigilator to be torn out handed to the commissioner leaving the exam-

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# Machel seeks overseas aid to counter rebels

Sunday Times Reporter

PRESIDENT Samora Machel's Frelimo government is seeking military aid abroad to help combat the growing threat posed by the anti-Marxist guerrillas of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement.

Appeals for aid from the international community and Maputo's current shopping campaign for military hardware have highlighted the serious problems facing President Machel's government in the eighth year after independence

There are growing signs that President Machel is in "desperate trouble", Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies, said in Pretoria this week

President Machel has recently approached Eastern bloc countries as well as Western nations for military equipment and aid

"He seems to be shopping around everywhere, which is a sign that things are not running well for him," Professor Hough said.

## Equipment

He added that the MNR apparently has more trained fighters in the bush than Frelimo had at the height of their armed struggle against the Portuguese in the early 1970s

Professor Hough said the current strength of the MNR was estimated at between 11 000 and 13 000, compared with a poorly-equipped Frelimo force estimated at about 21 600 and made up of regulars, reservists and conscripts who have an initial two-year period of military service

In addition, the Frelimo government is evidently building up paramilitary forces, such as border guards and militia units, in response to the growing MNR offensive, which Maputo blames on South Africa

Professor Hough confirmed reports that another contingent of communist military advisers — this time North Koreans — had arrived in Mozambique recently to help train Frelimo forces

## Foreigners

It is understood that about 240 North Korean military advisers are in Mozambique at present and that the communist regime of Kim Il Sung has agreed to supply President Machel's government with military equipment

This signals growing North Korean involvement in Southern Africa

More than 100 North Korean military advisers are training neighbouring Zimbabwe's controversial Fifth Brigade, made up of hand-picked former Zanu guerrillas loyal to Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party

Professor Hough, who describes the North Koreans as another "Soviet surrogate force", also disclosed current estimates of other foreign advisers in Mozambique.

"The estimates vary quite a lot, but although the figures must be treated with some circumspection, they do give you some indication (of foreign involvement in Mozambique)," he said

## Thrown out

Among the foreigners in Mozambique are Cubans (estimates range from 750 to 1 500), East Germans (between 300 and 1 500), Russians (a few hundred to 1 000) and a few hundred Tanzanians and Zimbabweans

While African troops from neighbouring countries have apparently been deployed to guard strategic installations, the role of the foreign communists is not as clear.

It cannot be accurately ascertained whether most of them are involved in a military capacity or whether they are fulfilling civilian functions as technical advisers

30% sugar  
shortfall (218)  
in Maputo 2/11/83

MAPUTO — A 30% shortfall in sugar production in the current season has dealt a sharp new blow to Mozambique's hard-pressed economy, officials said yesterday.

Sugar is the country's third biggest export earner. Officials of the National Sugar Institute forecast that the sugar output in the 1982-83 season was unlikely to exceed 130 000 tons, compared with earlier London market estimates of 180 000 tons.

The decline will have a serious effect on export earnings. In the 1981/82 season, Mozambique's 187 000 ton crop brought in R49 500 000 in export revenue.

Official figures for five of the country's six mills show production of only 111 500 tons, while the sixth figure is unlikely to be higher than 18 000 tons.

Reports have given a variety of reasons for the sugar industry's poor showing, such as drought, plant diseases, transport problems and breakdowns — Sapa-Reuter

S. Times 23/1/83

# Barnard aids Mozambique

By NEIL HOOPER (218)

DR Marius Barnard and Mozambican doctors have drafted an aid plan for newly graduated South African doctors to work in Mozambique for short periods

The country has only 400 doctors and about 30 dentists to treat its population of 13-million, said Dr Barnard, PFP MP for Parktown, who has just returned from a working visit to the country

"We mustn't wait until there is an epidemic or famine before we help. At the end of the line there is a patient who needs medical aid."

Before visiting Mozambique the brother of heart-transplant pioneer, Professor Chris Barnard, paid his fourth visit to communist Romania, as an official guest of the Minister of Defence,



DR MARIUS BARNARD  
We mustn't wait to help

General Constantin Olteanu.

During the visit to Romania he was involved in twelve open-heart operations and saw between 400 and 500 cardiac patients, some of them at the Spitalul Central Mili-

tary Cardiac Unit at Bucharest

Dr Barnard believes the success of his trips to Romania and Poland, where he has performed two operations, made his trip to Mozambique possible

"I think my Romanian visits showed Mozambique that I had gone there as an ordinary person trying to help, rather than trying to make a big deal out of it," he said

"My visit to Mozambique was on similar lines to those to Romania I was the guest of the Department of Health and visited the Central Hospital

"I had discussions with officials of the department and heard that after the collapse of Portuguese rule just over seven years ago, the country was left with only 40 doctors

and, initially, no dentists or para-medical officials

"They are now training about 30 doctors a year in Mozambique, and have got others from overseas, but there are still only 400 doctors and 30 dentists to treat their entire population of 13-million"

Dr Barnard said that under the circumstances the Mozambique health authorities were doing a "tremendous job" and were able to reach 40 percent of the population because of good planning

Private doctors in Mozambique told Dr Barnard that liberation movements operating in the country — apparently with South African support — were causing real problems in the medical fields

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**

Argus 24/1/83 (218)

# Mozambique wants US 'pressure' on SA to halt 'support for MNR'

The Argus Africa News Service reports on a warming of relations between Mozambique and the United States.

MAPUTO -- The United States has given the Mozambique Government important political support by stating publicly that the Mozambique National Resistance insurgency movement "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa".

This is one of several signs in recent weeks of a warming of relations between Washington and Maputo.

The US has also expressed understanding of Mozambique's perceived duty to allow an ANC presence on its soil.

But it is also believed to have stood firmly against any Cuban troops in Mozambique.

Maputo has, however, indicated that if South Africa's "aggression" is not halted, Mozambique will require increasing military assistance from the socialist countries, including Cuba.

Other signs of the warming relations between Washington and Maputo are the arrival soon of the first US aid team to visit Mozambique in two years and the visits last year of three Mozambique Government ministers to the

United States

In October, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano met Secretary of State George Shultz in New York.

The closer relations have been carefully cultivated on the personal initiative of President Samora Machel, and when Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, was in Maputo on January 13 he met President Machel.

Mozambique hopes for more aid from the US, but its primary interest is diplomatic. The Fretilimo Government be-

lieves the US can put pressure on South Africa to end its alleged support of the MNR.

The US has not gone that far, but came unexpectedly close in a written statement by the US State Department to the American magazine Africa Report.

It said "The MNR appears to be basically a military organisation with none but the most general political programme, apart from trying to replace the Government of Mozambique. It receives the bulk of its support from South Africa".

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GMP - 164 NNP uti d.p

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Government sends jobless Mozambicans back

# Recession hits 'illegals'

**HUNDREDS OF WORK-SEEKING Mozambicans were being repatriated in large numbers to their country after entering South Africa illegally, senior KaNgwane officials disclosed this week.**

And according to the officials South African-born blacks are also falling victim to the Government's crackdown on "illegals" along the SA-Mozambique border. Most are prosecuted and ferried in trucks to the former Portuguese territory a country they have never seen or have no connections with.

This tough action by the Government should be seen against the background of deteriorating relations between the two countries. At

By **LEN MASEKO**

the core of the trouble is the Government's accusations that Mozambique was being used as a springboard by the African National Congress to launch attacks on South Africa.

Lawyers handling cases of Mozambican immigrants expressed concern at the number of people being repatriated to the country. An average of five Mo-

zambican "illegals" were sent away a week, they said.

Said one lawyer: "Most of the South African-born blacks sent to Mozambique find themselves stateless at the end. Mozambique authorities conduct their own investigations to check whether the people handed over to them are truly Mozambican. If no proof is found, the

persons involved are sent back to South Africa immediately finding themselves stateless.

A KaNgwane garage owner recently found himself without six of his employees after police raided his business. The police, after interviewing the six employees, took them away and they have not been seen in the area since.

Police, in their search for 'illegals' are said to interrogate suspects about their background. In some cases, police test their knowledge of Swazi — the language

generally spoken by locals. Mozambicans mainly speak Shangaan.

Pass offenders in KaNgwane also face the risk of being repatriated, according to sources.

One senior KaNgwane official commented: "This tough action against pass offenders puts them in a difficult position. Many people along the border have never possessed passes in their lives. Most of these people are afraid to carry passes because they believe, reference books bring a lot of problems.

# Farmers told to register workers

27/1/83  
Star  
LOWVELD BUREAU

NELSPRUIT — Many Lowveld farmers have not met the December 1982 deadline to have the work documents of their Mozambican labourers renewed

No official extension has been granted but farmers have been told they can still apply — provided it is done immediately

More than 12 000 labourers are affected by the ruling which demands that all Mozambicans who have lived and worked in the Lowveld for 25 years or more must renew their work documents in Maputo

Addressing members of the Lowveld farmers union this week Barberton's commissioner for the Department of Cooperation and Development, Mr Frans Piek, said "Only 170 farmers in the Nelspruit and Baerberton districts have so far applied for permits which entitle them to re-employ their Mozambicans for a 12-month period

Permits are only issued to persons able to prove they have lived and worked in the Lowveld since 1958

Farmers expressed concern for employees 60 years and older who were unable to prove they had worked on farms in the Lowveld for 26 years or longer

Mr Willem Joubert, who farms near Nelspruit, said he could not prove that one of his 70-year-old employees had been working for him since 1962.

"He is an old man now and I cannot afford to pay him R65 a month but I do not have the heart to send him back to maputo where he has no family ties," he said



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218

# Rebels say new front opened up

LISBON — Mozambican rebels, extending their six-year insurgency campaign, claimed yesterday to have opened a new front in the northern Nampula province.

A Lisbon-based Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) spokesman, Mr Evo Fernandes, who made the claim after unconfirmed sabotage attacks in the port city of Nacala, said "We now have units operating in nine of the 10 provinces"

Mr Fernandes claimed

● Saboteurs had exploded bombs at Nacala's central power station on December 29, leaving the country's third largest Indian Ocean port without electricity;

● A second bombing at the city's air base on the same day killed at least one para-

trooper and wounded two.

Nacala is the main supply point for all northern Mozambique and is linked to neighbouring landlocked Malawi by rail. The MNR usually attacks transport targets linking central Beira and southern Maputo ports to neighbouring countries, such as Zimbabwe

Western intelligence sources have backed Mozambican claims that the MNR gets South African training and supplies

If the Nacala attacks are confirmed, they would indicate the MNR, which claims to have 12 000 armed men, is operational in every province except the extreme north-eastern Cabo Delgado

Mr Fernandes also claimed the MNR had am-

RECEIVED  
JAN 13 1983  
DAILY MAIL

# Maputo sends Portuguese envoy packing

ROOM

218

21/1/83

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LISBON. — Mozambique has ordered the expulsion of a Portuguese consul charged with hiding an arms cache in his backyard and, apparently, of having links with "South African-backed" rebels, news reports said yesterday.

Citing "semi-official" Mozambican sources, Portuguese radio said the consul, Mr Joao Versteeg, was expected to arrive in Lisbon yesterday after having spent three days under "fixed residence" at his home in the port city of Beira.

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry yesterday firmly refuted the allegations that Mr Versteeg had been involved in sabotage operations, the Rand Daily Mail's Lisbon correspondent reports.

Lisbon expressed surprise at Maputo's demand for the consul's recall and warned the incident could damage relations between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry said it would reserve any further comment on the affair until Mr Versteeg had returned to Portugal.

The statement added the consul was due to leave for Lisbon within 24 hours.

The radio said the Portuguese Ambassador, Mr Jose Cutileiro, had lodged an official protest over "violation of diplomatic immuni-

ty" with the Mozambican Foreign Ministry in Maputo.

Mr Versteeg, who had served as consul in Beira for about one year, was placed under "fixed residence" early this week and then ordered to leave the country after security officials searched his home and allegedly found weapons stashed in his backyard, the reports said.

The radio did not specify the kind or quantity of arms allegedly found.

It said police raided the consul's home after one of five Portuguese and a Briton detained six weeks ago on suspicion of aiding rebel saboteurs blow up Beira's oil storage depot accused Mr Versteeg of "dubious behaviour".

Lisbon-based rebel spokesman Mr Evo Fernandes denied that the consul or any of the six people under detention had any links with the Mozambican National Resistance Movement that has fought the Marxist regime for six years.

In the depot sabotage on December 12, the rebels destroyed 34 storage tanks and millions of litres of fuel destined for Zimbabwe.

Prime targets of the rebels, who Western intelligence sources say get South African aid, are Mozambique's transportation systems, linking its harbours to neighbouring hinterland countries — UPI

# Crackdown on Portuguese 'with MNR rebel links'

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Three more Portuguese have been arrested in the continuing crackdown on foreigners in Beira alleged to be linked to the Mozambique National Resistance. Eight Portuguese and one Briton are now being held.

The two men at the centre of the affair are Mr Dion Hamilton, director of the Anglo-American-owned shipping agency Manica Freight Services, and his deputy, Mr Benjamin Fox.

Both were arrested shortly after the sabotage attack last month on the oil storage depot in Beira.

Mr Fox, a Portuguese national, was identified by a captured MNR member as one of his commanders who regularly visited MNR bases to give instructions and leave supplies.

Mr Hamilton is accused of "involvement in acts of sabotage in Beira", apparently including the oil terminal raid.

On Monday the Beira newspaper *Diario de Mocambique* published photos of pistols, grenades, boxes of ammunition, radio transmitters and military uniforms said to have been found in Mr Hamilton's house.

In a statement last week, the Minister-Governor of Sofala (which includes Beira), said that Mr Hamilton had met with

MNR collaborators and a major sponsor of the group in Portugal.

Four other Portuguese employees of Manica were arrested at the same time for "complicity".

Mr Hamilton's Portuguese wife Mize was detained on 12 January, and several days later the Portuguese Consul-General in Beira, Mr Jao Carlos Versteeg, was placed under house arrest after arms were said to have been found in the consulate buildings.

Top Mozambican officials said then that Mr Versteeg would go before a military tribunal. But after high level telephone conversations between Maputo and Lisbon, Mr Versteeg was allowed to leave without being formally expelled.

Both governments seem anxious not to let the incident disrupt presently improving relations.

But since then, on January 18, the deputy head of the other large shipping agent in Beira, East African Shipping, was also arrested. He is a Portuguese, Mr Antonio da Silva Guerra, and he is charged with "economic sabotage".

It is alleged that Mr Guerra sold a house to Mr Hamilton and was paid in money deposited in a foreign bank account in violation of Mozambique's strict exchange control laws.

218) 100M 8/1/83

## Lack of security, so priests withdrawn

LISBON. — All Catholic missionaries have been withdrawn from the Mozambican province of Inhambane, following the new kidnapping of a priest by anti-communist rebels, news reports said yesterday.

Citing an unidentified diplomatic source, the Noticias de Portugal news agency said the withdrawal from southern Inhambane province was due to "lack of security".

It did not specify who ordered the evacuation, when it took place or the number of church workers affected.

It said the withdrawal was ordered after a Mozambican

priest, Father Francisco Chimoio, was kidnapped in the area by South African-backed guerrillas. It gave no date or details of the kidnapping.

Last autumn the rebels held seven Catholic priests and nuns of Italian, Portuguese and Brazilian nationality for 70 days.

Observers said the rebels' reason for the kidnappings was disruption of government social services.

The rebels currently hold captive four Bulgarian civil engineers seized last August and two French electrical engineers seized last week. — UPI.

# Barnard offers <sup>218</sup> <sup>2011</sup> to help <sup>1783</sup> Maputo

By JOSE CAETANO

DR MARIUS Barnard, the South African heart specialist and Progressive Federal Party MP for Parktown North, has just completed a three-day visit to Maputo where he offered to help Mozambican heart surgeons in operations and specialists with their research

Dr Barnard visited Maputo at the invitation of Professor Carlos Mazargao, Head of the Department of Cardiology at Maputo University and leader of the cardiology unit of Maputo Central Hospital

Prof Marzagao, a 44-year-old Mozambican, is a former member of Dr Chris Barnard's heart transplant unit at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town

During his stay Dr Barnard visited the cardiology unit of the Maputo Hospital. He said afterwards he was impressed with the work being done there

Speaking at a Press conference before his departure from Maputo on Monday, Dr Barnard said "I am most pleased with what the medical profession has achieved in bringing health to the people"

"If we can carry on with our association I think that cardiac surgery in its full sense will come to Mozambique within 10 years"

At present the cardiology unit of Maputo Central Hospital is capable of performing open heart operations and inserting pacemakers

Dr Barnard is the first member of the South African Parliament to visit Mozambique since independence in June 1975

The Star's Africa  
News Service

218  
A Progressive Federal  
Party Member of Parlia-  
ment, Dr Marius Bar-  
nard, has become the  
first South African MP to  
visit Mozambique since  
independence

Dr Barnard, who left  
Maputo yesterday after a  
three-day visit, was invit-  
ed by the Maputo Central  
Hospital in his capacity  
as a leading heart spe-  
cialist

Before leaving, he told  
local journalists that he  
would be prepared to op-

erate in Mozambique, ac-  
cording to the official  
news agency AIM

Dr Barnard said "I  
am most pleased with  
what the medical pro-  
fession has achieved in  
bringing health to the  
people

"If we can carry on  
with our association I  
think that cardiac sur-

gery in its full sense will  
come to Mozambique,  
certainly within 10  
years"

#### APARTHEID

According to AIM, Dr  
Barnard "reluctantly"  
admitted there were in-  
equalities between black  
and white in South Afri-  
can health services

His criticisms of apart-

heid were well known, Dr  
Barnard told AIM.

Speaking in Johannes-  
burg on his return today,  
Dr Barnard said he felt  
strongly that South Afri-  
can doctors should be  
playing a role in promot-  
ing health services in Mo-  
zambique

He said that after the  
war there were only 40

doctors and 30 dentists  
left in Mozambique to  
serve a population of  
13 million

The number of doctors  
had since risen to about  
450, most of the addition-  
al doctors coming from  
Western European coun-  
tries

He said that medical  
experience in Mozambi-  
que would be of great  
value to South Africa

Dr Barnard also re-  
cently visited Rumania  
where he was the official  
guest of the Minister of  
Defence and where he  
looked at health services

Jan  
18/1/83

Help <sup>218</sup>  
Maputo  
14/11/83 Eglin

*D. Dispatch*  
DURBAN — The official Opposition believes it would be a good thing for South Africa to make food available to Mozambique provided there was enough on hand and that it was not required for the country's immediate commitments

This is the view of Mr Colin Eglin, PFP foreign affairs spokesman. He was commenting on a report from Maputo that Mozambique has launched an appeal for urgent food aid because of a drought which is affecting four million people — nearly a third of the country's population

Mr Eglin said such a move would make good sense, politically, and would also be a compassionate gesture

A member of the PFP agriculture group, Mr Philip Myburgh, said that, from an agricultural point of view, anything South Africa could do to ensure stability in the region and to build up a good relationship with its neighbours should be encouraged

— DDC

# Machel <sup>Star</sup> may ask Cuba for troops

14/1/83

**Own Correspondent**  
 MUNICH — A West German reporter in Maputo says there are increasing signs that Mozambique will ask for the assistance of Cuban troops to combat anti-regime guerillas

Andreas Baenziger, reporting for the daily Frankfurter Rundschau, also says Mozambique has irrefutable proof that South Africa is helping the guerillas

The guerillas are causing increasing difficulties for the Samora Machel regime, says Baenziger — although he maintains they present no political threat to the Government in Maputo

"Only the Cabo Delgado province in the north of the country, the real stronghold of the ruling Frelimo during the independence struggle, is still safe from guerilla attacks," he writes

"Despite military aid from Zimbabwe and Tanzania, the Frelimo forces are largely powerless against acts of sabotage by the Mozambique National Resistance in areas sympathetic to the guerillas"

Faced with this, the talk now is of Cuban aid, says Baenziger, and Castro has indicated that this is a possibility

## Austrian arms swoop

VIENNA — Austrian customs officials have seized a large consignment of arms being smuggled across the border from Czechoslovakia and arrested three men, including Austrian arms dealer Mr Horst Grillmayer, in connection with the incident

Mr Grillmayer has been linked to the attempted assassination attempt on the Pope with the pistol used by the would-be assassin being traced to him — Reuter

## Caribbean

BRIDGETOWN — A Caribbean claimed yesterday that persons were tortured and a coup plot was uncovered

union movement is in an advocating the return of Reuter

## China's pledge to Africa

DAR ES SALAAM — The touring Chinese Prime Minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, last night pledged an 'active attitude' to any request for help from African states whose security is threatened by South Africa

Mr Ziyang was speaking at a Press conference after talks with the Tanzanian leader, Mr Julius Nyerere — Reuter.

## Galaxies

NEW YORK — A chain of 700 million light years across discovered by scientists theories on the origin of reported to be 10 times larger observed group of objects human view until now by Correspondent

## Talks deadlock broken

JERUSALEM — After three weeks of haggling over an agenda, Israel and Lebanon are ready to start negotiations aimed at securing the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon

The deadlock was broken yesterday when the two sides agreed to American proposals for an agenda — Reuter

## New death

LONDON — The family leave to challenge the an inquest after his death Calvi known as "God's work as a financial adviser have been murdered and medical evidence to pro hearing is expected to be Star's Bureau

# Election two years off, but jockeying begins

By John D'Oliveira  
 WASHINGTON — The race for the Democratic Party's 1984 presidential nomination starts in earnest in California at the weekend — even though the election is nearly two years off and no one has said officially he will run

More than 2 000 delegates will hear seven of the potential candidates

at the California Democratic Party's annual convention in the state capital of Sacramento

They will be asked to make an unofficial selection of their favourite candidate

The delegates will be courted by the Democratic Party's current presidential front-runner, former Vice-President

Walter Mondale, five Senators and a Representative from Arkansas

The only potential candidate who will not be there will be former Florida Governor Reubin Askew

As the Washington Post reported today, the state convention has been turned into the 1984 election's first "cattle show"

Diana, don't do that You'reupid"

the couple left the slopes for el. Prince Charles could be "young "Please darling, please

in London former soft-porn actor Stark is telling the world publicised romance with Andrew is very much on She seen wearing his Falklands on a chain around her neck "HRH Prince Andrew" on the and gives his rank number, and blood group on the other

# Our star rising again.

**KWIKSAI**

service  
 satisfacti  
 savings



(218) ROOM 14/1/83  
**Maputo probes offshore oil**

MAPUTO — Mozambique yesterday invited oil companies to tender for offshore exploration rights, the official news agency AIm reported

It said the State Secretary for Coal and Hydrocarbons, Mr Abdul Magid Osman, told a news conference the results

of seismic surveys carried out along the country's 2 000km of coastline were positive and the prospects of finding oil were good

On the basis of the surveys, the Mozambican authorities had decided to divide the coastline from the shore to a

depth of about 200m into 17 blocks, he said.

Oil companies were asked to bid for the right to prospect in one or more blocks.

Negotiations were already under way for the northernmost block off the coast of Cabo Delgado province, he added — Sapa-Reuter

*Handwritten notes:*  
14/1/83  
218  
ROOM

*Vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly from a binder or adjacent page.*

# Frontline troops, MNR rebels in skirmish

Mugabe

13/1/83

218

Argus Africa  
News Service

JOHANNESBURG — A skirmish between Zimbabwean troops and anti-Frelimo guerrillas in Mozambique has underlined the growing danger of the rebels clashing with the forces of several "frontline" states

Though otherwise inconsequential, the shootout appears to have been the first acknowledged contact between the Mozambique National Resistance and troops of a Mozambican ally drawn into the conflict to protect its economic interests.

When the three companies of Zimbabwean soldiers were sent to Mozambique in mid-November they joined a force of Tanzanian troops, officially estimated at several thousand, sent by President Julius Nyerere to reinforce the Frelimo forces.

## No evidence

Two other Mozambican neighbours, Zambia and Malawi, are believed to have been asked by President Samora Machel's Government to send troops, though there is no evidence yet that any have arrived.

However, in a recent radio broadcast an MNR spokesman claimed that Zambian troops had already been deployed.

The skirmish in question took place on Friday evening when guerrillas launched a mortar attack on a pumping station about halfway along the pipeline that carries

most of Zimbabwe's fuel supplies from Beira to Mutare (formerly Umtali)

## Beaten off

Before they could do any damage the attackers were beaten off by Zimbabwean troops stationed at Maforga to protect the 288 km fuel lifeline.

Though the possibility of Zimbabwean military involvement in the Mozambican conflict has been discussed for years, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is believed to have been forced into taking action after the MNR blew up the Maforga pipeline pumping station on October 11. At the same time, the MNR kidnapped three Portuguese technicians and their families.

## Released

The Portuguese were later released, but maintenance workers refused to go back to the pipeline without protection.

The MNR radio station Radio Free Africa (or the Voice of the Hyena to those on the receiving end) has at least twice warned that the movement would attack Zimbabwean targets if the Mugabe Government continued to provide military support to Mozambique.

Without the Mozambican ports, landlocked Zambia must rely on South Africa to help to shift the huge "overflow" from the inefficient Tanzam railway to Dar es Salaam.

# Cholera 'is hitting Mozambique areas'

LISBON — Cholera is spreading through two provinces in southern Mozambique and could reach epidemic proportions in Maputo, the official Mozambican news agency AIm reported yesterday

It said as an "urgent measure" the government had restricted travel between Maputo and outlying districts

"Cases of cholera have increased considerably in recent days," the agency said in a dispatch monitored in Lisbon, "and medical authorities expect an epidemic

outbreak in the city of Maputo"

The agency made no mention of the number of cases or of deaths caused by the disease

It said authorities had taken "special measures" during recent months in the Moamba district, along the South African border. This was "the focus of the epidemic"

In another dispatch, AIm said about 50 head of cattle were dying daily in the same area due to a severe drought — UPI

*once over for all necessary*

~~ANC~~  
men  
move to  
Maputo

218

MSM

3/1/83

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Reporter

MOST of the 27 members of the African National Congress detained by the authorities in Swaziland last month have left the country and are believed to be in Mozambique

This was confirmed yesterday by Swaziland's deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Nsibandze. He said "between 15 and 17" had decided to leave voluntarily

The ANC members were held in "protective custody" at the Mawelawela refugee camp between Mbabane and Manzini

According to the Swazi Government, they were detained to protect them from attacks "from outside our borders"

The move was seen as a response to the South African Defence Force raid on ANC members in Lesotho only a few days before

The Rand Daily Mail reported last month that some of the detainees had signed "voluntary deportation" forms and had been given United Nations passports permitting them to travel to Maputo in Mozambique

Some of the detainees were understood to have felt they were more vulnerable to attack at the camp than at their homes in Swaziland

Senator Nsibandze said yesterday the fate of the refugees still at Mawelawela would be reviewed at a later date "when the clouds have disappeared"

He said the possible return to Swaziland of the refugees who had decided to leave would also have to be reviewed at a future date

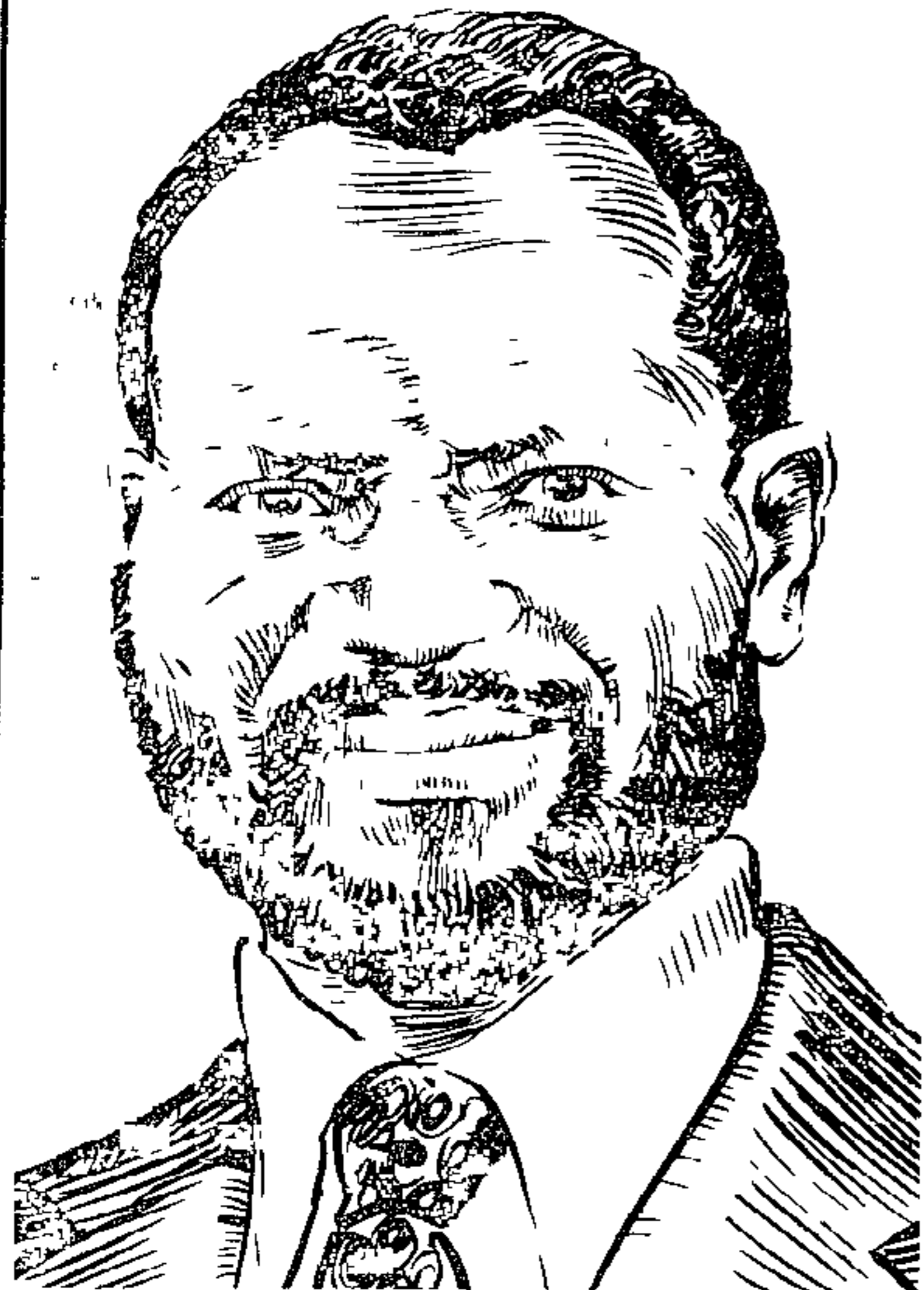
Senator Nsibandze said Swaziland was a small country with an unemployment problem and limited resources. Whenever possible, his government preferred refugees to seek asylum in countries better able to cater for their needs

# Links to National Resistance Movement alleged

# More whites held

# by Machel regime

(218) Argus 27/1/83



President Samora Machel

## Tanzania coup bid

## — Mugabe to go ahead with visit

Argus Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is to proceed with his visit to Tanzania in spite of a coup attempt here and the arrest of many people

Sources in Dar es Salaam indicate that Mr Christopher Ngaiza, the commissioner for the Kagera River basin development organisation, was among those arrested

It is understood senior army officers and some members of the Asian business community have also been arrested

This supports the belief that the conspirators leant to the right and sought to take advantage of discontent with conditions in the lower levels of the Tanzanian army

The right of the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi party wants to compromise with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and at least go some way towards accepting its conditions for providing loans to pay for imports

Argus Africa News Service  
 MAPUTO — Three more Portuguese have been arrested in the continuing crackdown on foreigners in Beira alleged to be linked to the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM)

Eight Portuguese and one Briton are now being held

The two men at the centre of the affair are Mr Dion Hamilton, director of the Anglo American-owned shipping agency Manica Freight Services, and his deputy, Mr Benjamin Fox

Both were arrested shortly after the sabotage attack last month on the oil storage depot in Beira

Mr Fox, a Portuguese national, was identified by a captured MNRM member as one of his commanders who regularly visited MNRM bases to give instructions and leave supplies

Mr Hamilton is accused of "involvement in acts of sabotage in Beira", apparently including the oil terminal raid

On Monday the Beira newspaper, *Diario de Mocambique*, published photographs of pistols, grenades, boxes of ammunition, radio transmitters and military uniforms said to have been found in Mr Hamilton's house

In a statement last week, the Governor of Sofala, which includes Beira,

said Mr Hamilton had met MNRM supporters in Portugal

Four other Portuguese employees of Manica were arrested at the same time for "complicity" in the alleged actions of Mr Hamilton and Mr Fox

Mr Hamilton's wife Mize, who is Portuguese, was detained on January 12

Several days later the Portuguese Consul-General in Beira, Mr Jao Carlos Versteeg, was placed under house arrest after arms were said to have been found in the consulate

After high-level telephone conversations between President Samora Machel's Government and Lisbon, Mr Versteeg was allowed to leave without being formally expelled

Both governments seem anxious not to let the incident disrupt presently improving relations

Then, on January 18, the deputy head of East African Shipping, the other large shipping agency in Beira, was also arrested. He is a Portuguese, Mr Antonio da Silva Guerra, who is charged with "economic sabotage"

It is alleged he sold a house to Mr Hamilton and was paid in money deposited in a foreign bank account in violation of Mozambique's strict exchange control laws

The final man to be arrested seems not to be linked to the others. He is a Portuguese, Mr Antonio da Cunha Fonseca, who is a ship's master for a fishing company

He served as a commando in the Portuguese Army during the colonial period

### Rumours

Mr Fonseca is now accused of spreading rumours in support of the MNRM and of "identifying with acts of armed banditism"

Mr Hamilton has been a shipping agent in Beira for more than 20 years and has had a colourful career

He is a private pilot and a champion parachutist and has trained a Mozambique parachute team



Mr Robert Mugabe

# Dead railway saboteur was SADF officer, claims London paper

2180 (2180) 21/10/83

LONDON — A man killed while trying to sabotage a vital railway line in Mozambique has been identified in London as an Ulsterman serving in the South African Army.

The London Observer said yesterday that this was proof of the "secret war" South Africa was waging against neighbouring black States.

The Mozambique Government has been unable to identify the white saboteur or the three

blacks who died with him because all four were blown to pieces.

But a vital clue, a photographed page of a handwritten novel about Northern Ireland, was obtained by The Observer.

This, the paper claimed, proved that the saboteur was Sandhurst-trained Lieutenant Alan Gingles (27) from Larne in County Antrim. He had resigned from the British Army and had become a regular officer in the

South African Defence Force.

Shortly after the fatal explosion on the railway line between Zimbabwe and Beira, the SADF released a communique about Lieutenant Gingles, saying he had been "killed in action against terrorists in the operational area."

But Lieutenant Gingles, The Observer claimed, died more than 460 km outside South African territory. His operation, it said, was quite distinct from the

limited cross-border raids made by the SADF to take out the bases of guerrillas planning to infiltrate South Africa.

The Observer tracked Lieutenant Gingles back to a small town 30 km north of Belfast.

The trail started with the newspaper's correspondent, Joseph Hanlon, in Beira. Hanlon obtained pictures, taken after the explosion, from Carlos Rodrigues, staff photographer of Beira's *Diario de Mocimboa*

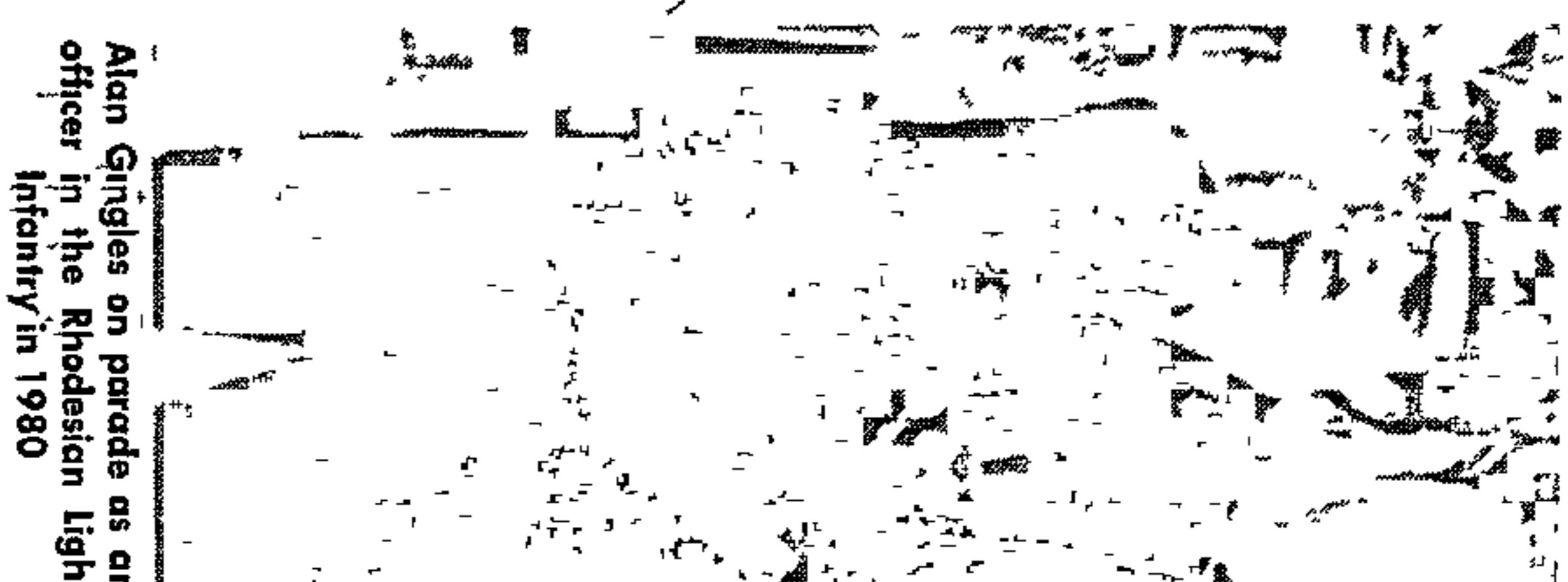
A photographed fragment of a handwritten novel was the crucial evidence.

The fictional hero, a student named Willie, was portrayed as heavily involved in Northern Ireland's politics. He had been recruited into a right-wing terrorist cell and was instructed to infiltrate the Ulster Defence Regiment.

At a farmhouse near the Ballyhampton Road, Larne, Mr Hubert Gingles produced a bundle of letters sent by his son from Africa. The handwriting in them was identical with that in the manuscript found 8 000 km away beside the Mozambique railway line.

After an unexciting spell in Germany, Lieutenant Gingles resigned his British commission and went to Rhodesia during the closing stages of the Smith regime. There he fought in a commando unit of the Rhodesian Light Infantry.

● A Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said the SADF stood by its original statement on Lieutenant Gingles's death and had no comment whatsoever on speculative reporting.



Alan Gingles on parade as an officer in the Rhodesian Light Infantry in 1980

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# Anti-Maputo forces face major tests

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**The rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement, which has been a painful thorn in the side of President Samora Machel, has suffered several setbacks recently. Brendan Nicholson of the Star's Africa News Service reports.**

With its southward offensive halted — at least temporarily — at the crucial Limpopo Valley, the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) faces a major test of its military prowess and its credibility.

An indication that this reversal of the Frelimo forces' role is proving successful was provided last week by no less a source than the "official" MNR radio station, Radio Free Africa.

"The Voice of the Hyena," as it is known in Maputo, announced that as a result of a major offensive by Mozambican and Tanzanian troops in late December the guerilla forces had had to withdraw from "certain areas."

"However, in other areas of Gaza Province our forces have now launched a counter-offensive and morale among our fighters is high," it added.

Mozambique has frequently claimed that the MNR is simply a military organisation launched by Mr Ian Smith's government during the Rhodesian war, and "adopted" later by Pretoria.

This claim has been dismissed repeatedly by Pretoria as simply "communist propaganda," but it was supported dramatically recently by the United States State Department, which said the MNR "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa."

The State Department described the movement as "basically a military organisation, with none but the most general political programme apart from trying to replace the government of Mozambique."

Estimates of MNR strength range from 4 000 to 10 000 men.

Formed in 1977 after Mozambique closed its border with what was then Rhodesia, the movement initially comprised black members of Portuguese Army units who had fled from

Mozambique after Frelimo came to power in 1975.

The MNR continues to carry out a wide range of attacks and sabotage, virtually from one end of Mozambique to the other.

Its repeated forays against the transport links used by Mozambique's landlocked neighbours to get imports and

exports to and from the ports of Beira and Maputo finally goaded Zimbabwe into sending troops to help Frelimo late last year.

The two main disadvantages suffered by the MNR are its lack of any clear political direction, and that its "strings" are generally pulled from Pretoria.

Both these factors have discouraged international moral or material support.

But the MNR continues to cause considerable damage to Mozambique's already struggling economy.

Last year their attacks posed such a threat that President Machel cancelled a planned trip to Europe at the last moment to take personal control of the armed forces involved in anti-insurgent operations.

"Successes" with which the MNR was credited included the destruction of 10 of the 12 navigation bouys marking Beira Harbour, and regular ambushes which forced the government to introduce convoy systems on major routes.

On several occasions the guerillas have captured and held small towns for brief periods.

Last August MNR began a fresh offensive from bases in Malawi, but appears to have stopped these raids because the main targets included Malawi-bound trucks and trains.

The attacks threatened its unwilling host — one of South Africa's few friends in black Africa — with economic strangulation.

More recently, the movement has warned that if Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe does not cease his military help to Maputo, it will begin attacking targets in Zimbabwe.

## Beira trial may expose rebel war

The Star's Africa News Service

**MAPUTO** — One of the five men facing trial in Mozambique in connection with the destruction of 34 Beira fuel storage tanks openly warned his friends to stock up on petrol days before the saboteurs struck, according to the official news agency, AIM.

AIM quoted the Minister-resident of Sofala Province, Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, as saying that Benjamin Fox was a link man for the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance movement which was blamed for the sabotage.

If the allegations made so far by President Samora Machel's government are true, then the promised trial of four Portuguese and one Briton could give a dramatic insight into the MNR's shadowy war.

General Guebuza last week told a rally that the Briton, Mr Finlay Dion Hamilton, director of the shipping company Manica Freight Services, led a ring of MNR collaborators in Beira. Others accused are Mr A da Costa, Mr J Fernandes and Mr A da Costa Fonseca.

No date has yet been set for the trial.

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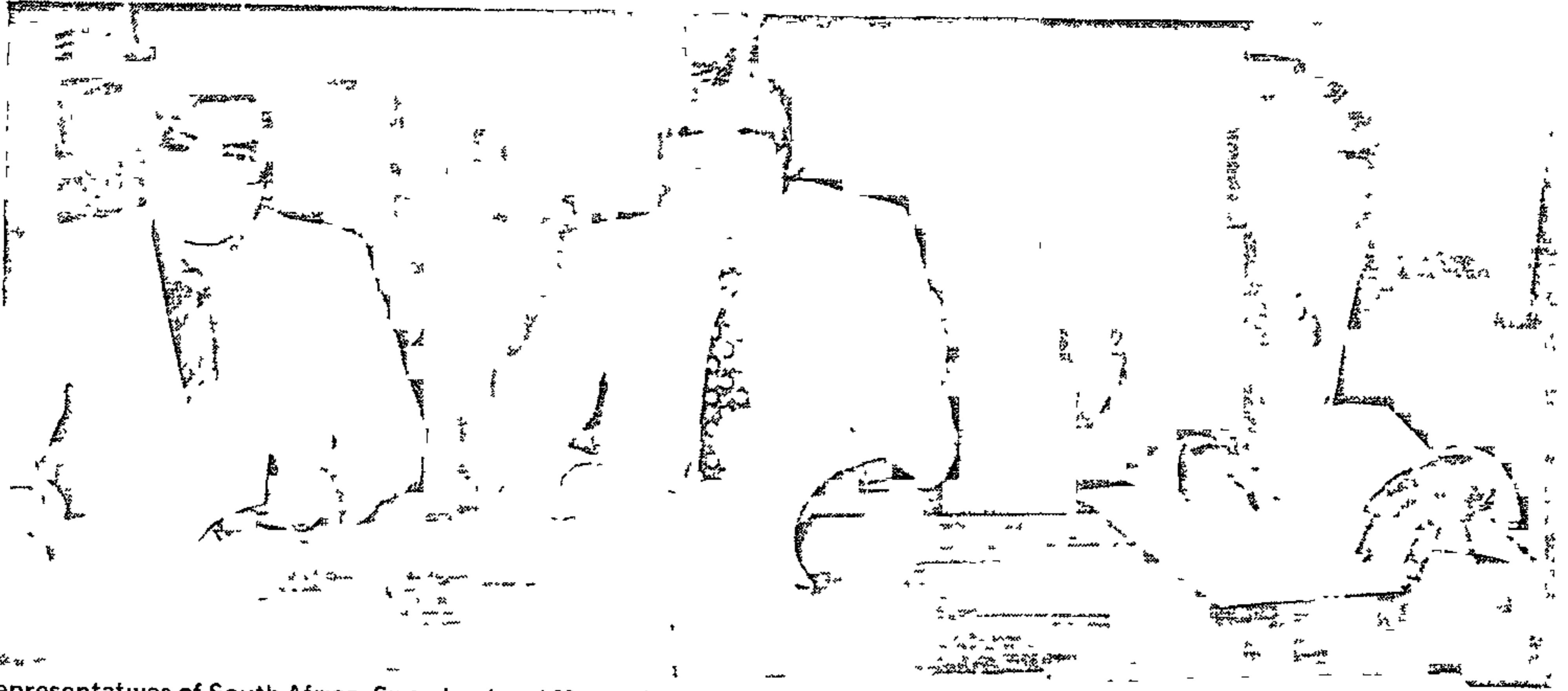
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Representatives of South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique met in Pretoria yesterday to sign an agreement to share their common water resources in an equitable manner. The signatories were, from left, the National Director of Water Affairs in Mozambique, Dr A J Lopes Pereira, Mr T P C van Robbroek, an engineer in the South African Department of Environmental Affairs, and Swaziland's Principal Secretary of Ministry Works, Power and Communications, Mr G M Mabila.

# Pretoria signs <sup>ROM 18/2/83</sup> water diplomacy pact <sup>218</sup>

By DON MARSHALL  
Pretoria Bureau Chief

SOUTH Africa yesterday signed an agreement with her neighbours — one of them Marxist — to share their common water resources in an equitable manner.

The agreement is said to be a sequel to the talks at Komatipoort earlier this year between South African and Mozambican officials.

The talks, which were initiated by Mozambique, centred on South Africa's demands that Mozambique stop

harbouring African National Congress terrorists and Maputo's requests for closer economic ties with Pretoria.

South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland have agreed to establish what Pretoria officials refer to as "a tripartite permanent technical committee which will co-operate in matters affecting the best joint utilisation of the waters from their common rivers."

It has therefore far-reaching implications for future co-operation be-

tween the three countries and is part of Pretoria's wish to promote water diplomacy in the region.

Mozambique, in particular, has become concerned at the large amounts of water drawn from rivers rising in South Africa and flowing to the sea through Mozambique.

Maputo has complained that there is little left for Mozambican agriculture by the time that the water flows out of South African territory.

Dr Peter Vale, director of research at the South African Institute

of International Affairs, said last night that the agreement was an indication that Pretoria was busy strengthening her functional ties with her neighbours.

"This puts South Africa in a strong position, but the real question is how much these states will pay politically for these ties with South Africa," Dr Vale said.

It was also interesting to see South Africa moving from a period of 'massive destabilisation' to a new role of acting as an anchor of stability in the region, Dr Vale said.



Mozambique rail blast clue leads to Uister

# IRISH 'SA SABOTEUR' — AND THE 'SA CONNECTION'

20/2/83 Tribune Bureau S. Wilson

LONDON A white commando killed while trying to sabotage a vital railway line in Mozambique has been identified here as a Sandhurst-trained Uisterman serving in the South African army

According to the Observer today, evidence of his identity is proof of the "secret war" South Africa is waging against neighbouring black

states The Mozambique government had been unable to identify the white saboteur or the three Africans who died with him because all four were blown to pieces But one vital clue, a photographed page of a handwritten novel about Northern Ireland, has been obtained by the Observer

This, the paper claims, proves that the saboteur was Sandhurst-trained

Lieut Alan Gingles, 27, from Larne in County Antrim By the time of his death he had resigned from the British Army and had become a regular officer in the SA Defence Force

Shortly after the fatal explosion on the railway line between Zimbabwe and Beira, a communique about Gingles said he had been "killed in action against terrorists" in the

"operation area"

An SADF spokesman said yesterday he was not prepared to comment on speculation

Gingles, the Observer claims, died more than 460 km beyond South African territory His operation, it says, was quite distinct from the limited cross-border raids made by the SADF to take out guerrillas planning to infiltrate South Africa

The paper has tracked Gingles back to a small town 30 km north of Belfast

The trail started with the newspaper's correspondent, Joseph Hanlon, in Beira Hanlon obtained pictures taken after the explosion from Carlos Rodrigues, staff photographer of Beira's *Diario de Mocambique*

A photographed fragment of a handwritten novel was the crucial evidence

The fictional hero, a student named Willie, was portrayed as heavily involved in Northern Ireland's politics He had been recruited into a right-wing terrorist cell and was instructed to infiltrate the Uister Defence regiment

One sadly apt sentence in the novel reads "Death as he now knew was anything but pleasant or glorious"

After the Observer established that the dead saboteur was called Gingles, this unusual name was tracked to Larne — and it fitted in with the novel A girl in the story has the codename "Antrim" Larne is in County Antrim

(218)

In Larne there was no difficulty in tracing Gingles's relatives After news of his death there was a memorial service in Larne Presbyterian Church

At the farmhouse near the Ballyhampton Road, near Larne, Hubert Gingles produced a bundle of letters sent home by his son from Africa The

handwriting in them was identical with that of the manuscript found 8000km away beside the Mozambique railway line

Mr Gingles is "very unhappy" that his son might now become the centre of a diplomatic row between Mozambique and South Africa

Speaking from Larne he told the **SUNDAY TRIBUNE** last night "This is not a thing anyone would want a son to be caught up in"

He added he had always feared for his son's life "You worry about them all the time, knowing they are fighting terrorists"

"I had a vague idea of what he was doing," Mr Gingles said "I was given to understand he was working for the South African government in some way — but I knew what that meant because Alan loved adventure and was very, very opposed to communism"

# Destabilisation dossiers

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Most embassies in South Africa have a dossier, labelled 'destabilisation' in their country's language. Some believe absolutely in the dossier's allegations, others are cautious.

Most of the dossiers carry much the same information, gathered by many independent sources.

Essentially, the information accuses South Africa of deliberately preventing her neighbours from becoming stable, so that they cannot build up efficient economies, strong political bases, and competent armies.

The countries involved are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Looking back, proponents of the destabilisation view claim that it was started in 1975, shortly after the fall of the Portuguese in Mozambique. South Africa started the now famous Recce Commando - a super-secret task force run along the lines of the British SAS or Rhodesian Selous Scouts.

Everything about the squad is secret, though overseas publications have listed five recce commandos and guessed at each one's function.

The recces have been blamed for

- The raid on Matola in Mozambique in which 12 African National Congress members were killed

- Helping the attempted coup in the Seychelles

- Attacking the ANC in Lesotho

- Blowing up an Angolan oil refinery

- Committing atrocities while dressed in enemy uniform, or while posing as Swapo or the MPLA

- Assassinations of ANC members Joe Gqabi, Petrus Nzima and his wife Jabu, and killing Ruth First with a letter bomb

South Africa is said to support a surrogate force in each of the countries listed above.

**ANGOLA** The obvious South African surrogate in Angola is Unita, the rebel force led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, which gives the ruling MPLA so much trouble in the south. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, admits to having met Dr Savimbi, and often expresses his respect for the black leader.

Those who believe the destabilisation theory point out that South Africa started the destabilisation of Angola with its move into the territory during the short incursion which brought Cuban troops scurrying in.

At first supported overtly by the United States, the South African Defence Force had to withdraw when the US Congress refused to give President Ford and Dr Henry Kissinger the funds they wanted - understood to have been R120 million.

**BOTSWANA** This seems the least affected by destabilisation but is nonetheless an ANC escape route from South Africa. No incursions are launched from Botswana, so no raids have been made there.

Now that Sir Seretse Khama has gone, some say South Africa is plotting against his son, Ian Khama, and will support his opponents to get the country destabilised.

**LESOTHO** - The raid into Lesotho last year stunned the world and shocked many people. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was appalled and said one did not go off killing those who simply disagreed with your political views. Innocent people were killed in the crossfire.

But the main destabilisation accusation is that South Africa supports the Lesotho Liberation Army of Ntsu Mokhele. Chief Leabua Jonathan is incensed at the interference, but there is little he can do about it.

**MALAWI** - This country, ruled by Dr Kamuzu Banda, is the one friend South Africa has in Africa.

It is from there that South Africa is accused of launching attacks on

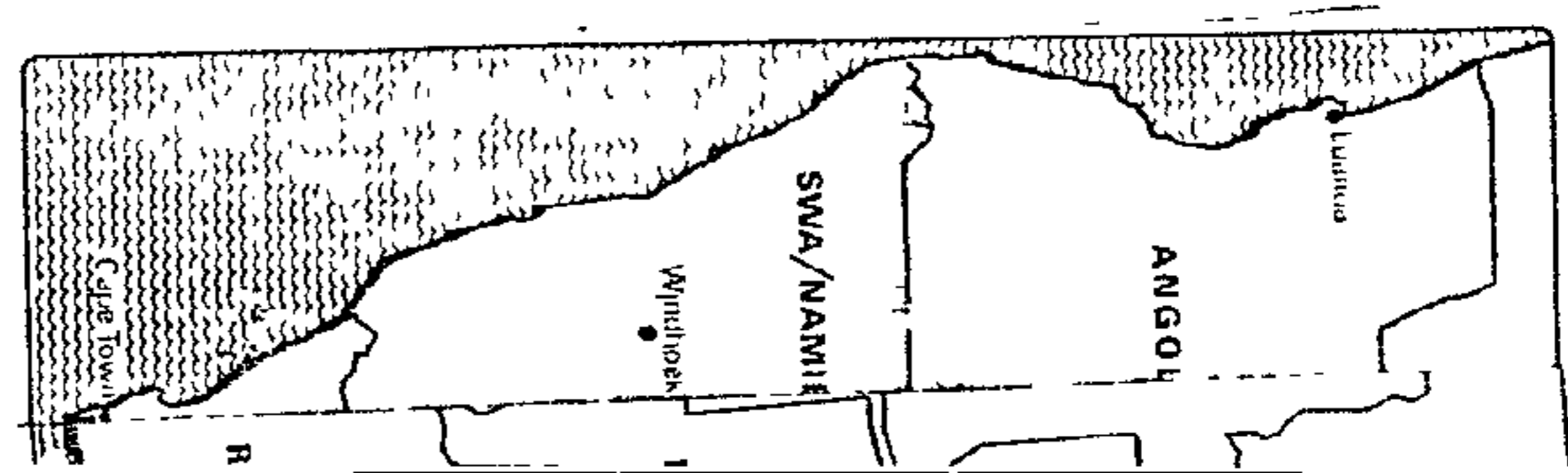
Mozambique, via the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

**MOZAMBIQUE** - Besides the support of Unita in Angola, this is probably the chief charge against South Africa. Most embassies seem to believe that South Africa funds the MNR and keeps it supplied logistically and with expertise. Recce commandos are said to be active within the MNR.

South African Government spokesmen say it would be silly to support the MNR because it continually blows up the Cahora Bassa powerlines. The counter-argument is that this is a small price to pay to achieve destabilisation goals.

**SWAZILAND** - Recently a number of ANC sympathisers were summarily detained in Swaziland, then set free. Swazi officials admitted they had been frightened into doing this by the raid into Lesotho.

Swaziland has always toed the South African line, but now that King Sobhuza is dead, South Africa is said to be interfering in the power struggle.



Debate raged on in Parliament this week about whether South Africa destabilises her neighbours. The leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said he denied the allegations, but was horrified to find he was not believed. These are the perceptions shaping Western countries' foreign policy towards South Africa. The Star's political correspondent, Peter Sullivan, examines what the perceptions are.

ZAMBIA Talks last year between Mr Botha and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia prove that Zambia does not believe South Africa is pursuing a destabilisation policy towards her

However, the talks must have mentioned the fears of the rest of the sub-continent — and of the Western world — about destabilisation in the southern part of Africa

Both leaders were content with the outcome of the talks, so one can assume only that Mr Botha satisfied President Kaunda

ZIMBABWE Probably the most puzzling of the allegations, and the one that seems to be based on fact is that South Africa is destabilising the new administration of Mr Robert Mugabe

In Parliament, Progressive Federal Party MPs and Government spokesmen draw vastly different conclusions from the outcome of the Rhodesian war

Opposition people say it shows one must move faster towards equality and dismantling discrimination, Government people say it shows what happens if you move too fast

If Mr Mugabe makes a success, it would vindicate the Opposition view. If not, it would vindicate the Government view

The SABC continues to use reports favouring the bad incidents in Zimbabwe. It seems to be not so much biased reporting as a genuine belief that all

is about to collapse

People in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs are equally pessimistic yet foreign correspondents believe Zimbabwe is doing well

Accusations about South Africa destabilising the country have been made often, with the main allegation being that South Africa gleefully enjoys driving the wedge between Mr Mugabe and Zapu leader Mr Joshua Nkomo deeper

South Africa is said to be using its economic might, coupled to secret military incursions, to topple the Mugabe Government. The only reason given for this is that it would prevent a powerful force arising to the north

As Dr Slabbert said, the problem is not only whether the destabilisation reports are true or not, but that our allies plan their foreign policy believing them to be true



In death's dominion

**South African mine safety**

**Unsafe and not sorry**

JOHANNESBURG

Economic 12/2/83

Production is more important than safety. That statement by the chief safety engineer of one of South Africa's big mining companies goes a long way towards explaining the appalling safety record of South Africa's gold mines. In 1982 accidents killed 596 miners and injured 15 250 badly enough to keep them away from work for two weeks.

South Africa's mining industry paid R60m (\$55m) in pensions and compensation to accident victims and their families in 1982. The size of payments depended on the nature of injuries and on the miner's earnings.

Mine bosses argue that the casualty figures look less alarming when measured against the 500,000 or so working in the mines. Not so. The fatality rate last year was around 1.25 per 1 000 workers—about eight times as high as the annual death rate among Britain's 220 000 coal miners, for example.

Mining in South Africa is more dangerous: some mines go as deep as 12,000 feet, high temperatures, complex geological formations and a high turnover of unskilled workers add to the risks. Mines with the worst accident records, such as Anglo American's Western Deep I levels, also have the highest labour turnover. A big accident invariably pushes up absenteeism and resignations.

Some mines have tightened up on safety. The rate of injuries at the President Steyn mine in the Orange Free State, for

example has halved in the past decade. Better underground ventilation, improved working conditions and productivity in a number of mines, and reduced the death toll from heat exhaustion. A new way to detect fires using electrical monitoring of carbon dioxide and dust has replaced fire patrols. Losses from fires in Anglo American mines have declined sharply.

Yet the overall fatality rate has barely fallen in the past two decades. Better safety precautions have been offset by more serious, dangerous mining. Shafts must be sunk deeper to get gold. Pockets of gold are being mined in areas liable to explosion. In 1940 and 1950 the now being mined. Companies attempted to put their workers at risk by the shortage of new recruits and the rising price of gold.

Casualties could be reduced if the mines were more mechanised and better lit. That would be technically difficult and, say the companies, too expensive. Tunnels would have to be bigger to accommodate more machinery. And machines themselves cause accidents. Gencor's Evander mines, among the most labour-intensive in the industry, report fewer fires than their competitors because these mines have fewer electrical cables and winch ropes, which can easily cause fires by fusing or rubbing against wooden props.

Bigger tunnels would also mean more rock bursts—the sudden collapse of rocks into tunnels and shafts—which account for about a quarter of all deaths in the mines. As the mines dig further—Driefontein Consolidated, the second biggest gold producer after Vaal Reefs, removes over 5m tonnes of ore a year—the rocks around them become unstable. Western Deep recorded no fewer than 4,268 tremors in 1982, of which 789 damaged mine workings. The chamber of mines and Anglo American have been trying for three years at Western Deep to predict rock bursts by computer analysis of tremors as light as the impact of a pencil being dropped on the floor. But mine managers cannot tell whether these tremors are likely to cause accidents. If they evacuated men whenever one occurred, the deeper mines would never do any work.

Mining waste mixed with cement is now pumped into disused shafts at one gold mine to prevent them from collapsing. And in several of the deepest mines along the West Witwatersrand rectangular pillars of rock are being left at regular intervals along the rock face to hold it up. This precaution means that one in every seven ounces of gold stays in the ground, but mining companies can still make fat profits on that.

**Foreigners go home**

JOHANNESBURG

South Africa is shedding the foreign labour which it has used for more than a century. In 1973 there were 475 000 foreign blacks working legally in South Africa. The most recent official figure is 28 000. With unemployment rising, many of the country's black population foreigners are no longer welcome.

The tide began to turn nearly 10 years ago when one in every four black workers in the gold mines was South African. The mining industry found itself exposed in 1974 when the government of Malawi, Dr Hastings Banda, ordered the death of mine workers. Malawi miners in an array of other countries suddenly ordered its recruiting offices to close.

Helped by the higher gold price, the mine raised wages to attract more local blacks and reduce their reliance on foreign workers. Three out of every five black miners are now locally recruited. There are only 15 000 Malawians left in the mines, down from 110 000 in 1975. The number of Mozambicans has dropped from 91 000 in 1975 to around 40 000. Most of the black Zimbabweans who filled the gap left by the Malawians have also gone home. South Africa claims that this is what the Zimbabwe government wants.

Foreign black workers have lost jobs in other industries too. The latest crack down is on Mozambicans working on farms, particularly in the Eastern Transvaal. South Africa's police have been assigned to look for any without permits, a move which they say has nothing to do with guerrilla incursions in the area.

There has been a big influx of illegal immigrants from Mozambique for some years as its people have tried to escape food shortages and even starvation. Mozambicans are regarded by farmers as excellent workers, and are willing to take jobs that local blacks reject because pay is too low, the work too dirty and the hours too long. One observer in the Eastern Transvaal estimates that there are 60,000-70,000 Mozambicans working illegally in South Africa.

The police are also cracking down on Mozambicans who crossed into South Africa legally but whose contracts have expired. They used to renew their contracts in South Africa at offices of the delegations representing the Mozambique labour department. The South African government now insists that they return to Mozambique to do this.

One big employer in the Eastern Transvaal said that 250-300 of his 2 500 workers would have to be sent back to Mozambique to get new papers. Another estimates that the rule could affect 8 500 Mozambicans.

(218) 10/21/83

# Attacks on MNR bases

LISBON.— Mozambican forces have made a major sweep against guerrillas in a bid to protect a strategic railroad linking Zimbabwe with the sea

The Portuguese news agency, Anop, said 3 000 government troops, including some from neighbouring

Tanzania and Zimbabwe, were involved

The report said the sweep — in which dozens of bases were destroyed, and large quantities of arms captured

— had inflicted heavy casualties on guerrillas of the anti-Marxist Mozambique National Resistance

# MNR rebels (218) take a beating S. fau

The Star's Africa  
News Service

17/2/83

MAPUTO — Government forces have won a major campaign to drive Mozambique National Resistance guerillas from the breadbasket province of Gaza, according to reliable sources.

The government troops are now said to be preparing for a push into the northern Inhambane and Zambezia provinces.

The MNR has admitted defeats in Gaza. The government successes are a major setback for the rebel movement.

In a broadcast, the MNR blamed its Gaza reverses on the deployment of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops to reinforce the Mozambique forces. But government sources have denied that any foreign troops were used.

Maputo sources said the MNR is continuing to make damaging attacks in Manica and Sofala provinces.

Last week they ambushed a bus near the Zimbabwe border on the road from Beira. Seven passengers were reported killed and many wounded.

(218) Star 17/2/83  
**Corrupt prison head jailed**

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The former head of Maputo's main prison is now a prisoner himself after he was caught accepting bribes to allow convicts to escape.

Former Machava Prison director Alfredo Cossa (44) and two senior warders, Arlindo Sumburane and Bernardo Jonas, were this week convicted of corruption. They received jail sentences of six, five and four years respectively.

The court heard that one of the convicts the accused allowed to escape was a man who had embezzled more than R100 000 from the State

The trial of eight other warders, accused of corruption continues

(2/8) RNM 21/2/83  
31 died in rebel attacks — hospital

MAPUTO — Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM) have killed 31 people in two ambushes this month in the centre of the country, hospital officials at the town of Chimoio said.

Both attacks took place close to the main road and railway line linking Zimbabwe with the sea at Beira.

Dr Elias Walle, director of Chimoio hospital, said 18 people were killed and 14 wounded on February 2 when rebels attacked four vehicles with bazooka and automatic rifle fire near Vanduzi, 40km west of Chimoio.

Most of the dead were in the back of a lorry, which was completely destroyed. Others had been shot as they tried to run away.

A small group of part-time militia had escorted the vehicles. Three militiamen were killed, but the other victims were all unarmed civilians.

On February 7, the hospital admitted victims of an attack on a bus travelling to

Chimoio from Manica, near the Zimbabwe border.

Ten travellers had been shot or stabbed to death and three people were burned alive inside the blazing bus, Dr Walle said.

Mr Joao Dedeus, 20, a student, survived the second attack. From his hospital bed he said he was on his way to an agricultural institute when the bus was ambushed.

The right side of his face was slashed open with a knife or a bayonet. He lost his right eye, one arm was gashed open and his right leg was broken at the knee.

Mr Dedeus said two men leaped from the bush and raked the bus with gunfire, causing a crash.

Passengers were shot as they tried to scramble out of the windows.

Those who got out alive were told to remove and hand over all their clothes, shoes and watches, he said.

Before the rebels left they set fire to the bus — while the driver and two passengers were still inside, he added. — Sapa-Reuter.



218 ROM 2/2/83

### Mozambique frees tourist

TEL AVIV — An Israeli kibbutznik has been released after nearly three months in a Mozambican prison, suspected of espionage.

Mr Amikam Ephrati, 27, said he was picked up by the Mozambique Coast Guard on November 30 last year while sailing on a lake dividing Mozambique and Malawi.

He said he had been touring East Africa and was under suspicion because it was believed he had visited South Africa — Sapa-AP

# rebels are facing execution

Star  
23/2/83

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A Mozambican military tribunal has sentenced five men, one of them the commander of a 200-strong anti-Frelimo guerilla group, to death by firing squad

As head of a Mozambique National Resistance movement force, Filipe Niquisse had admitted to murdering 30 civilians and 15 government troops, the official Mozambican news agency said today

The four other MNR guerillas sentenced to death by the revolutionary military tribunal in Beira were Augusto Andicene, Jorge Limbobo, Joao Dias and David Alfredo

Earlier the same tribunal sentenced Briton Finlay Dion Hamilton to 20 years in jail for his link with the guerillas

Two other Portuguese men, Benjamin Fox and Joao Fernandes, were jailed for four and eight years respectively

The tribunal ordered that two other Portuguese nationals be expelled from Mozambique, and four others were found not guilty and released

Another of the freed Portuguese, Mr Alcino Costa Pinto, had been arrested by Frelimo authorities after being freed by guerillas who kidnapped him while he was working on the Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline.

The tribunal decided that allegations that he was recruited by the MNR while a prisoner were unfounded

218  
2004  
24/2/83

# Maputo rebels to free nuns

LISBON — Anti-communist Mozambican rebels said yesterday they were preparing to release five Catholic nuns, three of them Spanish, who have been held in bush captivity for the past 12 days

Lisbon-based insurgent spokesman Evo Fernandes said the nuns, all of them nurses, would be freed "as soon as possible"

"We're simply waiting to create secure conditions for their release," he said.

The women were seized on February 11 in the Charre region of northern Zambezia province, he said

Mr Fernandes said the three Spanish and two Mozambican nuns "were not kidnapped but 'detoured' to help treat civilian wounded and an epidemic of chicken pox"

He said rebel authorities only learned of the nuns' presence with the guerrillas on Tuesday because "the (rebel) unit that took them had no radio"

During the past year, the guerrillas, who Western sources say get South African aid, have repeatedly seized but later released national and foreign church workers in an apparent effort to disrupt the rural social services of President Samora Machel's Marxist Government. — UPI

# Portuguese PM involved in anti-SA campaign

S. Times 27/2/83



By NEIL HOOPER

THE Portuguese military attaché in South Africa has been recalled to Lisbon

His marching orders came after startling disclosures about a Portuguese propaganda campaign against SA personally supported by Prime Minister Francisco Pinto Balsemao

The recall of Commander F A dos Santos Martins has been confirmed by South African intelligence sources

They say he has been recalled after interviews with former Mozambique security chief Jorge da Costa published in Portuguese newspapers and a South African magazine

The Portuguese Consul-General in Johannesburg, Dr E F Fernandes, yesterday

said he was personally unaware of the circumstances of the recall

In the latest issue of Scope magazine, Mr da Costa — who was nicknamed "Death Eyes" by Mozambique prison inmates he interrogated — disclosed details of an official trip he made to Portugal last year

The head of the South African Security Branch, and Commissioner-designate of Police, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetzee, who has read many of the reports of the interviews with Mr da Costa, said yesterday that the information in them seemed correct

"I have not read all the

reports in detail of our questioning of Mr da Costa, but much of what he says in the interviews coincides with what he told us, and was corroborated" he said

General Coetzee yesterday for the first time also gave details of Mr da Costa's defection

"It all started when several years ago two of his men — one of them was called Dos Santos, I think — came to South Africa for a court case in which the Mozambique Government was trying to recover an aircraft which belonged to a company it had nationalised

"I met these two men at

court, had talks with them, and suggested that we should co-operate on certain cases such as car theft and currency-exchange control

"Then in June last year he came to South Africa for a conference with us, and said a strange thing to one of my men who met his aircraft.

His words were 'I've come to stay'

"It was reported to me, but we thought it was a joke

"But the day he was due to return he told me he wanted political asylum — that he was fed up with what the Russians were doing to Africa and Mozambique"

# Anti-Frelimo guerillas take a heavy beating

The Star's Africa News Service

218  
Star 5/2/85

MAPUTO — Anti-Frelimo guerillas who swept easily through northern Mozambique last year appear to have been halted 200 km from Maputo by regular troops and militia

Last September the Mozambique National Resistance movement set out to take control of Frelimo's breadbasket, the Limpopo Valley, in Gaza Province.

The insurgents, difficult to pin down in the sparsely-populated northern and central provinces, said they would be in the capital by Christmas

So serious was their threat that President Samora Machel cancelled a planned trip to Europe to take

personal command of the Frelimo counter-attack

His generals, most of them experienced guerilla commanders from the 10-year-old war, against Mozambique's former Portuguese rulers used the densely-populated valley to smash the MNR's southward offensive

They trained and armed villagers as militia defending their homes and installations leaving regular forces free to carry out seek-and-destroy missions

The valley, with its heavy concentrations of police, troops and state farms, appears to have proved an ideal barrier to the guerillas

Tis weem, the MNR said that in the face of an offensive by what it claimed were 3 000 Mozambican, Tanzanian and Zimbabwean troops, its guerillas had

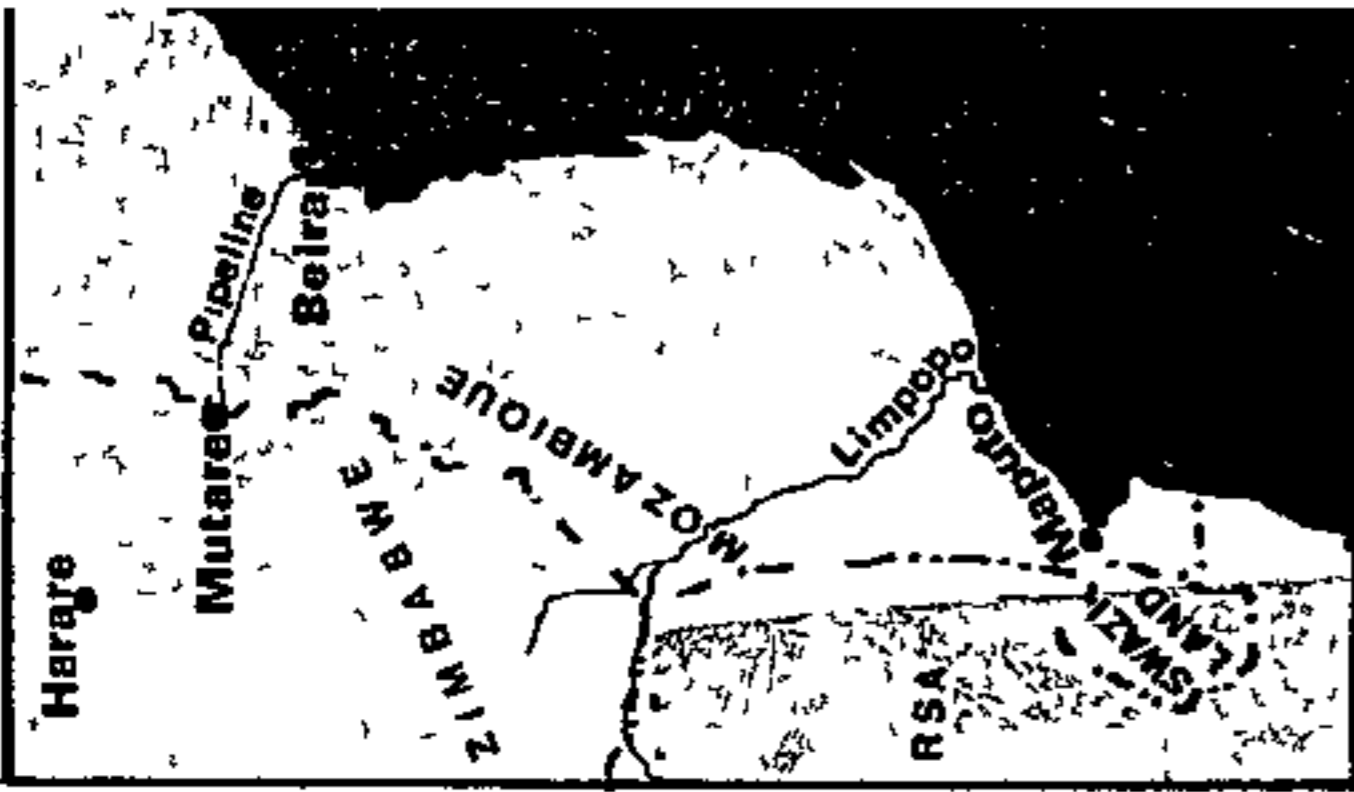
been forced to withdraw from "certain areas"

The Mozambican authorities say the MNR is sponsored by South Africa, a claim supported by the United States State Department, and argue the insurgents cannot expect to get the huge support from citizens they would need to wage successfully a protracted guerilla war

The Mozambican claims have been dismissed repeatedly by Pretoria as "communist" propaganda

Though apparently stalled in Gaza province, the MNR continues to carry out wide-ranging attacks further north against villages, government installations, road and rail links.

Its most recent success was the destruction of 34 fuel tanks at the Beira storage depot.



# Nightmare in bush

By NORMAN ELLIS: Harare

A BRITISH teacher and her African fiancé were married in hospital last week — two months after escaping a terrifying ambush on the way to their wedding.

Guerrillas riddled the couple's car with rocket and machinegun fire as they drove through the Mozambican bush on December 5

Despite agonising wounds, they managed to elude their attackers and find help.

And last week wedding bells finally sounded for blonde Jeanette Geraghty, 29, and former guerrilla Hubert Manjengwa in Mutare Hospital, Zimbabwe

The bride wore white — a hospital issue flannel nightgown — and sat in a wheelchair.

And the proud groom, whose life was saved by his fiancée bandaging a shrapnel wound with her bra, lay in bed in hospital pyjamas

They were married by special licence in the men's surgical ward

American pastor Duanne Udd, who witnessed the wedding, said this week "Jeanette looked radiant and both of them were very brave throughout the ceremony"

"The hospital came to a standstill as staff and patients crowded into the ward to wish the couple every happiness"

It was a happy ending to a nightmare ordeal which began as they left the central Mozambique town of Chimoi

They ran into an ambush by seven guerrillas of the anti-government Mozambique Nationalist Resistance Army

A rocket fired by the rebels exploded into the front of the car, setting it alight

## Horror

As automatic weapons fire raked the sides, Hubert, who fought as a guerrilla against the white Rhodesian regime, slammed his foot on the accelerator

The blazing car smashed through the ambush, killing or injuring some of the rebels

It then hurtled out of control off the bush road, rolled over four times and plunged into a shallow valley

"Our clothes were burning by this time," said Jeanette

"Hubert had been hit in the

**Then  
white  
girl  
weds**

**ex-guerrilla in hospital**

knee by shrapnel

"We beat out the flames with our hands and I helped him to crawl out of the back of the station wagon before crawling into the bush to hide"

For an hour the guerrillas

combed the thick bush for the terrified couple, firing random bursts into the undergrowth

"We heard the bullets thudding into the ground around us and crashing through the branches above our head,"

said Jeanette

"We didn't dare move away

"But I was able to take off my bra and used it to make a tourniquet around Hubert's thigh — cutting the flow of blood from his wound"

As they crouched under cover, a new threat arose — the blazing car started a bush fire metres from where they hid

Finally, the shooting died away and Jeanette, severely burnt on her legs and feet and suffering from shock, dragged herself back to the road

Relief turned to horror when she saw a group of

armed men approaching

"I thought my last second had come," she said

But the men were Zimbabwean soldiers stationed in Mozambique to protect the 320km oil pipeline linking Zimbabwe with the Mozambican port of Beira

The couple were taken to hospital in Chimoi and treated before being trans-

ferred to Mutare

Jeanette, from Blackpool met Hubert, a Zimbabwean army mechanic, in Chimoi where she was teaching English and biology for government

Their contracts ended at the time of the ambush — they now plan to settle Harare

"It will be some months before we are back on our feet again," said Jeanette

"But we have jobs and before we start work we will visit my family in Blackpool hopefully in September"



Hospital honeymoon for newlyweds Jeanette and Hubert, wounded by guerrillas in Mozambique

WASHINGTON

# Americans baulk over Mozambique

CENTRAL to the success of "constructive engagement" is the idea that American wealth makes friends

But it may not work with Mozambique, for US investors just aren't interested in the former Portuguese colony

The Minister-Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr Prakash Ratilal, faced a tough selling job this week when he visited Washington to promote his country as a "Garden of Eden" to potential US investors, according to administration officials

LONDON

## Red rent issue may spark flare-up

A RUSSIAN trade delegation has received a quick lesson on how the English deal with people who don't pay their debts and the situation now looks set to blow up into a major diplomatic incident.

The Soviet Trade Delegation, which claims diplomatic immunity, has refused to pay the rates on its building in Highgate, North London, for the past 13 years and its debts now total over R900 000

The Russians, emphasising their claim of diplomatic immunity, say the British Foreign Office are responsible for the money

### 'Sensitive'

And the Foreign Office have been urging the Camden Council to be patient while the "sensitive" problem is sorted out

But this week the council's patience ran out and it sent in its deputy leader, Mr Neil Fletcher, to serve six summonses on the Russians

Now the Russians, who refused to accept the summonses, forcing Mr Fletcher to slip them into the post box, will have to appear before magistrates on March 1 to argue why a distress warrant should not be issued for the non-payment of rates

If the warrant is granted, bailiffs will be empowered to move into the mission, which houses numerous offices and homes, and seize whatever they can to pay off the money owed

### Snowball

But, should the Russians continue in their claim of diplomatic immunity, the incident could snowball into a situation with far-reaching implications for Soviet-UK relations

When Mr Fletcher visited the delegation this week to deliver the summonses, his ring on the doorbell was answered by Mr Victor Eamonn, the deputy head of the delegation

"No, no thank you," he said, suggesting that the summonses be delivered to the Soviet embassy

But Mr Fletcher was undaunted and popped the summonses into the letterbox

Ray Joseph

Mr Ratilal met with officials from the US Commerce Department, the Export-Import Bank which helps finance Foreign trade, and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Opic) which gives loans for US ventures in less developed countries

But it is unlikely to release a flood of interest either from the American Government, or the business community

As one congressional aide bluntly put it "The Mozambique Government knows the economy is so far gone that they will never attract much investment

Investors are not going to go rushing in because the country is too unstable

### Exploration

"All Mozambique has to offer is coal and cashews," he continued, "and we don't need either. As for possible offshore oil, who wants oil? There's a world glut already"

Mozambique recently invited tenders from the world's oil companies for offshore exploration. The government is also attempting to attract investment in the mining, manufacturing, fishing and agricultural sectors

US officials think that while the Mozambican Government might be "naive enough" to think it can attract substantial Western investment, it is really seeking foreign aid from the United States

### Aid

Aid was stopped in April 1981 when Mozambique imprisoned and expelled a number of American diplomats on charges of espionage

Financial aid will probably not be forthcoming this year, a commerce department official said, because foreign aid like most other federal programmes, has come under the budget-cutting axe of President Reagan

The 1982 congressional human rights report on Mozambique stated not only have "questionable development schemes absorbed a major portion of the country's limited resources", but also that the "integrity of the person and private property is diminished due to the still weak national judicial system, and the exercise of extraordinary powers by military and state security entities"

Patricia Cheney



Mr Foot, right, with crucial Labour by-election candidate Peter Tatchell

# Foot in danger of the boot as Labour Party chief

BRITAIN'S opposition leader, Mr Michael Foot, is fighting for his political life as pressure grows from within his party to dump him

Party members are dismayed at the dismal fortunes of Labour in several independent polls commissioned by newspapers over the past week

The polls give the governing Tories a lead over their opposition rivals of between 13 and 21 percent — and reveal that the Conservatives would win an election hands down if it was called soon

One of the polls has revealed that Mr Foot is the most unpopular of all the party leaders, with a staggering 64 percent of those polled dissatisfied with him

Now Mr Foot's future will almost definitely hang on the result of the by-election in the traditionally Labour seat of Bermondsey next week

Two different Labour candidates, one of them official and the other, angered at the "left wing takeover" of the party and running on a "real labour" ticket, are standing

LONDON

The by-election has attracted 16 candidates

If official candidate Peter Tatchell loses, or just scrapes home, the pressure on Mr Foot to resign as leader of the party will be unstoppable

An poll for the Daily Mail this week revealed that Mr Tatchell has suffered a significant drop in support

And, according to the poll, he could lose the dockland area which Labour has held for 60 years if he continues losing support at this rate

### Irony

The poll shows that the Liberal/SDP alliance candidate, Mr Simon Hughes is breathing down Mr Tatchell's neck

Among those who are certain to vote, the poll found that the share was Mr Tatchell (Labour) 34 percent, Mr

Hughes (LIB/SDP alliance) 28 percent, Mr John O Grady (real Bermondsey Labour) 24 percent, Mr Robert Hughes (Tory) 11 percent and others four percent

This is a tremendous narrowing of the gap. In a Mail survey on January 8, Mr Tatchell enjoyed 47 percent of the vote and Liberal/SDP 19 percent

Mr O'Grady polled 18 percent

Ironically, 15 months ago Mr Foot said that Mr Tatchell would never be the official Labour candidate

Now his future as Labour leader could depend on Mr Tatchell's showing in the by-election

This week Mr Foot visited the constituency in support of Mr Tatchell — and posed shaking his hand — something which would never have happened early last year

The idea of dumping the party's leader with a general election on the cards within

the next few months would normally be unthinkable — but there is a growing feeling among Labour MPs that going into an election with Mr Foot at the helm is a sure recipe for failure

Labour MP's concern over their leader was openly aired at a parliamentary meeting earlier this week

### Healey

The more obvious replacement for Mr Foot would be his deputy, Mr Denis Healey but there is a bitter post-election struggle which could tear the party into damaging factions

could lead to seeking a compromise candidate

In an effort to quash growing speculation that he would under pressure to quit, Foot yesterday authorized a statement making clear determination to lead the Labour Party in the next election

Ray

A white commando killed while trying to sabotage a vital railway line in Mozambique was an Ulsterman serving in the South African army, claims a British newspaper

The claim is made, following an exhaustive investigation, by The Observer in London

The Mozambique Government has been unable to identify the white saboteur, or the three blacks who died with him, because all four were blown to pieces. But one vital clue, a photographed page of a handwritten novel about Northern Ireland, has been obtained by THE OBSERVER

This proves that the saboteur was Sandhurst-trained Lieutenant Alan Gingles (27) from Larne in County Antrim. By the time of his death he had resigned from the British Army and had become a regular officer in the South African Defence Force

Shortly after the fatal explosion on the railway line between Zimbabwe and the Mozambique port of Beira, the Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria released a communique about Gingles. This said he had been killed "in action against terrorists" in action against terrorists in the 'operational area.'

The South African embassy in London has confirmed that the phrase 'operational area' always refers to "the zone between Angola and Namibia"

The background to the death of Gingles has remained hidden for more than a year. It acquires added significance because this month another Briton — Finlay Dion Hamilton from Manchester — was jailed for 20 years for alleged involvement in the sabotage last December of Beira's fuel depot, which serves Zimbabwe

Suspicion was directed at Beira's small expatriate community — in which Hamilton was a leading figure — because it was known that white men had operated alongside guerrillas belonging to the rebel Mozambique

# Revealed

## The saboteur who died in Mozambique blast is identified



LIEUTENANT ALAN GINGLES (27)

National Resistance organisation Hamilton was accused of running an MNR "cell"

The trail that led to Gingle's home town, 20 miles north of Belfast, had begun in Maputo the capital of Mozambique. The Observer's correspondent there, Joseph Hanlon obtained pictures taken at the scene shortly after Gingles had blown himself up. The photographer was Carlos Rodrigues, from the staff of Beira's *Diario de Mocambique*

These pictures show the equipment of the sabotage team, including rifles, a map, and a camouflaged sleeping bag

There was no name on any of the white man's possessions, which included basic mapping equipment, a Portuguese language primer and a neatly inscribed worldlist in Shona the local language. The crucial evidence lay in the photographed fragment of the handwritten novel

The fictional hero, a student named Willie, was portrayed as being heavily involved in Northern Ireland's politics. He had been recruited into a right-wing terrorist cell, and was instructed to infiltrate the Ulster Defence Regiment.

One sadly apt sentence in the novel reads "Death, as he now knew, was anything but pleasant or glorious"

The Observer established that the dead saboteur was called Gingles. This unusual surname was tracked to Larne, which fitted with the novel. A girl in the story has the codename Antrim — and Larne is in County Antrim.

In Larne there was no difficulty in tracing Gingles's relatives. He was well known in the town and was seen on military life that he had joined the Ulster Defence Regiment while still in the sixth form at Larne

Grammar School. He went to Sandhurst and was commissioned in the Royal Irish Rangers in 1977

After the news of his death, there was a memorial service in Larne Presbyterian Church.

At his farmhouse near the Ballyhampton Road, two miles from Larne, Hubert Gingles produced last week a bundle of the letters sent home by his son from Africa. The handwriting in them was identical with that of the manuscript found 5,000 miles away beside the Mozambique railway line

Hubert Gingles is proud of his son "Alan was adventurous and had a wish to combat terrorism." He thought his son had died in some unorthodox mission "perhaps trying to blow up a bridge"

After an unexciting spell in Germany, Alan Gingles had resigned his British commission and gone to Rhodesia during the closing stages of the Smith regime. There he fought in a commando unit of the Selous Scouts, but when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe he moved on to South Africa

His letters display anti-Marxist views, and a bitterness — shared by many regular soldiers who fought in Rhodesia — that the victory finally went to their black opponents. A wish for revenge is said to motivate some of the former Rhodesians who volunteer for risky operations north of the Limpopo River

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Staw  
26/2/83





# UK shipper jailed for role in MNR

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — British shipping agent Dion Hamilto has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by a military tribunal in Beira after being convicted of heading a cell of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement

Mr Hamilton was managing director of the largest shipping and forwarding company in Beira, the South African-owned Manica Freight Services.

No details about the charges have been published and a formal statement about the trial has yet been made, but it is known that Hamilton was accused of using Manica Freight Services as a cover for his resistance movement activities, including the importation of arms. Weapons were allegedly found in his house.

It was also alleged that he met last year with Evo Fernandes, the MNR spokesman in Lisbon, and flew his own plane

regularly from Beira to South Africa to meet officials there.

South Africa is allegedly to have provided the bulk of the support for the resistance movement and this claim has been accepted by the United States Government.

Convicted with Hamilton this week was his assistant, a Portuguese man named Benjamin Fox, who was jailed for eight years.

A captured MNR officer is said to have picked Fox out at an identity parade as the man who came regularly to their base near Beira and gave them supplies and instructions. It claimed that this group ambushed a train in August, killing 15 people, and cut off the ears of local teachers.

Diplomatic sources in Maputo have confirmed that the expulsion orders on 20 other foreigners accused of having links with the Hamilton case have been withdrawn.



# Security defector denies terror reign in Maputo

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7/2/83

10/10  
JULY 11

Pretoria Correspondent

All answers

Number
Number

Surname

First Name

Date

Degree/Level you are

Subject (to be)

Paper No (to be)

14

### NOTE CA

1 The answer must be marked in rough work

2 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering

3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used

4 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

The Mozambique security chief who defected to South Africa last June denies flatly that he headed a reign of terror

He told me, that on the contrary he was rebuked for not being cruel enough for his job

Jorge Costa (30), who has applied for political asylum in South Africa, talked about charges by some members of the Portuguese community in South Africa that he was a killer, traitor and torturer who should be handed back to the Maputo Government

"All these people shouting at me now fled the country for the same reason that I did. We were no longer prepared to be ruled and misused by a marxist government which brought Mozambique financially and economically to its knees

"Many of these loudmouths even left the country before our real trouble started in 1976

"I did not declare Mozambique a police state, as has been alleged. I was a senior police officer who fought for my country and the freedom of my people and hated communism. The real problems started in 1976

"I was a senior policeman with a job to do when the marxist regime took over. I had to obey orders from the top, and was told many a time that I was not cruel enough for the job I was in

"I admit people were arrested and detained without trial — even more after the marxists took over

"But what happens to people who endanger South Africa with subversion? What happens in all civilised, democratic countries? Does South Africa grant political prisoners bail?"

Mr Costa said a former civil defence commander now living in Johannesburg had blamed him for setting up roadblocks to rearrest a band of political prisoners who bribed their guards to escape

"I must admit that we were often forced to turn the screws, and had to use unconventional questioning methods to get certain information from detainees

"But what does one do when he knows he is dealing with an unscrupulous criminal who is a danger to the country and its peoples, and refuses to co-operate? Must one kneel in front of a saboteur who has killed people and beg?"

"Neither I nor any of my men ever tortured or killed detainees deliberately. We were often accused by our superiors of being too mild with subversive people. I think they would have got rid of me if I hadn't defected"

"I see myself as a fairly intelligent man, and as I planned my defection for more than eight months, I provided for them. I cannot tell where they are for own safety"

Mr Costa said that when he realised he could no longer stay in Mozambique, he decided to go to South Africa — which he had visited several times over three years — "because it was the only democratic and safe country he had visited in the course of his work"

"The treatment I received from the Security Police and other Government departments has been fantastic. But I must stay under cover for my own safety"

Mr Costa was born in Maputo (then Lourenco Marques) and obtained a law degree at a university in Portugal before joining the police

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has been answered); leave columns (2) and (3) blank.

	Internal	External
(1)	(2)	(3)
1(a)	13	
2(b)	10	
3(b)	8	
Examiners' Initials		

notes, pieces of paper or other material brought into the examination room unless they are so instructed

- 1 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 2 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 3 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

# Maputo's fugitive terror cop brings ANC sabotage secrets

218  
~~218~~

S. Turner  
6/2/83



Frightened for his life, "Death Eyes" Jorge da Costa.

JORGE DA COSTA, the top Mozambique security man who defected to South Africa, brought with him the blueprints for planned attacks on South African targets by the banned African National Congress

This is revealed in a magazine interview, the first given by Da Costa since he dropped out of sight shortly after his flight from Maputo last June

Da Costa, former Director of National Security in Maputo and known to those who suffered at his hands as "Death Eyes", was one of the most feared men in Mozambique

Little has been heard of him since he fled Maputo, but it is known that he has grounds to fear for his safety in this country

Many members of the Portuguese community who fled to South Africa after Mozambique became independent are said to be eager to settle old scores with him

## Top secret

Now it has emerged in an interview with Russell Kay to be published in Scope magazine this week that Da Costa is still in South Africa, "looking 10 years older" and "milked dry" after a year's intensive debriefing by South African security men

Scores of South African Portuguese claim to know people who were killed or tortured because of alleged orders from Da Costa as Director of Security

They objected strongly, some even issuing death threats, when he applied for political asylum last year

Now the interview reveals why the South African authorities risked the wrath of the 600 000-strong Portuguese community by allowing him into the country

Mr Kay says he spent five days interviewing Da Costa in a secret Drakensberg hide-away while security men stood guard

His report states that Da

## 'Death Eyes' now lives in fear

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

Costa brought with him photostat copies of many top secret documents which he removed from the files of the Ministry of Security in President Samora Machel's government

He had access to all Mozambique's top secrets and was in close contact with the ANC and its Soviet patrons

He claims that he, the Minister of Security, Jacinto Veloso, and another minor Frelimo official sat on a committee with ANC leaders Joe Slovo and Oliver Tambo to discuss "the downfall of South Africa"

This gave him access to target-by-target plans for ANC attacks on South African installations

## Pleasure

Some of the targets on the plan had already been hit — Sasol, Koeberg and Hector Spruit

Advance knowledge about other targets, which cannot be named, provided time for special precautions to be taken for their protection

Da Costa also claims to have given the South African authorities details about Soviet activities in general in neighbouring Mozambique

He also provided the opposition account "from the other side" of the South African raid on an ANC village at Matola in 1981. His figures of casualties and damage are said to tally with South African accounts

He also told of President Samora Machel's "palace of pleasure" and how he was not the real leader in Mozambique any longer

## Torture

He was just a figurehead and the country was run by a "Committee of Thirteen", comprised of men faithful to Russia and Cuba

In reply to claims that he was involved in killings and torture sessions, Da Costa produced documents to show that they were orders from top Mozambique officials, mainly Jacinto Veloso

He said signatures on the orders showed that he was not responsible

In the interview he also told of the terror of the dreaded Machana Prison, of the torture, deaths and how many did not come out alive

The so-called "re-education centres" in the north of Mozambique were nothing but indoctrination camps where few stayed alive

Da Costa claimed his reasons for defecting were that he had become disillusioned

with the "revolution" and Frelimo had been taken over by Bulgarians, Russians and Cubans

Da Costa was born in Mozambique and went to Portugal at 17 to study law

He began working as a policeman under the Frelimo regime in 1974 and made rapid progress

Four years ago he was promoted to the post of National Director of Security in Mozambique

His parents, wife and three children were still in Maputo and he did not know what had happened to them

## Ruthlessness

During the transition period in Mozambique from Portuguese to Frelimo rule, Da Costa gained a reputation for ruthlessness among the dwindling Portuguese community

During that time hundreds of people were arrested and accused of opposing decolonisation and of economic sabotage

Mr Al Botes, a Johannesburg businessman who spent 20 months in a prison where Da Costa was in charge of interrogations, claimed Da Costa knew about or sanctioned many atrocities against the people

CAPL TIMES 5/2/83 (218)

# Sabotage: 5 detainees paraded in Maputo

MAPUTO — Four Portuguese and one Briton have been paraded before a mass rally in Beira accused of complicity in the sabotage of fuel storage tanks in the Mozambican port

The semi-official daily *Diario de Mozambique* said yesterday that the five were marched before 10 000 people two days ago by Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, military administrator of the region

"Grave accusations of involvement in acts of sabotage" hung over the prisoners, the newspaper said

Briton Mr Dion Hamilton, 45, director of a South African-owned freight company in Beira, was accused of leading a

ring of collaborators with the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

People convicted of complicity with the MNR can be executed and at least five Mozambicans accused of working with the rebels have been executed this year.

Mr Hamilton, who has lived in Beira for 20 years and is a sports parachutist and private pilot, was arrested on December 11, two days after the attack. Authorities said radios, pistols, ammunition, uniforms and binoculars were found at his home

The Portuguese were named as Mr Joao Benedito Fernandes and Mr Benjamin Fox, who both work for Mr Hamilton's Manica Freight Services, Mr Antonio da Costa Fon-

seca, a captain with the Beira Industrial Fishing Company, and Mr Alcino da Costa Pinto, who works for the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Oil Pipeline Company

No precise charges have been announced or trial date fixed

*Diario* said that Mr Fox was accused of being a linkman for the MNR, taking food and weapons to bases and Mr Fonseca, who had served with the Portuguese army in pre-independence Mozambique, was accused of recruiting for the MNR

Mr Pinto was said to be an MNR propagandist while Mr Fernandes was accused of failing to warn the authorities a raid was imminent — Sapa-Reuter

# Prisoners paraded in Beira

218  
Jan Beira  
4/2/83

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — A Briton and four Portuguese citizens held since late last year for suspected involvement in the sabotage of fuel tankers in Mozambique were brought before a mass rally in Beira this week.

The official news agency AIM said that 10 000 people gathered at the rally to hear the minister-resident in Sofala province, Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, denounce the men as collaborators with the "South African-sponsored bandits of the self-styled Mozambique Resistance Movement."

The accused are Mr Dion Hamilton, a director of Manica Freight Services, a company with South African ties, and four Portuguese citizens: Mr Benjamin Fox jun and Mr Joao Fernandes, both Manica employees, Mr Alvino Pinto of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Pipeline Company and a fishing-boat captain, Mr Antonio Fonseca.

AIM said that weapons, ammunition, military uniforms and radio equipment were found in Mr Hamilton's house shortly after the raid.

General Guebuza promised the accused a fair trial. He went on to accuse Manica of using "colonial work methods." Racism was "flagrant" in the company, he told the crowd.

# Maputo shuts out visitors <sup>(218)</sup> from SA

By Stephen McQuillan

*Star 23/7/83*  
Mozambique has slammed shut its doors on South Africans after a further chill in relations, a University of the Witwatersrand international relations expert has said.

Dr Michael Sinclair said it was almost impossible for a South African to visit the country — a move probably prompted by “paranoia about alleged South African destabilisation of Mozambique”.

It appeared to have halted the trickle of tourists who crossed into the country after independence.

“Unless you are going at the invitation of the Mozambique Government, it is virtually impossible to visit the country,” Dr Sinclair said.

“It’s a recent move and foreign passport holders have the same problem although the country is more open internationally now than it has been in the past.

“I have heard of black South Africans getting in on tourist visas, but they probably applied to cross from Swaziland.”

“Anyone wanting to visit Mozambique now had to have a sponsor living in the country or be invited by the government.

A South African Transport Services spokesman said it had three commercial representatives based in Maputo but it had been years since a number of personnel had been based there.

# Barter before money in Machel's

## villages

**BOWDEN QUINN, in Maputo, in the last of three articles on Mozambique, discovers that in the communal villages, with a lack of manufactured consumer goods to buy, the "uselessness" of money has hurt production of cash crops. The peasants have reverted to barter.**

Another laudable aim of the communal villages is making life easier for rural women, who continue to do most of the work in African societies. Female liberation has always been a goal of Frelimo, Mozambique's sole political party.

Provision of creches, grinding mills and boreholes are some of the ways the communal villages try to ease women's burden.

The problems of underdevelopment often frustrate these worthwhile goals. At Coca-Missava, a communal village visited in January, both boreholes had been out of order for six months. A government attempt to fix them had been unsuccessful. The nearest available water for the village of 8 000 people was a spring 2,5 kilometres away.

Another major problem of the communal villages is the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels. Government officials say the villages are a primary target for the anti-government MNR bands which have been successful in destroying some villages and scattering people away from others.

However, according to Tembe, the spread of communal villages is continuing, with more being created "every day". They are most popular in the north, where Frelimo began its revolutionary activities 20 years ago. Almost the entire population of the northern province of Cabo Delgado is in communal villages.

The idea hasn't caught on as well in the south, but Tembe said the government's objective is to have everyone in communal villages by 1990 — voluntarily, of course.

Traditionally, Mozambicans lived in scattered homesteads. To provide them with access to those basic necessities would have required an investment of prohibitive proportions.

Communal villages have come into being in four ways. Some were spontaneous creations of what the government likes to call "politically mobilised" people. Others were formed when people fled flooded river valleys.

The government also converted into communal villages some of the so-called "protected villages" set up by the Portuguese during the last years of colonial rule and the war against Frelimo.

And, though government officials don't mention it, some communal villages were formed under coercion by overzealous local authorities, although this

didn't reach the level of neighbouring Tanzania, where some rural people were prodded into villages by army rifles.

Village formation gives rural people a louder voice in making their needs and wishes known to the government.

"We are saying communal village, but in a sense what we are doing is rural development," Tembe said.

"Our job is to coordinate all the work done by ministries in the rural areas. Once the villagers decide their needs, we contact the ministries concerned."



Grinding mills — easing the woman's lot in communal villages

Communal villages are proliferating in Mozambique, but communism may be lagging.

At the start of 1983, the country had about 1 350 communal villages, an increase of 300 in two years, with about two million inhabitants out of a total population in Mozambique of 12 million.

But according to a study done for the government by a foreign economist, only about four per cent of the people who live in the communal villages participate in collective production.

Because this was an internal report, it cannot be quoted or the economist identified, but confirmation of a sort comes from the deputy director of the National Commission for Communal Villages, Lopes Tembe.

In an interview, Tembe said the biggest problem facing the communal villages is the creation of surplus production to pay for administrators and full-time staff such as health workers. (Teachers are paid by the national government.)

Salaries for these workers should come from the sale of produce grown in the villages' collective fields, but the fields are often neglected in favour of family plots.

The communal villages allow families up to two hectares for individual production. Villagers are supposed to work in the collective fields two days a week. Production in these fields doesn't match the harvests in the family plots.

Villages are meant also to have other cooperative, money-making ventures. Blacksmiths, carpenters, and all

Everyone in a communal village gets an equal share of the harvest from the collective fields, but this isn't enough for an individual's needs.

Administrators, who are elected by the villagers, don't work full time so they can tend their own plots. People like health workers who can't leave their posts

must be paid a salary by the villagers. Tembe said Other than their failure to produce a cash surplus the communal villages appear to be working fairly well.

Their most important aspect is providing basic services like clean water, health clinics, schools and shops for rural people.

Food production has decreased because peasants grow only what they need for their families with a little extra for barter. The "uselessness" of money has also hurt production of cash crops.

Contributing to this problem is the decline of a cash economy in the rural areas, due to a lack of manufactured consumer goods. With nothing from far away to buy, peasants have reverted to a barter system, trading the crops they grow for others they don't have and for the locally made goods they want.

Other specialists operate in co-operatives, Tembe said but they aren't producing a cash surplus either.

Other than their failure to produce a cash surplus the communal villages appear to be working fairly well. Their most important aspect is providing basic services like clean water, health clinics, schools and shops for rural people.

Pentagon discloses huge Soviet arms supply to Africa

# MACHEL MAY CALL IN GUBBANS - U.S.

h/c ARS US  
12/3/83  
218

WASHINGTON. — The United States Department of Defence has warned that Mozambique leader Samora Machel may call in Cuban troops to deal with anti-Frelimo guerrillas.

It also warned that the Soviet Union wanted to frustrate a political settlement in South Africa "through bloodshed"

And a Pentagon study of worldwide Soviet military power discloses that the Soviet Union has sent nearly 6,000,000,000-dollars worth of military supplies to sub-Saharan Africa in the past five years — mainly to Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia

Military hardware sent to the region since 1977 includes 1,140 tanks and self-propelled guns, 1,575 surface-to-air missiles, 220 supersonic combat aircraft, 80 subsonic combat aircraft; 125 helicopters; 3,510 artillery pieces over 100mm in size, 1,590 light armoured units, four missile patrol boats, and 70 non-combat military aircraft

### Snapped up

Copies of the well-illustrated study have been snapped up, and the Pentagon has had to restrict the numbers available to the public

It says that Samora Machel has sought to maintain his non-aligned credentials and has avoided becoming as closely tied to the Soviets as are the Angolans.

"However, military successes by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) may eventually force Machel to call for Cuban combat forces and increased Soviet aid. In return, Moscow seeks permanent naval access to port facilities.

"Mozambique, like Angola, controls ports of access to Southern Africa's strategic minerals and provides a base of operations for the Marxist African National Congress, which seeks to supplant the Government of South Africa.

"The USSR supports the more radical wing of the ANC and seems interested in frustrating a political settlement through bloodshed."

From  
NEIL  
LURSSSEN,  
Weekend  
Argus  
Bureau

### Not vital

In a section devoted to sub-Saharan Africa, the review says the region is not directly vital to the military defence of the Soviet Union but is important because

- Western countries are heavily dependent on African strategic resources
- The sea routes round Africa, which carry many strategic resources, are potentially vulnerable
- Western Europe receives 50 percent of its cobalt — vital for the production of jet engines — from the area, the US about 60 percent, and Japan 68 percent
- "Resource dependencies" also exist for chrome, industrial dia-

monds, platinum group metals, and manganese

● And the region contains nearly half the countries in the Third World and is therefore an important Soviet target for expansion and exploitation

### Disruption

According to the Pentagon, current Soviet policy in Africa seeks to eliminate Western and Chinese influence and Western military access and to increase Soviet military, political, commercial and cultural access

The Soviets also want to establish pro-Soviet and anti-Western regimes and to disrupt Western and Japanese access to vital sources of strategic raw materials





ei

# Cholera: Frelimo to blame says SA

By BARRY STREEK

SOUTH Africa's cholera epidemic has been blamed on Frelimo by the Minister of Health, Dr Nak van der Merwe. He also said that over-population and the pollution of water contributed to the outbreak.

Dr Van der Merwe was replying to a call by the chief Opposition spokesman on health, Dr Marius Barnard, for more money to be spent on the prevention of cholera.

Dr Barnard said the Government was not paying enough attention to the provision of basic health needs.

Dr van der Merwe said cholera was fairly new to South Africa and it only came to the country "from across our borders when the necessary health control in some of our neighbouring states went to pieces

"This is a demonstration of destabilisation in relation to health matters in our neighbouring states which has not been caused by the South African Government but in this particular case by Frelimo," he said

Dr Van der Merwe said there was every indication that the 'Cholera 3' epidemic would be less serious than 'Cholera 2' despite the drought

He also said the population explosion was a basic consideration which affected everyone in South Africa. If things continued as they were South Africa would have a population of 168-million by the year 2050.

(218)

(S)

S Express 6/8/83

# Mozambique's huge failure:

Is Mozambique ready to look again at its state farms? The continuing failure of the country's huge Limpopo agro-industrial complex (Cail in its Portuguese acronym), which was meant to be the nation's agricultural showpiece, has given rise to dissatisfied grumbings within the government

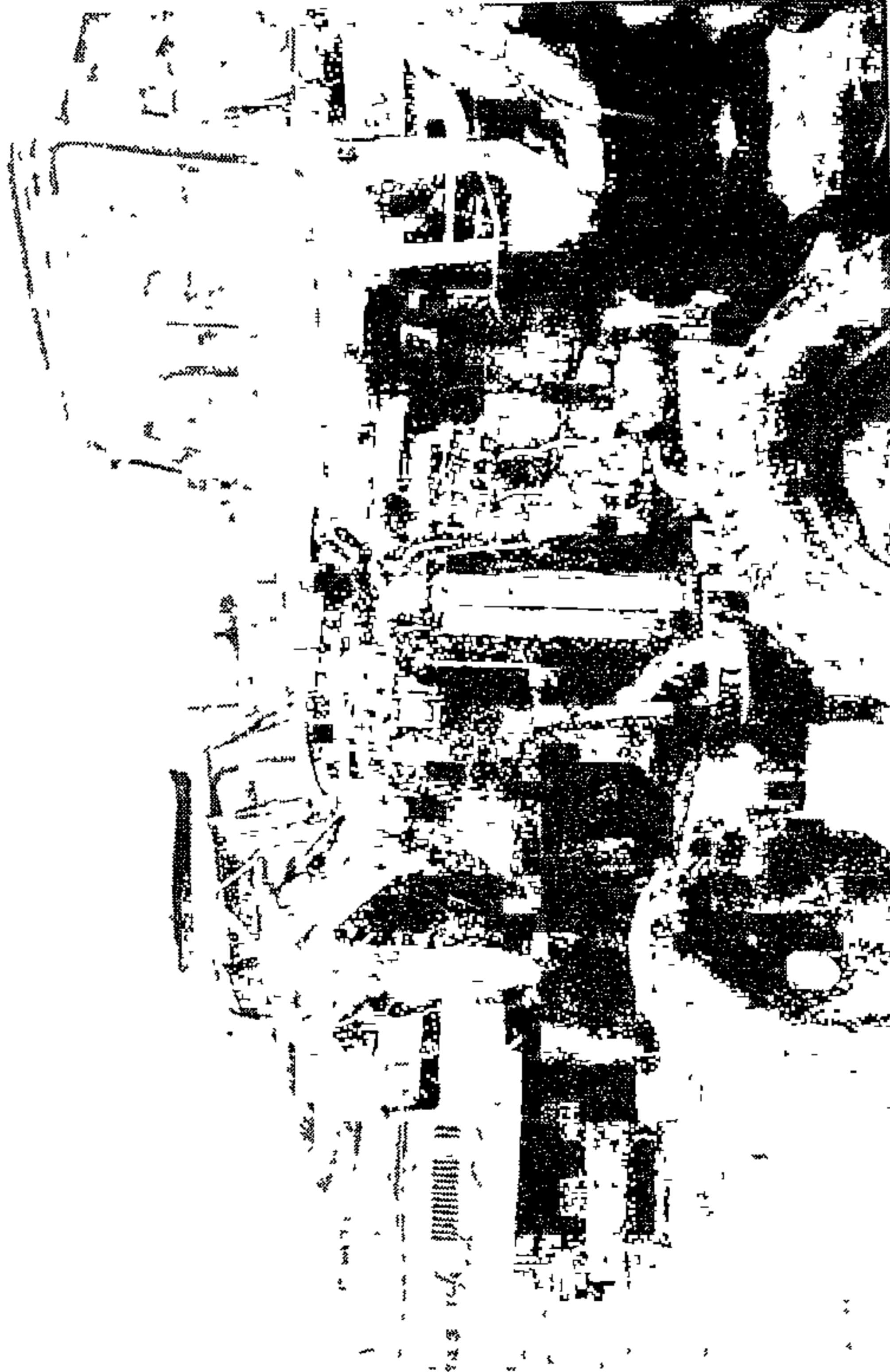
This year Cail, Mozambique's largest state farm, running for 70 kilometres along the south bank of the Limpopo, faces its worst season yet in its six-year existence. The farm's bosses have already written off almost half of its cultivated land because of drought

At the approach of the scheduled April dates of the fourth congress of Frelimo, the country's only political party, even the party faithful may be wondering about their commitment to state-owned agriculture

More than six months ago, the Mozambique Information Agency (AIM), a voice of the government, expressed doubts about Cail. It called the 1981 harvest "disastrous". Yields for rice, the farm's major crop, had fallen to 1.6 tonnes a hectare, the lowest in the farm's brief history, making a harvest of just over 25 500 tonnes instead of the 44 000 expected

Following that debacle, the farm was reorganised, partially at the command of an angry President Samora Machel, who visited the farm unannounced and was appalled at the neglect of machinery

Last year, the prediction was for a rice har-



Tractors, made in Bulgaria, await repair. Only 25 per cent of the hundred or more tractors on the vast state farm, stretching for 70 kilometres along the Limpopo, were working.

vest of 48 000 tonnes. The actual production, AIM said in a pre-harvest article, would show "whether the planning and reorganisation of the last nine months have borne fruit if not the future of this gigantic complex will be open to very serious questioning".

The 1982 harvest was 32 000 tonnes, a third below expectations

How much has the nation lost on this huge

failure? No one knows. Until last year, no one kept financial records. As of January, five months after the harvest, Cail financial director, Augusto Joaquim Cardoso, said he still didn't have any figures on what the 1982 shortfall cost

"That's one of the problems," he admitted

Other problems

- Lack of spare parts and trained mechanics for the heavily mechanised farm

In 1981, only

75 per cent of the harvesters worked in the harvest and only 25 per cent of the tractors were working

That problem was supposed to be solved in 1982, when all of the farm's 282 harvesters were ready at the start of the harvest and 60 new Bulgarian tractors had arrived

As for the neglect, a new system in which mechanics took personal responsibility for six

Manpower Cail relies on a seasonal labour force for the harvest. In the farm's first four years, that workforce dropped by half, from 10 000 harvest workers in 1978 to only 4 300 in 1981,

1/3/83  
D. Duffield  
218

## state farming

US journalist, BOWDEN QUINN, in the second of three articles on Mozambique, looks at state farms — and is not impressed. The third article tomorrow surveys progress — or lack of it — in the 1350 communal villages.

instead of the planned 8 000

Why? Mostly because, with a severe shortage of consumer goods in the country, peasants have no use for money. They'd rather spend their time cultivating their gardens than working for Cail's wage of about R2 a day

● Planning Farm administrators already blame the drought for what they expect will be the worst harvest yet, but if it isn't one thing, it's another

The best example of poor planning Cail's butter and cheese factory can process 15 000 litres of milk a day. Last April, it was receiving 5 500 litres of milk a week. Cail had bought beef cattle rather than dairy cows

For 1983, Cail planned

bringing them back to the barren fields

So 8 000 hectares on the banks of the Limpopo will produce nothing because things didn't go according to plan

It makes a mockery of the words in the central committee report for Frelimo's third congress in 1977, which led to Cail's creation

"The state-owned enterprises are the quickest means of responding to the country's food requirements because of the size of the areas they cover, their rational organisation of human and material resources, and the immediate availability of machinery"

A document prepared for the fourth congress retains that optimistic tone. It says state farms and agro-industrial complexes "are to produce food and raw materials, and generate profit, for the benefit of the whole community"

Will someone in the party take a second look and begin the serious questioning that even AIM has suggested is necessary?

Perhaps that someone should start with a look at the suppliers of the farm's machinery. The rice harvesters come from East Germany and the maize harvesters are made in the Soviet Union

Both those countries have to import grain



# Machel orders no mercy for rebels

The Star Bureau

Star 11/31/83

218

WASHINGTON — Mozambique's President Samora Machel has made it clear that no mercy will be shown to "bandits" who oppose his rule

In a speech broadcast by Radio Maputo on February 15, and monitored by the United States Foreign Broadcast Information Service, President Machel came close to suggesting that all prisoners would be killed

Addressing a crowd at Chibutu, in the Gaza Province, he referred to the armed men fighting the Frelimo Government as "warthogs"

"Look at the warthogs, the armed bandits. They have killed, the struggle continues! Independence or death, indepen-

dence or death!

"The Catholic bishops of Mozambique say that it is necessary to establish concord and peace

"With these warthogs? They have raped women"

Ordering some captured rebels to be brought before the crowd, President Machel said that, in their battle against the rebels, Mozambique's armed forces had to keep three points in mind

"Those who supply the bandits with information, must die with the bandits. Those who feed the bandits must die with the bandits. Those who deal with the bandits, must die with the bandits."

And he added:

"Our mission is not to wound, rather, to kill

# Lost MiG <sup>(218)</sup> believed to <sup>(39)</sup> be crashed

*8 Feb 11/3/83*  
A Mozambican Air Force MiG 17 which went missing on February 9 probably would not have made it to South Africa had its pilot been flying towards the Republic, says a military expert

The obsolete MiG, the same model as that flown to South Africa by Mozambique defector Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, must have crashed in Mozambique, said Professor Deon Fourie, a lecturer in air and naval warfare at the University of South Africa

"It appears unlikely that such an old aircraft could have flown from Beira to South Africa," said Professor Fourie.

Lieutenant Bomba flew to South Africa in 1981. But the pilot of the MiG now missing took off from Beira and would have had to fly about four times further than Lieutenant Bomba did when he defected.

The official Mozambican news agency AIM says the MiG was flown by Captain Orlando Muthemba. "All possibilities of finding them have been exhausted," a Mozambique Defence Ministry spokesman said

Lieutenant Bomba's aircraft was so poorly maintained that South African Air Force pilots said they would have refused to have flown it.

# Maputo guerillas claim 40 killed

40  
11/3/83  
218

LISBON — Mozambican rebels killed more than 40 Zimbabwean soldiers fighting on the side of the Maputo Government in a series of attacks over the past week, a spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said yesterday.

The guerillas attacked a column of Zimbabwean troops on the road between Changara and Zimbabwe on March 7, killing several soldiers and destroying 14 trucks, said the spokesman, Mr Evo Fernandes.

More than 20 Zimbabweans were killed the next day when their unit attacked a MNR camp in Gaza province. The rebels lost only one man.

The MNR also blew up a pump at Mafambiffe, 60 km from Beira, cutting water supplies to the city.

On March 5 the rebels ambushed two military supply trucks at Matamule, killing seven Mozambican soldiers, he said. Two days later they disrupted the rail link between Matalane and Canicado by burning a train.

The guerillas ambushed another train going to Zimbabwe 80 km north of Maputo, killing four Mozambican soldiers.

This week 17 Zimbabwean soldiers had deserted, he added.

Sapa-Reuter

# Mozambique rebels (18) meet in Geneva

19/3/83

Mozambican rebel guerilla leaders met recently in Switzerland to plan future action against President Samora Machel's government, the Mozambique National Resistance said.

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg the rebels' Voice of Free Africa radio said the Geneva meeting took place from March 3 to March 8 and was attended by "political and military cadres and military zone leaders" including rebel president, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama.

The broadcast did not say why Switzerland had been chosen for the meeting or what passports the guerilla leaders had used.

It is the first time since the start of the anti-Frelimo campaign in 1977 that the MNR claimed to hold a full leadership meeting in Europe.

INCIDENCE  
LEGATARY  
PAYMENTS  
BANK CAN ADVANCE  
RV



# US hoping to wrest Mozambique from Reds

ARG45 24/3/83 (218)

## Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration believes Mozambique might be plucked from the Soviet orbit — and it would be most unhappy if South African actions prevented this

It is understood that this was one of the points made by American officials here last week when they held discussions on Southern Africa with South African officials led by Mr Hans van Dalsen, Director-General of Foreign Affairs and of Information

No official confirmation could be obtained from either the State Department or the South African Embassy

### Low point

However, Administration sources confirmed the issue was raised and that State Department officials were working hard at improving the link with Mozambique

Mozambique's relations with America reached a low point early in 1981 in the aftermath of the South African Defence Force raid on the

African National Congress headquarters at Matola

Three American diplomats were expelled and America stopped all food aid to Mozambique

Since then — as Mozambique learned that Russia had neither the resources nor the expertise to help it to increase economic activity — the relationship with America has warmed

### Encouraged

The Administration was encouraged by the "positive" tone of the discussions Mr Frank Wisner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, held with Mozambique officials in November last year

Now the Administration believes it has a "strong chance" improving its relationship ever further and that it might even pluck Mozambique out of the Soviet orbit

However, it fears that another Matola-type raid (or any other South African military action against Mozambique) might drive the Maputo Government back into the communist camp

# Finn could win Safari Rally

NAIROBI — Finland's Hannu Mikkola driving a four-wheel-drive Audi Quattro will challenge the dominance of the Datsuns and local ace Shekhar Mehta in Kenya's Safari Rally which starts tomorrow

Datsun have won the event, the fourth in this year's driver's championship, seven times in the past 13 years, with Mehta taking top honours for the past four years

But Mikkola, who became the first overseas driver to win the Safari in 1972, is expected to make a strong bid against Mehta's Nissan 240RS in this year's 5 035km, four-day event

Also in the top running is another Finn Rauno Aaltonen, at the wheel of an Opel Ascona 400 In 19 attempts, Aaltonen has never won the Safari, although he came within an ace of victory in 1981 and is sure to be going all-out this time

Michele Mouton of France the world's leading woman driver, will be driving her Audi Quattro and former

world champion Sandro Munari of Italy is entering an Alfa Romeo GTV6 to add extra spice to the 83-car field

As in former years, the 1 621km first leg takes the drivers through 26 stages on the comparatively easy but fast run to the Indian ocean port of Mombasa and back to Nairobi

On Friday, leg No 2 takes the cars on a wild 1 455km swing round Mount Kenya returning to Nairobi on Saturday This leg, which includes 23 stages, is technically the most demanding and intricate

The 1 959km third leg is the final test of the machines, looping through 38 stages up to the shores of Lake Victoria and into the sun-baked semi-desert regions of northern Kenya before returning to Nairobi on Sunday

As always, the joker in the Safari pack will be the weather The rally is timed to coincide with the annual start of Kenya's tropical "long rains", which generally take a heavy toll on the starting field — Sapa-Reuter

(218) ROM  
Mozambique  
cuts down  
on spending  
31/3/83

MAPUTO — Targets for agricultural and industrial output in Mozambique for 1983 have been reduced dramatically according to details of the 1983 state plan published in Maputo this week

Agricultural production is now expected to rise by 7.5% this year, compared with a planned rise of 32% in 1982

This year's industrial output target is for an increase of 7% compared with 24.5% postulated for 1982

The results actually achieved last year have never been announced, but statements by government leaders suggest production was well short of target

At a parliamentary session last week, deputies complained that planning had been out of phase with reality President Samora Machel himself hit out at "office-bound technicians" who produced nothing but theoretical speculation

In an effort to overcome the shaky Mozambican economic situation, the state plan also contains provisions for tighter control of wages and prices — Sapa-Reuter

## METRO MAIL

### New mobile library van for Johannesburg

THE Johannesburg Library is getting a new mobile library van to replace an old vehicle The new van will cost R62 191 and will be used to transport books to senior citizens and handicapped people

### What pots in a pond

THE Limnological Society of SA has asked the Johannesburg City Council for a grant-in-aid towards bringing experts to SA for a workshop, "Wetland in Perspective", at the University of Natal, Durban, during July The four experts are from the United States, France and New Zealand Limnology is concerned mainly with the physical phenomena of lakes and ponds

### Collect for Red Cross

THE SA Red Cross Society is appealing for collectors for its annual street collection on Friday, April 8, and the Rand Show collection on Saturday, April 9 Phone 29-2441, extension 33

### Fine for illegal watering

THE Benoni Town Council has decided to impose a fine of R30 on people who water their gardens illegally

### No ads on Benoni benches

THE Benoni Town council has rejected a recommendation that benches in the town carry advertising slogans

### New book maps it out

A WITWATERSRAND and Pretoria map book is soon to be issued by a Sandton com-

pany The book will cover the East and West Rand, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark and Midrand It will include comprehensive up-to-date maps of new and established industrial areas

### RAU graduate a first

AN INDIAN man will be the first black to graduate from the Rand Afrikaans University today He is Dr A N Gina, who will receive his PhD in organic chemistry

### Lipizzaners in action

THE Lipizzaners will be in action again at 11am on Sunday at the Lipizzaner Centre at Kyalami Apart from the Spanish Riding School in Vienna, these Lipizzaner horses are the only other recognised team in the world

### Weekend art exhibition

BECAUSE the Artists' Market April exhibition coincides with the Easter weekend, the showing will take place on Saturday, Sunday and Monday

### Victorian art on show

AN EXHIBITION of Victorian paintings will be held at Cassirer Fine Art, in Oxford Road, Illovo Johannesburg, on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday

□ □ □

METRO MAIL is YOUR column about happenings in YOUR area Pass on any snippets of a local or community interest you come across to the News Editor's Secretary, Rand Daily Mail, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000 Or phone her on 710-9111 or 710-2510 after 11am For Pretoria the number is (012) 3238861 and the East Rand 56-2534

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(2) whether the persons concerned have been consulted, if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1)(a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (b) In terms of existing consolidation plans, the inhabitants concerned must be resettled

(a) Approximately 92 000

(b) The Black communities concerned will be resettled in townships and on compensatory land to be agreed upon after negotiations

(2) Only the Black community of Matiwaneskop has been consulted. The community concerned requested not to be resettled

Government securities

379 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether any new Government securities were issued during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, if so, (a) what are they and (b) how much money was raised by these means,

(2) whether part of the amount so raised was deposited in the Stabilization Fund, if so, what amount was so deposited?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) Yes, for the period 1 February 1982 to 31 January 1983

- (a) 12,90 per cent 1992
13,00 per cent 1984
15,00 per cent 1985
14,50 per cent 1987
14,00 per cent 1992
14,00 per cent 1993
14,00 per cent 1997
13,00 per cent 1992
11,50 per cent 1990

- (b) R 200 000 000
R 100 000 000
R 500 000 000
R 900 000 000
R 380 000 000
R 930 000 000
R 350 000 000
R 550 000 000
R 500 000 000
R4 410 000 000

(2) Yes This aspect will be dealt with in my Budget Speech for the 1983-84 financial year

16/3/83 Hansard Q. 61.700

393 Dr A L BORAINÉ asked the Minister of Law and Order

In how many instances was the South African Police called to the scene of a (a) labour dispute, (b) work stoppage and (c) strike in 1982?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) 32
(b) 21
(c) 114

16/3/83 Hansard Immorality Act 16/3/83 Q. 61.700 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many suspected contraventions of the Immorality Act were investigated in 1982 and (b) how many persons were charged as a result of these investigations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (a) 225 (b) 182
Repatriations 218
411 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

16/3/83 Hansard Q. 61.700

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available

(2) how many such workers in each category were as at that date granted exemption from repatriation on the ground of long service?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- (1) (a) 5 655
(b) 3 904
(c) 131
(d) 1 584
(e) 10 239
(2) (a) 4 389
(b) 1 905
(c) 168
(d) 1 661
(e) 3 022

The above-mentioned figures are as at 31 January 1983

16/3/83 Hansard Q. 61.701 Beaches 16/3/83 - 702 423 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Law and Order

Whether any (a) Coloured, (b) Indian and (c) Black persons were asked in 1982 to vacate beaches reserved for members of the White population group, if so, (i) on how many occasions and (ii) on which beaches?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a), (b) and (c) Yes, I can confirm that

occasions had occurred where the police requested Non-Whites in the Police Divisions of Western Province, Eastern Province, Boland Border, Northern Natal and Natal to vacate beaches reserved for members of the White group but statistics in this regard are not kept

16/3/83 Military service Hansard Q. 61.702 Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

(1) How many persons who failed to report for military service in each of the latest specified five years for which figures are available, were charges in terms of section 126A(1)(a) of the Defence Act, No 44 of 1957

(2) how many persons opted to render military service in a non-combatant capacity in terms of (i) section 67(3) and (ii) section 97(3) of the said Act in each such year?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

- (1) 1978 - 1 095
1979 - 1 350
1980 - 913
1981 - 1 027
1982 - 796

Since a number of these prosecutions were instituted against Citizen Force and Commando members and the cases handed over to the S A Police to be heard in civil courts it cannot categorically be stated that all prosecutions were instituted in terms of Section 126A(1)(a) of the Defence Act, 1957

(2) Particulars are not readily available in respect of all persons who have opted to render service in a non-combatant capacity. Persons who belong to certain church denominations are allotted to non-combatant units by the Registering Officer of the S A Defence Force as a matter of course. The most recent statistics available in this regard for the years indicated are as follows,

Star

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# die as violence lares in Assam

NEW DELHI — Fresh violence  
erupted in India's north-eastern  
state of Assam as heavily  
armed police began escorting  
refugees back to their devastat-  
ed villages, officials said yester-  
day.

Seven people were hacked to  
death in two villages in upper  
Assam on Sunday and seven  
more wounded when police  
opened fire to quell rioting on  
the outskirts of Gauhati yester-  
day.

The disturbances broke the  
truce of the past few days after  
month-long ethnic clashes in  
which about 2 700 people died  
and about 230 000 were left  
homeless.

## MASSACRE

A new massacre was discov-  
ered on an island in the Brah-  
maputra River in which 193  
people were reported killed but  
survivors put the death toll at  
more than 500.

Sixteen island villages were  
destroyed in the two-day attack  
on Assamese on Bangladesh im-  
migrants.

A night curfew was in force in  
many areas and troops and  
para-military forces were pa-  
trolling the streets.

Homes were being searched  
for guns and ammunition and  
several people suspected of  
being behind the disturbances  
were arrested.

Many of the 2 000 refugees in  
a relief camp in Nellie, where  
about 1 000 Muslim immigrants  
were butchered last month by  
extremists, had returned to re-  
build their villages.

The Nellie massacre was the  
worst since India's Hindu-Mus-  
lim riots in 1947.

## RAMPAGING

Hordes of rampaging tribes-  
men scythed through about 20  
villages in the Nellie area, set-  
ting fire to thatched huts.

Officials said the government  
had provided help for the  
evicted immigrant villagers to  
resettle and security had been  
restored.

The anti-immigrant violence

# Gandhi takes a swipe

# at 'notorious' SA

Own Correspondent

NEW DELHI — Mrs Indira Gandhi has taken  
over as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement,  
with a strong attack on "neo-colonialism" and  
"the wish to dominate" by South Africa, which she  
called "the notorious outlaw".

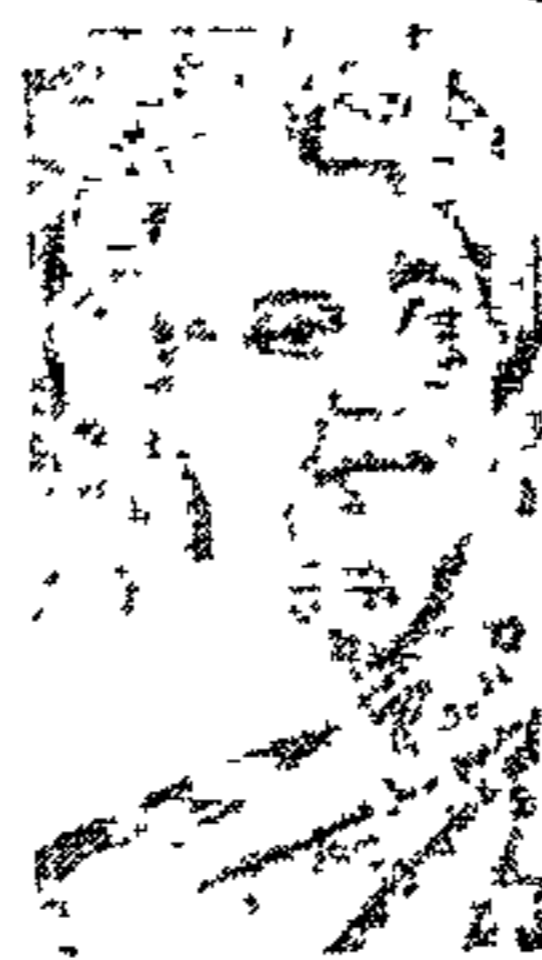
She also spoke of an "unrepentant" Israel, set-  
ting an uncompromising note for the summit  
taking place here under an unprecedented blanket  
of security.

Mrs Gandhi warned that "humankind is bal-  
anced on the brink of the collapse of the world  
economic system and annihilation through nucle-  
ar war".

She called for an international conference that  
was not weighted in favour of the north.

The outgoing chairman, Cuba's Dr Fidel Castro,  
accused President Reagan of issuing fresh orders  
to America's Central Intelligence Agency to kill  
him and other Cuban leaders.

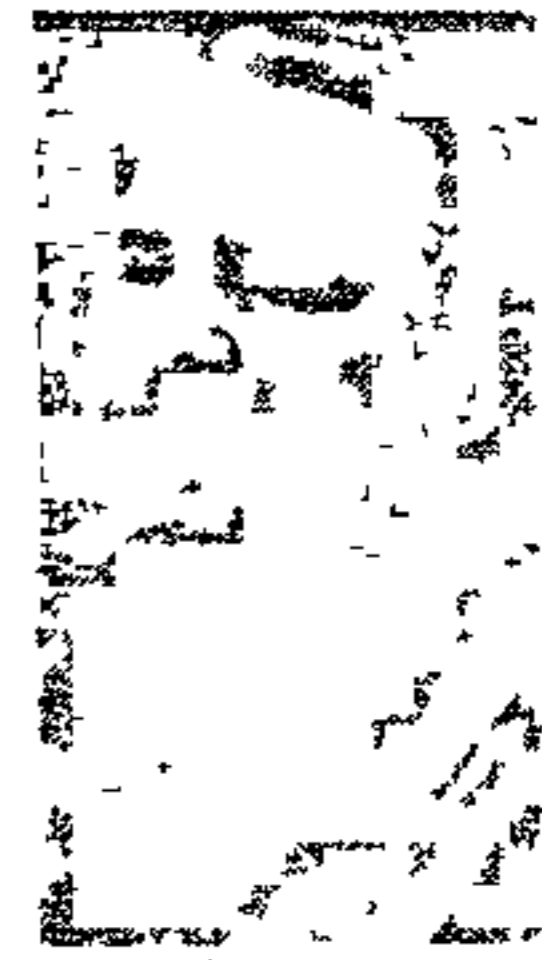
Peace in several particular areas, as well as in  
general in a nuclear world, is one major theme of  
this summit.



Gandhi



Machel



Castro

The chairman of the PLO, Mr Yasser Arafat,  
launched a new idea in the context of the Middle  
East peace process, with a suggestion that the  
committee of seven set up at Fez should be-  
come a committee of the Non-aligned Movement,  
with Mrs Gandhi at its head.

It was President Castro's two-hour speech  
which made the strongest impression, with pow-  
erful statistics on the economics of the Third  
World, alleging exploitation by the multi-nation-  
als, the worsening of terms of trade and, above  
all, the link between the world's spending of  
R650 000 million on arms and the shortage of  
funds for development.

It was also reported that Mozambique's Presi-  
dent Samora Machel has taken his place at the  
summit after last week aligning his country  
squarely with the Kremlin-led communist bloc,  
during visits to the Soviet union and East Ger-  
many.

Mr Machel travelled to India via Moscow and  
East Berlin and in both capitals he held top-level  
talks which, western observers say, concentrated  
on the strengthening of ties between Mozambique  
and the Soviet bloc.

Mr Machel and Soviet Pre-  
mier Mr Yuri Andropov signed  
a statement saying the "mili-  
tary co-operation of the western  
powers" enabled South Africa to  
continue its apartheid policy  
and its "aggression" against  
other countries in Southern Afri-  
ca.

Western support, they said,  
also enabled South Africa to re-  
tain control over Namibia. They  
rejected western demands that  
Namibian independence be  
linked to a withdrawal of Cuban  
troops.

Much the same conclusions  
were reached between Mr Ma-  
chel and East German Commu-  
nist Party leader Mr Erich Hon-  
ecker.

# Cambridge still have boat race blues over Rankov

The Star Bureau

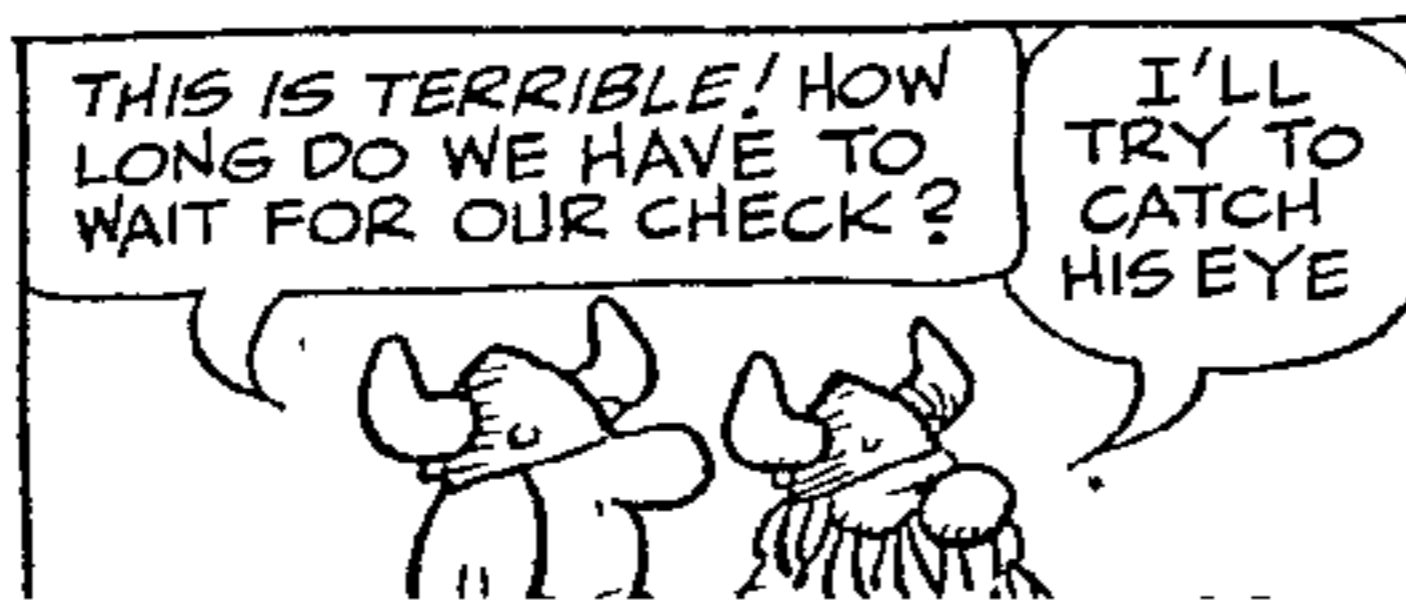
LONDON — In spite of issuing a four-page statement, Cambridge  
University is still undecided on whether or not to participate in the  
129th boat race against Oxford, scheduled for April 2.

The cause of Cambridge's threatened withdrawal is the inclusion  
in the Oxford crew for the sixth successive year of 28-year-old Boris  
Rankov, a Junior Fellow at St Hugh's College, who is taking his  
doctoral thesis in Roman archaeology.

Rankov was declared eligible to compete on the casting vote of  
the Oxford chairman at a joint closed boat race committee meeting  
last week.

Now, according to their statement issued yesterday, Cambridge  
is to exert pressure "at the highest level", presumably meaning  
the vice-chancellors and proctors from both universities.

# HÄGAR the Horrible ® By Dik Browne



# 'Bloodbath' <sup>(218)</sup> fears after <sup>S. Express</sup> exile is slain <sup>24/4/83</sup>

By CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

MR ORLANDO Cristina, secretary-general of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) who was murdered at a secret farm near Pretoria last weekend, died the victim of a power struggle within the ranks of the organisation he created 20 years ago.

Now the head of the MNR's European mission in Lisbon, Dr Evo Fernandes, is expected to come to South Africa in an attempt to sort out the problems which may well cause a bloodbath within the ranks of the MNR movement.

A well-known leader of the exiled Mozambican Portuguese community in Johannesburg described the death of Mr Cristina as "the loss of a father".

"We are a very close-knit community, a family almost, and now we have lost our father," he said.

Mr Cristina, 46, the founder of the MNR whose body was found in his bed on a 'safe' farm about 50km from Pretoria, had been killed with a single gunshot in the neck. Police, still investigating the killing, have opened a murder docket.

"He died for what he most believed in," said a friend.

Sources close to the MNR said they believed Mr Cristina had been aware that he was a likely target for rebel elements within the organisation.

This was why, they said, he had sent his wife of three years and their baby son to

stay with her parents on the East Rand shortly before the attack.

It is thought Mr Cristina may have been assassinated by members of the M'Lhanga faction of the MNR — "otherwise they would never have reached him".

"Orlando was extremely security conscious and a superior weapons expert. Whoever killed him would have had to be very close to him," said a source.

Mr Lucas M'Lhanga, a former faction leader of the MNR, died in a gun battle between his supporters and followers of the present leader of the organisation, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, in Zimbabwe in 1980.

And although Mr Dhlakama is now officially recognised as leader of the MNR, Mr Cristina was the true power behind the throne.

To kill him would be to strike deep into the heart and strength of the MNR.

Mr Cristina was a former member of PIDE, the Portuguese Secret Police, who infiltrated Frelimo in Dar Es Salaam in 1964.

He subsequently became private secretary to the Mozambican millionaire Mr Jorge Jardim, who organised and funded elite black military units to fight against Frelimo during the 10-year war of independence.

Shortly before independence Mr Cristina fled Mozambique to Rhodesia carrying with him all the files on the special units.

# Frelimo nod to economic plan

MAPUTO—Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party yesterday approved a key policy document outlining plans for solving the country's pressing economic problems

The report by Frelimo's policy-making body, the Central Committee, was presented to the party's fourth congress by President Samora Machel on Tuesday and Wednesday

It lists the successes of the marxist government since the last congress in 1977 and speaks of mistakes in economic management.

Indications during yesterday's debate were that some leading officials might soon be accused of more than making mistakes

When a delegate spoke of 'enemy penetration in the Central Committee and Council of

Ministers', Mr Machel replied 'Some are identified Leave them until after the congress'

There was no hint of who might be involved, but earlier Mr Machel criticised corrupt officials who, he said, failed to enforce laws because of self-interest.

The Central Committee report, dealing at length with economic, political, military and social affairs, says the party's guidelines for agricultural and food production have not been implemented by government bodies

'This was shown particularly in the way the family farming sector was pushed to one side Peasants grouped in co-operatives did little better, receiving only feeble support'

The report said Mozambique's agricultural

output rose by almost 9 percent between 1977 and 1981, but then fell by more than 2 percent in 1982

Frelimo is now insisting on government spending to support the family, co-operatives and private sectors

The Central Committee has also approved a plan to create trade unions whose main tasks will be factory management, worker training, and improving working conditions

The congress has also approved proposals for sweeping changes to the teaching of marxism-leninism, the official ideology

The congress, which ends tomorrow, will elect a new political bureau and secretariat. — (Sapa-Reuter)

# Cristina: asset and stigma to the MNR

By Joao Santa Rita.

The irony of Mr Orlando Cristina, who was assassinated in the Pretoria area last week, is that while he was the only well known member of the obscure Mozambique National Resistance, he gave the movement the stigma of having links with the colonial past.

"He was an asset in the sense that his guerilla experience and knowledge of the Mozambican terrain and sources of information were invaluable to the organisation

"At the same time, however, he was a liability because of his links with the Portuguese colonial regime and with the former Rhodesian secret services," explained a source with close links with the MNR

Since its formation in 1976 the Mozambique National Resistance has been battling to gain some international credibility. Unable to claim a record of nationalist struggle, as Unita in Angola has been able to do, the movement has failed to lure into its ranks well known Mozambican exiles

"One must recall that when the MNR was formed in Rhodesia the bulk of its forces were former black troops of the Portuguese army special units Cristina faced the task of expanding this force with local recruits," the source said

Although the MNR now boasts of having about 10 000 men in arms active in six of Mozambique's 10 provinces, it still has no well-known personalities among its leaders

The executive council of the Mozambique National Resistance is formed by people who are unknown to the world and to the Mozambicans themselves. The only known member is Adriano Bomba, the Mozambican fighter pilot who defected to South Africa a few years ago and then joined the movement

The Star has obtained the full list of members of the executive council

● Afonso Dhlakama (also

**The murder of Orlando Cristina has robbed the Mozambican rebel movement of its most experienced fighter. But his links with both the Portuguese and the Rhodesians compromised his credibility.**



known as Jacamo) President.

- Famuel Gideon Malhuza — External relations.
- Raul Domingos — Defence and Security.
- Lieutenant Adriano Bomba — Information
- Commander Juliano — Education and Social Affairs
- Commander Marques — head of military operations
- Commander Zeca — head of military security
- Boaventura Bomba - National Political Commissar

Unlike Unita's Jonas Savimbi the MNR's leader is an obscure personality who rose to power with the support of Mr Cristina following the death of the movement's first president in 1979 (One theory regarding Mr Cristina's death is that he was shot by a disgruntled MNR member who had lost to Mr Cristina's proteges in a power struggle in 1979)

Mr Dhlakama was educated at a mission school in Zobue,

central Manica province and later studied in Beira's commercial school

He deserted from the Portuguese army and joined Frelimo Shortly after the country's independence he deserted from Frelimo to Rhodesia together with the MNR's first president Mr Andre Matsangaiza who was killed by Mozambican forces in 1979.

The Mozambican authorities claim Mr Dhlakama was involved in a corruption case before he deserted.

According to MNR sources Mr Cristina was in the last few years involved in trying to break the MNR's political isolation through attempts to recruit in overseas countries well known Mozambican exiles.

"A few years ago it was felt that the MNR had to cease to be a mere military organisation. The leaders felt the MNR had to produce its own political programme and create a political wing in order to gain some credibility," the sources said

In 1981, five years after being formed, the MNR finally published a political programme which calls for "the extinction of the communist system" in Mozambique and the formation of a government of "national reconciliation" which will be charged with organizing elections

Mr Cristina himself was involved in organising meetings with several exiled Mozambicans such as black advocate Domingos Arouca, presently living in Lisbon and who was for many years president of another anti-Frelimo organisation, Fumo.

After several meetings in Lisbon Mr Arouca refused to join the MNR Fumo said later this was because of the alleged MNR's South African connections while the MNR claimed that Fumo tried to get total control of the MNR

Mr Cristina however is said to have succeeded in recruiting another well known exile, Mr Artur Vilanculos, a lecturer at Syracuse University in New York



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218 E. Post 4/5/83  
**Frelimo goes back to roots**

By IAIN CHRISTIE in Maputo

ALL key leaders in Mozambique's ruling Marxist Frelimo Party are still in power after last week's fourth party congress, but there have been some important developments

The biggest change is that the congress doubled the size of the Central Committee to 130 members

Only one of the new members, the Minister of Health, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, is in central Government. Fourteen Ministers retained their Central Committee positions

The majority of the new faces are workers, peasants and military men, mostly unknown outside their home areas, and their inclusion should have an impact at local level. One congress decision was to give power to local bodies because they often wait for orders and directives from central bodies

Many of the new Central Committee members strongly criticised the national leadership during the congress. One, Mr Jose Paulo Nchumali, a pre-independence war veteran and now a sugar plantation manager, had accused the Central Committee and Cabinet of being 'infiltrated by the enemy'

President Samora Machel seemed at first to agree but the next day, apparently after reflection, said: 'Our State is not so much infiltrated as corrupted'

He then generally criticised senior officials who had succumbed to what he termed the comfortable life in Maputo, the country's capital

A few popular public figures, including the Ambassador to the UN, Mr Jose Carlos Lobo, youth organisation leader Mr Zacarias Kupela, university rector Mr Fernando Ganhao and Mr Gideon Ndobe and Mrs Deolinda Guezimane, both of whom were sacked soon after independence, were also elected to the Central Committee

Mr Ndobe was Education Minister in the Frelimo-led transitional Government before Mozambique's full independence from Portugal in 1975 and Mrs Guezimane had been leader of the National Women's Organisation

The Central Committee, Mozambique's top policy-making body, normally meets only twice a year. Day-to-day decisions are made by a political bureau, a secretariat and the



President SAMORA MACHEL

Frelimo control committee

The 10-member political bureau headed by President Machel, remained largely unchanged. Only one more member, Mr Jose Oscar Monteriro, a Minister and currently Acting Governor of the southern province of Gaza was added

Mr Monteriro's promotion could be related to an improvement in the security situation in Gaza province

Two new faces in the secretariat are Mr Armando Panguene, a former commander in the pre-independence war and now Govern-

nor of the northern province of Cabo Delgado and the Information Minister, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, who was once a clandestine Frelimo agent in the Mozambican capital during Portuguese rule

Politburo member and Interior Minister Mr Mariano Matsinhe is the new head of the control committee, which guarantees party discipline and 'defends the party against infiltration'

He replaces Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, another Politburo member who is the political commissar of the armed forces and Minister of the central province of

Sofala

The congress, which was largely open to the foreign Press, approved several policy documents with the need to support agriculture outside State farms as their common theme. This specifically included peasant families, co-operatives and private commercial farmers

The outgoing Central Committee's report to congress said the State farming sector should be reorganised and consolidated through provision of more seeds, farm tools and consumer goods to encourage peasants to raise production

Economic and social directives approved by the congress said the family sector was fundamental because more than 10 million of Mozambique's 12 million people live in rural areas

Faced with a myriad of problems, Frelimo is clearly returning to its peasant roots

Delivering the party's amended programme last Thursday, Ideological Secretary Mr Jorge Rebelo recalled that peasants were Frelimo's base of support during the war for independence

'The peasantry is the principal force of the revolution in our country', he said — Sapa-Reuter



## Post Focus

JOHANNESBURG — The news that Orlando Cristina, founder and second-in-command of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MMR), has been shot dead in a farmhouse near Pretoria, will give fresh impetus to allegations that South Africa is supporting the rebel movement.

It will also revive African allegations that such support is part of a general policy of trying to destabilise neighbouring black states.

These accusations have been levelled at South Africa for about two years by the governments of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Angola — and even, at times, Zambia.

They contend South Africa is doing this in retaliation for their criticism of apartheid and also to prevent the emergence of any stable black state in the region that could pose a challenge to the Republic.

South Africa has repeatedly denied that it is following any such policy of destabilisation, accusing its black neighbours in turn of fabricating the charges to divert attention from their own inability to control growing internal dissension.

However, both Prime Minister P W Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan gave a glimpse of the Government's attitude on the subject in February when — without admitting they were actually doing so — they told Parliament they would be prepared to

# MMR killing turns fresh focus on SA

*E-Post*  
*26/4/83*  
*718*  
*259*  
*360*

support rebel movements in any neighbouring state that harboured insurgents who operate against South Africa.

South Africa, of course, accuses Mozambique among other countries of harbouring insurgents of the African National Congress.

The African accusations gained some credibility when it was revealed that four soldiers killed inside Zimbabwe last August 18 were members of the South African Army who had crossed the border in a group and been engaged by a Zimbabwean Army patrol.

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said at the time the men had gone on an unauthorised mission to release a friend they thought was being detained in Zimbabwe.

Then a British newspaper, The Observer, revealed on February 20 a man who had been killed

— By —  
**ALLISTER SPARKS**

while trying to sabotage a vital stretch of railway line in Mozambique was in fact an Ulsterman named Alan Gingles, who was serving in the SA Army.

Questioned about this in Parliament, Gen Malan confirmed that Gingles was in the South African Defence Force but refused to give any other information about him or how he died.

Mozambique has long claimed that Orlando Cristina was living underground in South Africa, and that he was training guerrilla fighters and operating a rebel radio station from here.

Cristina was actually the founder of the Mozambique Resistance Movement. He was once private secretary to Jorge Jardim, the wealthy Mozambique colonial settler who funded black

units to fight against Frelimo during the 10-year war of independence.

After the Portuguese revolution in 1974 which precipitated independence for the Portuguese colonies, Cristina fled to Rhodesia with all Jardim's files on his special units. Using these files to canvass for recruits, Cristina worked with the chief of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Agency, Ken Flower, to establish the Mozambique Resistance Movement in Rhodesia in 1976.

The Mozambique Government has claimed all along that after Zimbabwean independence in 1980 Cristina moved to South Africa with his guerrillas and continued operating from there with South African assistance.

The Mozambican rebels have been expanding their operations in recent months, and are now active over a wide area north of the capital, Maputo, and in the vicinity of the port of

Beira.

They have made several sabotage attacks on the port and on the railroad to Zimbabwe. Beira is Zimbabwe's main outlet.

They have also sabotaged Zimbabwe's Feruka oil refinery in Mozambique and the oil pipeline to Harare.

These attacks have caused several acute petrol shortages in Zimbabwe, aggravated at one time by the simultaneous withdrawal by South Africa of locomotives that had been loaned to Zimbabwe before independence.

Who killed Cristina and why he was killed remain a mystery. The most widely-held theory is that it was because of a power struggle within the rebel movement.

Cristina himself always kept in the background, leaving the organisation to be led by an African. Its first leader was André Matade Matsangaiza. He was killed by the Mozambican army in October, 1979, and after that there was a bitter power struggle between two factions — one led by Alfonso Dhlakama, a former Frelimo officer, and the other by Lucam M'lhanga.

There was a shoot-out between the two in June, 1980, in which M'lhanga was killed. Cristina supported Dhlakama who became the movement's leader — but the M'lhanga faction remained a rebel group within the rebel movement. It could have been this group that was responsible for Cristina's death last week.

# The violent peace

(218)

FM 22/4/83

There is a new seriousness of purpose in Maputo, reports an FM staffer who has just visited Mozambique. The ruling Marxist Frelimo's fourth congress will be held from April 25-30. These congresses, staged at five-year intervals, provide a time for reassessment. During them, Mozambique's political and economic programmes for the period ahead are debated.

This year, the problems facing Mozambique present themselves with particular clarity. Since the exodus of the Portuguese settlers at independence in 1975, reconstruction of the war-damaged economy has been a drain on virtually all the resources of government. This shows in the very quality of life in the country, with constant shortages, long queues, and bureaucratic muddle.

Frelimo's involvement in the war against Ian Smith's Rhodesia may have made ideological sense in Maputo, but proved inordinately costly. President Samora Machel said the struggle occupied over 60% of his time, and domestic difficulties took a back stage.

But, the Rhodesian war over, reconstruction was overshadowed by yet another conflict — this time against the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), allegedly supported by SA. This is far from resolved. And now there is the drought, which wiped out last year's grain crop in the south.

The MNR strikes, which have exacerbated food supply and transport problems, appear to have been partially contained. Frelimo says it has "cleaned up" the movement in Gaza, the province adjacent to the eastern Transvaal. The worst MNR-affected area is now said to be around the Manica-Sofala-Inhambane confluence in central-south Mozambique.

However, acts of MNR sabotage on oil pipelines, fuel and food depots, and railway lines continue. It is estimated that 30 000 t of grain stores have been destroyed by the MNR, who have reportedly also hit timber, cotton and tea factories. Earlier this month the US and UN promised to donate grain to Mozambique, topping up food aid supplied by other countries.

## Tight squeeze

Mozambique's economic crisis is characterised by the tight squeeze on food and foreign exchange. Basic items like maize meal, sugar, rice, oil and soap are rationed. Mozambique's currency, the metical (MT), is officially valued at about MT35 to the rand. In Maputo it is rumoured that a rand buys a great deal more meticals on the black market.

A function of the deputies of the people's

assemblies will be to help in "the fight against black-marketeering, hoarding and speculation," and to oversee food distribution. The laws on "economic crimes" were tightened recently to enable the public execution of two Mozambicans engaged in contraband rackets. One, a businessman, was caught smuggling large quantities of prawns, regarded as Mozambique's "oil," and selling contraband consumer items at "highly speculative prices."

Mozambique exports about 8 000 t of prawns a year, the US being the biggest customer. In 1981 prawns accounted for around 15% of export earnings (total value MT13 115m against total imports of MT25 783m). State expenditure in 1981 was MT16.9 billion and total government revenue MT16 billion. MNR sabotage of the Beira oil depot in February cost the government about MT700m.

Depressed world prices, abetted by natural disasters in some cases (cashew nut fungus) and war damage, last year led to Maputo's lowest-ever export earnings from its main products, sugar, cashews, prawns and cotton.

In preparation for the fourth party congress, hundreds of meetings have been held at factory, local and regional level around the country. Constructive criticism has been called for, "past mistakes" in policy have been acknowledged and will be redressed, according to Maputo sources.

It is thought that some changes of emphasis will emerge from the congress. The "Draft Theses for the Fourth Congress" suggest, for example, greater support for "the private agricultural sector." However, this will operate within the framework of the State Plan which gives priority to the communal villages and co-operatives with the basic objective of "socialisation of the countryside." Agriculture is said to be Mozambique's "main source of accumulation."

According to the draft, which reaffirms Frelimo's revolutionary Marxist-Leninist path, "particular attention is to be given to small-scale industries that, by using locally available material, can produce spare parts for the maintenance and functioning of equipment." This is a short and medium-term priority aimed at "increasing our ability to keep existing equipment and structures functioning."

The immediate role of industry is thus to produce essential goods such as building materials, clothing, pots, soap, matches, batteries, nails and ploughs.

Heavy industry foundations are also being laid — designed to eventually break Mozambique's economic and technological dependence. But, it is admitted, "until the time that the major projects are complet-

ed, there remain problems that affect people's lives and society — shortages of food, clothing, transport and housing."

Labour incentives are envisaged. "Wages are to be awarded as a function of the quantity and quality of work done." Apart from "freeing the creative initiative of the masses" to stimulate production and trade, the draft theses declare that "we must be increasingly rigorous and scientific in management."

## Distribution

Improved "marketing" and distribution is another aim. "The Party and State are to devote great attention to the correct functioning of the trading circuits, particularly to agricultural marketing campaigns. The People's Assemblies are to play a determinant role in the marketing process... (through) the appropriate State structures. Under the leadership of the Party, the People's Assemblies are also to participate in mobilising people to store produce correctly, to find local, popular solutions to transport problems and to open and maintain access roads. The development of trading circuits and the consequent increase in exchanges will be a strong stimulus for the production of new sorts of goods."

According to the draft, "the class struggle sharpens and enemy action intensifies as the revolution gains victories." This therefore calls for the "constant strengthening of the armed and security forces."

Elsewhere in the world, Maputo's relations with Washington have greatly improved in recent months. US aid could well be forthcoming following the visit to Maputo last December by Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Maputo's threat to invite Cuban troops to help defend it against "SA destabilisation" has, it is felt, worked. After a visit to Washington last year by Foreign Minister Joachim Chissano, Maputo was pleased to note that the US State Department, in January, described the MNR as receiving "the bulk of its support from SA." Greater US interest in Mozambique is perceived as having helped to facilitate isolation of the MNR.

But whether the economic victory can be won at the same time as a constant military build-up is an open question. Frelimo feels the need for armed preparedness very strongly, and views Pretoria as its prime enemy. It is, however, quite possible that if the "masses" continue to receive no tangible benefits from independence, disillusion with Frelimo will grow, and with it support for the MNR. Such is the broad problem facing the fourth congress.

\*14 Mr C W FGI IN Internal Af  
fairs—Reply standing over

(218) <sup>Howard</sup> Death of Mr Orlando Cristina

\*15 Mr C W FGI IN asked the Minis-  
ter of Law and Order

- Col. 1157 29/4/83
- (1) Whether the South African Police are investigating the death of Mr Orlando Cristina if so (a) what is the suspected cause of his death and (b)(i) where and (ii) when did he die.
  - (2) whether the investigation into his death has been completed if so with what result?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION  
AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of  
Law and Order)

- (1) Yes
  - (a) Presumably a bullet wound. The post-mortem report is not yet available
  - (b) (i) On a farm near Pretoria  
(ii) 10 April 1983
- (2) No the investigation is continuing

Questions standing over from Wednesday  
27 April 1983

20 APR 1983

8/8

# Students in Maputo to be flogged

By Joao Santa Rita

Six Mozambican university students and one high school teacher have been sentenced to be flogged in public for subversive actions, reports the Johannesburg Portuguese newspaper O Seculo

Quoting an official Mozambican statement, the newspaper named the students as Delfino Ambriza, Cassano Sulemane, Neves Macuacua, Luis Fijamo, Saide Momade and Jeronimo Zandamela

They were sentenced to eight years in jail and 45 strokes in public for placing subversive posters in the university grounds

The statement quoted by O Seculo said the posters were "highly reactionary and called on students to undertake subversive actions"

This is the first time since independence in 1975 that unrest at the university in Maputo has been reported

The teacher, Mr Leonardo Mabunda, was also sentenced to 45 strokes in public and eight years in jail

The statement said that Mr Mabunda had written "insulting words against the Frelimo Party, the State and the Mozambican Revolution" during class

# Embassy blast toll likely to

BEIRUT — Rescue workers clearing the rubble of the American Embassy in Beirut today resume their search for 29 people still missing and for clues to the bombers, who are thought also to have died in Monday's blast

Lebanese security sources said 35 dead had been confirmed by last night, many of them apparently passers-by

US officials said a further 29 people were almost certainly trapped in the rubble, bringing the death toll to more than 60

Eight Americans and 10 Lebanese employees have been identified among the dead

The US State Department, in a highly unusual announcement, said today that a high-ranking Central Intelligence Agency official was among those killed in the explosion

The department said the official was Mr Robert Clayton Ames (49), director of the CIA's Office of Analysis for the Near East and South Asia

A CIA spokesman, Mr Dale Peterson, said Mr Ames, the CIA's primary Middle East analyst, was travelling in the area for orientation and consultation, but he declined to answer further questions about CIA activities in Lebanon

After two days of digging in the debris no certain lead has emerged as to who was responsible for driving a suspected suicide car bomb to the front of the heavily guarded embassy on Beirut's seafont

Yellow-overalled rescue workers yesterday dug their way towards the embassy cafeteria, believed to have been packed when the lunchtime explosion hit the seven-storey mission and reduced its facade to a heap of concrete rubble

The US Ambassador, Mr Robert Dillon, fuelled speculation that the blast was caused by a suicide attack when he said that two witnesses had reported seeing a heavily laden van force its way past embassy guards and explode

## RESPONSIBILITY

Three groups have claimed responsibility for the blast, but sources close to Lebanese investigators probing the explosion said they were keeping an open mind

Two of the groups were hitherto unknown, while the third had previously claimed responsibility only for throwing a grenade at a patrol of US Marines serving in the four-nation Beirut peace force

US officials underlined their commitment to carry on working in Beirut and to press on with their twin missions of ridding Lebanon of foreign forces and seeking a global Middle East peace settlement

US envoy Mr Morris Draper, whose wife survived the embassy blast, attended a session of the long-running talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in the Israeli town of Netanya

Mr Dillon, talking to reporters from a rescue vehicle outside the embassy, said staff had already begun setting up temporary offices scattered around Beirut — Reuter

# US approves R272-m aid package for Lebanon

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday approved about R272 million in emergency aid for Lebanon, including a provision for increasing US peacekeeping troops

"It's critical at this time to show strong support for what has been accomplished in Lebanon and what still needs to be done," said Democratic representative Mr Lee Hamilton, chairman of the Middle East sub-committee, in calling for full committee approval "It is not a time to delay or withdraw from Lebanon, but rather to press ahead"

The package, approved on a unanimous voice vote, includes about R163 million to repair war damage — Sapa-AP

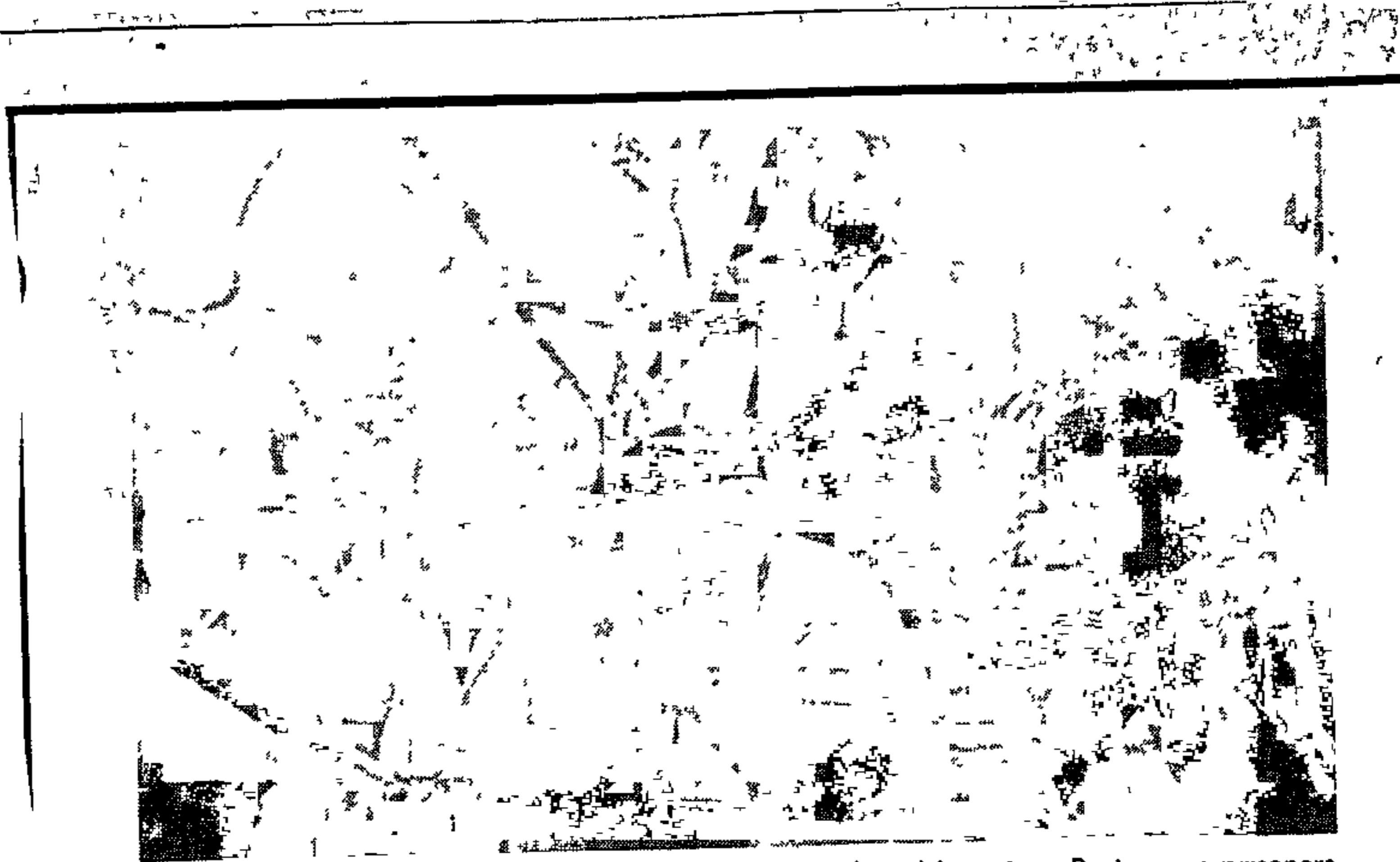
## HÄGAR the Horrible

®

By Dik Browne



A new bree Hospital, Location stone den s. f...



The soldier of the shadows . Mr Orlando Cristina (in beret) interviews Portuguese prisoners somewhere in Mozambique.

# Frelimo's bitter enemy lived, died by the gun

12 2 APR 1983

By Brendan Nicholson,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

218

Mozambican rebel leader Mr Orlando Cristina was a soldier of the shadows who played a key role in two tortured decades of his country's history.

News of his death in Pretoria at the hands of an unknown gunman was greeted with delight in Maputo yesterday and with shock by Mozambican exiles who see him as the embodiment of their dream of a Mozambique without President Samora Machel.

In a grim echo of his life of intrigue, Mr Cristina was shot on Sunday on a farm just outside Pretoria. Friends say he was shot through the neck as he lay in bed.

As secretary-general of the Mozambique National Resistance he was officially deputy to the anti-Frelimo movement's commander, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama.

However, sources close to the MNR describe him as the father of the movement, and say he masterminded most of its activities.

The former big game hunter and agent of the Portuguese secret police (PIDE) infiltrated the young Frelimo movement in Tanzania in 1963.

He was sent to Algeria for military training by a Frelimo central committee member, Leo Milas — a black American who Maputo officials now claim was a CIA agent.

On Mr Cristina's return to Mozambique PIDE had to protect him from the wrath of the Mozambican Army, which wanted to charge him with desertion.

He then became secretary and confidante to millionaire industrialist Mr Jorge Jardim, one of the most powerful figures in colonial Mozambique and a godson of the Portuguese dictator, Mr Antonio Salazar.

They worked together on the formation of the so-called "special groups" to fight Frelimo on its own ground.

Mr Cristina then played a major role in the establishment of two more elite units, the special paratroop groups and the Flechas (Arrows) — both of which were made up largely of black men. The Flechas have been blamed by Frelimo for some of the worst atrocities of the war.

Frelimo claims Mr Cristina was present during the massacre of villagers at Inhamitanga in 1973.

After the Lisbon coup he and some of his Mozambican troops escaped to Rhodesia, where they served for a time under Selous Scouts command. Mozambican officials believe the MNR was formed then from this nucleus. The first MNR guerilla groups crossed back into Mozambique late in 1976.

Mr Cristina is thought to have been behind the anti-Frelimo radio station, known as "Radio Free Africa" or "Voice of the Hyena".

The Machel government claimed that with Zimbabwean independence Mr Cristina and his men established a base in the Transvaal.

The SA Defence Force has repeatedly denied it has helped the MNR, although late last year the United States State Department said it believed the MNR was a largely military organisation which received the bulk of its support from Pretoria.

*Argus 2/14/83*  
**MNR chief  
shot dead  
in Pretoria**

*218*  
Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — Mystery surrounds the death of a Mozambique National Resistance Movement leader who has been gunned down in Pretoria

Police today confirmed that a white man, Mr Orlando Christina, had been shot dead this week

The Argus Africa News Service reports that Mozambique is making urgent inquiries about a report that the second-in-command of the anti-Frelimo MNR movement had been shot dead

The former big game hunter has been described as one of Frelimo's most bitter opponents. He infiltrated it in 1964 as an agent of the Portuguese secret police

After the Lisbon coup he is believed to have fled to Rhodesia, where he helped the Rhodesians form the MNR from former — mainly black — members of the Portuguese special forces

He allegedly came to South Africa after Zimbabwean independence with a group of his guerrillas

(218) RDM  
22/4/83

# SAP probes Maputo rebel leader's death

By DON MARSHALL  
Pretoria Bureau Chief

POLICE investigations are continuing into the death this week of Mr Orlando Cristina, reportedly a senior member of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) who died in a shooting incident near Pretoria

The shooting is believed to have happened last weekend, but police headquarters in Pretoria withheld information from the Press until yesterday when a report on Mr Cristina's death appeared in a Lisbon newspaper

A police statement issued yesterday said police were investigating a shooting incident in which a person by the name of Mr Orlando Cristina was shot dead

No arrest had been made

The police statement made no mention of where or when

the shooting had occurred, although it is believed to have been at the weekend on a farm near Pretoria

The police also made no mention of Mr Cristina's MNR connections. Defence Force spokesmen yesterday denied any knowledge of him

In spite of Mr Cristina's connections with a revolutionary movement in Mozambique, it is believed police are at this stage investigating murder

Any suggestion of a political assassination is discounted at this juncture

In Lisbon Dr Artur Vilankulu, MNR director for external affairs, initially said a Mozambican "government agent" killed Mr Cristina "inside Mozambique" while he slept, UPI reports

When told of the newspaper report, Dr Vilankulu said his information was "limited" and the "assassination might well have taken place" in Pretoria. He said he had no

further details

Friends of the dead man were reported to have said it was not known whether he was murdered, committed suicide, or died in an accident

Sources close to the MNR, however, did not rule out the possibility that Mr Cristina's death was the work of the Mozambican Government, which is said to have regarded the resistance leader as a "big thorn in their side"

MNR sources said Mr Cristina's death was the worst set-back the MNR had suffered since 1976

In Maputo yesterday the State-run Mozambique News Agency AIM described Cristina as "an adventurer and failed big game hunter" who became "the number-two" in the MNR

"He masterminded the operation," AIM said, "first in collaboration with the Rhodesians, and later with South Africa"

# 'Rebel' found shot in SA

Cape Times 22/4/83  
(218)

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Police disclosed yesterday they were investigating the death in a shooting incident of a man reputed to have been a senior member of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR)

A report of the death of Mr Orlando Cristina appeared in a Lisbon newspaper yesterday

Sources close to the Mozambique Government were quoted by Sapa-Reuter in Maputo yesterday as claiming Mr Cristina's death had dealt a major blow to guerillas trying to overthrow President Samora Machel

The sources said Mr Cristina was a Portuguese national and had been the main organizer of the day-to-day activities of the MNR

A police statement issued here yesterday morning said that police were investigating a shooting incident in which a person by the name of Orlando Cristina was shot dead and that no

arrests had been made.

The police statement made no mention of where or when the shooting had occurred, although it is believed to have been at the weekend on a farm close to Pretoria

Suggestions of a political assassination have been discounted by police.

Defence Force spokesmen yesterday denied any knowledge of the person

Sapa-Reuter reports that one source in Maputo who has studied the MNR said "This is an enormous blow for the rebels. He was the big man. He was the man who helped create the organization and the man behind the contact between the MNR and South Africa."

Mozambique has accused South Africa of training and equipping the MNR as part of a campaign of destabilization aimed at keeping its black neighbours economically dependent. South Africa denies the charge

C



# Mozambican still held — 2 years after Matola

218 24/4/83



**BENONI** — A Mozambican citizen kidnapped by South African forces during their January, 1981, raid on Matola, near Maputo, is still in Security Police detention — more than two years later

He has never been charged and his detention has passed al-

## By DESMOND BLOW

most unnoticed in South Africa.

Speculation in some legal circles is that South African authorities are highly embarrassed by his presence in South Africa, and that he remains in detention because they don't know what to do with him

Mr David Boavida

Abib Thabela is being held under Section 10 of the old Internal Security Act

He is not the first anti-apartheid political figure to have been captured outside South Africa, but all past targets have been South African nationals living in exile.

He was born in June, 1955 in Gaza province, Mozambique, but went to school in Durban between 1961 and 1970, when he returned to Mozambique

Mr Thabela was employed as a driver in Maputo for about three years, but at the time of his capture was unemployed

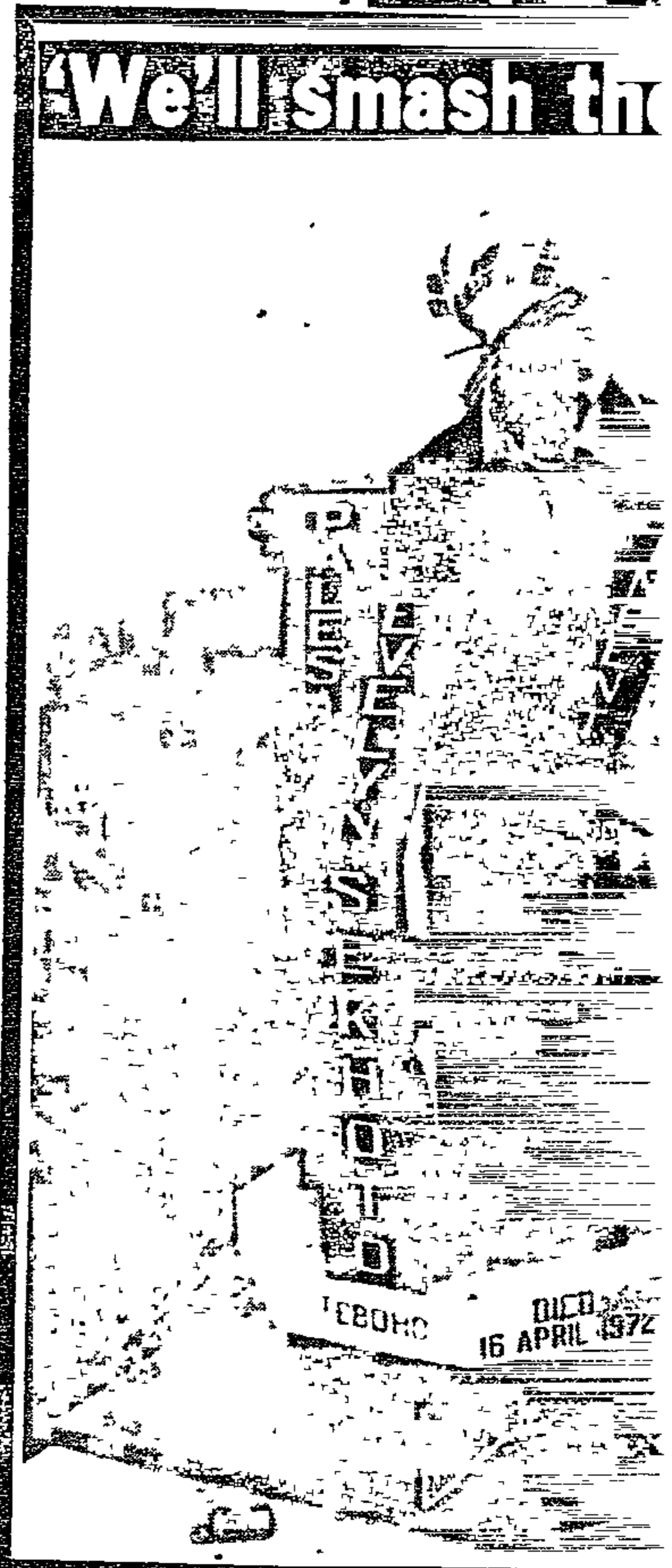
He became friendly with ANC activists in Matola, and was sleeping at one of their houses when the South African forces raided

On February 27, 1981, he was turned over to the Security Police, who transferred him to Pretoria Central under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He was held there until April 26, when he was transferred to Modderbee in detention under Section 10 of the old Act

Lawyers only discovered he was there during a visit to another detainee.

## 'We'll smash th'



## French tour ban

CAPE TOWN — Anti-apartheid sports leader Hassan Howa has greeted the sudden cancellation of the planned French rugby tour of this country with a luke-warm "It was not unexpected."

The tour cancellation was announced late on Wednesday following a message from France's President Mitterrand to French rugby boss Albert Ferrasse.

And Howa, ex-president of the non-racial SA Council of Sport, told CP "I don't think any country can afford to send a side to South Africa because of the effects it would have on the other national codes of sport in that country."

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## 'CIA plan to oust Government'

CP Correspondent  
 LAGOS — Nigeria is setting up a judicial inquiry to investigate allegations

25 APR 1983 S. Times

# Exiles in murder plot



Orlando Christina,  
slain strongman

By RAY JOSEPH in LONDON  
and NEIL HOOPER in  
JOHANNESBURG

A MAFIA-STYLE conspiracy within the shadowy world of Mozambique exile politics is believed to be behind the mystery murder of legendary resistance leader Mr Orlando Christina near Pretoria.

As speculation swept through South Africa's 600 000-strong Portuguese community, informed sources close to the Mozambican insurgents said they believed the murder was the result of internal strife within the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement battling to overthrow President Samora Machel

who was the MNR strongman, was killed shortly after he had formulated plans for an MNR government-in-exile

These were seen as a major advance in plans by the increasingly successful insurgent movement to topple the Machel regime

But they could have sealed Mr Christina's fate, for rivalry within the MNR almost certainly lay behind the murder

However a veil of almost total secrecy surrounds the killing on a farm reported to be somewhere in the Pretoria area

Speculation that Mr Christina was the victim of a Frelimo death squad sent from Maputo is ruled out

He was under constant and heavy guard when in South Africa, and admission to any house where he stayed was closely scrutinised.

## Post-mortem

To add to the mystery, close family friends say that despite intense efforts they have not been able to ascertain the whereabouts of his body or even when the funeral is likely to take place

Lieutenant-General C F Zietsman, chief of the CID, said a post-mortem examination was carried out on Monday, and he assumed the family was then given custody of the body

Mr Christina's South African-born wife Francesca is staying with relatives on the East Rand

Inquiries at mortuaries, funeral parlours and cemeteries in the Pretoria area have disclosed nothing about arrangements for his burial

The officer commanding at the State mortuary said Mr Christina's body was not at the mortuary and had never been there

All that police have said officially about Mr Christina's death is "The South African Police are investigating a shooting incident in which a white man, Mr Orlando Christina, was killed near Pretoria. No arrests have been made"

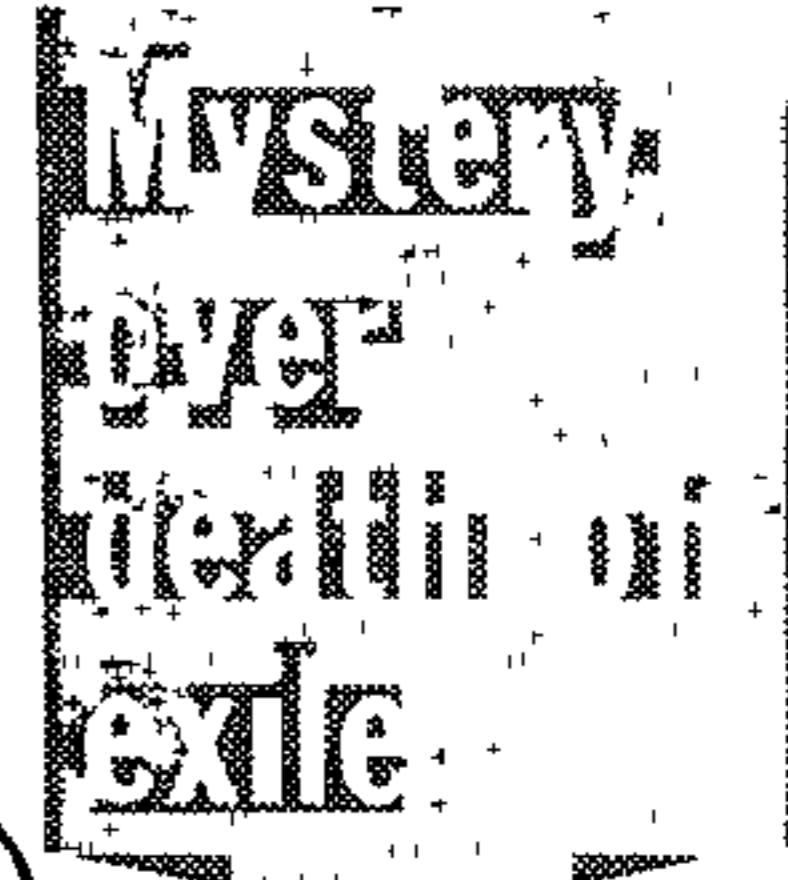
A close friend of Mr Christina's disclosed that the guerrilla commander recently attended a meeting in Lisbon at which a Mozambican government-in-exile was established by the 12-member MNR central committee

The killing of Mr Christina is undoubtedly a severe setback to MNR hopes of toppling the Machel regime, and comes on the eve of a major Frelimo congress in Maputo

Only a few days ago, the guerrillas, through their Lisbon-based spokesman Mr Evo Fernandes, claimed they were on the brink of overthrowing the Maputo government. Two days after Mr Christina's death became known in Lisbon, Mr Fernandes went into hiding fearing possible attempts on his life

Mozambique's only comment on Mr Christina's death

□ To Page 2



□ From Page 1

has come from the official news agency AIM. It recalled that Mr Christina became an agent of the former Portuguese secret police (PIDE/DGS) in 1964, and attempted to infiltrate the ranks of Frelimo

With the help of Rhodesian security forces he set up the MNR following Mozambique's independence in 1975

With Mr Christina's death, the dreams for Mozambique of Mr Christina's *patrao* (godfather), Mr Jorge Jardim, have also died

Mr Jardim was the white Portuguese, Beira-based businessman who for years under Dr Antonio de Oliveira Salazar and Dr Marcello Caetano was the most powerful single influence in Mozambique

Mr Christina, also white, was his righthand man

Last year, Mr Jardim — one of the principal victims of the 1974 coup which overthrew the Portuguese dictatorship and led to black rule in the African colonies — died of a heart attack in Libreville, Gabon

Mr Christina built up his reputation years ago when he led hand-picked Jardim units on offensives into neighbouring, Frelimo-supporting states — operations that most men would have regarded as suicidal

For months, so the legend goes, he operated in the heart of Dar-es-Salaam, where Frelimo had its headquarters

Meanwhile, the former Mozambican consul in Lisbon, Mr Francisco Vitorino Patricio, was yesterday reported to have sought political asylum in Portugal

There was no immediate official confirmation of the report and the Mozambican embassy in Lisbon declined to comment on the affair

The consul reportedly fled Mozambique last week on board a flight to Lisbon after being interrogated for several weeks by the Mozambican security services over the earlier defection of the Mozambican ambassador in Lisbon, Mr Joao Ataide

Mr Ataide fled to Paris late last year after it had been disclosed that he was working for the French security services against the Mozambican government

24 APR 1983 S. Times 218

Govt holds down maize price rise

# Inflation rate drops to 13,6%

244  
153  
RNDH  
3 Maize  
23/4/83

By GERALD REILLY  
Pretoria Bureau

**SOUTH Africa's inflation rate dropped to 13,6% — a fall of 1,3% — for the year to the end of March, according to the Consumer Price Index released in Pretoria yesterday.**

And a Volkskas economist, Mr Adam Jacobs, said it appeared the downward trend in the rate had begun

Hopefully, he said, the rate for the whole of 1983 would decline to between 12 and 13%

The 9,6% increase in the maize price announced yesterday seemed to indicate, too, that the Government was taking a tougher line on administered prices

But he warned that consumers should prepare for rises of the order of 15% in the price of maize products

Farmers had asked for an increase of 25% in the price of maize

The price was announced after a prolonged wrangle yesterday morning between the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and the Maize Board

However the Minister, it is understood, refused to budge on the Government's decision, and told the board it would have to work on an increase of 9,6%

And at a Press conference the chairman of the board, Mr Crawford von Abo, claimed "the price the Minister has announced will mean a loss to producers of R1 000 million"

A National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo) spokesman said the disaster which had struck the mealie industry after two years of drought would be greatly compounded by the small price increase

Thousands of farmers were in a critical financial position

"Already we have indications that some farmers are considering switching to other farming operations. A situation could arise where we will have to pay farmers a premium to persuade them to grow maize"

The Minister gave three reasons for rejecting a 25% increase

- It would have been an incentive for planting on marginal ground,
- The high price would have created problems if large quantities of maize had to be exported next year,
- Consumer resistance to too high a price
- Farmers would themselves be large users of maize this year because of the drought

The Minister said the Government had given the Maize Board the go-ahead to import maize to supplement the expected shortfall on the local market, and had agreed to finance any losses caused by importation

The director of the Consumer Council Mr Jan Cronje, said the increase was regrettable, and it would hit the lower-income groups hard

It was heartening, however that the 9,6% increase was lower than the inflation rate

Maize he warned, was the staple diet of millions of South Africans, and a base for a large number of products. The increase would not be limited to maize meal, but would hit the consumer at different levels

The lower income groups would find it increasingly difficult to provide for daily needs

Consumers were under great financial pressure. This was shown by the 770 summonses issued for debt in 1982. It should be remembered, too, that few workers received wage adjustments this year

● Mealie export contracts with Taiwan worth millions of rands have been cancelled because of South Africa's drought ravaged crop, it was revealed yesterday

After discussions between the Board of Foreign Trade in Taipei and a Maize Board mission headed by Mr von Abo, it was decided

- That the 165 000 tons of maize which should have been delivered by May 31 be cancelled
- That the 600 000 tons of maize due for delivery by the end of May next year also be cancelled

Cape Times 27/4/83

# Police silent on MNR leader's death

218

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — The police would make no statement regarding the murder last week of the Mozambican rebel leader, Orlando Cristina, until their investigations were completed, Lieutenant-General C F Zietsman, chief of the South African CID, said in Pretoria last night.

"Any statements we make now could cause speculation. Details surrounding the man's death will emerge when an inquest is held, or if someone is brought to court in connection with his death," General Zietsman said.

He said, however, that police inquiries were continuing into the murder of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) leader on a farm north of Pretoria 10 days ago.

In an interview published in a Pretoria afternoon newspaper yesterday, the young wife of Orlando Cristina told how her husband was willing to die for the cause in which he so fervently believed.

"Orlando was a nation-

alist in the true sense of the word and a patriot of the old school — he was a man among men" she is reported as saying.

Mrs Cristina was interviewed at her sister's home on the East Rand where she has been staying with her 15-month-old son Richard since her husband's death.

The newspaper reported that the couple were asleep when a gunman fired a shot through a bedroom window hitting the 48-year-old general secretary of the Mozambican resistance movement in the neck.

She told the newspaper that her husband held no political ambitions, although he was fiercely anti-communist.

"He believed the West could beat the communists only if they stopped talking and started fighting. He believed he could beat them in Mozambique by playing them at their own game."

According to the newspaper, Mr Cristina's funeral has yet to be held. It is not certain whether he will be buried in South Africa or Portugal.

# Maputo frees 15 fishermen (218)

28 APR 1983

CAPE TOWN — The 15 crewmen of the 162-ton Durban-based prawn catcher Morning Star, which was held this month while allegedly operating inside Mozambican waters, have been released from jail and are expected to leave Maputo by train tonight.

This was disclosed today by the owner of the 16-year-old fishing vessel, Mr Aubrey Shooter, who said a Mozambique maritime court ordered the release of the seamen yesterday "but has impounded the boat pending

payment of a fine of R167 000"

STAR

Mr Shooter was making arrangements today to get the rail fares transferred to the Mozambican authorities and hoped to get the men on a train which leaves Maputo this evening.

The seamen have been in jail in Maputo since March 14 when their vessel was arrested by two East German patrol craft.

The crew claimed they did not know of the restriction — Own Correspondent

(218) 2004 4/4/83  
**Mozambique introduces flogging laws**

MAPUTO — Convictions for armed robbery, child rape and black marketeering in Mozambique will carry a mandatory flogging under a law published yesterday

The permanent commission of the Mozambican People's Assembly (parliament) said in a preamble to the law that the measure was needed because jail terms had

proved inadequate to deter the crime wave

Those convicted of security offences, smuggling and illegal currency deals will also be flogged publicly

Inciting minors to crime, drug trafficking and burglary can also be punished by flogging, depending on the seriousness of the crime or the

person's criminal record  
Courts will also have discretionary power to pass flogging sentences in some cases of homicide

Flogging will be in addition to, not instead of, other penalties. The only exception mentioned in the law is that a person sentenced to death cannot be flogged — Sapa-  
Reuter



Soviet aid to black states takes the form of cash, technicians and troops — the latter shown training for battles to come

By John D' Oliveira  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — There are almost 39 000 Communist soldiers, military advisers and economic technicians in South Africa's neighbouring states of Angola and Mozambique.

This is one of the points made in the latest State Department assessment of Soviet and East European aid to the Third World, published in Washington

The statistics deal with 1981 and show an overall sharp drop — from 15 000 million dollars in 1980 to 8 000 million dollars in 1981 — in Russian military agreements with so-called Third World countries

However Moscow's military sales to sub-Saharan Africa increased to a record level of 1 900 million dollars in 1981 as Soviet military relationships

# 39 000 Reds aid SA's neighbours

Star 4/14/83

218

with key clients "matured" and as Moscow consolidated its position with pledges of greater arms support

In contrast, economic agreements with the area reached only 125 million dollars — although there were some indications that Russia was considering increasing its economic support for Africa

In Southern and Central Africa, most Russian and other Communist aid went to Angola and Mozambique

● Angola currently has a ten-year 2 000-million dollar economic co-operation agreement

with Russia

However this is insufficient to assist Angola to economic recovery and even the presence of 10 500 Communist technicians has not been enough to bring production of basics to pre-war levels

While there was criticism in Angola and resentment of Communist exploitation of the economy, Luanda had signed with several Communist countries to move ahead with economic projects that had been under discussion for some time

Bulgaria would build assembly and maintenance shops for

road transport equipment and complete a project to process rock phosphates

Czechoslovakia would provide credits for unidentified projects and East Germany had agreed to aid energy and mining projects

There were 23 000 Cuban and 1 600 Russian and East European troops and military advisers in Angola in addition to 6 500 Cuban and 3 900 Russian and East European economic technicians in the country

In addition, 1 655 Angolan students and 180 military officers were being trained in Russia and Eastern Europe

here were 550 Russian and East European military advisers and soldiers in the country, together with some 1 000 Cuban and 1 800 Russian and East European economic technicians

A total of 2 535 academic students and 530 military officers were studying in Russia and Eastern Europe

### DIRECT LINKS

Tanzania, with 2 125 military officers training in Russia and Eastern Europe in 1981, and Zambia, with 600, were the only other Southern African countries with direct military links to the Communists

In addition, Russia and its East European allies had 200 economic technicians in Zambia and 475 in Tanzania

Russia and Eastern Europe also accommodated 80 academic students from Botswana, 45 from Lesotho, 450 from Tanzania and 335 from Zambia

● Mozambique considered Communist countries its natural allies South African cross-border raids and intensified South African supported dissident activities in 1981 had pushed Mozambique to greater dependence on Russia and its allies for security assistance.

Communist countries had not gained much influence over Mozambique's economic affairs because Maputo had followed more pragmatic policies and had encouraged Western aid, trade and investment.

Best examination books are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to University

# Maputo military court hands down death sentence to bandits

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — A prwan smuggler has been sentenced to death. Five others are to die for crimes relating to banditry, armed robbery and the black market

The sentences were passed at a session of the military revolutionary tribunal, which in Maputo from March 25 to April 1, in terms of the 1979 law on crimes against the security of the people and the people's state"

Eleven other accused were sentenced to prison terms of between two and 11 years and to public flogging

Two of the condemned men were members of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) Julio Tauzene was the chief of a bandit gang, active in Gaza and Inhambane, which murdered and kidnapped civilians and destroyed schools, hos-

pitals, shops and vil-lages

Tauzene's group also ambushed and burnt two buses, murdering all the passengers. Tauzene twice travelled by helicopter to South Africa to pick up weapons for his gang

Jose Muchanga joined the MNR in 1981 and underwent several months of military training. For most of 1982 he was active in Gaza province, where his group attacked shops, kidnapped women and murdered defenceless civilians. He was captured by the FPLM (Mozambican armed forces) last November

Two other men sentenced to death were black marketeers

**In a recent crackdown on banditry and racketeering, a man was found guilty of running a massive smuggling operation in prawns — a crucial foreign exchange earner. He is to die for his crime.**

Goolam Nabi was found guilty of running a massive smuggling operation in prawns — one of Mozambique's crucial foreign exchange earners. Prawns from Beira were exported illegally in Nabi's truck to Swaziland through bribing customs staff at the Namaacha border post

Nabi also lent his truck to other smugglers, who paid him commissions totalling about R25 000, plus R3 000 in hard currency

Nabi also smuggled television sets and video machines from Swaziland into Mozambique, selling each for about R9 000. He was found to possess three foreign bank accounts

— in South Africa, Portugal and London

An accomplice, Zacarias Chitara, who drove the truck, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment and 45 strokes of the lash

Joe Manderero was sentenced to death for organising the robbery of sugar and maize, to be sold on the black market, from the train he was driving between Maputo and Swaziland in January this year

His two accomplices were sentenced to six years' imprisonment and 30 and 45 strokes of the lash respectively

Antonio Siguague received the death

sentence for the armed robbery of a Maputo bakery, during which the bakery's owner, a Greek citizen, was murdered

Eight other men were sentenced to prison terms and floggings for a variety of offences. One, Exequiel Siteo, was found guilty of "rumour-mongering, leading to a situation of agitation and insecurity". He was sentenced to two years and ten strokes

Six others were students at the education faculty in Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University. They formed part of a subversive network run by an alleged South African agent named Constantino Reis who, when the others were arrested, managed to escape. According to the court, he fled into the arms of the South African secret services

Star  
5/4/83  
218



(218) 200M 5/4/83

# Death for Mozambique robbers

MAPUTO — Six men have been sentenced to death and 11 jailed and flogged after being convicted of rebel activity, robbery, and black marketeering, the official Mozambican news agency Aina reported yesterday

Two of the men condemned to death, Juho Tauzene and Jose Muchinga, were found guilty by the Maputo Military Revolutionary Tribunal of belonging to the

Mozambique National Resistance (RNM)

They were alleged to have killed and kidnapped civilians and destroyed schools, hospitals, shops and communal villages

The court was told Tauzene had twice been taken to South Africa by helicopter to collect weapons for his group

Another man sentenced to death was found to have

smuggled prawns, television sets and video machines across the Swaziland border. Prawns are one of Mozambique's main foreign exchange earners and of crucial importance to the economy of the impoverished socialist state

Another man was sentenced to death for stealing sugar and maize to be sold on the black market, while two were condemned to die for

robbing a bakery and murdering its owner

A lorry driver in the prawn and video operation was jailed for 12 years and given 45 strokes of the lash

Two accomplices of the sugar robbery got six years and 30 and 45 lashes respectively

Public flogging was introduced in Mozambique only last week, mainly for armed robbery and economic and security offences — Sapa-Reuter

# Executions in Maputo on <sup>W/E ARGUS</sup> <sup>9/4/83</sup> increase <sup>218</sup>

Weekend Argus  
Foreign Service

MAPUTO — Executions for a widening range of crimes — including robbery, treason and smuggling — are causing growing concern in Mozambique

President Samora Machel was asked this week to intervene to save a convicted prawn smuggler from death before a firing squad

The appeal for clemency came from the Muslim Association of Mozambique. It asked that the smuggler, Goolam Nabi, be given life imprisonment instead of the death sentence handed down to him by a revolutionary military tribunal

Public flogging was introduced recently in a bid to curtail a wave of smuggling both to and from South Africa and Swaziland

## Complacency

President Machel has justified the reintroduction of harsher punishments, and said there was "complacency and passivity among the people" in the face of anti-Government rebels and black marketeers

"The penalties we apply have no impact on the people. The old chiefs had their laws and punished severely crimes in their areas. Because of this there was no anarchy"

Mr Machel emphasised that the citizens themselves were demanding more severe penalties

## "Empty hands"

The Justice Minister, Mr Teodato Hunguana, told Parliament that with the defeat of colonialism, Frelimo had thrown out colonial corporal punishment. But "we were left with empty hands and no ways to deal with criminals"

The new policy is part of a sharp shift away from Frelimo's previous emphasis on clemency and "re-education". There was no death penalty until 1979

Mr Hunguana noted that the introduction of the death penalty had caused international protest, but he told Parliament "Before you talk of individual rights and dignity, you must first have the rights and dignity of the people"

14/8/83

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## Public firing squads kill six people in Maputo

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

MAPUTO — A prawn smuggler was one of six men executed by firing squad before a crowd of several hundred people in Maputo on Saturday.

Goolam Nabi had been convicted by a revolutionary military tribunal of running a "massive" operation smuggling prawns, a crucial foreign exchange earner, into Swaziland.

According to the official Mozambican news agency, AIM, two of those executed were members of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

It claimed that Julio Tauzene led a MNR force in Gaza and Inhambane which ambushed and set fire to two buses, murdering all the passengers.

He twice travelled to South Africa by helicopter to pick up weapons for his gang, AIM claimed.

Another of those executed was engine driver Jose Manderero who arranged for his train to be robbed of part of its cargo between Maputo and Swaziland in January.

The sentences were carried out on Saturday afternoon in the suburb of Hulene before representatives of the people's militia and political and women's organisations.

He gave his position as 13.3 miles off the Mozambique coast but said the East Germans claimed he was fishing within the 12 mile zone and wanted to impound Morning Star

The trawlers tried to force Morning Star to enter Maputo harbour and, by blocking her route, also prevented her from leaving the fishing area

### Harassing

I told the skipper to make a run for it, just to keep going. He tried to do this but the two East German vessels, being much bigger, overtook Morning Star and blocked her path said Mr Shooter

On arrival at the fishing grounds on Tuesday morning Mr Davids had started fishing 15 miles offshore and had then slowly worked his way inshore. The East Germans then started harassing him

I could hear them arguing over the radio. The East Germans said they would ram him if he tried to leave. I can't understand it, they were well out of the 12 mile limit

Mr Shooter, who owns two other Durban-based trawlers said Inhaca Island was a popular area for South African trawlers and his vessels often fished there

The matter is now in the hands of the Foreign Affairs Department in Durban, so I can only sit and wait. The Mozambique authorities might send the crew back and confiscate Morning Star. I just don't know, he said

# East German Fishing Boats In Durban Harbour

14/1/83

(218)  
~~SECRET~~  
Mercury

### Mercury Reporter

A DURBAN trawler, the 230 ton Morning Star, has been impounded in Mozambique after being forced by two East German vessels to leave fishing grounds off Inhaca Island and enter Maputo harbour.

Morning Star entered Maputo under the East German escort at 6.30 on Tuesday evening. Her owner, Mr A R Shooter at Durban said his vessel had a crew of 14 three coloured, and 11 blacks - and he valued her at R400,000

In addition the vessel was carrying 100 tons of fuel valued at R30,000

They left Durban on Saturday and had intended to stay in the Inhaca area for about 30 days. They have rations for 30 days, said Mr Shooter

The drama began early on Tuesday afternoon when the skipper of Morning Star Mr Peter Davids called Durban Radio for advice saying he was being harassed by two German fishing boats

Star 14/4/83

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*[Handwritten scribble]*

# SA trawler is forced to sail to Maputo

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The owner of the Durban fishing trawler Morning Star impounded in Maputo on Tuesday said today that he had encouraged it to try to escape from two East German ships after it was taken in tow

Mr Aubrey Shooter said the trawler's captain, Mr Peter Davids, had tried to steam south after the tow-rope connecting it to one of the 800-ton East German ships broke, but was blocked repeatedly by the other ship

Mr Shooter said that Mr Davids had radioed on Tuesday afternoon that the 230-ton Morning Star was at least three sea miles outside Mozambique territorial waters when it was first harassed

"Captain Davids tried to make a run for it south back towards Durban once the tow rope had been broken, but he became scared when the trawlers warned that they would ram him," said Mr Shooter

The latest information indicates that the Morning Star — with a crew of two coloured men and 11 blacks, besides the captain — tried for nearly two hours to evade the East German trawlers' attempts to impound it until it was eventually escorted to Maputo at about 4 pm

The Morning Star had left Durban on Saturday for a 45-day prawn fishing trip off Inhaca Island

Mr Shooter said the affair was now in the hands of the Department of Foreign Affairs

Before the Morning Star was impounded the commander of one of the East German vessels had said it was fishing in Mozambican territorial waters, and demanded that it follow him to Maputo

Mr Shooter said that when Mr Davids refused the commander threatened to ram him

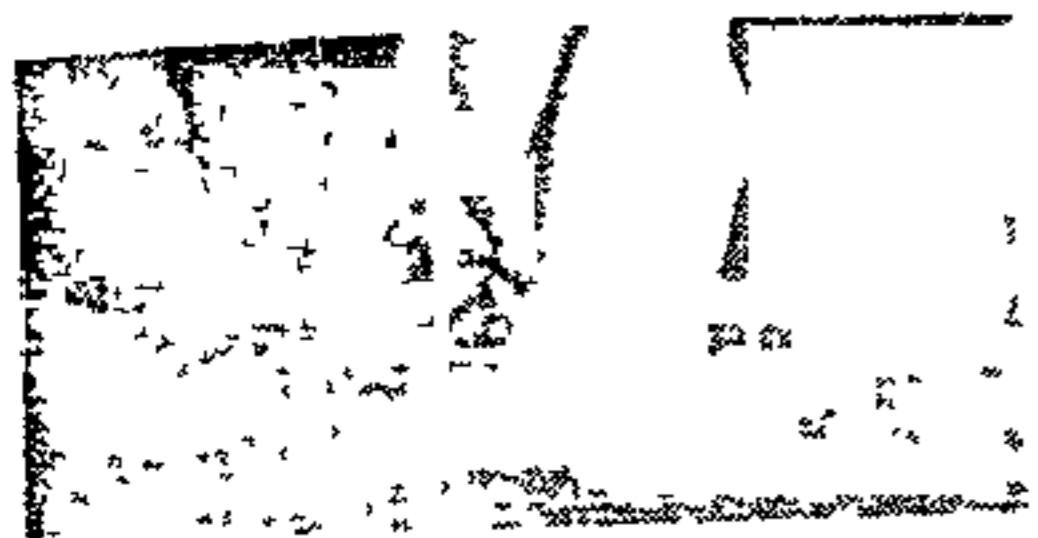
Mr Davids decided that there was no option but to follow

Mr Shooter said the Morning Star anchored outside Maputo on Tuesday night and entered the harbour yesterday morning

The last contact he had with it was on Tuesday at about 9 pm, Mr Shooter said He assumed it and crew were in Maputo

"We can only sit and wait now But my prime concern is getting my crew back," said Mr Shooter

Asked how the captain knew that the vessels which impounded the Morning Star were East German, Mr Shooter said he had described the flag displayed by them as red with a white centre and a red star



Africa is moving towards the cold war springtime — and that means tensions For Royal Navy Midshipman [Name] is the chance to get to grips with [Name] Better still, he was also able to [Name] and Kim who were displaying them

## Angola and US hold talks

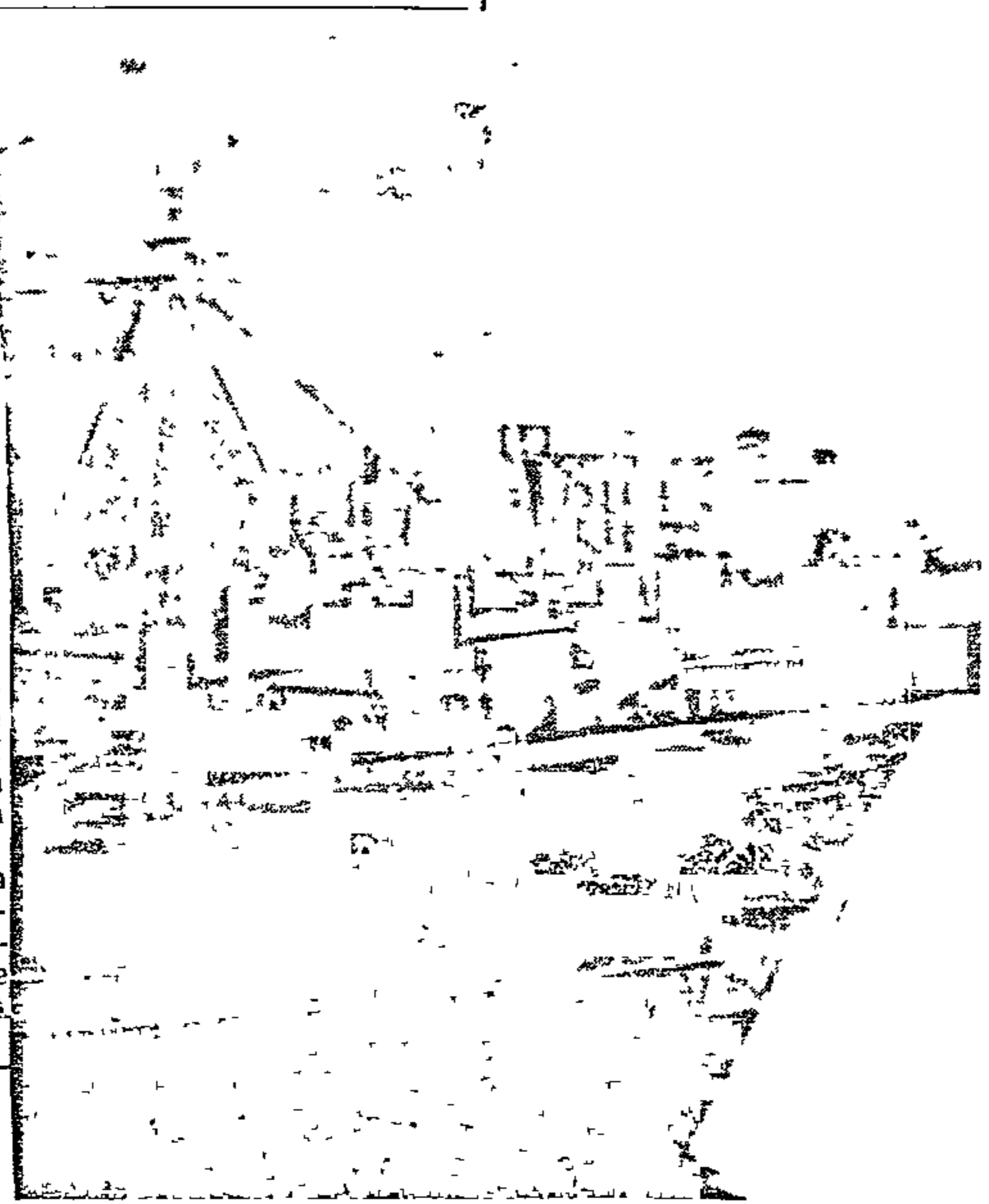
WASHINGTON — The first top Angolan official to visit here had talks with the Secretary of State yesterday on the South African occupation of Namibia and Cuban troops in Angola

Officials said the Angolan Minister of the Interior, Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues Tito, may also meet the Vice-President — New York Times News Service

## Smashed

Officials said

operation was carried out on April 8 according to military intelligence reports that [Name] were guarding their



**Friends adamant that  
body found is that of . . .**

# Maputo rebel leader killed in Pretoria

By Joao Santa Rita and Trevor Jones

The second in command of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement, Mr Orlando Cristina, was shot dead in the Pretoria area on Sunday night, sources close to the MNR and friends of Mr Cristina said today.

Colonel Chris Coetzee, head of media liaison for the South African Police, said in Pretoria today "The SAP is investigating a shooting incident in which a white man, Mr Orlando Cristina, was killed in the Pretoria area. No arrests have been made."

Mr Cristina was secretary-general of the MNR. The MNR sources said there was no doubt that the man found shot dead in Pretoria was their secretary-general. The sources said the organisation was already going through the procedures of electing a new deputy.

The sources said Mr Cristina was found dead in his bed with a bullet wound in the neck. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs declined comment on the Cristina killing, saying it was a matter for the police.

Police refused to answer any further queries on Mr Cristina's death, including a set of written questions. The police were asked if Mr Cristina was murdered and if the South African Police was aware that he was a top member of the MNR.

Colonel Fred King, head of the Pretoria Murder and Robbery Squad, said he knew nothing of Mr Cristina.

Repeated attempts today to contact the MNR's Lisbon representative, Dr Evo Fernandes, failed. Sources say that MNR had been embarrassed by the death of Mr Cristina and that Dr Fernandes would therefore avoid any queries before contacting the MNR leadership.

The Star's Foreign Service reports from Maputo that the Mozambique government was today making urgent inquiries about the reports of Mr Cristina's death.

The former big game hunter was one of Frelimo's most bitter opponents for more than 20

He was one of the first agents of the former Portuguese secret police in Mozambique (PIDE) to infiltrate the movement in Dar es Salaam in 1964.

After the Lisbon coup he is believed to have fled to Rhodesia, taking with him files belonging to right wing millionaire Mr Jorge Jardim on the special paratroop forces, the GEPs.

Mr Cristina was then credited with working with the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation in forming the MNR from mainly black members of the Portuguese special forces. Mozambican officials claim that after Zimbabwean independence he crossed into South Africa with a group of his guerrillas.

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The Star  
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THE STAR

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Mr. Orlando Cristina (with a beret) in a photograph taken last year somewhere in Mozambique. He was interviewing Portuguese civilians taken prisoner by the MNR rebels.

7/22 (218) 1004 70/4/82

# Mozambique-Swazi clash follows 'infiltration' talks

MEMBERS of the Swaziland Defence Force and suspected terrorists have been involved in a clash at Lomahasha, on the country's eastern border, the SABC reported yesterday

The SDF confirmed the clash, but declined to give more details

Reports indicate that there are several clashes every month between Swazi patrols and heavily armed groups at-

tempting to cross into Swazi land from Mozambique. The latest incident occurred only two days after a Swazi delegation held talks in Maputo expressing concern about the increasing numbers of armed groups using its territory to infiltrate South Africa

President Machel is reported to have undertaken to support Swazi policies and to co-operate where possible. Sapa



# A dream faces reality...

218

ROOM

8/4/83

COMMUNAL villages are proliferating in Mozambique, but communism may be lagging.

At the start of this year the country had about 1 350 communal villages, an increase of 300 in two years, with about 2-million inhabitants out of a total population in Mozambique of 12-million.

But according to a study done for the government by a foreign economist, only about 4% of the people who live in the communal villages participate in collective production.

Because this was an internal report, it cannot be quoted nor the economist identified, but confirmation of a sort comes from the deputy director of the National Commission for Communal Villages, Mr Lopes Tembe.

In an interview, Mr Tembe said the biggest problem facing the communal villages

## By MOWDEN QUINN

was the creation of surplus production to pay for administrators and full-time staff such as health workers (Teachers are paid by the national government).

Salaries for these workers should come from the sale of produce grown in the villages' collective fields, but these fields are often neglected in favour of family plots.

The communal villages allow families up to two hectares for individual production. Villagers are supposed to work in the collective fields two days a week. Production in these fields doesn't match the harvests in the family plots.

Villages are also meant to have other co-operative,

money-making ventures. Blacksmiths, carpenters, potters, reed-cutters and all other specialists operated in co-operatives, Mr Tembe said, but were not producing a cash surplus either.

A contributing factor is the decline of a cash economy in the rural areas, due to a lack of manufactured consumer goods. With nothing from far away to buy, peasants have adopted a barter system, trading the crops they grow for others they don't have and for the locally made goods they want.

Food production has decreased because peasants grow only what they need for their families with a little extra for barter. The barter system has also hurt the production of cash crops.

Everyone in a communal

village had an equal share of the harvest from the collective fields, but this wasn't enough for an individual's needs, Mr Tembe said. Administrators, elected by the villagers, didn't work full time so they could tend their own plots. People like health workers who couldn't leave their posts had to be paid a salary by the villagers.

Other than their failure to produce a cash surplus, the communal villages appear to be working fairly well. Their most important aspect is providing basic services like clean water, health clinics, schools and shops to rural people.

Traditionally, Mozambicans lived in scattered homesteads. To provide them with access to those basic necessities would have required an investment of prohibitive proportions.

Communal villages have come into being in four ways

Some were spontaneous creations of what the government likes to call "politically mobilised" people. Others were formed when people fled flooded river valleys. The government also converted into communal villages some of the so-called "protected villages" set up by the Portuguese during the last years of colonial rule.

Though government officials don't mention it, some communal villages were formed under coercion by overzealous local authorities, although this didn't reach the level of neighbouring Tanzania, where some rural people were prodded into villages by army rifles.

Village formation gives rural people a louder voice in making their needs and wishes known to the government.

Communal villages range in size from a few hundred inhabitants to one settlement, called Julius Nyerere, with more than 20 000 people. They vary in appearance from congenial hamlets surrounded by banana palms and mango trees to stark rows of shadeless housing.

Another laudable aim of the communal villages is making life easier for rural women, who continue to do most of the work in African societies. Female liberation has always been a goal of Frelimo, Mozambique's sole political party.

Provision of creches, grinding mills and boreholes are some of the ways the communal villages try to ease women's burden.

Another major problem facing the communal villages is the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). Government officials say the villages are a primary target for the anti-government MNR bands, which have been successful in destroying some villages and scaring people away from others.

However, according to Mr Tembe, the spread of communal villages is continuing, with more being created "every day". They are most popular in the north, where Frelimo began its revolutionary activities 20 years ago. Almost the entire population of the northern province of Cabo Delgado is in communal villages.

The idea hasn't caught on as well in the south, but, said Mr Tembe, the government's objective was to have everyone in communal villages by 1990 — voluntarily, of course.

*Exp Post*  
250 die in  
*9/4/82* cholera *(218)*

epidemic ~~18~~

LONDON — A cholera epidemic sweeping Mozambique has killed 250 people out of 7 000 known cases, according to a report on Maputo Radio

In a broadcast monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the radio said the epidemic had affected seven provinces in the country over the past three months

The greatest number of serious cases had been reported in Gaza Province

The National Directorate of Preventive Medicine gave the casualty figures, the radio said

It added that outbreaks in the badly-hit southern provinces were declining and the situation was under control — Sapa-Reuter

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# Cholera kills 250 people

LISBON. — A cholera epidemic in drought-stricken Mozambique has killed 250 people and afflicted about 7 000 others, Maputo Radio reported yesterday.

Seven provinces have been affected during the last three months, with Gaza province being the worst hit, the report said.

The National Directorate of Preventive Medicine gave the casualty figures yesterday, the radio said.

Outbreaks in the badly-hit southern provinces were declining, it added.

Cholera, a highly contagious intestinal disease, often accompanies droughts that force peasant and urban slum populations to drink contaminated water.

In January, Mozambique pleaded for international emergency aid to help an estimated 4-million people hard-hit by severe drought.  
— Sapa-Reuter and UPI

Pretoria  
Correspondent

# Mozambique rebel leader's wife tells of the death shot in the night

The wife of Mozambican rebel leader Mr Orlando Cristina, who was shot at his farm in Pretoria North last week, says he fervently believed in his cause and was willing to die for it.

"Orlando was a nationalist in the true sense of the word and a patriot in the old-fashioned school," she said. "He was a man among men."

Mrs Cristina was speaking at the home of her sister on the East Rand, where she and her young son Richard have been staying since her husband was killed. The couple were asleep

# HOW Cristina died

last Sunday night when a gunman fired through their bedroom window and hit the 48-year-old general-secretary of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) in the neck.

Mrs Cristina said — in the first interview since his death — "My husband's beliefs and ideals were based on strong foundations. He really believed in what he was doing, and that it was right.

"He believed the West could beat the communists if only they would stop talking and start fighting them.

"He believed he could beat them in Mozambique by playing them at their own game.

"We knew when we started that there would be problems and that one day he might not return from the bush, where he spent much of his time."

"But I never felt endangered during our marriage. You just can't think about things like that. We were lucky to have our time together — short though it was. I only wish it could have been longer."

Mrs Cristina told how her husband died. "We went to bed early, as was our custom. Just before midnight a shot went off. Realising what had happened, I grabbed a gun and ran outside. If I had seen anyone, I would have shot them.

"As far as I am concerned, my husband was shot by a person or persons unknown. The police are handling the case from there."

Speaking of their three short years together, Mrs Cristina said they met in Zimbabwe some years ago.

"We realised our love was very deep, and we discussed marriage. Orlando did not want to get married because he feared for the dangers of the work in which he was involved."

She said that at first they considered moving to Portugal, but decided it would be more convenient for her to live in South Africa, where she could be close to her parents while Mr Cristina was in the bush.

"Orlando was a good husband and father, devoted to his son. He wanted him around all the time he was with us."

"The only word Richard can say is

Mrs Cristina said her husband had no political ambitions.

"He only wanted to free Mozambique. After that he planned to build a hotel there, have a fishing boat, and spend time with his son — teaching him to play soccer and fish."

"He has two other children from a previous marriage. They are sheltered by his death. They believed he would be killed in battle — not murdered in his bed."

"My husband was proud to be Portuguese," she said, "but he was a Mozambican at heart, and only Mozambique was home to him."

Mozambique

25 APR 1983

sabotage

claim denied

*2-8*  
*Stew*  
A claim by the Mozambique news agency AIM that a group of South African saboteurs has been intercepted by the Mozambican defence forces has been denied by a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria

The agency said men in civilian clothes opened fire after being intercepted last Tuesday by Mozambican troops

"They (the saboteurs) abandoned their bags inside which were discovered 64 charges and special clocks for assembling timebombs," the agency said.

It added that the incident occurred near the South African border

(218) The Star

# MNR radio broadcasts death news

22 APR 1983

The Star

By Joao Santa Rita

The Mozambique National Resistance has officially confirmed the death of its secretary-general, Mr Orlando Cristina

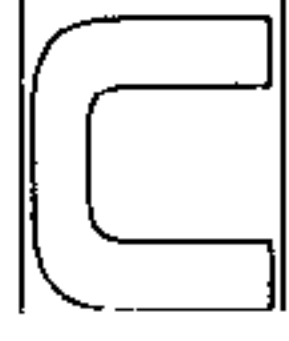
The confirmation of Mr Cristina's death was broadcast last night by the rebels' Voice of Free Africa radio station. The broadcast did not say where and how Mr Cristina died

The broadcast, monitored in Johannesburg, added that an interim secretary-general had been appointed but did not name him

The radio described Mr Cristina as a "true and tireless nationalist whose death is being mourned by the entire Mozambican people"

According to informed sources Mr Cristina, who was shot in the Pretoria area, was one of the founders of the radio station when the MNR was still operating from Rhodesia

Yesterday the South African Police issued a statement saying they were investigating a shooting incident in which a person by the name of Mr Orlando Cristina had been shot dead



MOZAMBIQUE

218

FM 22/4/83

Mail

# The endurance of elites

Emerging Third World nations have priorities quite different to those of the industrialised world. The North — in the economic, not geographical sense — is learning that it is fruitless to expect fully-fledged democracies to spring up in the South, along the lines bequeathed by the former colonial powers.

Any development model requires stability to work. So it is hardly surprising that in Zimbabwe and Mozambique the fundamental watchword is security of the State. Unfortunately, in Mozambique at least, this has increasingly come to mean the security of the ruling elite. And whatever Maputo may say, outside forces are not primarily to blame for the calamity that faces that country.

Since the precipitate departure of the Portuguese, Frelimo has been unable or incapable of addressing itself to the task of economic reconstruction. At the party's imminent fourth congress (see *Current Affairs*) more social and economic programmes will be unveiled. But the military build-up, with its inherent dangers, continues.

Part of the problem is that the Frelimo leadership learned its tactics and ideology in a ruthless guerrilla war. And then, following that war, it diverted national resources against the Ian Smith regime. Now it remains in a state of constant mobilisation against the activities of the Mozam-

bique Resistance Movement (MNR). Mozambique has become a stranger to peace.

Quite explicitly, the Mozambique regime sees SA as its prime enemy, with the MNR as a kind of bush adjunct of Pretoria. It is not alone in this perception.

Whatever the degree of SA support of the MNR, which we do not know, is it not likely that opposition to Frelimo is fostered by Stalinist tendencies within Mozambique itself? The military parades, the public executions, the witchhunts for "economic crimes" — these all have a debasing effect and momentum all their own.

In effect, Frelimo has always had an "enemy" to hold up before "the people" while it consolidates its hold on power. President Samora Machel once called for the redevelopment of the private sector but nothing came of that, almost certainly because all private initiatives have to occur within the framework of State policy — a contradiction in terms.

Classic Marxist-Leninism holds out the withering-away of the State as the final outcome of revolution. It has never happened. Instead, elites are created and endure within armoured rings.

Mozambique appears to have fallen into this trap. The outcome will be perpetual stasis, perpetual poverty.

# Durban trawler 'not fishing illegally'



THE trawler Morning Star, and owner Aubrey Shooter.

**Mercury Reporter**  
THE Durban-based trawler Morning Star, impounded by Mozambican authorities in Maputo earlier this week, was not fishing illegally if she were outside that country's territorial waters, local fishing companies said yesterday.

In a statement to the Mercury, the Mozambique information agency (AIM) said the vessel had been impounded on suspicion of operating within territorial waters and pointed out that unauthorised fishing within the 200-mile limit of their economic control carried a heavy fine.

But Mr Des Nel, vice-chairman of the Natal Trawling Association, denied that the economic zone was valid because it had been unla-

terally declared, and was not internationally accepted.

'I was amazed at the arrest,' said Mr Nel. 'It has always been generally accepted that their limit was 12 miles from the coast. The new Government unilaterally declared a 200-mile fishing limit shortly after independence — you can claim what you like but there isn't much point unless you can police the area.'

## Waters

The skipper of the 204-ton trawler Morning Star, which left Durban on a 40-day trip last Saturday evening, radioed the vessel's owner on Tuesday to say he was being harassed by two East German trawlers outside Maputo.

Capt Peter Davids, who said he was about a

mile outside Mozambique's territorial waters at the time, maintained contact with Morning Star's owner, Mr Aubrey Shooter, throughout the afternoon.

He had tried to evade the trawlers but in his last message he said crewmen from the East German vessels had hitched a line to the Morning Star and were going to tow her into port early on Wednesday.

Mr Shooter, who heads the fishing concern Shooter Trawling, has heard nothing from Capt Davids since Tuesday.

He assumes the skipper was prevented from using his radio once his trawler had been boarded.

Recalling the fate of two line-fishing vessels confiscated by Mozambicans in the past year, the

Hawk and Plumstead, Mr Shooter held little hope for his own ship.

'All I can do is wait for my crew to return,' he said. 'The matter now rests with the Foreign Affairs Department.'

A spokesman for the department in Pretoria yesterday said 'We are making inquiries. There is nothing more we can say at the moment.'

## Confiscated

Yesterday AIM confirmed that port authorities were holding the trawler under suspicion of illegally fishing in Mozambican territorial waters. Her skipper, 14 crew members and 250 kg catch were also being held.

'Investigations are being carried out,' said AIM.

'Under Mozambican law, unauthorised fishing or preparation for unauthorised fishing within the 200-mile limit under Mozambique economic

control carries a fine of 750 000 to 1 000 000 meticals payable in convertible currency,' said the statement.

This would be more than R90 000.

AIM said 'If the offence is committed within the 12-mile territorial limit, the vessel and any catch is also confiscated.'

Several fishing concerns operate far north of the South African border to harvest prawns and crayfish. Trawling off Mozambique, they say, is convenient because there are wide areas in which to fish, there is little current and few obstructions to spoil the nets.

Irvin and Johnson, the giant South African fishing company, advises its skippers to go no closer to the Mozambique coast than 50 miles. A company spokesman said its vessels had never had problems with the authorities there.

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# Will I ever see my dad again?

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**FIGHT:** Sardhia Julius... All we can do is pray for my father to return safely



## Daughter of impounded trawler's skipper prays for her father

THE last time Sardhia Julius saw her father was when she packed his captain's uniform for him last Saturday. Now she is not sure if she will ever see him again

Her father, Peter Davids, 55, skippered the Durban trawler, Morning Star, which has been impounded by the Frelimo Government after an alleged fishing zone trespass

BY FRANCIS HENNY

"My mother is dead, we have already lost her. It looks as though we will lose my father too. The only thing that will help him now is prayer," said Mrs Julius  
Captain Davids faces

portedly make provision for fines of between R90 000 and R200 000 for fishing transgressions. According to Dr Louis Botha, deputy director of the Department of Sea Fisheries, South African fishing bosses have been warned on more than one occasion not to send their boats into the 200 nautical mile economic zone off the Mozambique coast. Meanwhile, owner of the Morning Star, Mr Aubrey Shooter, said Captain Davids faced two possible fates — either

he would be sent to jail or he would be put up in a hotel. "The skipper may go to jail but I expect the rest of the crew will be released. However, when the last vessel, the *Plumstead*, was confiscated, the Maputo authorities put the skipper and engineer up in a hotel until the case was resolved. Mr Shooter had made radio contact with the trawler from the time she was commandeered by two East German trawlers until it was towed in Maputo's harbour. "We have heard that the hearing was held yesterday, but this has not been confirmed by the Department of Foreign Affairs. Even they are having difficulties keeping contact because South Africa has no diplomatic ties with Maputo. "The crew are apparently being well looked after. The ship has enough food in its stores for 40 days and the crew are just sitting around on deck. "The authorities confiscated the ship's log book but I don't think there are armed guards on the ship, perhaps only a watchman. "I've never been in this predicament before although we have fished off Mozambique for 15 years. My prime concern now is for my crew. If I can't pay the fine, they will probably confiscate my boat. "But I can't get up there to see the crew or attend the hearing. All my visa applications have been rejected outright," said Mr Shooter.

ing from my father since this happened. We can't even go to Maputo and speak to him. We are very worried. As it is, we live from hand to mouth so we will never be able to get enough money together if he has to pay a fine. All we can do is pray for his safety." Mozambique's laws re-

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The ANC made a radical departure from its usual policy when it detonated a bomb in a busy Pretoria street. And some fear that the SADF has set out on a dangerous road with its retaliatory raid.

# SADF air strike was

# a sop to white opinion, say experts

By Jasper Mortimer

Two experts on the ANC have said the Pretoria bomb blast was a significant departure from the banned organisation's practice of avoiding high civilian casualties in its attacks. Political scientists Mr Tom Lodge, of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mr Ian de Vries, of Rand Afrikaans University also believed that a major motive for the Maputo strike was a Government desire to placate white opinion.

"There was a psychological need to hit back, but this does not justify the attack," said Mr Lodge. "It was to calm white feelings," said Mr de Vries.

Professor John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, warned that tit-for-tat warfare could set in motion a disturbing train of events

"The conflict has escalated, with the ANC killing more civilians and the SADF responding quicker and harder.

"If Mozambique were to respond by importing Soviet bloc soldiers and material South Africa might start conventional warfare.

"I hope I'm wrong," the professor added.

All three academics foresaw a further escalation, and said the only way out was political reform within South Africa.

"If striking back is to be the policy," said Professor Barratt, "then we must be able to do it with a good conscience.

"That means we do everything we can to bring about full participation in the political system."

Mr Lodge doubted the effectiveness of the Maputo strike

## Concern grows over defence of Maputo

Pretoria Correspondent

After the SAAF raid this week, Maputo's defence systems may be improved.

SAAF Impalas penetrated Mozambique's air defence systems with comparative ease, and all the aircraft returned safely to base. The SADF claims no action was taken by Mozambique, while Maputo claims anti-aircraft guns opened up.

In a previous raid by ground forces on Matola in 1981, SADF personnel re-

turned to base safely and with all their equipment intact.

Admittedly both raids were against ANC targets and not Mozambique forces — and before the SAAF strike Maputo tower was warned not to interfere. But concern over the capital's defence is apparently growing.

In a news bulletin monitored in Pretoria this week, Radio Mozambique expressed its appreciation of messages of support the country had received condemning the latest South African raid.

The report said the Mozambique Government had praised in particular those socialist countries which had already offered equipment to reinforce Maputo's defences.

The countries, it claimed, had indicated they would "not stand by and watch a second Beirut develop".

It is understood they are Eastern bloc countries, not Western nations.

It appears unlikely that the offers would have included any of the more modern MiG aircraft.

bombs so as to avoid heavy civilian casualties.

In an analysis of the ANC's war from 1976 to 1982 he had found that of 150 attacks only 15 had taken the form of explosions in public places.

What caused the ANC to change its tactics?

Dr de Vries thought it may have been a result of rivalry with the Pan African Congress. "The more purposeful role of the PAC since Mr John Pokela took over the leadership in 1981 may have caused the ANC to adopt a higher profile.

"For reasons that I don't understand, it seems the pro-violence faction has gained the upper hand.

"I cannot see what strategic and political advantages lie in this kind of attack. Both within South Africa

"I don't think the SADF intended to destroy the ANC's capability to continue its campaign. The facilities can be easily replaced."

Nor did Mr Lodge believe the SADF could force Mozambique to curb the ANC sufficiently. The much heavier Rhodesian raids on Mozambique had not deterred Maputo from supporting Zania.

"A major attack such as the Pretoria explosion was probably the work of six or seven people, two to do the reconnaissance, two to bring in the explosives and two to execute the blast.

"Whatever pressures are brought to bear on Mozambique, they will always stop short of making Frelimo hostile to the ANC, and small groups will always slip through."

On the Pretoria blast, Mr Lodge said the ANC generally placed its

and without the ANC has won respect. This will now be lost."

Mr Lodge had no time for suggestions that the deaths of the 18 in Pretoria (of whom five have been identified as military) were in some way justifiable as the bomb was intended for the adjacent SAAF headquarters.

"This is the same kind of argument the SADF uses to justify the killing of civilians in its raids on Lesotho and Mozambique. I don't find it acceptable whoever uses it. The responsibility for killing civilians lies with those who mount the attack."

Mr de Vries thought the Pretoria killings would have only a short-term effect on ANC supporters.

"ANC support stems largely from its cause, not from its methods, and the cause has not changed."

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# Seant reward in retaliation

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SCRATCH any diplomat about the bombing in Pretoria and you will hear the "cycle of violence" theory

One violent act leads to another which leads to another which perpetuates the cycle

It is easy to say, but it is also true breaking the cycle requires more courage than continuing it. Translated into South African terms, this means Mr P W Botha would have been braver to abstain from the Maputo raid instead of authorising it

Many people believe he would also have been wiser whatever the cost in internal credibility

## Revenge

A nation cried out for revenge and it was easy to give them revenge. Contingency plans had been laid and all it required was the word 'go' and Operation 'Shards' was underway

Let us invent a new word, 'viocycle', to describe this horrific escalation of violence

What did South Africa really gain from the seemingly knee-jerk reaction raid into Maputo this week? PETER SULLIVAN, of the Weekend Argus Political Staff, argues that it merely perpetuated the cycle of violence, and that South Africa has squandered the sympathy it received after last Friday's ANC bomb blast in Pretoria.

It is an easy option for diplomats to condemn all phases of the viocycle, as this allows them to opt out of the main debate

If you condemn the bomb explosion in Pretoria, nobody is going to think ill of you. Similarly, if you condemn the South African Air Force raid into Maputo, you will be behaving as everyone expected you to behave

## Looking deeper

But there is merit in looking deeper into the thinking which causes complete condemnation of both sides of the cycle, and that thinking says one of the parties may one day have the courage to stop, to think, and to say we will not retaliate

As one ambassador said "That is the difference between a statesman and a mere Prime Minister . . ."

The ugly tearing off of limbs in Pretoria shocked and stunned whites and blacks alike. As did the death of children in Maputo, with the front page pictures as proof

Does it mean we are entering a new phase of violence in this country? Has the ANC taken a policy decision to go for soft personnel targets instead of hard military ones?

## Ignorant

I doubt it. Unfortunately this Government has decided newspapers may not publish ANC statements so you will have to remain ignorant of what was said in the statements

Far better to let the ANC enter the debate and try to convince people the bomb blast was "necessary" to free the oppressed, than to let rumours fly and stop people from making up their own minds

Nobody can justify urban terrorism, no matter how hard he tries

But the ANC does not seem to have taken a sudden decision to go for bombs in populated places, instead it seems to have suddenly been successful, where before it failed

Urban bombs have been intercepted before and defused only minutes before going off, or have gone off late and caused relatively minor damage

Was the bomb then deliberately planted to co-incide with the Defence Force vote in Parliament, or even to coincide with the constitutional debate which went through its second reading phase at the beginning of the week?

Again the evidence says this is unlikely, for the planning of the bombing must have taken months, whereas the debate was only planned and scheduled weeks ago

What does seem to have happened is that the ANC has decided the PLO is effective, and is now adopting the same methods

## Horrible

Nobody in the Western world could possibly have condoned that horrible, terrifying violence which blasted a city's security to smithereens

And it is precisely this fact that makes people wonder whether the immediate retali-

atory strike into Maputo was a wise move, politically and diplomatically

Had Mr P W Botha and his defence hawks waited just a week before retaliating, imagine the mileage they could have gained from the ANC atrocity when the ambassador spoke in the UN

He could have roundly condemned the ANC, instead of appearing as guilty

There are those who say he could not have afforded it

Yet Sadat did it, and so did Begin, with far greater chance of losing power to an opposition. What a pity Mr Botha did not seize the moment to show his restraint, instead of authorising something which is perceived as hot-headed

To his credit, the retaliatory raid did as little damage as could be done

But the kudos South Africa may have reaped from the ANC's action, the sympathy, the switching of supports, the disillusioning of people who felt the ANC was just a black political party — all this may have been squandered on the knee-jerk reactionary raid into Maputo, which gives instant satisfaction but little real reward

# Mozambique distorted the raid facts, claims SADF spokesman

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Mozambican Government was not to be trusted and had no moral right to claim honesty or decency in the way it had handled the publicity following Monday's attack on ANC bases in Maputo, a SADF spokesman said last night.

"The Mozambique Government has restructured and distorted every fact except that the attack actually took place," the spokesman said.

"And it is curious to note that without fail, every single base attacked by the SADF, when it

is inside a neighbouring country, is claimed by these countries to be a civilian or refugee base.

"It is also ironic to note that according to the Mozambique Government, only six people were killed in Monday's attack — all of them in the civilian area outside our ANC targets. According to them, nobody was killed in our attacks on the other five targets.

"This is blatant nonsense, and will require some very careful burial on the part of the Mozambique authorities," the spokesman said.

Observers have noted that the attacks on these five targets — two logistics headquarters, an ANC command headquarters, two planning centres, and a transit camp — were "spot on", and that for only six civilians to be killed in an air attack on a populated, built-up area pointed to a very accurate and successful raid.

Reports indicate that the sixth target was hit inadvertently when some of the aircraft overshoot their intended target.

The SADF spokesman said South Africa had waited until it was absolutely sure that its claimed figure of 64 dead, in-

cluding the six civilians, was accurate before it was released.

"There is absolutely no doubt in our minds about that figure," the spokesman said. "And obviously a government which went to the extreme of misusing a perpetual criminal like Peter Schoeman, briefing him on what to say and how to act like an SADF officer, cannot be trusted.

"Even after it was absolutely proved that their claims about Schoeman were wrong, no effort was made to retract the statements, and this indicates that we cannot expect anything decent from them."

## Raid showed Maputo's vulnerability

LONDON — The South African air raid on Maputo this week has underlined Mozambique's extreme vulnerability in the confrontation with the Republic.

Mozambique is having to contend with the same kind of security considerations which made

North Vietnam organise strategic relocation of industry, says an article in The Guardian.

Military pressure comes from the occupation of Southern Angola by the South African Army, the claimed funding and support of anti-Government rebels in Mozambique, Lesotho and Angola and the training of such groups for future use in Zam-

imbabwe.

Economically, there is drought and a crisis in agriculture, worsening balance of payments and declining growth rates in the nine Southern African Development Coordination Conference countries.

Mozambique rejects South African Defence Force claims that 64 people, mostly ANC and Frelimo soldiers, were killed in the Air Force raids on ANC targets in a Maputo suburb. Only six civilians died, says President Machel's Government which has allowed foreign newspapers to visit the target areas. A first-hand report by Brendan Nicholson of The Star's Foreign Service appears today in Review on page 5.

In the accompanying news item on this page the SADF in turn rejects the Mozambican version of the raid in the strongest terms. The Defence Force argues that by insisting on presenting a criminal as a

spy, in spite of evidence to the contrary, Mozambique has shown that it cannot be trusted. It would have been astonishing if only six people had been killed in raids of such intensity.

Is SADF Intelligence so bad that it unfailingly mistakes its targets in neighbouring countries? Or do the hosts hide ANC bodies, as the SADF suggests? We can only report the claims and counter-claims. Both are relevant to allow South Africans to understand the sort of conflict they are involved in and to form some appreciation of the propaganda mechanism.

— Editor

## Warning came after air raid, claims Maputo

MAPUTO — Mozambique has released a tape recording which it says proves that a South African "warning" of Monday's air raid on the capital of Maputo came after and not before the attack.

On the day of the attack, launched in reprisal for a bombing by the African National Congress (ANC) in Pretoria, South Africa said the control tower at Maputo international airport had been advised that the attack was about to begin.

Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco told a news conference this week a message had been received but that it was timed at 7:35 am, 10 minutes after the air raid had ended.

He played a tape recording of communications between aircraft and the control tower from the time the airport opened at 7 am. The recorder has a synchronised clock which times each item.

The first messages were from the captain of a DC-10 airliner arriving from Paris and from the captain of a Mozambican Boeing 737 airliner announcing his take-off on a domestic flight.

Both civilian pilots attended the conference and confirmed the times of their exchanges, which ended at 7:34 A.M.

One minute later a voice in English said: "This is Mike Zero One I have an important message for you. Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations against the ANC."

"We have no quarrel with the Frelimo Government and any interference with these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation."

Cabaco said the attack had begun at 7:22 and ended at 7:25.

The Minister also said the South Africans had lied when they said their raid had been due to take place last Saturday but was delayed

because of bad weather.

The director of the Mozambican Meteorological Office, Gomes Pepe, told the briefing visibility had been good at the time Cabaco said the arrival of the DC-10 meant "We could not use our more important anti-aircraft equipment," against the raiders. He did not elaborate.

A Government statement, released after a meeting between President Samora Machel and Ministers, said the socialist bloc had made fresh offers of military equipment to Mozambique after the raid.

No countries were named but Mozambique is believed to receive equipment or advice from the Soviet Union, East Germany, Cuba, Romania and China.

The Defence Ministry announced a Mozambican soldier, Antonio Chandine, had died from wounds received during the raid. A state-ment said he had been on guard duty at a bridge over the Matola river.

He was the first reported military casualty in the raid by Impalajets which strafed the city with machine gun and cannon fire.

Mozambique central hospital has corrected a report that a three-year-old girl, Lucia Zacaria, had been killed. She was seriously wounded but still alive, it said.

The Mozambicans have listed six killed: The soldier, a South African refugee, two women, one man and a six-year-old boy.

The five civilians were buried on Thursday at a funeral attended by an estimated 10,000 people — Reuter

# Mozambique slaps ban on SAA flights

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

MOZAMBIQUE has imposed a ban on South African Airways using its airspace following the SAAF raid on ANC bases near Maputo. The airline does not know when the ban will be lifted.

The next scheduled SAA flight to Blantyre, Malawi, is on Monday. But it won't go unless the airspace ban is lifted.

"We do not know what the situation will be on Monday but at the moment the airspace is closed to us," said Mr J C van Rooyen, an SAA spokesman.

On Monday, following the SAAF raid on Matola, SAA cancelled flights to Maputo and Blantyre.

Mr Van Rooyen confirmed that the airline had been notified of "the events in that airspace" while the SAAF attack was in progress.

"As we are users of that airspace, it is fair to assume that we were aware what was going on," he said.

Road and rail links with Mozambique were as busy as ever yesterday and police spokesmen in Komatipoort,



Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano... no UN Security Council session

the main border link, said everything was normal.

Railways spokesmen said there had been no interruption in passenger and goods train services.

In Maputo, Mozambican Information Minister Mr Jose Luis Cabaco yesterday warned Mozambicans to ex-

pect more South African air attacks, reports Sapa-Reuter and Associated Press.

However, he said Mozambique would still hold talks with South Africa and was "prepared to participate in any initiative designed to preserve peace in the region."

In New York, Mozambique's Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano said yesterday his government would not ask for a United Nations Security Council session on the SAAF attack because "we have other ways to respond to provocations."

Mr Chissano met UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss the raid and said afterward his government would continue to support the ANC.

He denied that Mozambique had anything to do with ANC raids inside South Africa but added "We will continue to fight until apartheid is down."

He said Friday's car bomb explosion in Pretoria "belongs to South Africans' internal struggle against apartheid."

Mr Chissano is one of about two dozen foreign ministers who are at the United Nations to take part in a Security Council debate on the South West Africa issue.

He said he would denounce the South African air raid when he speaks in support of early independence for South West Africa.

FROM THE DUST OF PRETORIA AND MAPUTO NEW PROBLEMS ARISE ON THE POLITICAL FRONT

Mozambique may be beefed up by a 'super-weapon' deal

Frontline' quakes as the SAs jets hit back

MOZAMBIQUE is considering an offer of a 'sophisticated' weapons system

The offer, which came within hours of the airborne South African attack this week, was made by an unspecified Eastern Bloc country, according to well-placed diplomats

Observers believe the offer consists of a weapons system which would protect Mozambican installations against air attack.

They say the offer was probably made by the Soviet Union, which signed a friendship treaty with Mozambique in 1978.

However, the possibility that the offer was made by Czechoslovakia cannot be discounted, since a military pact was signed in March this year by the Mozambique Defence Minister, Lieut-Gen Alberto Chipandou, and General Martin Dzur, who led a Czech military mission to several African countries, including

Mozambique

But the likelihood of the offer originating in the Soviet Union is strong, since soon after the South African strike against Mozambique in December 1981, the Soviet Ambassador in Maputo, Mr Valentin Wodowin, promised President Samora Machel that if South Africa ever again 'invaded' it, the Soviet Union would come to its aid.

Article 9 of the treaty, signed by former Soviet President Nicolai Podgorny and President Machel, reads: "If a situation arises that threatens peace or disturbs the peace, the contracting parties will immediately get into contact with each other to co-ordinate their positions in the interests of eliminating the threat or restoring peace."

A British observer commented at the time: "The South Africans should bear in mind that the next time they cross the border they will face the Russians."

and Maputo harbour because they love Samora Machel," commented one diplomat

Most diplomatic sources agree that Maputo is panicked at the thought of a full-scale South African attack

There have been allegations, which South Africa has denied, that South Africa supports the anti-Frelimo guerrilla movement RNM (Resistencia Nacional Mocambicana)

Whatever the truth, there is no doubt about the fear generated by RNM in Mozambique —

would introduce a form of influenza control "to get rid of social parasites who strain the cities' services and food supplies"

He said they would be put to work on State farms

The diplomatic source said "But now there could be panic flights back into the bush — and even the minor contribution of peasant farmers and small traders could be lost"

"As it is, living in Mozambique is by no means comfortable, with long queues at the shops and a shortage of staple

Ngwane-Ingwavuma handover, which Swaziland is known to be pressing

The Ingwavuma angle is particularly important, since it would give Swaziland its own access to the sea

Swaziland reacted promptly after the South African raid, arresting two ANC members after arms were discovered in a house in Mbabane But diplomatic sources say that Swaziland's security forces are not equipped to keep proper tabs on the ANC

MOZAMBIQUE'S reaction to this week's retaliatory air attack by the South African Air Force can be summed up in one word: fear

And states which have harboured the ANC — sometimes unwillingly — are quickly jumping on the propaganda bandwagon to assign responsibility for the 'unprovoked' attack to South Africa — while themselves disclaiming responsibility for anything the ANC does, such as the Pretoria and Bloemfontein bomb blasts

Totting up the consequences of the attack, it has become obvious that the withdrawal of direct South African support for



By JEAN LEMAY Political Reporter

Mozambique's economy would initially be disastrous for Mozambique — but could also have an adverse effect on South Africa and its other neighbours This is particularly true of the Mozambique railways and harbours, which are kept going only with South African assistance

Mr Kobus Loubser, South Africa's former head of Transport Services, described this as 'transport diplomacy'

However diplomats have pointed out that if South Africa were to 'simply close down' the Mozambique transport system — as has been suggested since the Maputo raid — this would have serious consequences for the South African economy, since the valuable mining and agricultural exports of the Eastern Transvaal leave mostly through Maputo

foods which rationing has not prevented

"Although Mozambique is a Marxist country where the leaders don't have to depend on the electorate to stay in office, they have to keep people thinking that everyone is happier than they were under the colonial regime — and the fear of being blown sky-high or of starving cannot be described as happiness"

Meanwhile South Africa's neighbours — Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zimbabwe — are cautiously reassessing their attitude towards ANC pressures in their territory

Thus week the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, sent a stern note to Lesotho saying he was not satisfied with its statement that it accepted 'political refugees' from South Africa but not 'terrorists'

The South African pressure on Lesotho has intensified since Thursday's bomb blast in Bloemfontein, and acting security chief Brigadier F M A Steenkamp said border patrols were being stepped up

Swaziland is eager to keep in with South Africa since it depends totally on Maputo for its imports and exports, and the economy would collapse if the South Africans were to stop running the railways and harbour

There are known to be 'refugee' camps in Botswana where military training takes place, and the country is also known to be a 'terrorist' route to South Africa

Here again, diplomatic sources say the situation is beyond the control of the country's small security force

Most important, all three countries — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — share a customs union with South Africa which contributes substantially to their economy

Zimbabwe has kept its record remarkably clean vis-a-vis 'terrorist' infiltration to South Africa, according to South African sources Here again the South African rail link is vital to its economy

Malawi, which also uses Mozambique export links, has had diplomatic relations with South Africa ever since the days of Mr John Vorster's premiership

On the whole, the reaction to South Africa's Maputo raid can best be summed up in the words of one diplomat "We're asking everyone to cool it!"



● A Frelimo soldier guards a Matola house which was hit during the South African raid on ANC bases. The damaged doorway and broken roof tiles above it — along with smashed shrubbery — are the only visible signs of the raid

# Machel's stark choice in wake of raid

AS South African jets roared over Maputo last week, they delivered a stunning blow to Mozambique's economy as well as flattening an ANC base.

The attack — and the subsequent offer of a protective weapons system from an Eastern bloc country — have presented Mozambique with a crucial choice.

- To maintain its earlier commitments to the Soviet bloc and join Comecon, the bloc's economic alliance, where it at present has observer status
- Or to go ahead with plans to strengthen its fragile ties with the West by signing the Lome Convention, which will give it access to European Economic Community markets and make it eligible for EEC aid

Mozambique has been dithering between the two for some time, but it decided late last year to join the Lome III Agreement. Negotia-

tions were to start in September. In spite of this, Frelimo's Economic Secretary Marcelino de Santos announced in July that the country would join Comecon.

The bait for both was development aid, and the South African attack has added a new dimension.

- The weapons system will have to be paid for in hard currency, and Mozambique is broke
- Moreover acceptance of the weapons offer will entail even more 'surrogate' benefits in the form of Eastern bloc technicians and know-how

As it is, in 1981 there were 2 300 Soviet and Eastern European military and economic advisers in Mozambique and close on 2 000 Cubans.

And since independence in 1975, those countries have given R261-million in economic aid.

Acceptance would probably

also have strings attached: join Comecon, or else.

Against this Mozambique must take into account that existing trade agreements with Eastern bloc countries have left it very much the loser. The fishing agreement with the Soviet Union, for instance, allows Russian trawlers to 'vacuum' the sea of fish — of which the bulk is sent to Russia.

Moreover, acceptance of the weapons offer would mean ignoring South African warnings of further attacks if the ANC bases are not cleaned out of Mozambique — and taking the chance that the bombers could zoom in again.

Whether the Mozambican people would accept the possibility of future attacks is another matter. As it is, fear of MNR guerrillas has almost brought economic activity to a stop in some areas.

- Rejecting the weapons offer

will have the effect of moving closer to the West and enjoying the subsequent inflow of aid.

It would also enjoy the approval of other Lome countries in Southern Africa — Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi — all of which urged Mozambique to join them in the agreement during the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council meeting last year, since the object of SADC is to reduce economic dependence on South Africa.

Here again, the bait is money and markets, and Mozambique desperately needs both.

For the country is bankrupt since independence in 1975 the Mozambique budget has been a series of thumping deficits — amounting to R224-million in 1979 — plus an accumulated public debt of R289-million.

So Mozambique subsists on foreign borrowing — which

plunges it still deeper into debt — and on handouts.

The economic growth rate has been a steady minus 8.6% over the past 10 years.

Mozambique has also imported far more than it exported, so its trade balance is so badly out of kilter that manufacturers who are interested in getting paid for what they deliver are none too keen on selling to the country.

By 1980, the overall trade balance was minus R5 985-million.

As for aid, this is nearly always tied to projects and cannot be used to keep the country in spending money to meet its domestic budget.

Eighteen predominantly Western-oriented countries have signed aid agreements with Mozambique, and the total inflow fluctuates between R550-million and R190-million every year.

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# Machel takes over defence

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By JOSÉ CAETANO

**PRESIDENT Samora Machel** has taken personal charge of Mozambique's security forces as part a massive reorganizational reshuffle of the Maputo Government

The reshuffle, the second in a week, was announced at the weekend in a lengthy communique from the office of the President in Maputo

Although the shake-up results mainly from criticism of the government's performance by delegates at the Fourth Congress of Frelimo in Maputo last month, it is significant that President Machel's decision to take over defence comes only a week after the South African Air Force raid on Matola

The communique said the decision was taken because of the "fundamental importance of defence in the present phase of our history when our country is the victim of imperialist attacks and of an undeclared war"

It said "Leadership of the country's defence bodies must therefore be centralised at the highest level"

The "imperialist attacks" apparently refers to the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance rebel group, while the expression, "undeclared war", has often been used by Mozambique in referring to South African raids into the country

Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipande, the Minister of Defence, retains his job but will work under the President's supervision

The communique also announced that as part of the government's reorganisation, some members of Frelimo's Political Bureau the



**SAMORA MACHEL**  
Another re-shuffle

party's highest body of the party, would take control of "key" provinces, as resident ministers, in addition to their other tasks

Major-General Marcelino dos Santos, Frelimo's number two man, will be responsible for Sofala province, Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipande for Cabo Delgado, and the Minister of Planning, Mr Mário Machungo, for Zambezia

Major-General Jacinto Veloso, a white member of the Political Bureau and former Minister of Security, becomes Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs

The communique also confirmed three appointments announced by President Machel at a rally last week

Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, former Minister-Resident in the Sofala province, becomes Minister of the Interior; former Inter-

or Minister Major-General Mariano Matsimhe becomes Minister of Security, and Colonel José Oscar Monteiro, formerly Minister in the Presidency and acting governor of Gaza province, becomes Minister of Justice. All three are also members of the Political Bureau

Mr Joao dos Santos Ferreira, former Secretary of State for Cotton, is named Minister of Agriculture, in place of Colonel Sérgio Vieira, who becomes governor of Niassa province

Mr Joaquim Ribeiro de Carvalho becomes Minister of Foreign Trade in place of Mr Salomao Munguambe. Mr Carvalho was ousted as Agriculture Minister and from Frelimo's Central Committee in 1978 after being accused of failing to implement the communal villages programme

Another new member of the Cabinet is Mr José Carlos Lobo, Mozambique's long-serving permanent representative at the United Nations. He heads the new Ministry of Mineral Resources

Several new Deputy Ministers have been appointed. The Deputy Chief-of-Staff of the Armed Forces, Major-General Tome Eduardo, becomes First Deputy Minister of the Interior, while Mr Teodato Hunguana, the former Minister of Justice, becomes Second Deputy Minister

Mr Isaias Abreu Muhate, former deputy director for Ports and Railways, becomes the new Deputy Minister of the Merchant Navy

Mr Daniel Filipe Gabriel is the new Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, remaining in the Ministry where he previously served as national director



# SADF <sup>170/5/83</sup> officer <sup>2/18</sup> defects —claim

From JOSÉ CAETANO  
MAPUTO — An alleged South African Defence Force officer crossed into Mozambique on Saturday and applied for political asylum

Last night a spokesman for the Mozambican Ministry of Information said that the man is Mr Gerald Andreas Eckert, a 24-year-old divorcee, who claims to be a lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the SADF

Mr Eckert told the Mozambican authorities that on Friday afternoon he drove his car to the Mozambican border

## 'Intercepted'

He jumped the border fence and was intercepted by a patrol of Mozambican border guards at 7.30 on Saturday morning. At the time of his arrest Mr Eckert was in uniform and was carrying his service revolver.

He told the Mozambican authorities that he had deserted from the South African army and fled from the country because of "the nature of the South African regime".

He said that he wanted to demonstrate that there are whites in the army "who are against the minority and racist regime".

## Naturalised

Mr Eckert was born in Mannheim, in the Federal Republic of Germany, but moved to South Africa at the age of seven and is a South African citizen by naturalisation.

He claimed to have studied medicine in Port Elizabeth but did not complete the course. He later qualified as a medical technician.

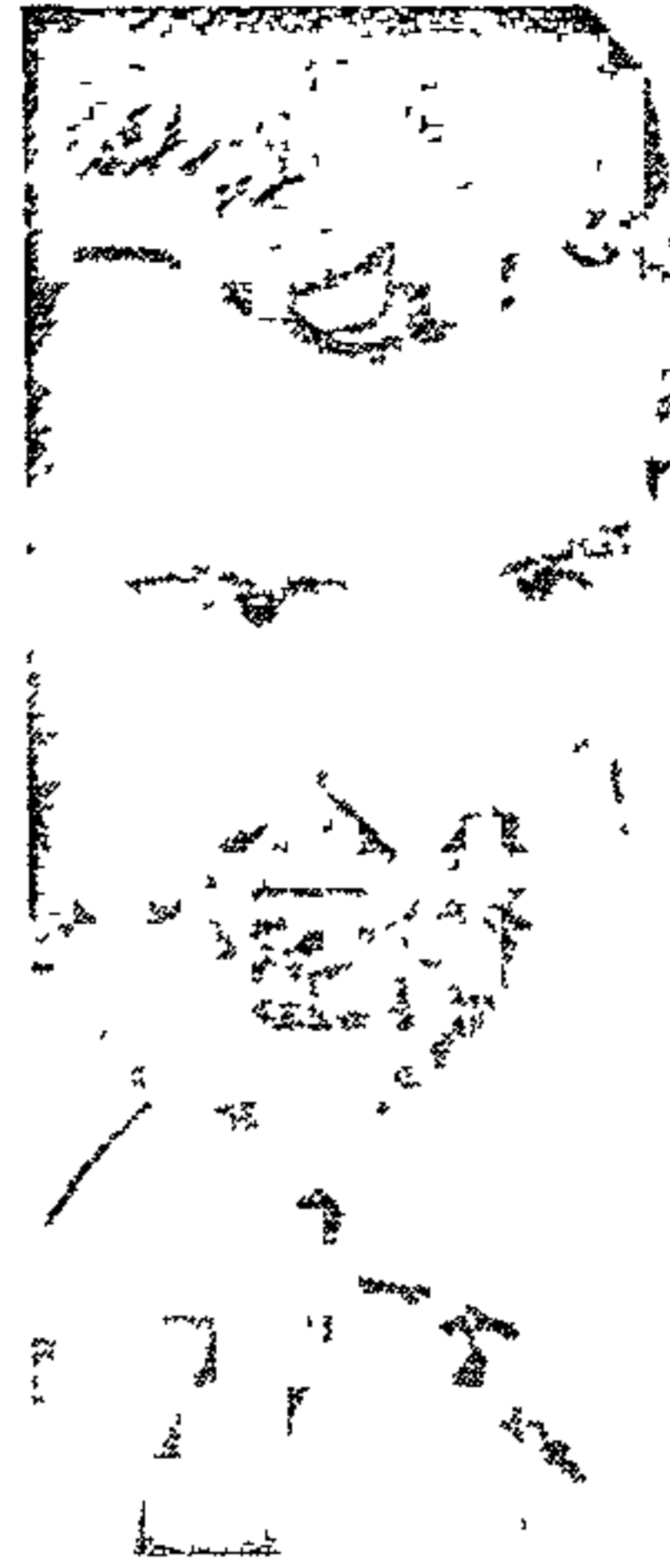
He was called up for military service in October 1982 and was later posted to the 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.

His parents live in Johannesburg where they have a clothing business. They could not be traced last night.

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# Mozambique's position on support for the ANC

IN AN exclusive interview with the Rand Daily Mail's JOSE CAETANO in Maputo last week the 42-year-old Mozambican Minister of Information and senior member of the Central Committee of Frelimo Mr José Luis de Oliveira Cabaco strongly denied that the South African ANC had a military presence in his country and spoke of his government's attitude towards relations with South Africa



Mr JOSE LUIS CABACO  
Apartheid is the obstacle

not Just as they don't like the fact that we are not racists we in turn don't like it that they are. There is no possible compromise on this issue. South Africa is a capitalist state and we are socialist. We don't try to change them and they don't have to change us. But we are neighbour and our President has often said there are two things that one cannot choose one's brothers and one's neighbours

Q In view of the South African raid on Matola do you see any chance of talks between Mozambique and South Africa taking place in the near future?

A Yes as long as there are matters of substance to discuss. We meet because there are matters of mutual importance to discuss and at the time we see whether we have to come to a conclusion. If not there may be another point some time later on which we may agree. This is our attitude to talks with South Africa

Q Finally is there any possibility of an improvement in relations between Mozambique and South Africa despite the basic ideological differences?

A From the political point of view it is difficult to say. But from the point of view of the uncertainty surrounding the security and military situations which affect our two countries, we think that there are vast possibilities for improvements that could provide tranquillity on our borders

On the political front the contradictions are profound and the main one is apartheid not the South African economic system

As President Samora Machel has already said the day that apartheid is abolished we will be the first to propose South Africa's admission to the Organisation of African Unity

We have excellent relations with France, Great Britain Portugal Brazil and others who are anything but socialist. We have no problem with maintaining diplomatic relations with countries with different political systems as long as there is mutual respect

to carry its bazookas and other arms to a house adjoining a police station in South Africa and attack the station, is it fair to demand that we implement a super-efficient system of security that will detect a pistol or a rifle inside a particular house? If we do discover the presence of arms however we will neutralise those arms immediately because this is illegal in our country. But we cannot say that the possibility does not exist

Q Mozambique and South Africa have since last December held two rounds of talks. What was the aim of these talks?

A The aim of our talks with South Africa is to try to find ways to diminish tension in the region. Our objective is not to treat each meeting as another round in a fight but to try to establish a process of negotiation which will lead to much wider perspectives. There are contradictions between Mozambique and South Africa which are simply unsurpassable. South Africa is racist and we are



Riders took desperate avoiding action as Cox.

## 20/7/83 sensitivities hope

various agreements were... and industrial spheres... party-to-party relations... which Mr Mugabe said... if our relations are to have direction they should not... echelons which is the... right at the base where formulates ideas which are... he said... the various successes at... been an "eye opener" for exposing them to societies... government programmes visited had no unemployment... their socio-economic account training of skills in

er said he had accepted the Soviet Union and that g that country before the

he had met the fugitive Joshua Nkomo while in London... Mr Mugabe said "I nor did I gather anything... I was not aware he was

- whether he is there or not he has a flat or apartment... My concern was to Zimbabwe

the Zipra leader Mr Dumiso... other senior Zapu officials... detention he said the... detain in the interests of security

-s met at the airport by... sers, senior government... bers of the diplomatic

## Third win for Rocket Rex

AMERICAN "Rocket" Rex Staten scored his third overall win in a row in the 250 class to dominate the third round of the Camel South African Motocross Championships at Tarlton International Raceway

The tough Tarlton course took a heavy toll of riders, and Staten — reigning national 500 champion — was the only rider to manage a double, on a day that saw top stars Geoff Nel and Peter Reek taken to hospital with suspected leg fractures

Staten, on the works BP Yamaha held off a determined challenge from Russell Campbell on the Blue Stratos Kawasaki to win both heats of the 250 class, with reigning champion Charlie Tissen (Castrol Honda) taking third spot

There was a tremendous battle in the 125 senior class between Gary Bergstrom (BP Yamaha), Patrick O'Keefe (Blue Stratos Kawasaki) reigning champion David Dijkman on the Shell Suzuki and Kevin Korkie on the Castrol Honda

The leading quartet fought a continuous running battle Bergstrom and O'Keefe each won a heat with combined race times eventually giving the honours to the Yamaha man with O'Keefe second and Dijkman third

The 500 class saw Tyrone Stevenson, on the Castrol Honda, make a welcome return to form to edge out last year's Roof of Africa winner Stuart Beattie on the works BP Yamaha. Each won a heat with the

## s snakes

the sit-in, which will last days

"I have been given strict... actions from Mr Fritz... ler owner of the snake... k not to handle the... yet photographers... insisting I pick up co... s and pose with them" said

"I won't do it and they

## Stress may cause low IQ

NEW YORK — Stress may partially explain why black children do poorly in IQ tests and why children who live in broken homes do poorly in school, two researchers said in Detroit yesterday

They found that children living under stressful conditions showed a dramatic drop in intelligence test scores. Mr Bernard Brown and Ms

increased. 'We found that the scores for children with poor vision declined more than 60% under high stress — a level so low that they could not be expected to succeed in school,' the researchers reported

School stress also played a part, they said. Children who were held back in their

differences in intelligence. The fact that black, lower class children have scored lower than white middle class children in certain IQ sub-tests has been attributed in the past to genetic factors," they said

'We have discovered however, that these same sub-tests are the most sensitive to stress. Therefore we can

# SADF denies training held 'assassin'

CAPE TIMES

4/5/83

(218)

## Defence Reporter

THE South African Defence Force has denied that Peter Benjamin Schoeman, the alleged "Machel assassin" now being held in Maputo, is a serving or former soldier of the Permanent Force

A spokesman said yesterday "The Defence Force has no record of any such man ever having been, or still being, a member of the Permanent Force. The Defence Force also denies any knowledge of his so-called instructions"

Earlier an SADF spokesman in Cape Town dismissed it as a "massive hoax"

Military observers yesterday expressed reservations about the claims made by and about Schoeman

They objected to the following allegations

● Schoeman claims he was trained as an infantry instructor, an artillery instructor and a helicopter pilot

The observers said this was possible but unlikely

Firstly, Permanent Force members tended to stay in the same corps or arm of service for most of their careers because advanced training was specialized and expensive

Secondly, the Army did not have its own air

arm, which meant Schoeman would have had to change not only his arm of service but also transfer to the Air Force

### ● He was tattooed

The observers said tattooing was "out" and actually frowned on in the ground forces, although some sailors still indulged in it. This was especially the case with an officer, which Schoeman must have been if he was a helicopter pilot.

### ● He was to kill Samora Machel.

The observers said they did not see how South Africa would benefit by the death of President Samora Machel because "someone more effective or more pro-ANC might take his place"

### ● He was to collect information about the Cabora Bassa scheme.

One observer commented "What do we want with details about Cabora Bassa? We built the thing — we've got all the plans right here"

### ● He was to collect information about the Polana Hotel

Observers could see little direct benefit from snooping around the Polana Hotel, although it was a well-known rendezvous for visitors from communist-bloc countries

# SA 'spy' a common criminal: Pik

Pretoria Correspondent

Mr Peter Schoeman, the man who claimed he had South African Defence Force links and had been sent to assassinate Mozambique President Samora Machel, is nothing more than a "common criminal", said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, when he flew into Pretoria last night after talks with top-ranking members of the Mozambique Government at Komatipoort.

Accompanying Mr Botha were the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le

Grange, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, and senior officials

According to Mr Botha, Mr Schoeman (35) had a criminal record stretching as far back as 1961.

Armed with Mr Schoeman's fingerprints, details of tattoos and the fact that Mr Schoeman had had part of his ring finger amputated, Mr Botha confronted the Mozambique team at the talks.

Arrangements were also made for two policemen to go to Maputo to take Mr

Schoeman's fingerprints

Mr Botha said South Africa would not ask for his extradition but would allow Mozambique law to take its course.

But, Mr Botha said, South Africa demanded that Mozambique correct the reports of the alleged plot to kill President Machel and claims of South African involvement.

If Maputo did not right the matter then it could seriously harm any chances of normalising relations between the two countries, he said.

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# Maputo alleges SA plot to kill Machel

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — A "South African military intelligence officer" allegedly captured in Mozambique has said he was sent to take part in an attempt to assassinate President Samora Machel

The man, Peter Benjamin Schoeman, was speaking in an interview with Mozambique television. Schoeman, who was said to have been captured by the Mozambican defence forces inside Mozambique, said he had been sent on several different missions. These had

included, in his words, "the assassination of the President of Mozambique during the fourth congress of Frelimo." The congress ended last Saturday.

Responding to the allegations, the SADF said today it had been unable to trace any Peter Benjamin Schoeman in records. "It seems that this is a massive hoax," said a spokesman.

Mr Schoeman said his other missions included collecting information concerning the Cahora Bassa Dam and two installations in Maputo, the post and telecommunications office, and the Polana Hotel which housed many of the foreign guests for the party congress.

Mr Schoeman (36) said he had joined the South African armed forces in 1964 and had been trained as an infantry instructor and a helicopter pilot before being transferred to military intelligence.

Country 30c (incl GST)

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JOHANNESBURG TUESDAY MAY 24 1983

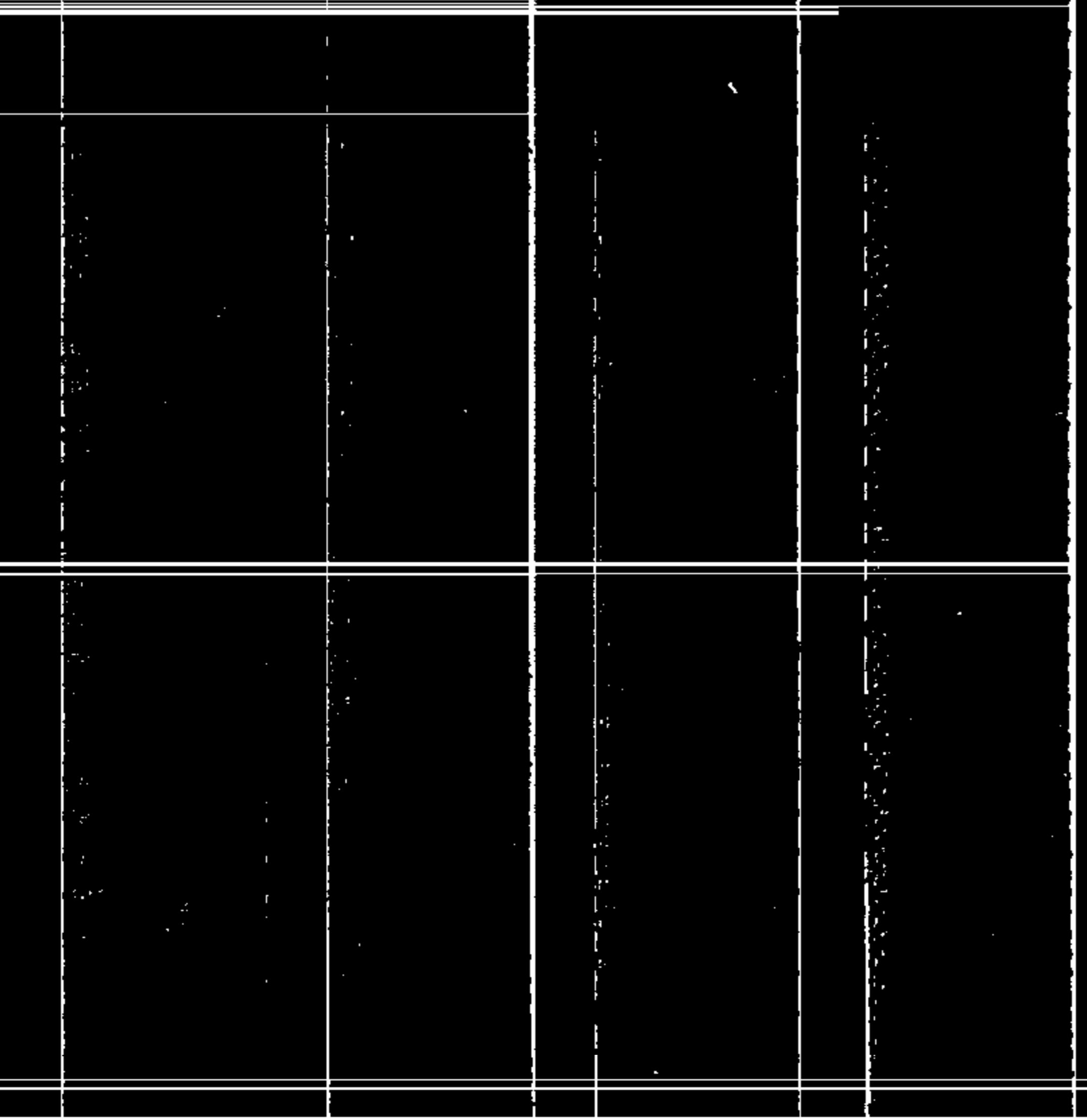
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Raid reports conflict as the casualties are counted

# Maputo still prepared for talks on easing the tension



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24/5/83

**MAPUTO —** In an effort to ease tensions, Mozambique's Information Minister and senior member of the Frelimo Party Secretariat, Mr Jose Cabaco, said yesterday his government was prepared to continue talks with South Africa begun recently at Komatipoort.

Mr Cabaco's offer came during a tour of areas strafed by SAAF Impala jets in Monday morning's strike against ANC bases in the Maputo area

He told a large group of foreign journalists that six people had died in the SAAF raid and forty others were injured.

In the Maputo mortuary lie the bodies of two children, two women — one eight months pregnant — and two men, one of whom is believed to be a member of the ANC

The Mozambican Government says five of them were killed when the SAAF Impalas strafed the capital Lucia Zacaria (3), died in Maputo Hospital last night of stomach wounds

Mr Cabaco said the still-unnamed ANC member was killed while cleaning his car in a street in Matola suburb.

He said the Mozambican forces were maintaining a full alert "We are in a war situation."

However, when he was asked if South Africa and Mozambique were in fact at war, he modified this and said that would only have been the case if Frelimo troops had been involved in attacks on South Africa — and that had not happened

### Made the offer

It was at this point that he made his offer to continue talks with South Africa — but he first categorically denied that the SAAF had hit ANC bases or a Mozambique missile site as had been claimed.

Most damage had been done to a jam and fruit factory where three Mozambicans were killed, he said There had been slight damage to a clothing store used by the ANC

Earlier, in Pretoria, a senior officer in charge of the planning and operation of the raid (code-named "Skerwe"), told a Press conference that while South Africa regretted any civilian casualties in the raid, Mozambique and the ANC must take the blame.

Such deaths — if there had been any — were the result of the country allowing ANC bases in civilian residential areas, and the ANC operating them, the spokesman said.

The officer, who may not be named for security reasons, said the raid was carried out by Impalas armed only with machine guns and rockets

The intention was to attack only ANC targets — houses used by the ANC — and to prevent a Mozambique missile base from attacking the SAAF planes

On the way to the target area — about 14 km away from Maputo in the suburb of Liberdade — the aircraft warned Maputo Tower they were coming in and not to attack

The time was 7 27 am — just after dawn — so that the aircraft could make sure they did not strike the wrong targets, according to the officer

The officer said it was possible that civilians could have been caught in the attack, but the rockets used had proved themselves very accurate in the past.

Workers carry away a colleague wounded in the SAAF raid in the Maputo suburb of Matola yesterday morning. The man was employed in the 'Somapel' jam factory, according to AIM, the local news agency.



Aida Ribeiro, a six-year-old girl who died in the Matola raid

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## Attack pilots gave warning

### Pretoria Bureau

Minutes before SAAF jets strafed ANC targets near Maputo, the Mozambique forces were warned to keep out of the fight

The final moments before battle were recalled at a hushed Press conference at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday as the taped warning was replayed to journalists

Above the crackle of static the warning sounded to Maputo tower shortly before 7.27 am yesterday came across faintly

A transcription says, "Mike zero one, I have an important message for you Tell your military

HQ that aircraft are conducting operations in your area Are operating against the ANC We have no quarrel with Frelimo Government and any interference against these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation."

"Maputo-Tower. 'Say again Say first your call sign.'

"Mz1. 'This is Mike zero one.'

"Maputo Tower. 'OK. Mike zero one, say again your message.'"

The message was repeated, with the pilot adding: "You understand?"



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24/5/83

# Senior SAAF officer becomes 18th bomb victim

Pretoria Correspondent

A senior SAAF officer yesterday became the 18th person to die after Friday's car bomb explosion in Pretoria.

Commandant Izak Henning (52) died yesterday afternoon at No 1 Military Hospital, Voortrekkerhoogte. His wife was at his bedside.

He leaves his wife, Mrs Juliette Henning and two daughters, Julie-Anne (16) and Chantal (14)

The name of another bomb blast victim was released yesterday. He was Rifleman Wayne Lawrence Kirtley of Stilfontein who began his national service in January.

Police have still to name five more people killed in the blast.

Pretoria will bury its dead this week. The first funeral will be held at 11 am tomorrow with others throughout the week.

Full military funerals are being arranged for all members of the Defence Force.

Most funeral arrangements have been completed for the bodies which have been identi-

fied and named by the police.

A spokesman for the Maimela and Magatsela families from Mamelodi said their relatives would be buried in Lydenburg in the Eastern Transvaal at the weekend.

The Transvaal Provincial Council today expressed its outrage at the blast.

Leader of the House, Mr Fame Schoeman said the council condemned this "shocking act of deliberate murder and maiming of so many unselfish and unsuspecting people."

"The council hopes that those responsible are apprehended as quickly as possible."

No exact cost of the Pretoria bomb blast has been calculated but it is expected to run into millions of rands.

Provisional estimates show that reglazing of the large Nedbank Square complex could cost about R150 000.

Then other damage, including that to partitions, lift doors, ceilings and the external facade will have to be repaired.

● See Pages 2 and 11, World section.

## They might have lived, but for a shoelace

Pretoria Bureau

Four migrant workers killed in the Pretoria bomb blast may have survived if they had not delayed in Church Street while one of the victims stopped to tie his shoelace.

A survivor of the blast who was walking with the group of workers said they had stopped at the corner of Church and Schubert streets while one of the men fastened his shoe. Seconds later the bomb exploded, killing four of the men and wounding two.

A relative of the victims, Mrs Elfia Maimela, said three of the dead men had been identified.

They were Mr Judas Mogale Maimela (33), Mr Moses Lengoi Maimela (30) and Mr Jim Sekgoetse Magatsela (30), all of Mamelodi East.

The men were on their way home from work, heading for the Pretoria Station when the bomb exploded, Mrs Maimela told The Star.

One of the injured men, Mr Abraham Mashilo, is in critical condition in the Kalafong Hospital.

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# SA ready to live in peace, says Fourie

By Gerald Lange,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa's readiness to sign non-aggression pacts with its neighbours was repeated on US television last night by the SA Ambassador to the United States, Mr Brand Fourie.

On the "News Nightline" programme, Mr Fourie said the SAAF raid into Mozambique was not intended as an attack on that country but on African National Congress targets there.

He appeared with Mr Anthony Lewis, a New York Times editorial executive, who has visited South Africa.

Before their appearance, an SABC film of the Pretoria bomb blast was shown.

Mr Lewis looked at the bombing in the light of frustrations among South African blacks caused by the statutory restrictions under which they lived and the denial of political rights in large parts of the country.

South Africa's neighbours could have been in no doubt, he said, that it would respond to attacks such as that in Pretoria.

Mr Fourie said the bombing illustrated the strategy being promoted by Russia internationally. He pointed to the violence perpetrated by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Irish Republican Army and said the ANC was led by the South African Communist Party which was, in turn, directed by Russia.

Asked if the Mozambique raid was not likely to force that country closer to Russia, Mr Fourie said the strikes were at the ANC, not Mozambique.

South Africa had offered to sign non-aggression pacts with its neighbours and was still ready to do so. Shortly before the Pretoria bombing, South Africa and Mozambique had been talking about how this kind of incident could be avoided.

Mr Fourie said South Africa had discussed these matters for years with its neighbours and they knew attacks such as the Pretoria bombing could not be allowed.

# ANC warned to stop attacks

Cape Times 24/5/83 218

## Political Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday bluntly warned the African National Congress after it issued a statement in Dar es Salaam taking full responsibility for the Pretoria bomb blast "Stop it or else"

Mr Le Grange was speaking after the South African Air Force's retaliatory raid on six ANC installations near Maputo and the ANC's statement that it was responsible for Pretoria's "Black Friday"

He said the South African security forces were well informed about ANC activities and their bases and said they would be attacked again if the communist organization continued its terror tactics against South Africa

## Statement

The ANC statement from Dar es Salaam was "full of gross inaccuracies" which could not go unanswered, he said

According to Associated Press, the ANC said in its statement "On Friday, May 20, a unit of Umkhonto We Sizwe carried out an attack against the operational headquarters of the SAAF and the Department of Military Intelligence in Pretoria. The enemy lost among others, senior military officers"

"The frenzied propaganda onslaught that the apartheid regime has launched since this operation cannot disguise the fact that this action was directed at strategic military installations"

"The installations are an integral part of the regime's machinery of repression and terror in South Africa and Namibia and aggression against independent Africa"

The statement said that the Pretoria operation, like others, had been planned and executed by ANC members "based and operating in South Africa, including Pretoria itself"

The ANC said that despite its action, South Africa was threatening to intensify its "campaign of aggression against the independent states of Southern Africa and annihilation of South African refugees"

## 'Inaccurate'

Mr Le Grange said that the ANC's statement was inaccurate about several details

"It has tried to leave the impression firstly that a solely "military" target was attacked and secondly that the ANC has entrenched bases from which to operate within the country and in the administrative capital itself," said Mr Le Grange

"The statement is wrong on both counts"

"I can give the assurance that there are no ANC operational structures based in South Africa and I want to point out that the small

percentage of military personnel killed or injured in the bomb blast gives the lie to ANC claims that they hit military targets"

Mr Le Grange said that in every attack up to now the police had proof that the men and the weapons they used had come from outside the country and that the equipment was largely from Iron Curtain countries

Small numbers of ANC members infiltrated the country from time to time but there was proof that they had left the country immediately afterwards

Mr Le Grange said also that the ANC claim that they had hit the "operational headquarters of the SAAF" was also inaccurate. The SAAF offices in one of the buildings opposite where the bomb had been placed, was an "administrative" building

The building, and the one opposite, which housed military intelligence, were also occupied by hundreds of civilian workers who had had nothing to do with the military

"The ANC statement attempted to create the impression that they had hit a military installation or a military base, but this has been totally disproved by pictures of the area and the injury list," said Mr Le Grange

"The target area was in the center of Pretoria's business district and the small number of military personnel on the injury list showed simply that this was just an indiscriminate terrorist attack on civilians — both blacks and whites"

"What is more, the attack had been condemned by both black and white leaders"

Mr Le Grange also rejected the ANC statement's claim that South Africa was extending its "aggression" against neighbouring territories

"We have offered all our neighbours non-aggression pacts, we have never threatened to attack another country and we have constantly warned our neighbours that if they continue to harbour terrorists they will have to suffer the consequences," said Mr Le Grange

The ANC's claim that South Africa intended to attack refugees was also misplaced

Cape Times

24/5/83

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A photograph released in Maputo yesterday of three bodies outside a fruit-processing factory, alleged to be victims of the South African raid yesterday

# Maputo factory was shot up 'by accident'

Cape Times 26/5/83

(218) ~~327~~ 86A

**Defence Reporter**  
SAAF fighters which raided Maputo on Monday shot up a jam factory and a businessman's house which were not occupied by members of the African National Congress — "by accident"

A source close to the SADF claimed yesterday that damage to the jam factory and a house belonging to Mr Francisco Morgadinho, director of Mozambique's national advertising agency, resulted from overshoots after failure to hit the only ANC target which escaped damage from the fighters

"If they had shown the journalists everything, they would have seen the other five targets which had been hit as

planned", the source said

The source said that the Impalas were to have attacked six targets which had been identified as ANC installations. Five of these had been hit and badly damaged, but the sixth had been missed, and unfortunately the attacking aircraft's fire had damaged non-ANC property and caused casualties among Mozambicans in the densely built-up suburb

● Sapa-Reuter reported from Maputo that a Mozambique Cabinet minister told a rally there were no ANC guerilla bases in Mozambique

"The South Africans know very well that there are no ANC bases

in Matola. There are no such bases in Mozambique. They know very well that Mozambique and Frelimo are not responsible for the problems of South Africa," said the Agriculture Minister, Mr Sergio Vieira

The Mozambican Government said in a statement yesterday that some socialist countries had offered military equipment to strengthen Mozambique's defences

● Swazi police said yesterday that two ANC members had been arrested after an arms cache was found in a house near Mbabane. They said an Asian man

♦♦♦♦♦  
To page 2 **A**

Cape Times 26/5/83 (218)

**A** ♦♦♦♦♦  
From page 1

and a black woman were expected to appear in court soon

● The Lesotho Government has sent Pretoria a note protesting against Lesotho being identified as a base for attacks on South Africa

The note, to the Department of Foreign Affairs, said the Lesotho government hoped that the presence of South African political refugees in Lesotho would not be interpreted as allowing Lesotho to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa

There were no ANC bases in the country and South Africa had failed so far to take Lesotho up on its invitation to send officials to look for

evidence of any such installations

● ANDRE VILJOEN reports from Harare that the ambassador at the new Palestine Liberation Organization Embassy here, Mr Ali Halineh, said in an interview yesterday that South Africa was planning aggressive action against Zimbabwe

He said a warning this week by the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to "countries harbouring the PLO terrorists" was simply a threat aimed at Zimbabwe which is the only country in the region with a PLO embassy

### Too late for classification LOST

DACHSHUND, glossy brown short haired Dachshund named Mitch, lost in Tedric Street Stikland, three weeks ago. Owner desperate. Phone 94 4113 (bus) 49 4644 a/h

# ANC missiles 'neutralized'

Defence Reporter

THE SAAF attack on missile sites in Maputo yesterday was carried out to protect the raiding aircraft from the most fearsome air-defence guided rockets deployed in Southern Africa

The Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan said in the Assembly yesterday that a missile system centrally located to protect the African National Congress installations had been "effectively neutralized"

It is known that Maputo's principal defensive weapon against aerial attack consists of an unknown number of launchers, possibly 20 or more, firing the old but effective Russian-built SA-3 guided missiles

Facts about the Maputo attack are scarce, but on the basis of tactics employed in earlier SADF operations it is possible the attack on the missiles was carried out by a force operating separately from the Impala

111 ground-attack fighters which assaulted other objectives

The raid may have been preceded by implementation of a deception plan to mislead the Mozambican early-warning radar system

A statement issued yesterday by Aim the Mozambican news agency, confirmed that the attack had lasted only a few minutes

It made no mention of the ANC installations named by General Malan, claiming that the SAAF aircraft had attacked a bridge in the residential suburb of Matola — scene of a bloody SADF ground raid on the ANC in January 1981 — and several houses in the residential suburbs of Fomento and Liberdade

According to Aim, the raiders used anti-personnel rockets and dropped various types of bombs, including fragmentation bombs but gave the death-toll as only four — two women, one of them pregnant, one child and a factory worker — with 24 wounded

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Capl Times 24/5/83 (800) (227)

Mike Zero One calls Maputo and tells SADF air commander...

# KEEP OUT OF OUR BACKS?

By CHRIS OLCKERS and JOSE CAETANO

**MINUTES before SAAF Impalas launched a blitz attack on ANC bases in Maputo yesterday morning, an Air Force officer warned the Mozambique government not to interfere or else action would be taken against it.**

A startled air traffic controller at Maputo's international airport heard the officer asking him in the radio to warn Frelimo to freeze during the operation

More reports  
Page 2

This was one of the main points which emerged during a Press conference at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday in which it was revealed that only hours after a car bomb killed 18 people and injured more than 200 in Pretoria on Friday, the South African Government gave the go-ahead for an Air Force raid on ANC bases in Maputo

A transcript of a tape recording of the conversation between the pilot and the controller was played to members of the Press at a conference in Pretoria yesterday afternoon. The South African pilot, Mike Zero One, called the tower and this was what followed.

"We only neutralised it by firing on the base to prevent Frelimo soldiers from firing on our aircraft," a SADF spokesman said

The targets identified by the SADF were

- A place known as Gubuza's House where acts of urban terrorism in the Transvaal were planned
- Two logistical headquarters responsible for supplying weapons and explosives to terrorists
- An ANC command headquarters where final briefings were given to trained members before they were due to infiltrate South Africa
- A base called the "Main Camp" where terrorists were kept in transit.
- A house called "September House" where rural terrorism for the Transvaal was planned

The mastermind behind the operation, an Air Force colonel who may not be identified, said the SAAF had put itself at a disadvantage by attacking their targets in daylight at 7.27am

"But we did not want to risk the lives of innocent people"

"This is Mike Zero One I have an important message for you Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations in your area are operating so that the ANC We have no quarrel with the Frelimo Government and any interference with these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation"

"Maputo Tower Say again Say first your call-sign"

"This is Mike Zero One" "OK Mike Zero One, say again your message"

The pilot then repeated his message and ended with a "you understand"

At the Press conference, it was revealed that the SAAF could have launched the attack on Saturday morning but that it was delayed because of bad weather

Instead, the attack went ahead after dawn yesterday when about 10 South African Air Force Impalas - the SADF refused to give an exact figure - armed with missiles and canons, blitzed six ANC targets about 14km west of the Mozambican capital for two minutes

It is understood the SAAF launched its attack from its base at Hoedspruit in the Eastern Transvaal - a three-minute flight to Maputo

The SADF said yesterday that Operation "Skerwe" (shards or scrapnel) had been planned several months ago

The Defence Force was unable to say how many people were killed in the raid but described it as highly successful Of the six targets, five had been hit

"We reached our objective and are satisfied that we have dealt the ANC a heavy blow Early intelligence reports indicate that scores of ANC members were killed and injured," he said

The bases were located in houses in the residential suburb of Liberdade SAAF jets also strafed a ground-to-air missile base in the area but the SADF stated that it had not destroyed the base

# Worldwide criticism of Maputo raid

YESTERDAY'S reprisal raid on Mozambique has provoked widespread international criticism

The British Government and the British Council of Churches severely condemned the raid

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, said he had been "shocked" by the news of the Maputo raid and called for an end to the "vicious circle" of violence in Southern Africa.

"I deeply regret the human suffering these (raids) will have caused and deplore the violation of Mozambique's sovereignty. I have repeatedly made clear my view that the problems of Southern Africa cannot be solved by violence.

Friday's Pretoria bomb blast continued to make national news in Britain, and the raid on Matola was the main item on all news bulletins internally and on the BBC world service.

The British Council of Churches joined in condemning the raid, saying that action and reprisal could be a continuing process.

Mr Reuben Kamanga, chairman of the legal and political subcommittee of the central committee of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party (Unip) condemned the raid as "barbaric, unreasonable and foolish".

He strongly denied that Zambia had any ANC military bases as alleged by the outside world.

He said the "hour of reckoning" was near in South Africa and "no amount of intimidation or aggression will delay the attainment of freedom by the oppressed majority".

Kenya's most widely circulated newspaper, the Daily Nation, said South Africa's raid on Mozambique would not extinguish the

South African black majority's "fires of revolution".

In an editorial, the Nation said that no amount of pressure on South Africa's neighbours would bring support for the black nationalists to an end.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said the raid was not justified by Pretoria's car bomb.

"Nothing could justify this aggression against an independent state and friendly republic of Mozambique.

"France renews its condemnation of the system of apartheid which, by violating human rights, fuels a deplorable cycle of violence and reprisals," said the spokesman.

Italy's Foreign Minister, Mr Emilio Colombo, called the raid an act of "hateful revenge".

"Italy confirms its firm condemnation of any recourse to violent methods and hateful revenge and expresses its solidarity for the victims of this violence," Mr Colombo said at the Italo-African Institute in Rome.

The Soviet news agency, Tass, condemned the raid as "barbarous" and said it was also unjustified.

In a brief report on the attack, Tass said the South African attack amounted to an undisguised act of aggression.

The president of Britain's Anti-Apartheid Movement, Bishop Trevor Huddleston, has accused the South African Government of terrorism.

"This morning's aerial bombing of Maputo was an act of international terrorism. How can South Africa justify this brazen defiance of international law?

"What other country in the world can act with such impunity?" he asked — Mail Correspondents, UPI, Sapa-Reuter-AP.



DR F VAN ZYL SLABBERT  
A grim picture



MR VAUSE RAW  
Unqualified support

## Slabbert fears

THE South African air strike into Mozambique yesterday and Friday's Pretoria bomb blast illustrated "the potential for Southern Africa escalating into an international flashpoint", the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

He declined to make any direct comment on the retaliatory air attack against African National Congress bases in Maputo until he had further information.

But he added "These two events paint a grim and frightening picture where it illustrates what happens when violence and counter-violence become a pattern of conflict".

And yesterday in the House of Assembly he expressed concern at the "narrowing options between peaceful and violent change".

Addressing the House immediately after the announcement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, on the SAAF raid, said the Minister's announcement had to be seen and understood within the context of the "atrocious" events of Friday, when a bomb blast in Pretoria killed 18 people and left 216 injured.

"No society can tolerate indiscriminate terror such as we saw on Friday and must make our complete position to it clear in most unequivocal terms".

Dr Andries Treurnick, leader of the Conservative Party, associated his party wholeheartedly with the

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said "As far as the announcement of the Minister is concerned I want to say it is our wholehearted and qualified support."

### Maputo raid

By flying in daylight, the pilots were able to visually identify their targets and thereby minimise the risk to civilians," he said.

He stated that the SADF regretted the loss of civilian lives but said people who lived next to ANC bases were fully aware of what was happening there and should therefore accept responsibility for their own fate.

Asked if the ANC had expected the attack, the colonel said "intelligence sources indicate that they had not".

Meanwhile, Mozambican authorities claimed that yesterday's South African aircraft attack on targets in the outskirts of the city of Matola, 14km from Maputo, was launched at 7.10am and lasted about five minutes.

The attacking aircraft used air-to-ground missiles, "fragmentation rockets" and other types of bombs.

By late last night, the official casualty figures were five dead and 26 injured. The injured are being treated at Maputo's Central Hospital.

Most of the casualties occurred when at least fifteen houses, situated in the Matola

## Workers stranded, power, ph

re: al suburbs of Sial an 'berdade, were attacked and badly damaged. On of the houses was completely destroyed.

Among the houses that came under attack was one owned by Mr Francisco Morgadinho, director of the state advertising firm, Intermark. Although the house was badly damaged Mr and Mrs Morgadinho escaped injury as they had already left for Maputo at the time of the attack.

Last night the two suburbs

were in darkness as the generators serving it were put out of commission. The telephone links with the area were also cut during the raid and had not been repaired by late last night.

The Somopal factory in Matola was also damaged during the attack and three factory workers, two women and a man, were killed. The women were identified as Regina Mutombene and Rosita Munamate. The third worker had not been identified.

fied by late last night. other two workers who injured were identified as Guaguaza Cau and Mr Naene.

According to eyewitnesses, the South African, approached their target from Maputo Bay and over the Matola refinery.

Although bombs fell on the refinery and the relay installations of Mozambique Radio near the city, no damage was caused.

Shortly after the attack

## Squatters 'not criminals'

Mail Correspondent  
CAPE TOWN — The 76 men and women arrested at the KTC squatter camp were "not common criminals" and the need to survive had driven them to commit the alleged offences for which they were being charged. It was submitted in the Athlone Magistrate's Court yesterday

such as murder or rape" were often granted bail. Mr Bozalek said the 76 men and women should be granted bail because they would remain in the Cape.

Mr C H Du Plessis for the State, submitted that the court could not give Mr Siswana permission to remain

## Soccer star in court case

Mail Reporter  
SOCCER star Julius 'KK' Sono of Dion Cosmos appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of culpable homicide alternatively of reckless driving. Mr Sono, 23, of Orlando East, Cape Town, was

## 2 witchdoctors

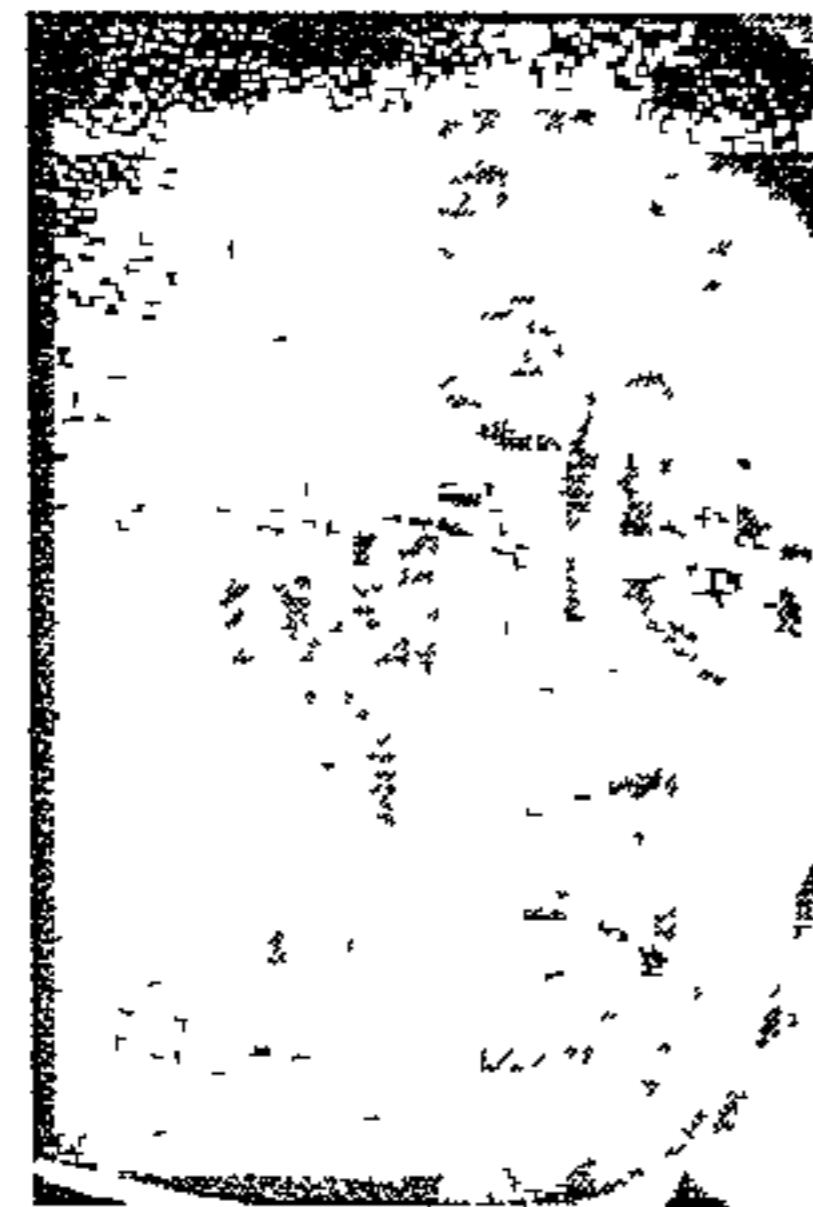
By JOHN MOJAPELO  
Pretoria Bureau  
TWO witchdoctors who murdered a police fugitive by cutting off his head and genitals were found guilty of murder in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday. Petros Bulunga, 31 and Elsie Maluleka, 51, both of Mamelodi East, were

tion that she had. Mr Louw She found that the had been started and Mr Lennie they were going. Bishb...





DR ANDRIES TREURNICHT  
Wholehearted support



ARCHBISHOP HURLEY  
Why the violence?

# ising conflict'

A spokesman for the Azania Peoples Organisation (Azapo), yesterday said the raid was a destabilisation tactic of the Government.

"We fear the raid will invite retaliation efforts from black governments in the sub-continent," Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr Ishmael Mkhabela said

He said Azapo regretted the bloodshed that occurred in Friday's bomb blast which prompted yesterday's avenging raid, but said it was a symptom of South Africa's inherent conflict.

In Cape Town Ms Kate Philip, president of Nusas said yesterday the Church Street attack and the raids into Mozambique bear chilling testimony to the escalation of civil war in South Africa

The Archbishop of Durban and president of the Southern

African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley has appealed to the Government to "face up in all honesty to the question. Why the violence?", the Rand Daily Mail Durban correspondent reports

Commenting on the raid into Maputo, Archbishop Hurley said no one would feel happy about the "escalation of the war against the African National Congress"

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, Archbishop Philip Russell, said at times such as this it was the duty of the Christian Church to remind the people of South Africa of the words of Jesus Christ "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword"

All violence, whether it was Pretoria's bomb blast or the raid into Maputo, was to be condemned — Sapa

# Fears for safety of ships

**Mail Correspondent**  
DURBAN — Shipping companies that are agents for ships loading or unloading in Maputo sought desperately to find out yesterday whether the docks or their ships had been involved in the SAAF air strike on the Mozambique capital  
Several appealed to a Durban newspaper for help since all telephone and telex communication with Maputo was cut yesterday, not only between South Africa but also between Maputo and the overseas offices of the shipping companies

The paper put them in touch with the public relations directorates of the S A Defence Force and the S A Navy but neither directorate was able to give them the information they sought

They were then advised to contact the Department of Transport or the Department of Foreign Affairs but they drew a blank there too

A Durban businessman phoned the paper to say he was due to fly to Maputo and asked whether it would be safe for him to go He was told to consult South African Airways He didn't make the business trip SAA have cancelled all their flights to Maputo until further notice

# Strike is third over-border raid in 27 months

SOUTH AFRICA's supersonic strike yesterday against ANC bases in Mozambique was the third major cross border raid in 27 months

● The first took place in February 1981 also into Matola Thirty-seven people were killed and enormous damage was done to ANC buildings

● The second was into the heart of Maseru in December 1982 when ANC homes were attacked and 37 people killed in a pre-dawn holocaust

All three attacks brought in their wake international condemnation and outrage

But then, as now, the South African Government stated it will continue to act against bases established in foreign countries with the deliberate intention of planning acts of terrorism in the Republic

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the world via the BBC on Sunday night he had told the governments of Lesotho, Botswana and Mozambique recently there would be retaliatory raids if they continued to harbour ANC activists

It was broadcast in Britain only hours before the jets taxied out to the runways for the strike into Matola

Now, as in the previous attacks, the situations have become a propagandists' delight for both sides — and a journalists' nightmare

Statements vary — it is impossible to establish the exact importance or position of the targets — and even when reporters reached the centre of the action following the last two raids they found great difficulty in trying to make sense of it all

One Johannesburg headline summed up the first Matola raid "A paradox of lies and bloody death"

That raid was carried out by soldiers who apparently crossed into Mozambique using vehicles similar to those deployed by President Machel's Frelimo army

They drove into the tree-lined town of Matola set up road blocks to prevent Frelimo units from disturbing their operations, and

launched three bloody attacks against ANC headquarters houses, killing 37 top ANC men and causing serious damage to the structures

They calmly removed documents and then made an orderly withdrawal

Two South African soldiers were killed when startled ANC men fired back Exactly how the troops withdrew from Mozambique has never been clear

At the time the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said the attack followed "irrefutable evidence" that the ANC attacks on Sasol and the Silverton bank siege had been planned in the three houses which had been hit And that the people living there had also been responsible for other ANC acts and future plans

A lull pocked with allegations from various frontline countries of minor incursions across their borders, followed — with ready demals from the SADF

Then came the December '82 raid into Maseru when the SADF raided 12 targets (residences) killing at least 40 people and seizing large quantities of munitions

In 60 minutes the raid was over and a stunned nation and shattered ANC community faced a cold sunrise coloured red with the blood of dead victims

It was alleged by Lesotho sources, that a South African Air Force helicopter had been shot down and fallen on the South African side of the river But there was never any proof

Again the SADF justified its actions by releasing a document stating it had proof that the ANC people and buildings which had been attacked had been the source of terrorist attacks

Then — on Friday last — came the horror of the Pretoria bomb which killed at least 16 people and injured hundreds more

This time there was very little delay before retaliation

# ones cut

fantry and artillery units from the large Mozambican Army military base at Boane, moved in and cut off the busy highway linking the area to Maputo and sealed off the city of Matola. Thousands of Maputo-bound workers were stranded

During the early afternoon, a party of foreign diplomats accredited in Maputo were taken on a lengthy tour of the area by the newly-appointed Minister of State Security, Major-General Mar-

iano Matsinhe He later gave a Press conference to representatives of the Mozambican and foreign Press

But the SADF denied the use of bombs during the raid

"We only used missiles and canon fire If we had wanted to completely level the area we could have, but we were concerned about the loss of civilian life," said a SADF spokesman

It also denied claims that the Impalas had bombed a factory

"We knew exactly what our targets were If civilians

were killed or injured it was because they were in homes next to the ANC bases

"We deeply regret that but as far as our intelligence reports are concerned, it would seem that about 200 men could have been at the "Main Camp" while about 30 each at the other targets

"We were in the area for only about two minutes We had identified our targets and had no intention of attacking civilian targets We have no wish to attack Frelimo bases or citizens of that country," said the spokesman

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She had identified the body of an unknown motor car accident as the body of Mr Louw and claimed a total of R110 000 from two insurance companies

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PIETERSBURG — Three former Turfloop University students who have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism and Internal Security Act made a brief appearance in the Pieterburg Regional Court yesterday

Mr Peter Mokaba, 24 Mr

# 'Watchdog' body to supervise spies

**Mail Correspondent**  
TORONTO — A new civilian agency to be set up in Canada — responsible for espionage and counter-espionage — will be supervised by a watchdog committee that

The police security arm was found to have broken into premises stolen opened mail, spied on Leftwingers and written fake messages exhorting people to violence — mostly in cooperation with



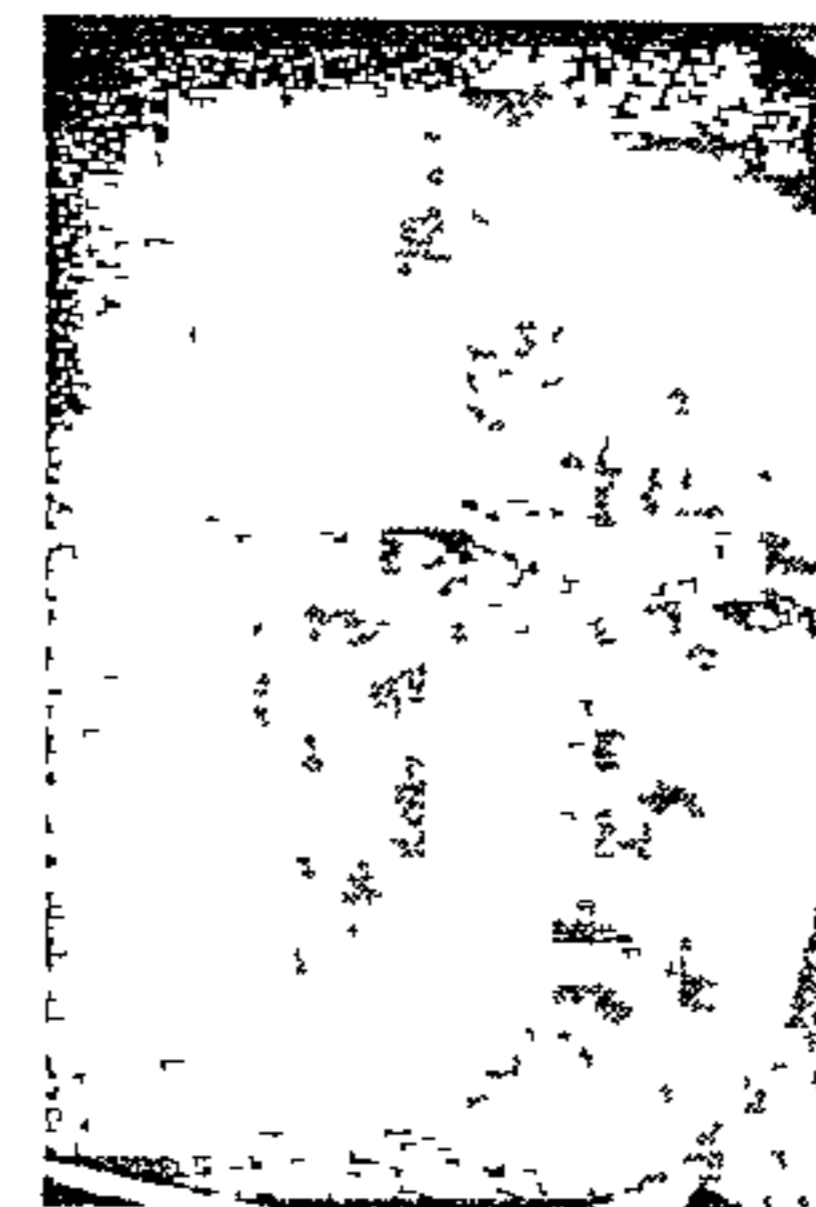
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# itchdoctors guilty of murder

JOHN MOJAPELO  
Pretoria Bureau  
Doctors who murdered a po- by cutting off his head and e found guilty of murder in Supreme Court yesterday  
Mogga 31, and Elsie Malu- h of Mamelodi East, were

cion that she knew of the plan to murder Mr Louw She was found guilty of defrauding two insurance companies  
In a day-long judgment the judge found that the murder plan might have been started among Bulunga Maluleka and Mr Lenne Mustapha Jones when they were going to fetch Mr Louw from Bushbuckridge where he was hiding

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Mr Peter Mokaba 24 M-

# 'Watch to su

**Mall Corres-**  
TORONTO - A agency to be set - responsible and count - will be superv

# US lauds Maputo peace bid

26/5/83

218 SFS Soweran

WASHINGTON — Though there has been no official American comment on Mozambique's reported willingness to talk peace with South Africa, the news is clearly pleasing to Washington which has been looking anxiously for signs of progress in its southern Africa initiative.

The Mozambique position was contained in a news agency report which quoted Maputo's Information Minister as saying his country was prepared to participate in any effort to bring peace to the region.

If it comes at a time when there is evidence that the US believes Mozambique could play a role in the wider issues of southern Africa — in-

cluding the Namibian question

In recent months, a series of sensitive discussions between Washington and Maputo seemed to be easing relations between the US and Mozambique. And there has been US support for the growing dialogue between South Africa and Mozambique on methods of resolving bilateral conflicts.

Something of the significance attached by the Americans to Mozambique's potential role in southern Africa emerged this week with the disclosure that a senior Mozambique official had recently visited Washington unannounced.

The official, Mr Jacinto Soares Veloso,

was Minister of Security at the time of his visit. He has recently been moved to another position in the Maputo Government.

In Washington, he discussed the talks between South Africa and Mozambique but the main purpose of his visit was to join in discussions between US and Angolan officials on the key question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

## CUBANS

Without a Cuban withdrawal, the Americans maintain, there can be no real chance of bringing a settlement to the Namibian question, or establishing peace in the sub-continent.

A Washington Post report this week said that State Department officials had not yet had a "reading" on talks in Moscow last week between Angola's president, Mr Eduardo Dos Santos, and Soviet officials on the Cuban troop issue and what effect the talks would have on the southern Africa situation.

But whatever happened in Moscow, the Americans are anxious to keep up their diplomatic momentum. Their first response to news of the Pretoria bomb and the retaliatory raids on Maputo was to offer to review what further role they could play to renew progress towards peace. And they recalled their

encouragement at the dialogue between Pretoria and Mozambique.

This week's statement from Mozambique must be seen in that context.

On the American domestic front, the Reagan administration needs to show that its policy of constructive engagement with southern African countries has brought results.

Measurable success in southern Africa, particularly with regard to Namibian independence, would be a major foreign policy feather in the cap of the Reagan administration which is facing serious problems in other parts of the world such as Central America and the Middle East — SFS

# Maputo raid victims buried

CAPE TIMES 27/5/83

MAPUTO — Thousands of mourners yesterday attended the funeral of five of the victims killed in South Africa's air strike against African National Congress (ANC) guerilla bases, including the only ANC member Mozambique says died in the attack yesterday.

ANC members carried the coffin of Fred Naledi, who ANC officials said was killed as he washed his car in the suburb of Matola when Impala jets struck outside the capital, Maputo, on Monday morning.

The Mozambican Government initially said all the victims were civilians. It denied the Republic's claims that 64 people, including 41 ANC members and 17 Frelimo soldiers, died in the air strike.

A six-year-old child, Aida Ribeiro, and three workers killed at a jam factory were also buried

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Frelimo's political bureau, told the crowd "We have come here to weep for our dead, but we have also come to say that we know how to transform these tears into new strength to continue the struggle."

The sixth victim, a Mozambican soldier, died on Wednesday, the Defence Ministry said. He will be buried later.

The government disclosed that initial reports of a two-year-old girl being killed in the raid were incorrect. The girl was seriously injured and is still in hospital.

A hospital official reported that the unborn child of Mrs Ana Regina Mutombene, who was killed at the jam factory, had died. Mrs Mutombene was in her ninth month of pregnancy when she was killed. — Sapa-AP

# Raid warning given too late claims Maputo

Star  
27/5/83  
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The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has claimed that the warning given by South African Air Force pilots not to interfere with Monday's air raid was radioed to the Maputo Airport control tower only after the attack had ended.

At a Press conference yesterday the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, said South Africa had timed the raid to coincide with the arrival over Maputo of a scheduled DC-10 airliner of Mozambique Airways so that Mozambique could not fire its heat-seeking anti-aircraft missiles.

Mr Cabaco admitted that the control tower did not know the raid was taking place until the SAAF's message from "Mike Zero One" was received.

The Minister played a recording of messages received by the control tower after 7 am on Monday.

As, in the recording released by the SADF the South African pilot could be heard warning the tower that "any interference with these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation".

Mozambique claims the raid took place between 7,21 am and 7,24 am while the SADF has given times about five minutes earlier.

Mr Cabaco said that the SAAF warning was not received until after a scheduled flight to Beira was cleared for takeoff at 7,34 am — only then is "Zero Mike" heard on the tape.

A Mozambican Ministry of Defence communique said today that a Frelimo soldier had died of injuries suffered in the raid.

But the official news agency, AIM, said the raid death toll was still only six as one of the injured, thought to have died, was found alive in hospital.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said this was yet another blatant untruth from the Mozambique propaganda machine.

"It would have been ludicrous to issue a warning after the attack when the object was to warn Frelimo forces not to interfere while the attack was in progress.

"This latest allegation is just more nonsense in an attempt to confuse and hide the facts under a flood of meaningless verbal garbage," the spokesman said.

# Surprise at mild Machel response to raid

29/1/83 S. Times

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Sunday Times Reporter

OBSERVERS have been surprised by Maputo's relatively mild response to this week's SADF raid on ANC bases in the Mozambican capital

For, in the six days since that lightning strike, the Mozambican response has been muted in comparison with the strident outpourings which followed, for example, the January 1981 attack on Matola

## Complaints

Then, the regime of President Samora Machel was unceasing in its threats and complaints; there were emergency meetings of the UN Security Council and of Organisation of African Unity bodies.

Delegations from other African states rushed to Maputo to express solidarity

Mozambique's official radio service achieved new

heights in its condemnation of "racist, imperialist invaders" from Pretoria.

This week, there was little, if any, of that. To be sure, the SADF strike was more limited. Nevertheless, the response was significantly less strident

There was an oh-so-mild announcement on Radio Maputo. There was an almost pro forma complaint about South African "destabilisation"

More than one Mozambican Minister hotly denied that the ANC has any bases in the country and said bilateral talks between Maputo and Pretoria would continue

Information Minister Jose Luis Cabaco went further: he said that any ANC exile bear-

ing arms in Mozambique would be arrested

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, immediately sought clarification of the Machel regime's attitude

Some observers attribute the relatively subdued reaction in Maputo to the insecurity of the Machel regime

## Discipline

They noted that, some months ago, the anti-Machel MNR (Mozambique Resistance Movement) was virtually on the doorstep of Maputo.

The MNR stopped — or was stopped — short of actually toppling the Machel government, but the experience may have made Frelimo wary of rebels of any stamp, hence its tighter discipline on ANC exiles within its borders.

### Machel takes over defence in Cabinet reshuffle

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has taken over the Mozambique Defence Ministry in a Cabinet reshuffle, according to an official communique.

A statement from the president's office last night added that 10 of Mr Machel's colleagues in the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo party had been given new posts.

The changes came a week after South Africa bombed targets near Maputo to destroy bases of the African National Congress.

The most striking changes concern members of the powerful political bureau.

Mr Marcelino Dos Santos, a member of the six-man party secretariat as well as the political bureau, takes charge of the strategically important province of Sofala. The provincial capital Beira and the area around it have been the target of attacks by anti-government rebels and alleged South African backers.

Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipande, the Defence Minister, takes over his home province of Cabo Delgado — Reuter

# Polls still set for landslide

LONDON — The British general election campaign enters its last full week today with opinion polls predicting a landslide victory for the ruling Conservatives.

The Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is expected to return from the Western Economic Summit in the United States today to resume campaigning.

Weekend polls say her party is at least 16 percent ahead of the opposition Labour Party. Labour has 30 to 31.5 percent support and the fledgling Centrist Alliance 18 to 23.

Leaders of the alliance — of Liberals and the new Social Democratic Party (SDP) — held a strategy meeting in Scotland and pointing to a slight improvement in the alliance's showing in the polls, said Labour was already a spent force.

But Labour leader Mr Michael Foot said in a television interview that he remained optimistic despite his party's poor showing.

Police said last week that they had given extra protection to Mrs Thatcher, Mr Foot and alliance leaders Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr David Steel because of indications that IRA guerillas were planning a political assassination. A man named as one of the suspected guerillas was discovered to be living openly at his home in Eire, but the police said the extra protection would continue.

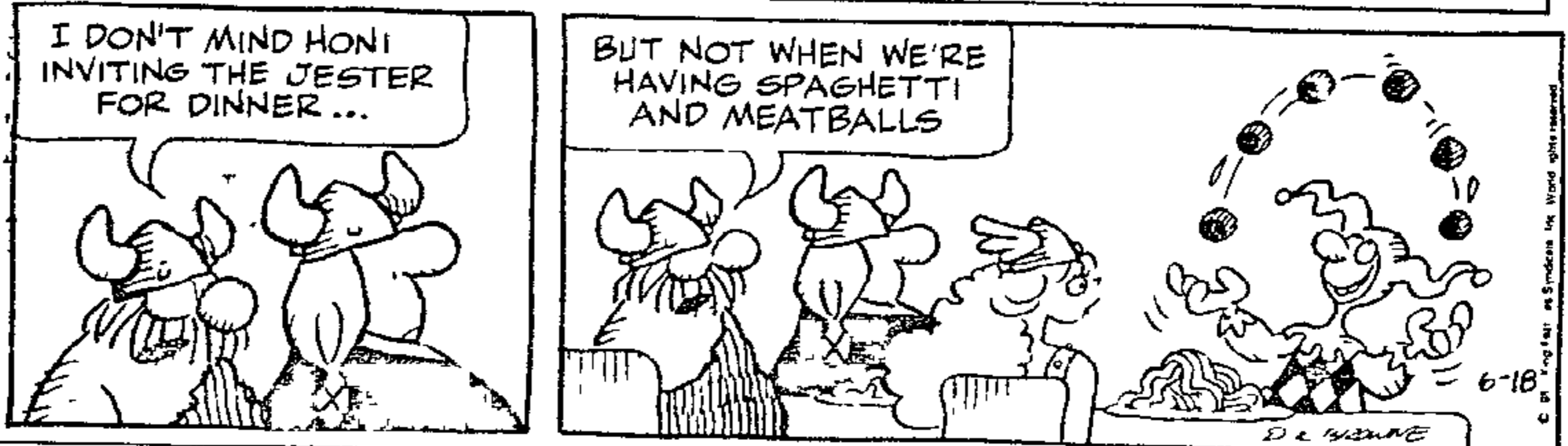
At its meeting yesterday the alliance decided to adopt what it called a higher profile and give Mr Steel, the Liberal Party's popular leader, a larger role in its television campaign.

Mr Steel is second only to Mrs Thatcher in opinion polls but Mr Jenkins remains the alliance's Prime Minister-designate.

Mr Steel and Mr Jenkins said they would limit attacks on the other parties and concentrate on alliance policies in the hope of wooing disillusioned Labour supporters or Conservative voters wary of too extreme a brand of conservatism — Reuter

## HAGAR the Horrible

By Dik Browne



# ALASTING GIFT FOR YOUR CHILD... THE FINEST EDUCATION.

## Jorge:

NEW YORK — The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola in support of the independence of Namibia is out of the question, Angola's Foreign Minister was saying in Newsweek International.

"We are being told we have to bring the Cuban troops home with the African forces are occupying and maintaining Angola," said Mr P...



# Machel <sup>1983</sup> <sup>ZAS</sup> takes over Defence

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Samora Machel has taken over the Defence Ministry in a cabinet reshuffle, according to an official communiqué.

A statement from the President's office, broadcast by the State radio on Saturday night said 10 of President Machel's colleagues in the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party had been given new posts.

The changes came a week after South Africa attacked targets near Maputo to destroy ANC bases.

The most striking changes concern members of the powerful political bureau.

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the six-man party secretariat as well as the politburo, takes charge of Sofala province. The provincial capital, Beira, and the area around it have been the target of attacks by anti-government rebels.

Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipande, the outgoing Defence Minis-

ter, takes over his home province of Cabo Delgado.

Mr Jacinto Veloso, who was Security Minister, takes over a key, newly-created post — Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs.

Mr Joao Ferreira, until now Junior Minister for Cotton, becomes Minister of Agriculture, while Mr Joaquim Carvalho, who was sacked as Agriculture Minister in 1978, becomes Minister of Foreign Trade.

Mr Jose Carlos Lobo, who has been ambassador to the United Nations since shortly after Mozambique's independence eight years ago, becomes Minister of Mineral Resources.

Planning Minister Mario Machungo has responsibility for Zambezia province.

Last week President Machel appointed Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza as Interior Minister and announced a campaign to send jobless away from the cities to rural areas — Sapa-Reuter.

## IRA hit squads are 'after SDP leader'

LONDON — Police believe an Irish guerilla hit squad plans to assassinate the Social Democratic Party leader, Mr Roy Jenkins, before next month's British general election, a newspaper said yesterday.

As Home Secretary in the 1974 Labour government, Mr Jenkins introduced the Prevention of Terrorism Act, allowing detention without trial of suspected Irish guerillas in Britain. He is now prime minister-designate of the Liberal-Social Democratic Party alliance.

London's Scotland Yard police headquarters declined to comment on the report. The Mail on Sunday quoted intelligence sources for

Army which opposes British rule in Northern Ireland, planned attacks in Britain during campaigning for the June 9 poll.

### Police hunt

Extra armed detectives are now guarding political party leaders, and police are hunting for Mr Sean O'Callaghan, 30, Scotland Yard said he had recently slipped into Britain. They are also seeking Mr John Downey, 30, wanted in connection with an IRA bomb attack that killed eight soldiers in London last year.

IRA bullets narrowly missed a British member of the European

## Row about

Own Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG — Tensions about motor-cycling conditions came to a head after three riders had crashed during practices at the Kyalami race track at the weekend.  
Riders called a meeting and 68 signed a petition saying they believed the track was unsafe. They protested against the absence of straw bales and also called for all tracks to be inspected by riders' representatives before practices and races.

The petition handed to the Clerk of the Course, Mr Basil Flowers.

Among the riders who crashed during the practices for tomorrow's meeting was a champion rider Dave Petersen who was seriously injured.

Petersen fell at J. Kei sweep and is believed to have gone through the catch fence into a barrier.



Motor-cyclist Dave Petersen and his wife at General Hospital after Petersen's crash at Kyalami on Saturday.

## Wits principal attacks 'quota'

Own Correspondent



# claims Maputo

## Mystery jet shot down into bay,

(218)



LOH

3/15/83

BY JOSE CAETANO  
AN UNIDENTIFIED jet was shot and hit at 2.30pm yesterday over Maputo by Mozambican anti-aircraft guns and later crashed into the bay.

Semi-official sources in Maputo said last night that another aircraft which was following the first one, made a sharp turn when the pilot saw the leading aircraft being hit.

The second aircraft flew south, away from the capital. CHRIS DICKERS reports that the South African Defence Force has said none of its planes was involved in the reported incident.

Colonel Julius Kriel of the South African Air Force said last night that no SAAF aircraft had been in the Mozambique airspace yesterday.

"We emphatically deny that any of our aircraft were in the area. None of our aircraft were involved in this incident," Col Kriel said.

The two jets were first spotted by Mozambican ground forces over the town of Moamba and were later seen overflying Matola towards Maputo. The aircraft were flying 12km from each other and at an altitude of 1 000m.

The sources said when the aircraft ignored repeated instructions to identify themselves, anti-aircraft guns of the Mozambique ground forces opened fire on them, near the busy Maputo suburb of Polana.

According to an eye-witness, the aircraft was seen crashing "like a piece of burning paper".

The official residence of President Samora Machel, the houses of senior government officials as well as most of the diplomatic residences in the Mozambican capital are situated in Polana. The campus of the Eduardo Mondlane University is also there as is the famous hotel known to thousands of South Africans.

Matola was the scene of South Africa's retaliatory attack last week on alleged ANC targets following the Pretoria bomb blast in which 19 people were killed. Six people were killed in the South African raid.

# No plane down - SAAF

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

30/5/83

218

MAPUTO — Mozambique has claimed that a South African jet was shot down over Maputo yesterday

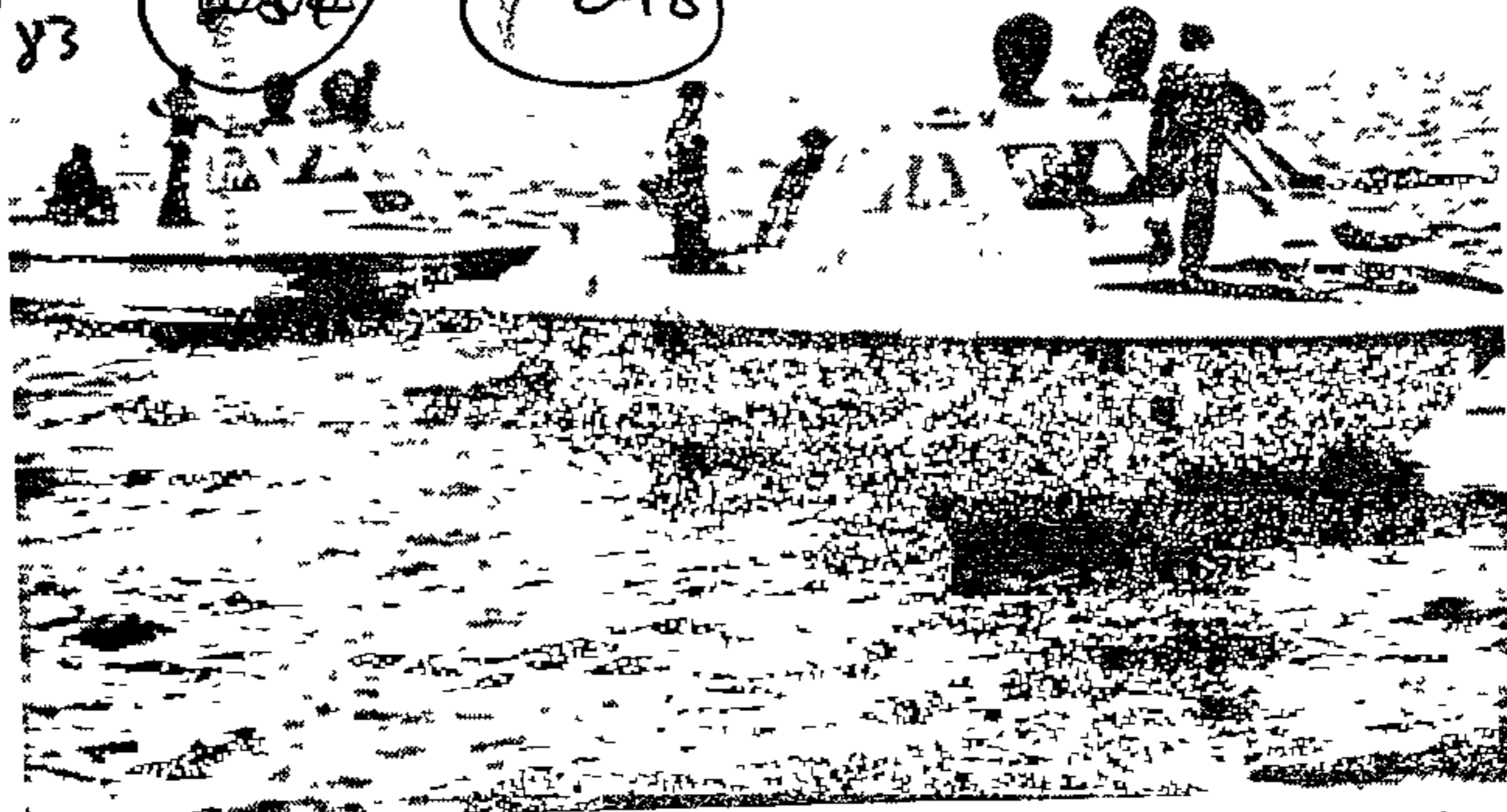
The SAAF has issued a denial. The incident was said to have happened directly over the capital. According to Mozambican authorities, the plane had entered Mozambican airspace near Moamba, north-west of Maputo, near the South African border.

It had then passed over the suburb of Matola, attacked by South African warplanes a week ago, and continued over central Maputo where it was shot down, Mozambique said.

It was said to have been followed at some distance by a second plane which turned and flew away when the first was destroyed. There was no report of attacks on targets in Maputo.

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, quoted witnesses as saying that the plane received a direct hit over the Polana beach area at 2.34 pm, cartwheeled and fell in flames into the Bay of Maputo.

Two explosions were heard in the city at the time the incident was said to have happened.



Two Mozambique vedette boats search for wreckage of an unidentified aircraft shot down over Maputo yesterday. The plane was downed by anti-aircraft fire and crashed into the Indian Ocean about 10 km off shore.

AIM said the plane fell into the bay between the city and the island of Xefina.

"No part of the city was hit in today's incident," AIM said.

● No South African Air Force aircraft had been shot down, a spokesman for the SAAF said in Pretoria last night. He said no South African aircraft was in Mozambican airspace yesterday.

(718) DDM 23/1/73

# Machel shuffles Cabinet, calls for 'efficiency'

By JOSÉ CAETANO

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique announced a major Cabinet reshuffle during a seven-hour speech at a mass rally in Maputo on Saturday.

The reshuffle, the first since 1980, involves the appointment of new Ministers of Interior, State Security and Justice and the "restructuring" of the Ministries of Defence, Energy, External Commerce, Transport and Public Works.

President Machel said the Cabinet changes came as a result of criticisms levelled against some Ministries by delegates to the fourth congress of Frelimo held recently in Maputo.

The new Minister of the Interior is Lieutenant-General Armando Emilio Guebuza, the resident Minister of the Province of Sofala and political commissar of the Mozambican Army. Gen Guebuza, a senior member of Frelimo, held the same post in the first independent Cabinet in 1975.

Major-General Mariano de Araújo Matsinhe, the outgoing Minister of the Interior, is the new Minister of State Security. He replaces Gen Jacinto Veloso, one of eight whites in the Mozambican Cabinet.

Colonel José Óscar Monteiro, an Indian until now Minister in the President's office and acting governor of the province of Gaza, becomes Minister of Justice. He replaces Mr Teodato Hinguana.

President Machel said the Ministry of State Security and the country's security services, SNASP, failed to anticipate and prevent the recent defection of some Mo-



**GEN ARMANDO GUEBUZA**  
New Minister of Interior

zambican diplomats.

He mentioned the ex-Ambassador to Portugal, Joao Silva Ataíde, and the ex-consul in the Portuguese capital, Francisco Vitorino Patricio, who recently defected from their posts. Another diplomat, António José Rocha, the ex-First Secretary in the Mozambican Embassy in Harare, defected last year with the embassy's funds.

He also accused the Ministry of the Interior of failing to keep a proper control of "anti-social" elements in some of the main cities.

Referring to the Ministry of Justice, he said the country's tribunals ignored or failed to apply appropriate laws. He said criminals were frequently given light sentences for serious crimes.

The Ministry of Agriculture was also criticised, because in the President's words "often illiterates were sent to take charge of important agricultural projects while qualified cadres were allowed to stay behind in the comfort of their offices in Maputo."

# Opposition reacts to raid

CAPE TIMES 24/5/83

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday expressed concern at the "narrowing options between peaceful and violent change"

Addressing the House immediately after an announcement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, on the SAAF raid on ANC bases in Maputo, he said the minister's announcement had to be seen and understood within the context of the "atrocious" events of Friday when a bomb exploded in Pretoria

Dr Slabbert said "No society can tolerate indiscriminate terror such as we saw on Friday, and we must make our complete opposition to it clear in the most unequivocal terms

## 'Confrontation threat'

"At the same time I am sure there is growing concern among most South Africans at the recent turn of events. One senses the options between peaceful and violent change narrowing dramatically and there is a very real threat of escalating confrontation

"It is the task of our security forces and our security system to act against terror attacks effectively and speedily and to leave the international community in no doubt about our response to it," Dr Slabbert said

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, associated his party wholeheartedly with the SAAF raid and with any other action the security forces saw as necessary in the fight against terrorism

## 'Unqualified' NRP support

"We pledge our sincere support for the security forces and the South African Defence Force," Dr Treurnicht said

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said "As far as the announcement of the minister is concerned, I want to say it has our wholehearted and unqualified support. We have no hesitation whatsoever in saying that this sort of act of terrorism (the Pretoria bombing) must be met in the strongest possible way. It must be shown to those who believe in using violence to settle political differences that their actions are counter-productive

"Any action which can be taken to ensure that this message is very clearly given to those who harbour terrorists and who give them help and assistance in their attacks on South Africa will continue to enjoy the support of this party," Mr Raw said — Sapa

JETS  
CAPE TOWN 24/5/83

~~used~~  
218  
~~254~~  
bombs,  
rockets'

From JOSE CAETANO

MAPUTO — Mozambican authorities claim that South African aircraft used air-to-ground missiles, "fragmentation rockets" and other types of bombs in their strike yesterday.

By late last night the official casualty figures were five dead and 26 injured

Most of the reported casualties were caused when at least 15 houses, situated in the Matola residential suburbs of Sial and Liberdade, were attacked and badly damaged

The Somopal factory in Matola was also damaged during the attack and three factory workers, two women and a man, were killed

According to eye-witnesses, the South African jets approached their targets from the Maputo bay

Although bombs fell near the Maputo refinery and the relaying installations of Mozambique Radio near the city no damage was caused

Soon after the attack infantry and artillery units from the large Mozambican Army military base at Boane sealed off the city of Matola

Most of the telephone and telex links with outside the country were closed for most of the morning for "security reasons", and most internal communications were through "protected emergency military channels". Normal links were re-established later in the morning.

● The SADF denied the use of bombs during the raid "We only used missiles and cannon fire," a spokesman said

# Mozambique claims six dead, 40 hurt in SAAF attack

# Maputo blitz

By BRENDAN NICHOLSON

Msas 24/5/83 218

MAPUTO. — The growing horror of the tit-for-tat warfare that has already struck Pretoria and Maseru can now be measured in the Maputo mortuary.

There lie the bodies of two children, two women — one eight months pregnant — and two men, one of whom is believed to have been a member of the ANC.

Forty Mozambique citizens were wounded when South African Air Force Impala jets strafed areas of the capital with rockets and machine-gun fire yesterday and the Government of President Samora Machel says seven of them may yet die

Mozambican authorities say five were killed in the rush-hour attack and a sixth, Lucia Zacaria, 3, died in Maputo Hospital last night of stomach wounds

However, Mozambique's Information Minister, Mr Jose Cabaco, a senior member of the Frelimo Party Secretariat, has denied that the SAAF hit any ANC base or a Mozambican missile site, as was claimed

### Cleaning car

Mr Cabaco said that the still-unnamed ANC member was killed while cleaning his car in a street in Matola suburb

Mr Cabaco said that about 7 20 am 14 or 16 jets swept in from the sea and fired on Matola, which is 10 to 15 km from Maputo's centre

"That is the time we start work, that our wives and mothers go shopping," he said

The attack lasted no more than three minutes and the worst damage was inflicted on the local jam and fruit juice factory, Somapal

Three people died there when the building was hit by at least 10 rockets

According to the Mozambican news agency AIM, they were in the factory bathrooms changing to start their working day

### Vegetable garden

Houses close to the factory were strafed Catarina Afonso Muai, was wounded by a rocket as she worked in her vegetable garden

Major-General Jacinto Veloso, of the political bureau of the Frelimo party, accompanied members of the Maputo diplomatic corps on a tour of the areas hit.

Asked if there were ANC bases in Matola, General Veloso said the ANC had no bases in Mozambique

He added that South African refugees used to live in the areas attacked, but they had left after the earlier South African raid on Matola. By the end of 1982 there were no South African refugees in the area

### "Full alert"

Observers said one moderately damaged target was a storeroom used by the ANC to keep food and clothing

Mr Cabaco said last night that the Mozambican forces were maintaining a "full alert"

"We are in a war situation," he said

However, when he was asked if South Africa and Mozambique were in fact at war, he modified this and said that would be the case only if Frelimo troops had been involved in attacks on South Africa, and that had not happened

He added that his Government was prepared to continue the talks with South Africa, begun at Komatipoort recently, if they would help to ease the tension in Southern Africa

● Reacting to Mozambique claims to the contrary the South African Defence Force said in a statement this afternoon that it was in possession of intelligence which indicated that scores of terrorists were killed and injured in the air attack

"Statements about innocent civilians killed and photographs of dead children are well-known terrorist tactics. Sealing off an area hit by security forces, hiding the bodies of terrorists and showing dead civilians to sympathetic journalists have been standard propaganda ploys during every war in the last two decades," the statement says

The 'increased' sewage water 2 cents to 16 lilitre, although case of single even this percent of 60 percent Refuse to go up by R. DEAR The tariff become of September The cha Finances Purposes of

# US deplures car bomb and SA revenge strike

Argus 24/5/83 (14) ~~11/11/83~~  
218

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — Deploring both the Pretoria car bombing and South Africa's retaliatory raid into Mozambique as tragic events, the United States Government says it is in urgent contact with governments in Southern Africa in an effort to promote peace

A State Department spokesman, Mr John Hughes, said that neither the African National Congress, which has claimed responsibility for the Pretoria blast, nor South Africa was justified in taking the action they had

## RESPONSIBILITY

Mr Hughes would not be drawn on whether the United States thought Mozambique had any responsibility for the Pretoria blast

The ANC had claimed responsibility, he said, and the United States had no information indicat-

ing that those responsible had come across the border into South Africa

The text of the statement reads "The United States deplures the tragic events in Southern Africa over the past several days with their attendant loss of life

"These acts underscore the urgent need to reduce tensions within the region and bring a halt to the escalating cycle of violence which serves no useful purpose and can only lead to continuing loss of life, damage and destruction

"We are encouraged by the growing dialogue between South Africa and Mozambique of late, exemplified by two ministerial-level meetings within the past five months

"We believe that only by discussion among the states of the region can a serious effort be made to address and reduce the underlying causes of tensions"

ANC militants in Mozambique raid

# SAPAIN ON

Source from 24/5/83 (218)

# ANC 'Scores' killed'

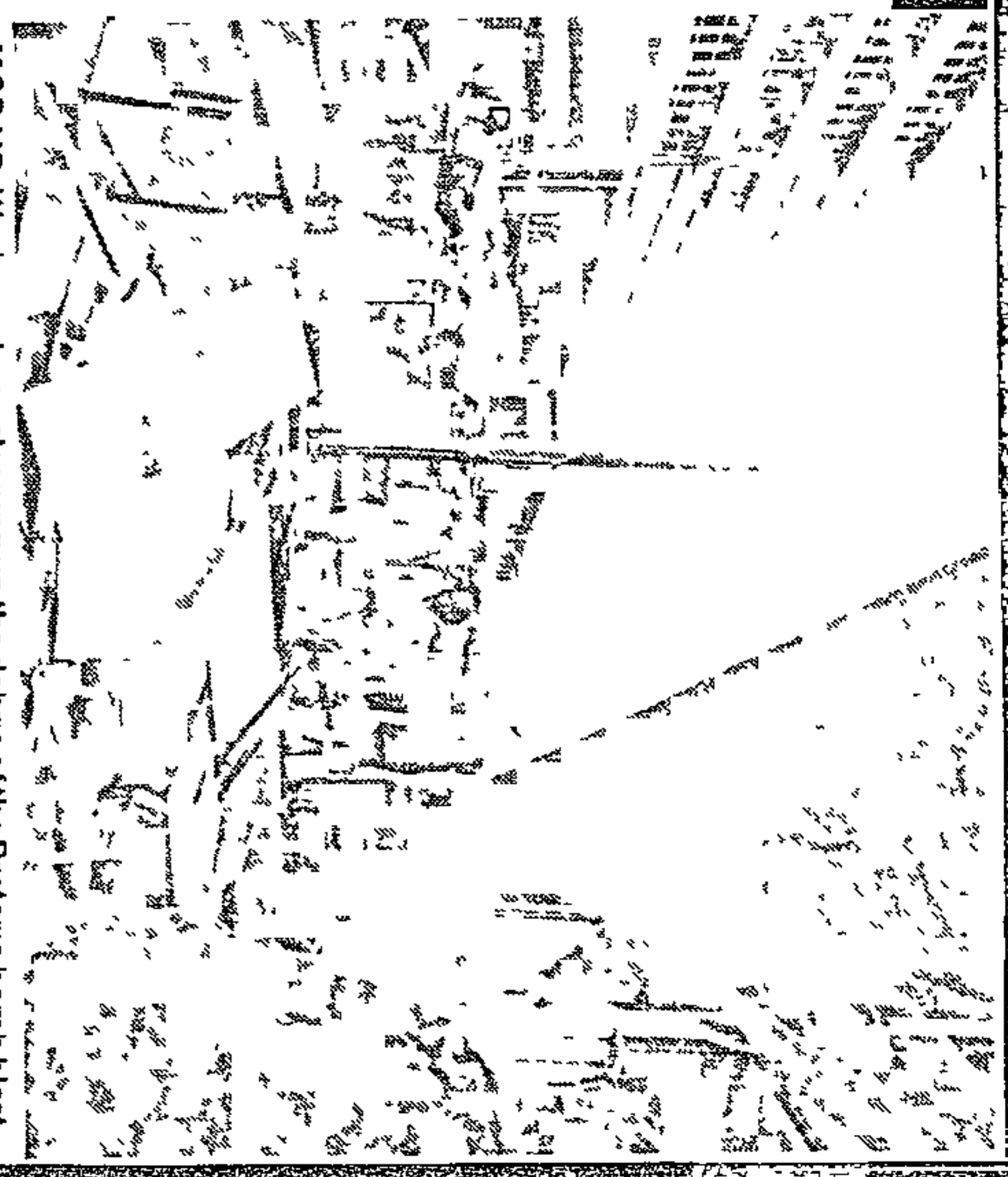
# STRIKES

## REPORT BY SAPA AND OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Defence Force last night claimed to have killed "scores" of ANC guerrillas in the cross border raid into Mozambique yesterday morning. However, reports from Maputo say at least five Mozambicans were killed and 30 injured when jets strafed six separate areas in Maputo with rocket and machine guns. One of those killed

was yesterday at the peak of the early morning rush hour. One of the targets worst damaged was the Sainpat Jam Factory at Matola where three men and the pregnant woman were killed. The African National Congress is believed to have suffered heavy casualties in yesterday's early stage already indicate that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack, an SADF spokesman told a Press conference in Pretoria last night. Between 300 and 400 ANC cadres were believed to have been present at the installations at the time of the attack, he said.

three other people were injured in another residential area near the local market. A collection of huts was strafed near the main Matola road bridge over the Matola River and four people were injured. The journalists said the bridge was not damaged. The attacks left Maputo residents stunned. Mozambican officials said that as far as they



MOP UP Workmen busy cleaning up the debris of the Pretoria bomb blast. PICS: JOE MOLEHE



# ANC 'Scores killed'

# STRIKE



MOP UP Workmen busy c...

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Defence Force last night claimed to have killed "scores" of ANC guerillas in the cross border raid into Mozambique yesterday morning.

However, reports from Maputo say at least five Mozambicans were killed and 30 injured when jets straffed six separate areas in Maputo with rocket and machine guns.

One of those killed was an eight months pregnant woman. The South African jets, believed to be seven in number dropped out of the sky over the Mozambican capital at 7 20am

## REPORT BY SAPA AND OWN CORRESPONDENT

yesterday at the peak of the early morning rush hour

One of the targets worst damaged was the Sampal Jam Factory at Matola where three men and the pregnant woman were killed

The African National Congress is believed to have suffered heavy casualties, in yesterday morning's raid on six key ANC targets by South African Air Force Impala jets — code-named Operation Bits And Pieces.

Intelligence at this

early stage already indicate that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack, an SADF spokesman told a Press conference in Pretoria last night

Between 300 and 400 ANC cadres were believed to have been present at the installations at the time of the attack, he said

### Attacks

"We can't say exactly how many terrorists were in these complexes at the time of the raid. But one of the complexes, known as Man Camp — which was destroyed yesterday morning — is known to usually house up to 200 men

"And our guess is that there would have been about 30 to 40 terrorists at each of the five other complexes that were destroyed," the spokesman said

Journalists in Maputo said at least one of the aircraft machine-gunned a children's creche moments before it was due to open

Another building destroyed, the journalists said, was the home of the State advertising agency, Intermark

He and his wife had already left for work but four children in a house next door were injured

In the suburb of Liberdade a five-year-old child was killed and

three other people were injured in another residential area near the local market

A collection of huts was straffed near the main Matola road bridge over the Matola River and four people were injured

The journalists said the bridge was not damaged

The attacks left Maputo residents stunned

Mozambican officials said that as far as they knew none of those killed had anything to do with the ANC

"They seem to have destroyed a lot of tree and gardens but not in areas occupied by the ANC"

The raiding aircraft used anti-personnel rockets and dropped various types of bombs, including fragmentation bombs

South Africa said the attack was directed at ANC bases in Maputo but AIM, the Mozambican News Agency claimed all the victims were Mozambican nationals

The planes hit three targets it said a bridge over the Matola River and two residential suburbs Fomento and Liberdade Matola mostly comprised industrial and commercial premises it added

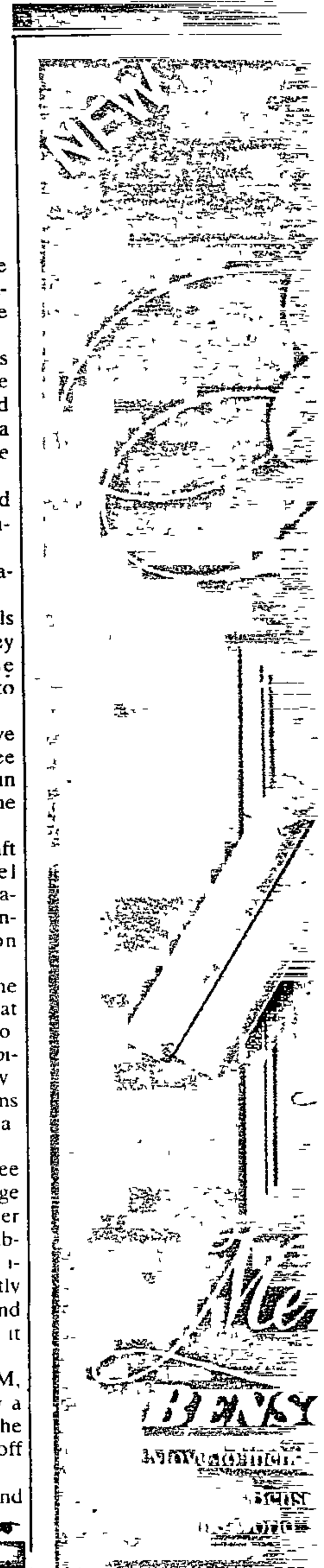
According to AIM, the attack lasted only a few minutes and the planes were beaten off by anti-aircraft fire

An ANC Command

To Page 2



SECURITY Everybody had to identify himself on entering the blast area.



# Raid on ANC: 'Scores' died

CAPL TINK 24/5/83

218

PRETORIA. — The SADF claims that the African National Congress suffered heavy casualties in yesterday morning's raid — codenamed "Operation Bits and Pieces" — on six key ANC targets by South African Air Force Impala jets.

"Intelligence at this early stage already indicates that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack," an SADF spokesman told a press conference here last night

However, the Mozambican news agency AIM claimed last night that Mozambican officials said six people had been killed and forty wounded

Two of the dead were children, aged between 2 and 6, two were women and two were men. All the victims were Mozambicans except for one South African described as a refugee

The Air Force officer who planned and executed the attack — he may not be identified — told the news conference "The operation was a complete success. We hit the targets we set out to hit. We suffered no losses and all our planes returned unharmed and safely to base"

He said the raid could have been launched earlier at the weekend — "but we had to wait for the ideal weather conditions"

Only rockets and machine-gun fire were used on the targets, he added

"Our instructions were to use minimum force. We used no bombs because we did not want to damage the suburb of Liberdade"

The Air Force had made use of Impalas because they were slower than Mirages, which allowed the pilots more time to seek out and positively identify their targets

## 2-minute attack

The entire operation took less than two minutes

"There was only one attack on each target and our planes were

The officer said the Mozambican authorities had been informed by radio beforehand about the raid and were warned not to get involved. The message radioed to the Maputo tower, a transcript of which was handed to newsmen last night, said

"I have an important message for you. Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations in your area. Are operating against

## More reports on pages 2, 4:

- Le Grange warns ANC to stop attacks
- SA is likely to seek out more ANC targets
- World reacts to raid
- Reports from Parliament

the ANC. We have no quarrel with Frelimo government and any interference against these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation"

Eyewitnesses said between five and 10 South African jets strafed the factory, about 20km south of central Maputo, and also attacked nearby houses

● The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that South Africa would act against terrorists "wherever they find themselves"



A small child lies dead in Maputo yesterday — an alleged victim of the South African Air Force raid on ANC bases about 7.30am.

# Jets may have failed — BBC

— From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — The South African air strike on Maputo yesterday killed only one ANC man and may have been a failure, according to Joseph Hanlon, BBC radio correspondent in the Mozambique capital

"None of the six targets I saw could possibly be considered ANC bases — three of them were gardens and orchards," he said in a broadcast to London last night

Hanlon suggested the ANC man killed was hunted from the sky as he tried to drive to safety. He was not named

Of the other targets he inspected, he said, one was "literally a grass hut", one a jam factory and another the house of the director of an advertising agency

Asked whether the attack by seven jets was indiscriminate, he said "I am not sure. The attack on the advertising director's house was very precise"

"Also the attack on the jam factory. The (adjoining) creche building was machine-gunned

was connected with the ANC," he said

The main attack was on the jam factory and co-op in Matola, as workers were arriving. The attack on the factory's creche was just before children were due to arrive, he said

The two other targets hit in the suburb, he said, were the advertising director's house and a lemon orchard. A child playing under the trees was injured

Then the jets bombed about 150 metres from the main bridge out of the city, destroying the grass hut and injuring about four people

"In the nearby neighbourhood of Liberdade they made two attacks, both on suburban streets," he said

"In one they hit a car driven by an ANC member who got out of the car. On the second pass, shots from the aircraft killed him"

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### 2-minute attack

The entire operation took less than two minutes

"There was only one attack on each target and our planes were only in the target area for between one and two minutes, and then immediately returned to base."

All the targets were in the Matola suburb of Liberdade, about 15 km from the Mozambican capital, Maputo.

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- The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that South Africa would act against terrorists "wherever they find themselves"

"Our enemies must now realize that they are dealing with a country that will not let itself be humiliated and that we will act against terrorism that wants to destabilize our country and intimidate our people. — Sapa



A small child lies dead in Maputo yesterday — an alleged victim of the South African Air Force raid on ANC bases about 7.30

# Jets may have failed — BBC

From IAN HOBBS

**LONDON** — The South African air strike on Maputo yesterday killed only one ANC man and may have been a failure, according to Joseph Hanlon, BBC radio correspondent in the Mozambique capital

"None of the six targets I saw could possibly be considered ANC bases — three of them were gardens and orchards," he said in a broadcast to London last night

Hanlon suggested the ANC man killed was hunted from the sky as he tried to drive to safety. He was not named

Of the other targets he inspected, he said, one was "literally a grass hut", one a jam factory and another the house of the director of an advertising agency

Asked whether the attack by seven jets was indiscriminate, he said "I am not sure. The attack on the advertising director's house was very precise"

"Also the attack on the jam factory. The (adjoining) creche building was machine-gunned. Neighbouring buildings were not attacked"

He said the jets came over at 7.15 am, strafing and rocketing the targets in the suburbs of Matola and Liberdade, killing five people and injuring 20

"Only one of the dead and none of the injured

was connected with the ANC," he said.

The main attack was on the jam factory and co-op in Matola, as workers were arriving. The attack on the factory's creche was just before children were due to arrive, he said

The two other targets hit in the suburb, he said, were the advertising director's house and a lemon orchard. A child playing under the trees was injured

Then the jets — about 150 metres from the main bridge in the city, destroyed a grass hut and about four people

"In the nearby neighbourhood of Liberdade they made two streets," he said.

"In one they were driven by an ANC member who got out of his car. On the second street he was killed by shots from the trees."

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# Maputo seen as Na

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Though there has been no official American comment on Mozambique's reported willingness to talk peace with South Africa, the news is clearly pleasing to Washington which has been looking anxiously for signs of progress in its Southern Africa initiative

The Mozambique position was contained in a news agency report which quoted Maputo's Information Minister as saying his country was prepared to participate in any effort to bring peace

to the region. It comes at a time when there is evidence that the US believes Mozambique could play a role in the wider issues of Southern Africa — including the Namibian question

In recent months, a series of sensitive discussions between Washington and Maputo seemed to be easing relations between the US and Mozambique. And there has been US support for the growing dialogue between South Africa and Mozambique to find methods of resolving bilateral conflicts

Something of the significance attached by the Americans to Mozambi-

que's potential role in Southern Africa emerged yesterday with the disclosure that a senior Mozambique official had recently visited Washington unannounced. The official, Mr Jacinto Soares Veloso, was Minister of Security at the time of the visit. He has recently taken another position in government.

In Washington he discussed the talks between South Africa and Mozambique, but the main purpose of his visit was to join in discussions between US and Angolan officials on the key question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Without Americans real change

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## War of words rages between South Africa, Mozambique

A propaganda war has erupted in the wake of the South African Air Force's Monday raid on suspected African National Congress (ANC) bases in Mozambique with claims and counter claims from both sides over the success — and accuracy — of the dawn attack

The South African Defence Force said yesterday in Pretoria it was satisfied that targets hit in the raid "were allocated to the ANC and were occupied by terrorists"

The SADF claimed 41 ANC terrorists and 17 Frelimo soldiers died in the attack. Six civilians were also killed

However reports from foreign journalists in Maputo, who were taken on a guided tour of the area 24 hours after the raid, paint a different picture

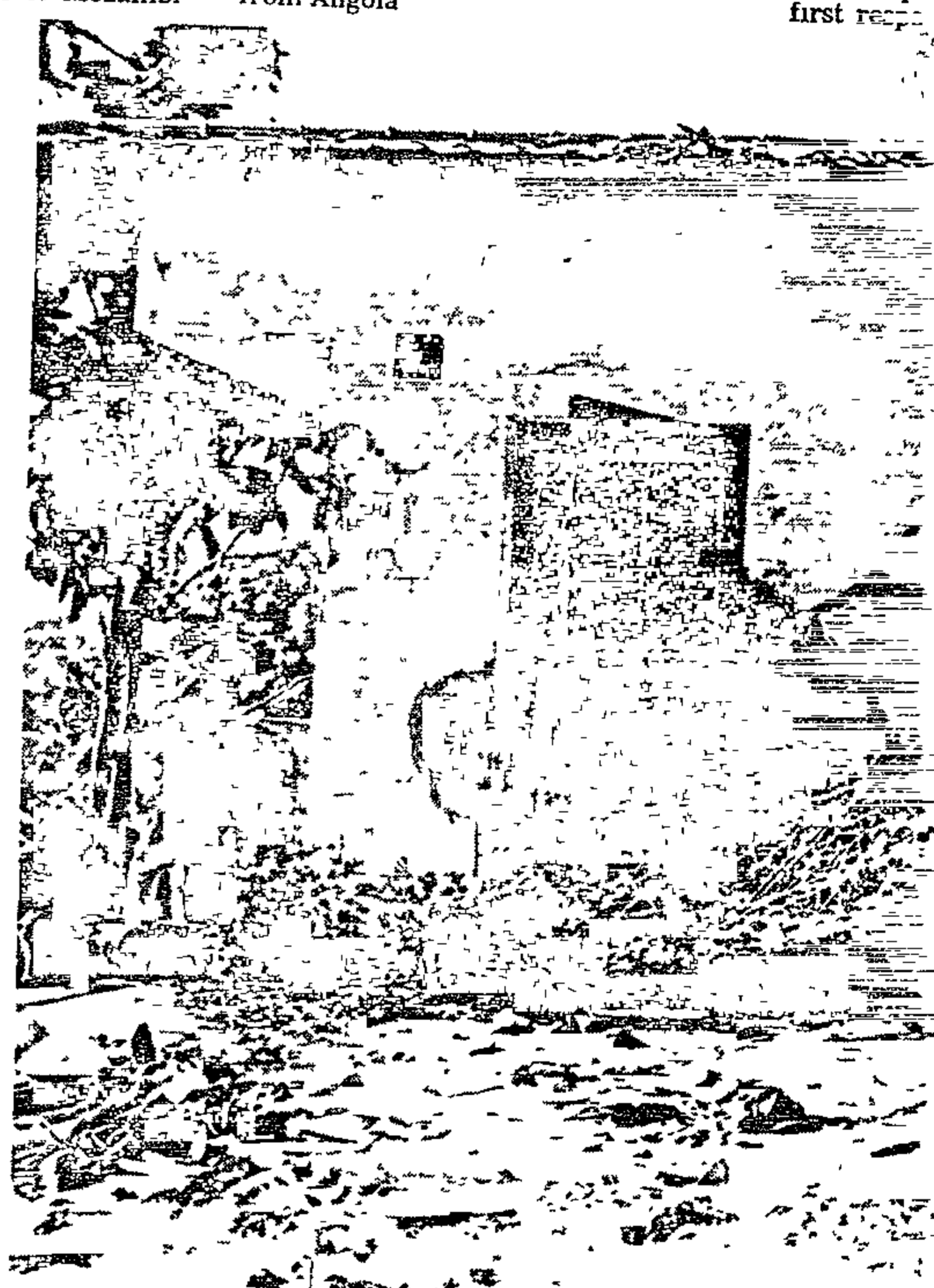
The journalists were shown around the strike area by Mozambique's Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, and they saw little other than an "ordinary" jam factory, damaged houses and grass huts as well as the bodies of two men, two women and two children

Meanwhile South Africa's ambassador to Britain, Mr Marius Steyn, has accused the Mozambican authorities of "manipulating" the evidence of the air raid, The Star Bureau in London reports

Before a BBC TV news interview with Mr Steyn, footage was shown of several bodies, including a woman and a child, said by the Mozambicans to have been killed in the raid

Asked to comment on the apparent contradiction between the film and SADF claims, Mr Steyn said "We've attacked terrorist bases outside South Africa before and after those attacks, the host countries' actions have followed a definite pattern

"That pattern is to wait some hours before they take reporters to the area, often only near the area, after they have manipulated the evidence, removed certain bodies and done other



Mozambican advertising agency director Mr Morgadinho stands

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render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

PSL/PD UCT

Vervaardig in Suid Afrika

# Namibia key

Without a Cuban withdrawal, the Americans maintain, there can be no chance of a Namibia settlement. A Washington Post report yesterday that State Department officials had yet had a "reading" on talks in the last week between Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos and South African officials on the Cuban troop issue would effect the talks would have whatever happened in Moscow, Americans are anxious to keep up diplomatic momentum. Their response to news of the Pretoria

bomb blast and the retaliatory SAAF raids on Maputo was to offer to review what further role they could play to renew progress towards peace.

On the American domestic front, the Reagan administration needs to show that its policy of constructive engagement with Southern African countries has brought results — and this need will grow as the 1984 Presidential campaign draws nearer. Constructive engagement has been under increasing fire here, both within and outside the Congress, and critics say it has achieved nothing.



Mr Kurt von Schirnding a warning to the UN

By Donald Knowler,  
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — South Africa yesterday warned the United Nations that it would not take terrorist attacks "lying down".

The South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, said his country would defend itself "with all the means at our disposal".

Mr von Schirnding was speaking during a UN Security Council debate on Namibia.

He said an attitude had developed in the international community that South Africa "and those under its legitimate protection may be attacked across international borders with impunity".

He added "Let there be no mistake about South Africa's reaction those who harbour terrorists, those who attempt to destabilise our society must understand that South Africa will not take this lying down. We would not have it so, but the choice is theirs."

The tough statement came a day after the South African Air Force attacked ANC targets in Mozambique.

The raid was in retaliation for a massive bomb blast in Pretoria on Friday, for which the ANC claimed responsibility.

The debate has been called as part of an Africa-bloc strategy to have efforts to achieve Namibian independence put back into the hands of the UN.

African countries have rejected an initiative by the United States — a member of the Western Contact Group on Namibia — to link a settlement in the South African-controlled territory with a Cuban troop withdrawal from neighbouring Angola.

But yesterday Mr Schirnding reaffirmed that South Africa would not agree to UN plans for Namibia without a Cuban withdrawal.

He described the Cuban issue as the "last major obstacle to the realisation of a peaceful settlement".

He also warned the Security Council not to try to exert pressure on SA to make a hasty decision.

Such action, he said, might force Southern Africa in the direction of confrontation and an escalation of conflict.

"The world must understand that the South African Government will not bow to threats. We shall not be bound by deadlines or held hostage by intimidation. We shall make our own decisions according to our perception of own responsibilities and interests," he said.

Mozambique's Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano has denied here that there are any ANC bases in his country.

This he told yesterday to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, at a meeting called yesterday after the cross-



near the ruins of his home after Monday's attack by the SAAF

The journalists were shown around the strike area by the Mozambique's Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, and they saw little other than an "ordinary" jam factory, damaged houses and grass nuts as well as the bodies of two men, two women and two children. Meanwhile South Africa's ambassador to Britain, Mr Marius Steyn, has accused the Mozambican authorities of "manipulating" the evidence of the air raid. The Star Bureau in London reports that before a BBC TV news interview with Mr Steyn, footage was shown of several bodies, including a woman and a child, said by the Mozambicans to have been killed in the raid.

Asked to comment on the apparent contradiction between the film and SADF claims, Mr Steyn said: "We've attacked terrorist bases outside South Africa before and after those attacks, the host countries' actions have followed a definite pattern

"That pattern is to wait some hours before they take reporters to the area, often only near the area, after they have manipulated the evidence, removed certain bodies and done other things. This all adds up to a completely wrong impression.

"I am satisfied your correspondent told you what he saw, but he saw it after the evidence had been manipulated," Mr Steyn said

Brendan Nicholson of The Star's Foreign News Service reports from Maputo that whatever damage the jets may have done to the ANC's military wing, Mozambican civilians were well pounded too

One of the foreign journalists to tour the area, Nicholson said a near miracle saved 18 babies in the creche of the Matola jam and fruit juice factory which was rocketed in the attack.

#### SMASHED TREES

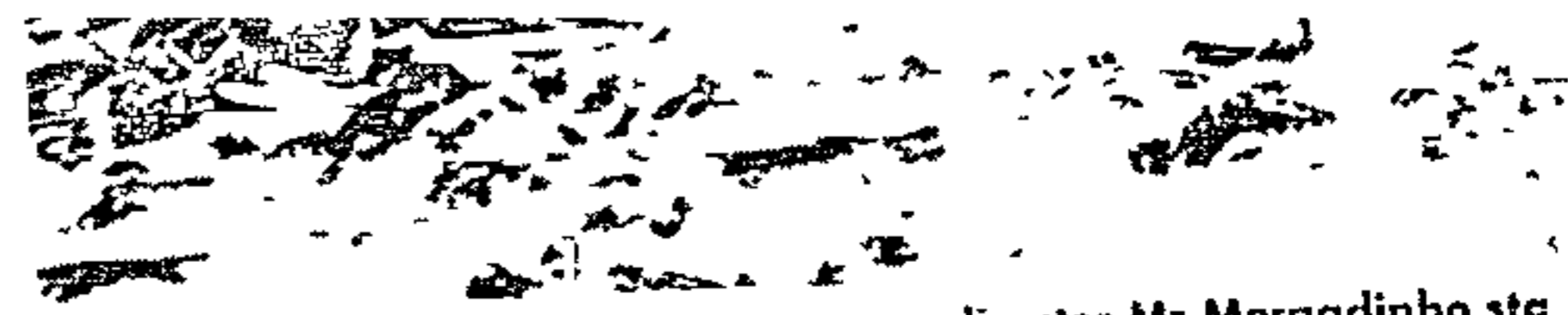
A trail of smashed trees and fences marked the path of a salvo of cannon or rocket fire which stitched down the road, smashed through a fence and splattered around the building housing the creche before one projectile killed three workers in the factory

Mr Steyn discounted claims that the area had been attacked "indiscriminately" and said the targets were accurately pinpointed

"We used only missiles and machine guns, so confident were we that we could direct the attack at pinpointed targets

"If we had done what the ANC did and thrown bombs into the suburbs then you could have criticised us

"It's interesting that there's hardly any mention here of what happened in Pretoria which led to this. After repeated warnings from our Government that if they give succour and support to ANC terrorists to kill our people, black or white, and wound indiscriminately, we shall react"



Mozambican advertising agency director Mr Morgadinho states

attached on each separate sheet where sheets additional to (s) are used

signer or to an investigator before leaving the examination

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Vervaardig in Suid Afrika

# 64 killed in raid, claims SADF

# Maputo bans ANC weapons

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25/5/83

AS the Mozambican Government banned ANC refugees from carrying arms yesterday, uncertainty reigned about the targets and victims of Monday's South African Air Force raid on Matola, near Maputo.

## PFP men beat Obie for the TMA's 80th indaba

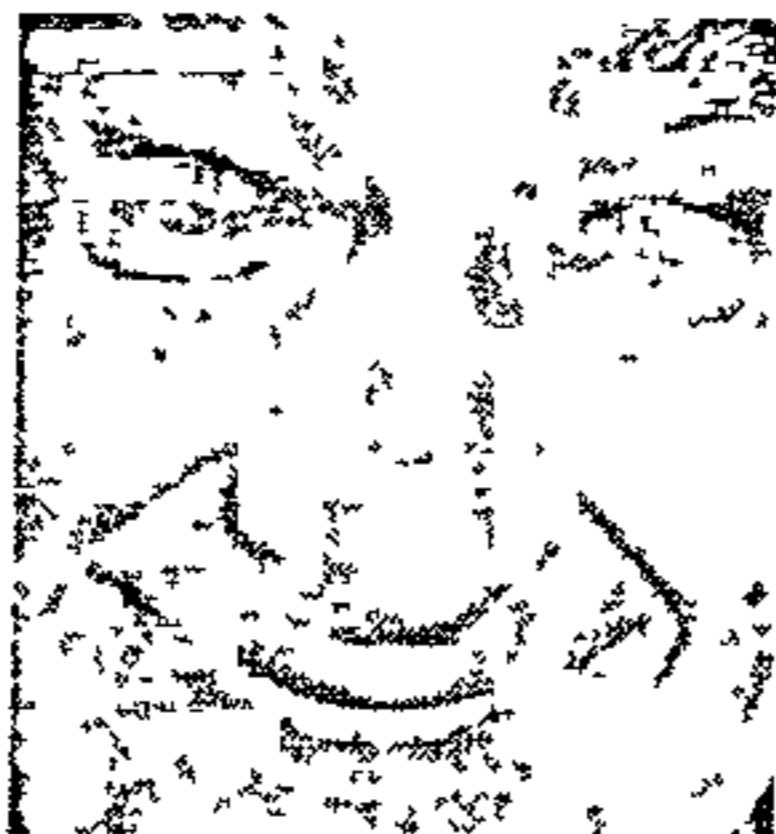
By JEANETTE MINNIE

TWO Progressive Federal Party opposition councillors were elected at the monthly meeting of the Johannesburg City Council last night as the council's official delegates to the Transvaal Municipal Association's 80th congress to be held in Warmbaths in October.

Thus the ruling National Party/Independent Ratepayers' Association coalition saw their traditional delegates — Management Committee chairman Mr Francois Oberholzer and his deputy Mr Carel Venter — ousted by PFP opposition leader Mr Sam Moss and his second in command, Mr Max Neppe.

And a bitter Mr Oberholzer promised the PFP opposition that he would return the item to the agenda of the council for a second time to reverse the coalition's defeat.

The coalition lost because three NP members were absent from the meeting while a fourth became ill and had to leave the meeting in the division which followed to vote on the PFP amendment proposing Mr Moss and



MR SAM MOSS

Mr Neppe as the TMA delegates the coalition — although supported by the three independent councillors — lost by 20 votes to the PFP's 23.

In a heated address before the voting took place Mr Oberholzer warned that Johannesburg would become a "laughing stock in the country" because the consequences of PFP delegates to the TMA would leave the city talking with a forked tongue.

Johannesburg delegates to the TMA congress automatically become members of the TMA's executive committee while one of the delegates automatically becomes the

city's representative on the steering committee of the national municipal body — the United Municipal Executive The TMA, as well as the UME are regularly called upon to deliver evidence to the President's Council and other influential government bodies.

This means that this year the two PFP councillors will serve on the executive of the TMA while Mr Moss will also serve on the Steering Committee of the UME.

It can be expected that the views expressed by Mr Moss and by Mr Neppe at the TMA and at the UME will be in stark contrast to that of the coalition Johannesburg Management Committee on many local government issues including those on constitutional reform.

In view of Mr Oberholzer's "promise" however — to return the matter to the agenda of the council at a later stage to reverse the decision when the NP members will be present in full strength — indications are that the issue of Johannesburg's delegates to the TMA congress has not yet been finalised.

Information Minister Mr Jose Luis Cabaco said the government would allow ANC members to live in Maputo but would arrest any who bore arms against South Africa.

Mr Cabaco was speaking as he conducted foreign journalists around the sites of Monday's strike by SAAF jets against ANC bases.

He said Mozambique would continue to allow ANC members and any other genuine refugees to enter the country.

"It is a principle of our constitution," he said. But he added that ANC members would never be allowed to carry arms against South Africa.

Asked what would happen to those who did, he replied: "They would certainly be arrested."

The South African Defence Force said yesterday it was satisfied that targets hit in the raid "were allocated to the ANC and were occupied by terrorists."

It said statements about innocent civilians being killed and photographs of dead children were "well-known terrorist tactics."

It warned terrorist organisations that the SADF could find and destroy them "wherever they may be hiding."

Defence headquarters in Pretoria said that 41 ANC terrorists and 17 Frelimo soldiers died in the attack. In addition, six civilians had died.

As far as could be determined, 44 people were injured in the attack.

The SADF said some of the civilians who died were in a house next to one of the targets which was hit by rockets and aircraft cannon fire.

The SADF rejected Mozambican attempts to claim

the attack was aimed at civilians

It was "an obvious fact" that the area was immediately cordoned off to facilitate proper rearrangement to gain the highest propaganda value, it said.

The SADF said that after every attack against terrorists the propaganda media immediately labelled it a failure, an attack on innocent civilians or a refugee camp, or tried to discredit it as slaughter.

"This was a clinical, finely planned operation directed against proven hiding places of the ANC and was successfully carried out by professionals," it said.

"If civilians are killed or injured in such circumstances, they must carry the consequences because they support terrorism by offering them shelter."

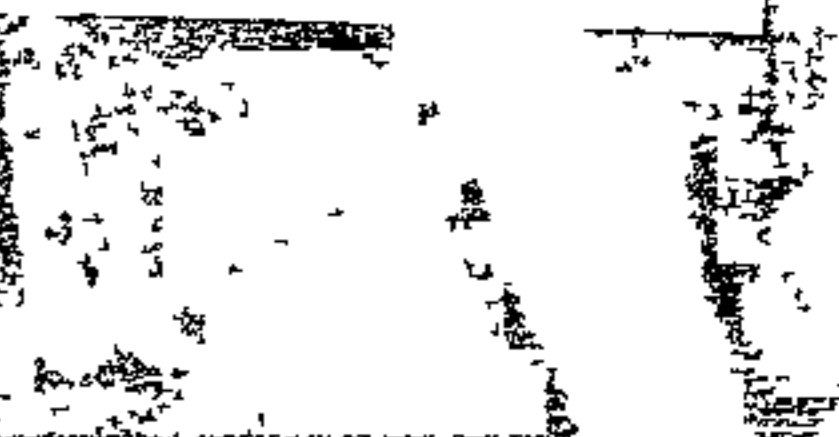
The SADF pointed out that the ANC's observer mission at the United Nations had admitted in a statement that the SAAF had attacked ANC houses in Maputo.

Moreover an ANC terrorist leader in Lusaka had confirmed that some of his colleagues had been killed in the attack.

"This contradicts Mozambique's propaganda attempt," the SADF said.

United Press International reports that yesterday's Press tour led by Mr Cabaco, yielded little evidence to support the South African claims but journalists were not shown all the houses Pretoria says it attacked.

See Pages 2 and 7



Golden Collie "Lassie" is standard eight pupil at competition at the SPCA

## Tvl chief stipe cleared of cocaine charge

By JOHAN BUYS

MIKE TILLET the Jockey Club's Transvaal chief steward was yesterday found not guilty of being in possession of cocaine.

A charge of being in possession of cocaine was withdrawn in the Edenburg Magistrate's court yesterday but Tillet, 44, of Glenaower

was fined R200 for being in possession of pornographic material.

Tillet had earlier claimed he had been framed by "certain elements" in the racing world in an attempt to get back at him.

The magistrate, Mr Paul Engelbrecht, was told that officials of the Jockey Club which is "in the forefront in

horse races' had received threats.

The charge of being in possession of cocaine was withdrawn after intense police investigations into Tillet's claim that the cocaine was planted in his flat.

The findings were sent to the Attorney General who declined to prosecute and a drug charge was withdrawn.

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Mail Reporter

A SECURITY policeman admitted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday that he had added 19 lines into a transcript of an alleged African National Congress

Maputo  
told to  
explain  
support  
for ANC

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
Political Correspondent

THE WAR of words between Maputo and Pretoria in the wake of the SAAF attack hot-  
ted up last night when the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, demanded an explanation from the Mozambican Government on its continued support for the African National Congress

The South African Government is not satisfied with a statement by the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, that Mozambique will continue supporting the ANC

Mr Botha confirmed last night that he had requested "clarification" from Maputo on Mr Chissano's statement

"The Mozambican response is awaited," he said

Sources said Mr Botha's request was contained in a reply to a Mozambican diplomatic protest to the SAAF retaliatory strike

The protest was sent by telex within hours of the SAAF raid on Monday

However, Mr Botha declined to react to a statement by the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, who said he would allow members of the ANC to live in Maputo but would act against any ANC members who bore arms against South Africa

And in the United Nations, South Africa again warned its neighbours that it would "hit back hard and fast" at those who promoted or supported terrorist attacks in the Republic

The warning was given by the South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, during a Security Council debate on South West Africa

He said Friday's "terrorist outrage" in Pretoria and South Africa's subsequent retaliation against ANC targets in Mozambique graphically illustrated the urgency of the choice in Southern Africa

"Those who attack us, or assist others to attack us, do so at their direst peril," he warned



~~200~~ (218) ~~200~~ ROOM 25/5/83  
**Governments unite to condemn Matola reprisal raid**

THE SAAF raid on Matola was roundly condemned throughout the world yesterday

In Washington, the US State Department condemned both the raid and Friday's car bombing in Pretoria

Spokesman Mr John Hughes said "The United

States deplores the tragic violence in southern Africa. Neither side is justified in taking the action it did"

China called the South African raid a violation of territory and a "crime of barbarous aggression"

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said "The government under-

stands the frustration that can result in the anti-apartheid movements in South Africa and their resort in that extreme of frustration to actions of an extreme kind"

Hungary condemned the South African raid, saying Pretoria's efforts to undermine the order of neighbouring countries had yielded

little success. India called the raid an "unlawful and wanton act" of aggression

Egypt said the raid was "treacherous aggression" and a threat to peace in Southern Africa

Sweden called it "a violation of international law" — Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

# SA claims 64 dead in raid

AM645 25/5/83

PRETORIA — Latest confirmed intelligence reports indicate that 64 people — including six civilians — died in the South African air strike into Maputo

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC terrorists, while 17 victims were identified as Frelimo soldiers, a South African Defence Force communique issued last night stated

As far as could be ascertained 44 people were injured or wounded in the attack, it added

"But it is at this stage not possible to determine exactly how many of them were civilians

"Some of the civilians who died were in a house next to one of the targets which was shot at from the air with rockets and aircraft cannons," the communique read

## CONDEMNATION

The Defence Force has condemned what it referred to as "the attempt by the government of Mozambique and the propaganda media to dismiss this attack as if it were directed against civilians

"It is an obvious fact that the area was immediately cordoned off to facilitate proper re-arrangement to gain the highest propaganda value," the statement read

"There is not one single known case where the SADF acted against terrorists in this way that the propaganda media did not immediately label as a failure, an attack on innocent civilians or a refugee camp or tried to discredit it as a slaughter

"This was a clinical, finely planned operation directed against proven hiding places of the ANC and was successfully carried out by professional people," it added

The communique stated that the retaliatory action against the ANC should serve as a warning that "terrorists and their organisations which hide in neighbouring states — even in normal residential areas — will be sought out and destroyed Sapa

● See Page 3

SA  
issues  
warning  
at UN

Political Correspondent  
SOUTH AFRICA last night gave its neighbours another blunt warning that it would hit back hard and fast at those who promoted or supported terrorist attacks in the Republic

The warning was given in the United Nations Security Council by the South African UN Ambassador, Mr Kurt von Schirnding, during a debate on SWA/Namibia

A copy of Mr Von Schirnding's speech was released in Cape Town

South Africa sought peace in the region, he said, but would resist "radical, alien and malevolent interference" in its affairs.

"Let there be no doubt Those who threaten us increase the chances for confrontation and conflict throughout our region"

Mr Von Schirnding said the recent "terrorist outrage" in Pretoria and South Africa's subsequent retaliation against ANC targets in Mozambique graphically illustrated the urgency of the choice in Southern Africa

This choice was between the benefits of peace and co-operation and the dangers of escalating confrontation

He accused the UN of helping to foster, through adopting "perverse positions", the attitude that South Africa and those it protected could be attacked across international borders with impunity

# War of words with Maputo

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- More reports on the raid, page 2
- The propaganda war, page 10
- On Parade, page 6



A WAR of words between Maputo and Pretoria in the wake of the SAAF attack intensified last night when the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, demanded an explanation from the Mozambican Government on its continued support for the African National Congress.

Mr Botha said the South African Government was not satisfied with the statement by the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joachim Chissano, to the effect that his country would continue supporting the ANC

Speaking after a meeting yesterday with the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Chissano said his government would not ask for a Security Council session on South Africa's air attack on suburban Maputo "because we have other ways to respond to provocations"

He said his government would continue to support the ANC

"We will continue to fight until apartheid is down," the Foreign Minister said But he denied that Mozambique had anything to do with ANC attacks inside South Africa

Mr Botha confirmed last night that he had requested "clarification" from the Mozambican Government on Mr Chissano's statement

"The Mozambican response is awaited," Mr Botha said

However, Mr Botha declined to react to a statement by the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, who said he would allow members of the ANC to live in Maputo but would arrest any ANC members who bore arms against South Africa

Mr Cabaco spoke as he was conducting a tour of foreign journalists to the sites of Monday's strike by South African Air Force jets against alleged ANC bases in Maputo

Jam factory and creche  
Standing in front of one of the houses strafed and

Cape Times 25/5/83  
28  
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raid an escalating cycle of violence", has called for negotiations between South Africa and her neighbours who provide havens for the ANC

● In Brussels, European Community foreign ministers yesterday condemned the raid in a joint statement as a violation of international law The ministers of the 10-nation community issued the statement at the start of a two-day meeting

● In The Hague, a spokesman for the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs said "actions such as the one undertaken by South Africa serve only to heighten the tension in Southern Africa and to complicate efforts for a peaceful solution"

● In Canberra, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said Australia totally opposed South Africa's apartheid policy and condemned unequivocally the discriminatory use of violence, either as a means of changing the political system in South Africa or to prevent change

Unequivocal condemnation of the SAAF raid came yesterday from China, India, Ethiopia, Egypt and Hungary The Organization of African Unity and the Soviet Union have already deplored the raid

Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter-AP

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# Maputo

- More reports on the raid, page 2
- The propaganda war, page 10
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Mr Cabaco spoke as he was conducting a tour of foreign journalists to the sites of Monday's strike by South African Air Force jets against alleged ANC bases in Maputo

## Jam factory and creche

Standing in front of one of the houses strafed and rocketed by South African Impalas, Mr Cabaco shouted "Does this look like the ANC?"

The six sites included a jam factory, where three workers died, and a creche, where a six-year-old child was killed, according to Mozambique

● In Pretoria, Defence Force Headquarters said last night that latest confirmed intelligence reports indicated that 64 people — including six civilians — had died in the South African air strike

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC terrorists, while 17 victims were identified as Frelimo soldiers, an SADF communique said

The SADF yesterday warned terrorist organizations that the SADF could find and destroy them "wherever they may be hiding"

"The SADF is satisfied that the places hit were allocated to the ANC and were occupied by terrorists," the statement said

● In Harare, the Herald newspaper reported that both the Mozambique paper Noticias and foreign correspondents in Maputo had denied a South African claim that a Mozambican missile site was destroyed in the attack.

They said anti-aircraft batteries on the Matola bridge had opened fire, driving off the attacking aircraft

The raid has been condemned by governments across the world

● The Reagan administration, calling Friday's blast in Pretoria and South Africa's retaliatory

Southern Africa and its complicated efforts for peaceful solution"

● In Canberra, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said Australia totally opposed South Africa's apartheid policy and condemned unequivocally the discriminatory use of violence, either as a means of changing the political system in South Africa or to prevent change

Unequivocal condemnation of the SAAF raid came yesterday from China, India, Ethiopia, Egypt and Hungary. The Organization of African Unity and the Soviet Union have already explored the raid

Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter-AP

# 'ANC terrorist nest' like ordinary jam factory

From **BRENDAN NICHOLSON**, Argus Africa News Service

**MAPUTO** — From Pretoria it might have looked like a dangerous nest of ANC terrorists but, from the ground, it appeared to be a rather ordinary Mozambican jam factory

For that matter several of the other targets strafed with rockets and machinegun fire by South African Airforce jets on Monday morning looked ordinary if you ignored the bullet holes, shattered glass and bloodstains

To be fair, it must be made clear from the outset that I was one of a party of foreign journalists shown around the stricken areas by Mozambique's Minister of Information Mr Jose Cabaco, 24 hours after the attacks

It is possible that he avoided taking us to the areas where the South African Defence Force declared that "scores of ANC terrorists" were killed in the raid dubbed Operation Shards

## Grass huts

When we asked to see the "missile site" the SADF said was neutralised in the raid Mr Cabaco denied that any such facility had been attacked and suggested that a collection of grass huts near the Matola road bridge may have been strafed in error

It was clear, however, that whatever damage the jets may have done to the military wing of the ANC, or to the Frelimo forces, Mozambican civilians were well pounded too

The 'surgical precision' with which according to one newspaper the SAAF "took out" the targets did result in the death of two men — one of whom may have been

an ANC guerrilla — two women — one of whom was eight months pregnant — and two children, one of whom, aged three, lay in agony for hours with a heavy calibre bullet wound in her stomach

A near-miracle appears to have saved 18 infants in the creche of the Matola jam and fruit juice factory which was rocketed in the attack

## Smashed

A trail of smashed trees and fences marked the path of a salvo of cannon or rocket fire which stitched down the road, smashed through a fence and splattered around the building housing the creche before one projectile killed three workers in the factory

Nurse Rita Moamba said seven of the children were in a front room when two rockets smashed into the bottom of an outside wall without penetrating it. As they exploded, the jets screamed low overhead

The creche quickly filled with smoke as she and her helpers rushed the terrified babies outside

While such damage was probably caused accidentally by shots going wide of their targets, the home of another political 'innocent' was given a thorough going-over by the jets

Mr Francisco Morgadinho, the white Mozambican director of the national advertising agency, had just left for work and his wife had gone to buy a loaf of bread when the Impalas screamed in from the sea

They devastated the house with a deliberation that suggested a belief that it was definitely an ANC base

Other buildings visited included a privately owned road transport company

# SA seeks clarification on Maputo's ANC stance

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has demanded clarification from Mozambique about its attitude to the ANC in the wake of conflicting statements by Mozambican leaders.

The Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joachim Chissano, has said his Government will continue to support the ANC and will "continue to fight until apartheid is down."

The Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, has said that ANC members will be allowed to live in Mozambique but will not be allowed to bear arms against South Africa.

The South African demand for clarity came in an exchange of diplomatic notes.

Mozambique started the exchange with a telegram of protest hours after South Africa's air strike on Monday.

South Africa's reply asked what precisely Mozambique's attitude was to the ANC.

The detailed contents of the messages have not been disclosed.

Mozambique's response, which is still awaited, could be critical for future relations between the two countries.

Informed sources say more weight is given to Mr Chissano's statement because of his position as Foreign Minister.

The sources say Mr Cabaco's comments may have been an attempt at "playing a soft line" for foreign journalists at a Press conference.

# Maputo raid death toll is set at 64 by SADF report

(Jan 25/1983)

208

Pretoria Bureau

The Defence Force today said intelligence reports indicated 64 people — including six civilians — died in the South African air strike on key African National Congress military targets in Maputo

Forty-one of those killed were ANC terrorists and 17 victims were identified as Mozambican soldiers, a spokesman said

In Maputo yesterday the Mozambique Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, said his country had no intention of stopping ANC members living in Mozambique

He said, however, that any ANC members caught carrying weapons on their way to South Africa would be jailed Mr Cabaco

said Mozambique could not on principle abandon those fighting apartheid

Asked if his government was able to guarantee the ANC would not operate from Mozambique without permission, Mr Cabaco said it could not

"If we were able to control every inch of our territory we would not allow the (anti-Frelimo) MNR to kill people here," he said

Mozambique's policy was to maintain peaceful relations with neighbours even if they differed politically

He said Mozambique was, however, obliged to provide humanitarian aid

● See Page 11, World section.

CAPE Times 26/5/83

# Press visits SAAF targets

U1 = K PT  
U1 V = (PT)

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — Journalists visited three of the targets of Monday morning's South African air attack on Matola yesterday.

The first place visited was Somopal, a fruit-processing factory, in the centre of Matola.

The worst-affected part of the factory was the back of an outbuilding housing the day-care centre for children of the factory's employees.

The back wall of the centre, which cares for 18 children daily, shows extensive damage caused by seemingly large-calibre bullets.

The other part of the factory damaged was the social centre on the opposite side of the factory area, adjoining a corridor where three factory workers were killed.

The second spot visited was the house of Mr and Mrs Francisco Jose Morgadinho in a street called Rua da Escola, also in the centre of Matola.

According to Mr Morgadinho, the house was hit by 13 rockets.

The third house visited belongs to Mr Manuel Jacinto and adjoins the Morgadinhos' household on the north.

Mr Jacinto, a transport contractor, lives with his wife and his two daughters.

The Mozambican Minister of Agriculture, Colonel Sergio Vieira, addressed a meeting of the full staff of Somopal about the raid.

He told them he had listened to the declarations of South African military and diplomatic spokesmen.



# Durban ~~trawler~~ crew tell of 'ordeal'

(218)

Mercury  
5/5/83

**Mercury Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG—The crew of a Durban trawler, imprisoned in Maputo Harbour for 21 days, arrived back here yesterday, and immediately caught a train home.

'We knew we were going to get out but we didn't know when,' said the vessel's captain, Mr Peter Davids.

The 14 men of the trawler had been fishing on April 12 about 12 miles off the Mozambique coast, inside the new 200-mile limit declared by President Samora Machel.

They were forced into Maputo harbour and surrounded by heavily armed guards day and night. Only Mr Davids and his chief were allowed off the boat for business purposes.

Mr Davids told last night how he had tried to make a run for it when two East German vessels approached him.

'But I couldn't get away. They were too big for me,'

Mr Davids said.

Mr Davids and his chief, Mr Ben Ntuli, were taken ashore on a tug, and placed under arrest, guarded by about 30 soldiers.

Mr Ntuli was full of smiles yesterday but said that would be his last visit to Mozambique.

'We had nothing to do once all the books were read. We just had to sit and wait and of course we couldn't do any fishing,' he joked.

Mr Aubrey Shooter, the boat's owner, said the boat was insured for R300 000 but he did not know if he would be paid out.

To get back the boat he would have to pay a fine of R167 000.

'I still don't know if we will bring it back. I will first have to see what kind of shape it is in. At least the crew are back, and that is a big burden off my shoulders,' he said last night.

# SA and Mozambique in talks

ARGUS 5/5/83

(218) 119-111-111-111

## Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, meets his Mozambican counterpart at Komatipoort on the South African border today

The top-level meeting comes against a background of another propaganda war between the two countries

High on today's agenda is understood to be Mozambican allegations that South Africa was involved in a plot to assassinate President Samora Machel

The meeting follows secret talks last year be-

tween South Africa and Mozambique over ANC incursions into South Africa

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information today confirmed the meeting was to be held "Matters of mutual interest will be discussed," he said

## ISSUES

Mr Botha is being accompanied by senior members of his department, including his Director General, Mr Hans van Dalsen

Other issues likely to be discussed are the recent attachment of the

Durban fishing trawler the Morning Star, the Cabora Bassa scheme and areas of co-operation, including railways and Maputo harbour

The Mozambicans are expected to raise allegations of South African destabilisation of Mozambique and alleged support of the Mozambique Resistance Movement

This is the second known meeting to have taken place at this level since the independence of Mozambique

With no diplomatic exchange, the two countries do, however, regularly

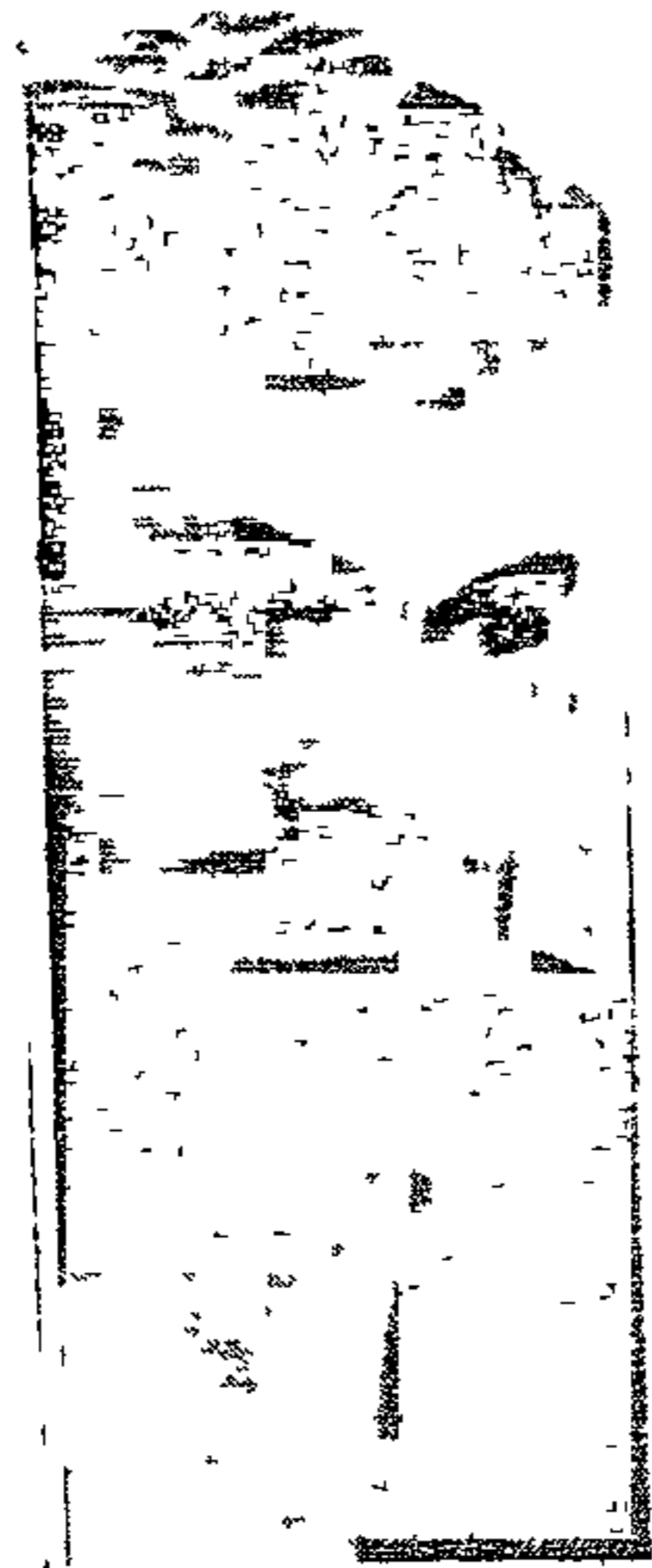
communicate on matters of mutual concern through informal channels

The South Africans are also angry at the appearance on Mozambican television this week of a man calling himself Peter Benjamin Schoeman. He claimed he had links with the South African Defence Force and had been acting on the instructions of the National Intelligence Service to assassinate President Machel

This matter was expected to be raised almost immediately by Mr Botha

# Schoeman a common criminal, says Botha

Argus 6/5/83 (218) ~~217~~ ~~216~~



Mr Peter Schoeman ... no SADF link.

PRETORIA — Mr Peter Schoeman who claimed he had South African Defence Force links and had been sent to assassinate Mozambique President Samora Machel is nothing more than a 'common criminal'

This was stated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, when he flew into Pretoria last night after eight hours of talks with top-ranking members of the Mozambique Government at Komatipoort

Accompanying Mr Botha were the Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange the Director General of Foreign Affairs Mr Hans van Dalsen and senior officials

Mr Botha said following claims made on Mozambique television earlier this week SADF personnel had searched their records for Mr Schoeman

### LONG CRIMINAL RECORD

When none could be found police checked their records and Mr Schoeman, 35, was traced as someone a criminal record of 15 to 20 offences, mainly for theft housebreaking and impersonating a police officer

Two South African Policemen were allowed to go to Maputo to take Mr Schoeman's fingerprints and these matched those already held by the SAP

Armed with this evidence, Mr Schoeman's fingerprints and details of his tattoos and the fact that he had part of his ring finger amputated, Mr Botha confronted the Mozambique team at the talks

Mr Botha said it appeared that Maputo had held Mr Schoeman for about a year and should have been able to check his claims

He said South Africa would not ask for his extradition

But South Africa demanded that Mozambique correct the reports of the alleged plot to kill President

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

# Schoeman is a criminal

(Contd from Page 1)

Machel and of South African involvement

"I told them that they must report tonight to President Machel what happened today, or I would demand to fly to Maputo and tell him myself," he said

While South Africa-Mozambique relations could be entering a more friendly stage, Maputo's handling of the Schoe-

man affair will be the crucial factor

Mr Botha said if Maputo did not not right the matter then it could seriously harm any chances of normalising relations between the two countries

"I am sorry, a lot of harm was done to this country as a result of that story and I made it quite clear that I was prepared at the end of the day to break on that

point with them and I told them so"

Mr Botha said during the discussions the questions of ANC bases in Mozambique had been raised The Mozambique representatives said whatever the present situation the two governments must come to an understanding as to the future

Mr Botha said they had not discussed the Cabora Bassa scheme

Unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following general workers unions has not been established:

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Pretoria  
Operative  
National  
National  
National  
National  
National  
National  
Natal Su  
Natal Ba  
General  
General  
Food, Be  
Food and  
East Lo  
Cadbury  
Brewery  
Boland  
Black A  
Bakery  
Amalgam  
African  
Food &  
MANUFAC  
Undergr  
S.A. Tec  
S.A. Eng  
S.A. Ele  
S.A. Bot  
Mine Wor  
Mine Sur  
Mine Col  
Iron Moulders Society of S A  
Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union  
Black Mineworkers Union

National Federation of Workers

(3) Whether his employment was terminated at any time, if so (a) when and (b) why

(4) whether he is in South Africa at present

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes

(a) 1 September 1981

(b) As an intelligence officer

(2) No

(3) Yes

(a) 30 April 1982

(b) Because of his voluntary resignation

(4) No

**Aeroplanes' collision**

\*11 Mr P. A. MYBURGH asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether the board of inquiry appointed by the South African Air Force to investigate a collision between a privately owned and a South African Air Force aeroplane near Pretoria in July 1982 has completed its investigation, if not when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so what were the findings of the board of inquiry

(2) whether he has accepted the findings, if not why not?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Yes. In contrast to Civil Aviation inquiries into aircraft accidents, the findings of the inquiries by the South African Air Force are not made known since these are closed confidential inquiries for internal departmental purposes. In the case in question it is also not deemed advisable to

257 (218) Hansard  
 Lt Adriano Bomba: Defence Force  
 Q 601-1245-1246 11/5/83  
 \*10 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence

(1) Whether Lt Adriano Bomba was employed by the South African Defence Force at any time, if so (a) since what date and (b) in what capacity.

(2) whether he is employed by the South African Defence Force at present, if so in what capacity

→







horrendous bomb blast in Church Street West, Pretoria, showing the damage, horror and destruction. Graphic: Gail Irwin

# 'eaten your neighbours, newspaper warns SA

## This is proof — HNP

the intensification of the war against apartheid by a concerned black majority within that country and not by the so-called communist neighbours"

It added that Gen Malan and his colleagues 'surely know that those who oppress others should squarely accept the repercussions, violent or non-violent, of their inhuman and utterly absurd oppression. They should not blame it on outsiders"

Sapa-Reuter reported yesterday that South Africa had again publicly warned neighbouring states that it may seek revenge following the car bomb blast

It quoted the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis Le Grange, as saying that no neighbouring government giving refuge to members of the African National Congress could expect South Africa to sit back.

He told the SABC last night. "Acts of terror will not be tolerated and South Africa will plan her reaction at her own discretion and in her own interests"

Africa would not hesitate to launch more pre-emptive raids on nearby ANC bases

"If we don't start taking that kind of action, we're sitting around waiting for an atrocity to happen," Gen Malan said

South Africa showed the power of such strikes last December when it launched a dawn invasion on Lesotho's capital, Maseru. South Africa said the raid killed 30 members of the ANC

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha described the explosion as part of a "communist-inspired onslaught" and promised that the country's security forces were getting the situation under control

In an interview with Sapa, when questioned on statements made on possible pre-emptive strikes, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Le Grange, said yesterday "I agree with my colleague, General Malan, when he said yesterday that no government of any neighbouring state where members of the ANC are, or

THE BOMB explosion in Pretoria proved once again that all the concessions the Government had made during the past 14 years had 'not been of any use', the Herstigte Nasionale Party said in a statement in Pretoria

It added that the Government's willingness to relinquish the constitution of 'White South Africa' to bring about peace and conciliation in the Republic had been answered with an "abominable deed of violence"

"The head committee (of the HNP) expresses its sympathy with the victims of this despicable act and their families but, in the sad circumstances, is obliged at the same time to warn the Government that it is not combatting terrorism effectively," the statement said

The relaxation of influx

Mp: link tria

HARARE two Malawians held in murder in... of the... of Malawi... Radio Brighton manager hango... last... ti's body shot... centre... on charge... Mpakati's been... mand... In a... tion, the... only thing that they murder... Miss... the State, one of... suspect... ple were... cal... The... after... bidding... duced... Gold

his favourite home Paul, 25, Brighton, Tra places after l when defende last gasp equ "I was gett to put the bal time as Gary gave the sofa s writing on th ther to laugh o idiot," said Pa heavily banda

watched the final at her home in Lancashire. Joan said she had begged her husband for a reconciliation. She still loved him deeply. But Melia said this weekend that he wants to go ahead with a divorce and his relationship with Miss Lloyd was "very close."

Meanwhile a Brighton supporter, Paul Mendoza was nursing three broken bones in his foot yesterday after while he watched television coverage.

LONDON — While Jimmy Melia, the club celebrated moments of world sports fame on Saturday as his team came within a fraction of beating Manchester United in the FA Cup Final at Wembley, his estranged wife watched in misery.

Melia, a notorious fun lover, recently left his wife of 20 years, Joan, who still loves him, to live with voluptuous 27-year-old beauty Val Lloyd.

It was Val who sat in the royal box on Saturday while 47-year-old Joan

See Page 2

sign of things to come " who are saying that this is a were many more (blacks) damage "But I would say that there of life and the extent of who are appalled at the loss "There will be those (blacks) toria bomb outrage, he said Commenting on the Pre- give about the future " "I am desperately apprehen- of Churches told BBC Radio The head of the SA Council Ireland page that tortments Northern plunged into the sort of car- before the country was go to the negotiating table urged South Africa's rulers to day Bishop Desmond Tutu In a BBC interview yester- which manner " to you exactly when and in "I am not prepared to sav respond can Government will Mr Botha said "The South Afr- warning was not heeded, Mr raids were certain if his Asked whether retaliatory knowledge " he said say it on the basis of expert "When I saw this to you I borders from outside South Africa's from attacks were directed that he had no doubt that ter- Mr Botha but he emphasised choices of that nature", said "I would not like to make

Yesterday detectives were moved from his legs and still taking statements from arms

**Flash kills Soweto man**

Mail Reporter

A SOWETO man was killed instantly yesterday morning when he was struck by lightning in a thunderstorm at a construction site.

Mr William Matota was talking to friends at the site in Lowe Drive, Mubarton, when he was hit.

Friends ran immediately to a nearby house and telephoned for an ambulance. Mr Matota was dead when the ambulance arrived.

He was taken to the Johannesburg mortuary.

**Intifada control for Maputo**

By JOSE CAETANO

A FORM of influx control will be introduced to rid Mozambique and other anti-social characters." The announcement was met with tumultuous applause from the large crowd which completely surround- ed the presidential dais.

Fres Machel also announced that the army, police, and militias "will comb the cities to flush out illegal tenants from every state-owned block of flats" who would then be tried and sent to work on state farms until they paid their rent arrears.

See Page 2

Royal box 'love' — fan scores 3 h

Royal box 'love' — fan scores 3 h





# Man still held by SP 2 years after capture

218  
2 MAY 1985

By Jon Qwelane

A man brought back to South Africa more than two years ago after South African Defence Force commando raids on African National Congress bases in Matola, Mozambique, is still being detained by the Security Police

Mr David Mthobela, a Mozambican national, was captured during the January 1981 raids. He has been in custody since, although he has not been charged

A spokesman for police headquarters today confirmed Mr Mthobela was still being held in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act. He gave no further details

Two other men brought back after the raids are also still believed to be in custody

The men may not be named because one of them gave State evidence in a treason trial and the judge ruled that his identity must not be disclosed

Another detainee, Mr Modikae Tatsa, who is in his fourth year of detention, is still in the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital where he was admitted a month ago for observation

The district surgeon has granted permission for a private psychiatrist to see him, but lawyers acting for his family said today they would demand Mr Tatsa's release

# Frelimo shifts some authority to local level

At Frelimo's annual congress, its central committee was doubled to include virtually unknown peasants and military men. **218**

MAPUTO — All key leaders in Mozambique's ruling Marxist Frelimo party are still in power after last week's fourth party congress, but there have been some important developments. **STAR**

The biggest change is that the congress doubled the size of the central committee to 130 members. Only one of the new members, minister of health Pascoal Mocumbi is in central government. Fourteen ministers retained their central committee positions.

The majority of the new faces are workers, peasants and military men, mostly unknown outside their home areas, and their inclusion should have an impact at local level. One congress decision was to give power to local bodies because they often wait for orders and directives from central bodies.

Many of the new central committee members strongly criticised the national leadership during the congress. One, Jose Paulo Nchumali, a pre-independence war veteran, and now a sugar plantation manager, had accused the central committee and cabinet of being "infiltrated by the enemy".

President Samora Ma-

chel seemed at first to agree but the next day, apparently after reflection, said "Our state is not so much infiltrated as corrupted".

He then generally criticised senior officials who had succumbed to what he termed the comfortable life in Maputo, the country's capital.

A few popular public figures, including the Ambassador to the United Nations, Jose Carlos Lobo, youth organisation leader Zacarias Kupela, university rector Fernando Ganhao and Gideon Ndobe and Deolinda Guezimane, both of whom were sacked soon after independence, were also elected to the central committee.

Ndobe was education minister in the Frelimo-led transitional government before Mozambique's full independence from Portugal in 1975 and Deolinda Guezimane had been leader of the national women's organisation.

The central committee, Mozambique's top policy-making body, normally meets only twice a year. Day-to-day decisions are made by a political bureau, a secretariat and the Frelimo control committee — Reuter



# Pik meeting <sup>(2/8)</sup>

5 MAY 1983

# Maputo envoy

*STAR*  
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is meeting his Mozambican counterpart at Komatipoort on the South African border today.

The top-level meeting comes against the background of another propaganda war between the two countries.

It is understood that high on today's agenda are Mozambique allegations that South Africa was involved in a plot to assassinate President Samora Machel.

A Department of Foreign Affairs and Information spokesman today confirmed that the meeting was to be held. "Matters of mutual interest will be discussed," he said.

Mr Botha is being accompanied by senior members of his department, including the Director-General, Mr Hans van Dalsen.

Other issues likely to be discussed are the recent attachment of the Durban fishing trawler, the *Morning Star*, the Cahora Bassa scheme and areas of co-operation including railways and Maputo harbour.

The Mozambicans are expected to raise allegations of South African destabilisation of Mozambique and alleged support of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

This is the second known such meeting to take place at this level. The two countries do communicate regularly on matters of mutual concern through informal channels.

218 / 1975 2418/83

# Black leaders join in condemning raid into Mozambique

By Sol Makgabutlane

Black leaders in South Africa have criticised the SAAF incursion into Mozambique

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said "When the SADF raided Matola two years ago and repeated the attack on Maseru last year in what many regarded as an unmitigated form of violence, many people warned that violence only begets violence and that this circle of attack and counter-attack should be stopped

"It seemed on Friday that this circle was continuing and yesterday's attack can only perpetuate this tragedy

Nobody likes violence. We appeal to the South African Government, who are the only people in a position to stop this unnecessary violence, to get it stopped," he said

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, also deplored the strike into Maputo, reports Sapa

"As I condemn the bomb outrage in Pretoria last Friday, so I do with the retaliatory attack on Mozambique," he said in a statement

"How can the SADF say they do not care about civilian casualties when the point about terrorist acts is the indiscriminate destruction of innocent civilian lives? I weep for my coun-

try. We cannot solve its problems this way," he said

A spokesman for the Azanian Peoples Organisation (Azapo) said the way to peace and progress in the sub-continent was through accommodation of the aspirations of the majority

"We condemn such outrageous aggression

"We call on the international community and those governments which continue to abet racial exploitation in this country to exert pressure for meaningful and real change in South Africa," he said

Kwazulu's Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelez, condemned the SADF revenge raid in a statement released last night in Ulundi

He described this type of retaliatory action as unconstructive and brutal

"God's love makes the life of human beings precious," he said

"I therefore condemn in the strongest possible terms this use of violence by the SADF in Maputo. It entailed the loss of innocent lives which are just as precious before God as the lives of those that were lost in Pretoria on Friday

"Any use of violence as a means of resolving political problems has to be condemned in the strongest possible terms from whichever side it comes," the Chief Minister said

"South Africa will not earn the respect of blacks in Southern Africa if it uses its military prowess either to

wreak vengeance or to oppress a people at the cost of human lives"

● A spokesman for the South African Women's Federation said violence would not come to an end in South Africa until all political detainees were released

"The only solution to what is happening now — civil war is a proper name for it — is for the Government to release the leaders of the people and call a national convention to discuss reform

"It has started and it is not going to be stopped until the source of the problem is looked at. We would not like to see what is happening now going on for the rest of our lives," said the spokesman

# Western trio condemns raid

Three Western countries which maintain close diplomatic relations with South Africa have roundly condemned the Republic's dawn air raid on ANC bases in Mozambique yesterday.

The United States, Britain and France have each spoken out against the "retaliatory action" while at the same time deplored the Pretoria bomb blast on Friday

The French Foreign Ministry has been the most critical, calling the Maputo raid "unjustified" and renewing its condemnation of the French Government has also hinted that it will recall its ambassador in South Africa to mark its displeasure in a more public and effective manner

The Star's Bureau in Washington reports that the US Government, while describing both the Pretoria bombing incident and the Africa's raid as tragic events, said it would remain in urgent contact with governments in Southern Africa in an effort to promote peace. State Department spokesman Mr John Hughes said that neither the African National Congress, which has assumed responsibility for the Pretoria blast, nor South Africa, was lifted in taking the action they had

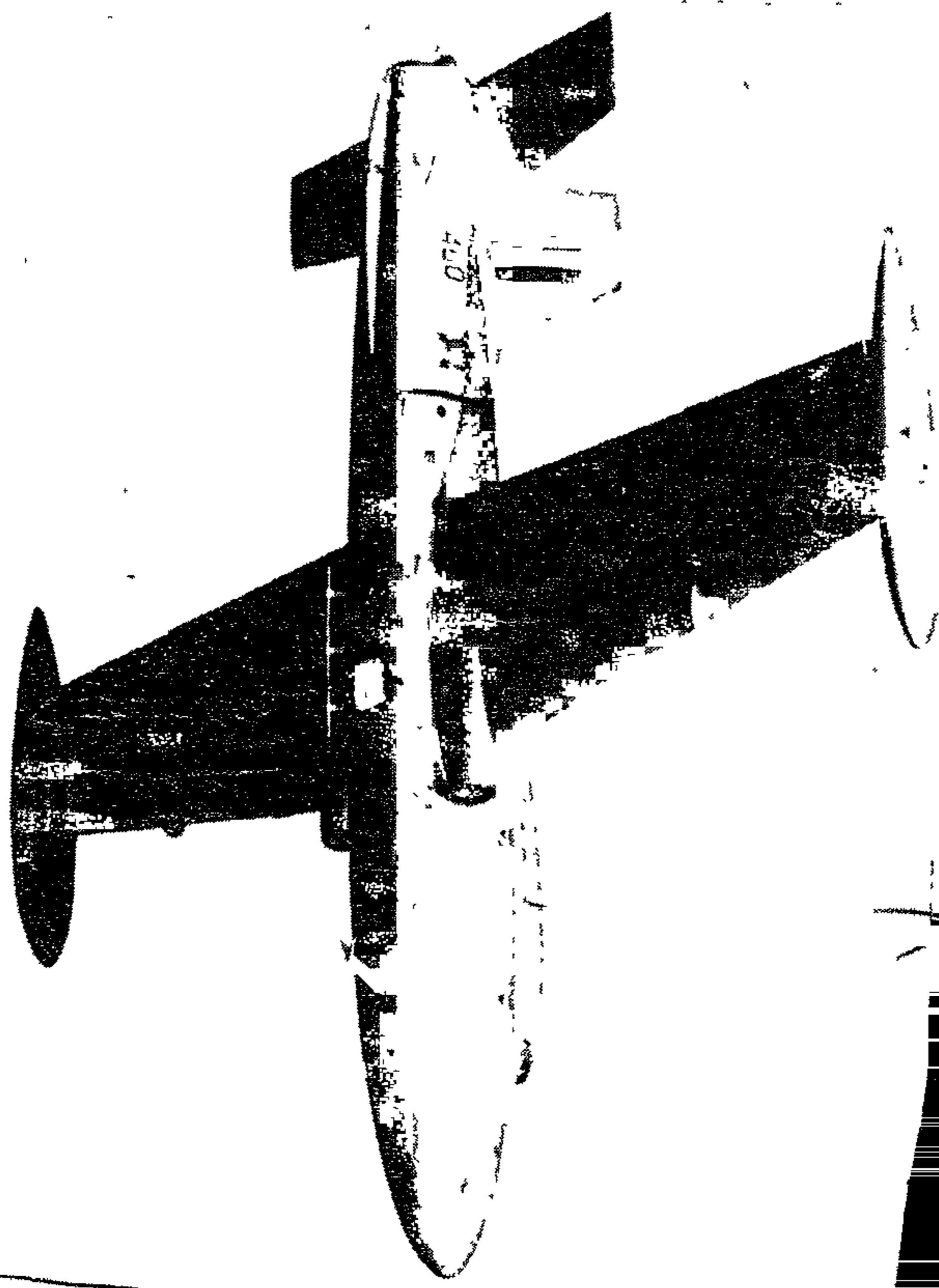
S. Joliver has said, was to identify and support alternatives to

## French lead

## chorus of

## regret at

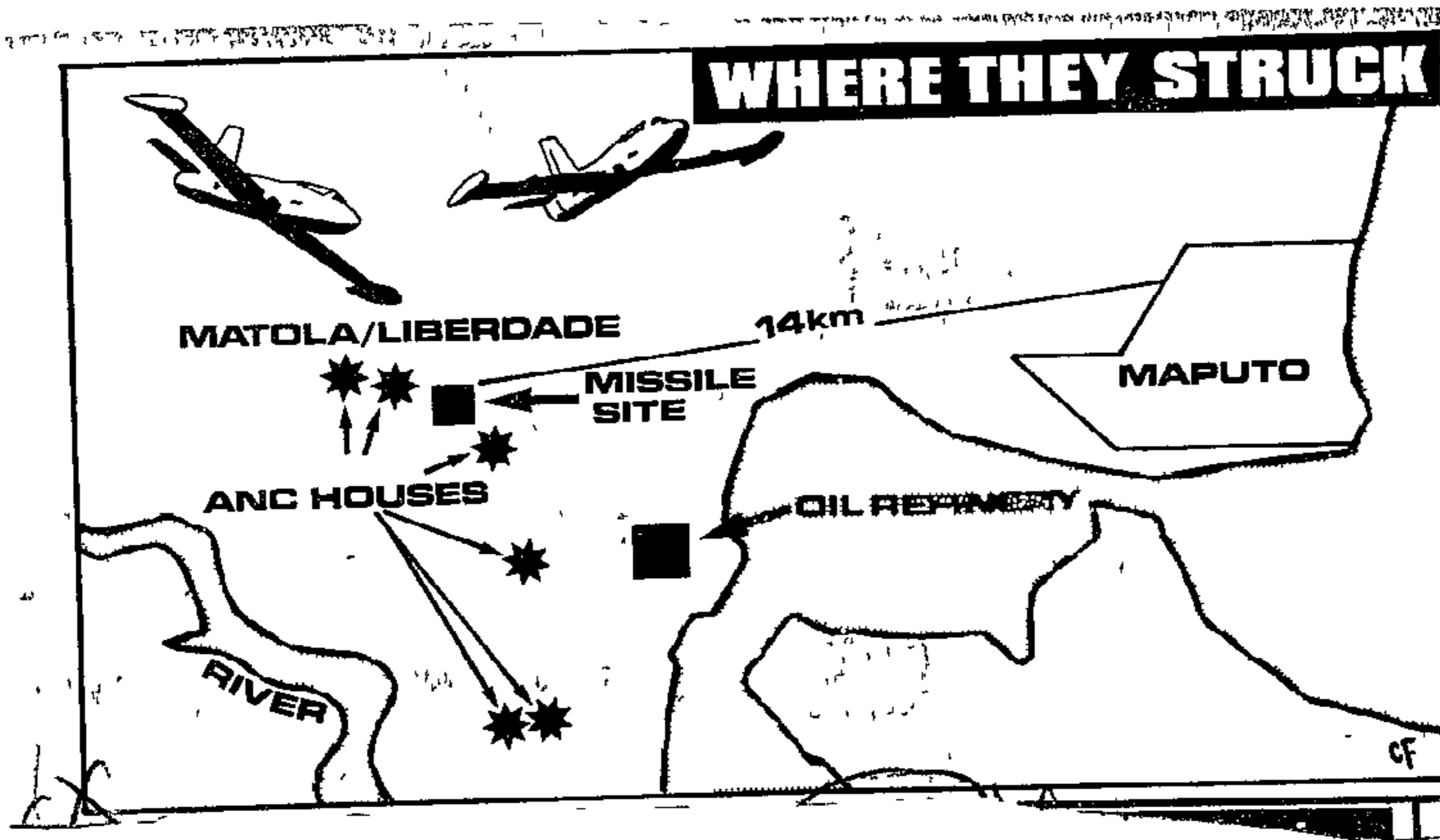
## retaliation



A South African Air Force Impala jet similar to those which took part in the dawn raid on ANC bases—yesterday

24/5/83

218



cross-border violence, because such violence could not help solve the problems of the region.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Cape Town said "We were shocked to hear of the raid by South African forces on targets in Mozambique."

# SA attack slammed in Britain

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa's "revenge raid" on ANC bases in Maputo made top news billing in Fleet Street's serious newspapers today.

Yesterday and last night it wiped the almost unshiftable British election build-up down the news order on all radio and television broadcasts.

Under headlines "Pretoria revenge raid on Maputo" and "Pretoria jets take revenge", both The Times and the Daily Telegraph carry detailed accounts of the air attack.

It is also prominently reported in the Guardian under the headline "South African air raids kill five in Maputo suburb homes", and in the Financial Times which says "South Africa's reprisal air raid condemned".

The Guardian and the Financial Times also carry in-depth background reports.

In an editorial headlined "The enemy within the fortress", the Guardian says the Pretoria car bomb and the "punitive but illogical response" marks a turning point in the racial confrontation in South Africa.

In its editorial the conservative Daily Telegraph says "The South Africans may have committed an act of terrorism but we cannot in common justice withhold that dubious accolade from the ANC."

"There are even two obvious senses in which the ANC act of terrorism is the less defensible. It came first and it involved more terror."

The suffering the raids would have caused were "deeply regretted — and we deplore this violation of the sovereignty of Mozambique."

"We have repeatedly made it clear that the problems of South Africa cannot be solved by violence. We condemn these actions just as we condemn the violence in Pretoria on Friday which caused the loss of lives and injury."

"There is a desperate need to break the vicious circle where violence begets violence and to seek peaceful solutions to the region's problems."

The Star's Foreign News Service in Paris reports that the French Foreign Ministry is expected to recall its ambassador "for consultations" as a show of its displeasure at the raid.

This recall is a low-level diplomatic warning which is only temporary, and is usually applied by one government to warn another.

There are two more serious diplomatic steps. Recall of an ambassador while maintaining diplomatic relations — and of course a complete break in diplomatic relations.

Despite the French Government's horror at the car bomb attack in Pretoria, the ANC office in Paris was still in business yesterday.

The bureau opened last year, and its first representative here, Mr Leonard Mnumzana, told newsmen "We plan to attack symbols of apartheid in order to mobilise the black population against the Government."

He added "We are not making war because we like to go to war, but because apartheid has declared war against us."

Asked whether the Pretoria car bomb heralded a new ANC strategy, he replied "No, it is just an extension of a strategy which is not new."

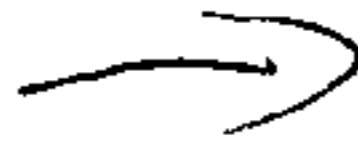
French television gave wide coverage to the Pretoria attack and the SAAF response.

218

24/5/83

(218) ~~218~~ Hansard  
 Lt Adriano Bomba status/work permit  
 Q Col. 1186 - 1187 4/5/83  
 \*13 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked  
 the Minister of Internal Affairs †

- (1) What is the status under the Aliens Act No 1 of 1937, of Lt Adriano Bomba in South Africa at present
- (2) whether his status has changed since his arrival in South Africa if so (a)(i) on how many occasions, (ii) on what dates and (iii) why and (b) what was the nature of the change in each case
- (3) whether Lt Bomba is in South Africa at present
- (4) whether a work permit has been is-



1187

WEDNESDAY

sued to him, if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of what kind of work?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

- (1) and (2) According to the records of the Department of Internal Affairs a temporary permit was issued to Lt Bomba on 5 November 1981 to sojourn in the Republic. This permit was valid until 5 May 1982 and was subsequently extended to 4 February 1983. No further applications for the extension of the validity of this permit or for any other permit were received and no other permit was issued.
- (3) The Department of Internal Affairs has no knowledge of his present whereabouts.
- (4) (a) and (b) The temporary permit issued on 5 November 1981 authorized him to take up employment with the South African Defence Force.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 What are the forces acting on the model of SA?  
 How does separating arise?  
 Is it a solution?  
 Why government refuses separate?



points did he (i) enter and (ii) depart from South Africa on each occasion?  
+THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) On permit for temporary residence from 16 April 1980 to 28 February 1982

On permit for permanent residence from 1 March 1982

(b) (i) Portuguese

(ii) 13 October 1927

(2) Yes on various occasions. The following are the particulars in respect of his first application that is on record

(a) 7 September 1978

(b) Pretoria

(c) Business

(3) Yes on various occasions. The particulars of the last record of a visa issued to him are as follows

(a) Pretoria

(b) 1 September 1982

(c) Department of Internal Affairs

(d) To continue permanent residence

(4) (a) and (b) According to available information, he entered and departed from South Africa on the following dates and at the following points. Such information is only kept for three years

Entrées		Departures	
Date	Port	Date	Port
1980-02-05	Jan Smuts	1980-08-03	Jan Smuts
1980-09-07	Jan Smuts	1980-11-18	Jan Smuts

Entrées Port

Date

Departures Port

1980-11-28	Jan Smuts	1981-02-23	Jan Smuts
1981-04-08	Jan Smuts	1981-06-03	Jan Smuts
1981-07-03	Jan Smuts	1981-09-09	Jan Smuts
Information not on record		1982-02-17	Jan Smuts
1982-03-18	Jan Smuts	1982-09-04	Jan Smuts
1982-10-06	Jan Smuts	1982-11-12	Jan Smuts
1982-12-16	Jan Smuts	1983-01-21	Jan Smuts
1983-03-16	Information not on record		

Mr C W EGLIN Mr Speaker arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask him whether his department is considering the granting of visas and permits to Orlando Cristina took note of the fact that he had been reported to be a prominent and leading member of a guerrilla movement known as the Mozambique Resistance Movement operating in a neighbouring State?

+THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, as far as I know, confidential information has been communicated to the leaders of all the Opposition parties and I should like to ask that hon members who want to put supplementary questions in this regard, first clear them with the leaders of their parties and then table them

Mr C W EGLIN Mr Speaker, arising further out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, is he aware that the supplementary question I have just put to him flows from headlines that appeared in Afrikaans-language newspapers in the northern areas?

+THE DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am fully aware of that but I do want to advise the hon member to adopt the course indicated by me because then he will get his replies

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Hansen Q. G. 1195 -  
Orlando Cristina: visa 1198  
4/5/83

\*Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

(1) Whether a person named Orlando Cristina has been resident in South Africa, if so, (a) for what period or periods and (b) what was his (i) nationality and (ii) date of birth.

(2) whether he applied for a visa to enter South Africa, if so (a) when, (b) where and (c) for what purpose was the application made.

(3) whether he was issued with a visa authorizing his presence in South Africa, if so, (a) where, (b) when, (c) by whom and (d) for what purpose was the visa issued.

(4) (a) on what dates and (b) at what

Entrées	
Date	Port
1980-02-05	Jan Smuts
1980-09-07	Jan Smuts

2/8 AGUS 3/5/83  
 I was sent to kill Samora Machel



# I was sent to kill Samora Machel

MAPUTO — An alleged South African military intelligence officer captured in Mozambique said he was sent to take part in an attempt to assassinate President Samora Machel

The man, named as Peter Benjamin Schoeman, made this claim in an interview on Mozambique television

Mr Schoeman, who was said to have been captured by Mozambican forces inside Mozambique, said he had been sent on several different missions. These had included, in his words, "the assassination of the President of Mozambique during the fourth congress of Frelimo" last week.

Mr Schoeman said his other missions included collecting information about the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in the north, the posts and telecommunications office and the Polana Hotel in Maputo which housed many of the foreign guests to the Frelimo Party congress

## President Samora Machel ... assassination plot?

Mr Schoeman, 36, bearded and tattooed, smoking a cigarette, appeared relaxed during the interview.

He said he had joined the South African armed forces in 1964 and had been trained as an infantry instructor, an artillery instructor and a helicopter pilot before being transferred to military intelligence.

The Argus political staff reports that South African Defence Force today denied any complicity in a plot to assassinate President Machel.

A spokesman for the National Intelligence Service refused to comment

A spokesman for the SADF said: "We are still searching our records but so far we have not been able to trace a man with his claimed qualifications. We are now looking at all our records to find anyone by the name of Peter Benjamin Schoeman. It seems this is a massive hoax and we deny any complicity in or knowledge of any such plot."

Year	Asian and Coloured	African	Members
1970			
1971			
1972			
1973			1 280
1974			1 167
1975			988
1976			944
1977			876
1978			1 058
1979			1 009
1980			993

Address: P.O. Box 107  
 Athlone  
 7760  
 Officials: Secretary: A.R. Vahed  
 Area of Operation: Cape

Founded:  
 Registration: Yes  
 Industrial Council:

Industrial Council  
 Industry (Cape)

respect of the journey between New York and Seattle

218 ~~New York and Seattle~~ *Hemsworth Q 6/1 1251*  
Detention of Mr Pieter Benjamin Schoeman  
11/5/83 1254

\*16 Mr P A KIRBURGH asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

- (1) Whether Mr Pieter Benjamin Schoeman is being detained in a neighbouring country, if so, which country,
- (2) whether he or his Department has received representations concerning the release of Mr Schoeman, if so (a) from whom and (b) what was the nature of (i) the representations and (ii) his response thereto
- (3) whether he or his Department has received any communication concerning Mr Schoeman from the government of the country in question if so, what was the nature of (a) the communication and (b) his response thereto
- (4) whether his Department is taking any steps in regard to the release and repatriation of Mr Schoeman if not why not if so what steps?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

- (1) Yes Mozambique
- (2) No (a) and (b) fall away
- (3) (a) and (b)

Yes but only after I had raised the matter at the commencement of the discussions on 5 May 1983 at Komatipoort. The leader of the Mozambican delegation admitted that a Mr Pieter Benjamin Schoeman was arrested approximately a year ago in Mozambique and explained that Mr Schoeman had made statements which amounted to him having undergone military training in South Africa that he had received instructions to *inter alia* assassinate President Samora

Machel and also to commit all sorts of other deeds of violence and espionage. In this I replied that from the South African Government's point of view it was necessary to establish Mr Schoeman's identity without delay.

After I had asked certain questions about Mr Schoeman's age, build and possible physical scars and distinctive marks and the Mozambican delegation provided answers which strengthened my suspicion that Mr Schoeman was the same person as the Mr Schoeman whom the South African Police was looking for in connection with a crime which he was alleged to have committed by not complying with the conditions pertaining to his parole. I suggested that immediate steps be taken to obtain Mr Schoeman's fingerprints. I said that it was of great importance to the SA Government that the truth about Mr Schoeman immediately be determined and that it was not possible for me to continue the discussions unless the Government of Mozambique cooperated to enable us to obtain his fingerprints without delay. I continued by saying that it was the only way to establish beyond doubt who and what Mr Schoeman really is. I proposed that either Mr Schoeman be brought to Komatipoort where the discussions were taking place or that two SAP Officers travel to Maputo and take his fingerprints there. I proposed further that if it was too time consuming to travel to Maputo by motorcar I would accompany the two policemen to Maputo in the military aircraft which we used to travel to Komatipoort. After a short adjournment the Mozambican delegation informed me that they had agreed to permit two of our policemen to travel by motorcar to Maputo accompanied by Mozambican officials. After this we continued to discuss other matters. These discussions continued until about 17h00 that afternoon when the policemen arrived back from Maputo with Mr Schoeman's fingerprints on the prescribed police form. A Police expert

confirmed that the fingerprints taken from Mr Schoeman in Maputo matched the series of fingerprints which had been taken from Mr Schoeman over the past 20 years as a result of criminal convictions in South Africa.

I confronted the Mozambican delegation with this and said that it was no longer necessary to argue about the identity of Mr Schoeman. I reviewed the South African Government's displeasure to the Mozambican delegation and said that it was inexplicable to me that the Mozambican police could not establish that Mr Schoeman had told them in truths when he had alleged that he had been sent to Mozambique to assassinate the President and to commit subversion. They had taken the man into custody more than a year ago and it would have taken our police hardly one day to establish in a case of this nature that a person like Mr Schoeman with his apparent psychological deviations does not speak the truth when he makes allegations as he has done. I also said that I was of the opinion that the Mozambican authorities had known that Mr Schoeman had not been speaking the truth but nevertheless used his alleged statements in an attempt to prove the general charge that South Africa destabilizes its neighbouring states. I also mentioned that South Africa's interests were badly damaged by this untrue slander. The Mozambican delegation stood by the explanation that, when Mr Schoeman had made the relevant allegations they had no reason to call his word in question. This was unacceptable to me and I said that I insisted that they tell President Machel the truth during the course of the same day and inform him that, although the South African Government cannot accept Mozambique's ideology and differs most strongly from it, the South African Government is against assassination gangs to assassinate leaders. I stated that Qadafi and others support such practices. The South African Government believes in differing openly and straightforwardly and it is inevitable we fight men against men but we do not assassinate leaders. Even if a government should not entertain moral opposition to assassinations it would still be foolish to think that one could achieve something by murdering leaders because each leader still has followers and one cannot murder the followers. (One only arouses more aversion and hate amongst the followers of an assassinated leader and this makes the settling of international disputes so much more difficult. I also said that our subsequent relations would be determined by the manner in which Mozambique was going to handle this matter thence. I said I expected of the Mozambique Government to publicly state the truth about Mr Schoeman. The Mozambican President undertook to inform me what had happened at Komatipoort and I said that firstly they would have to speak to Mr Schoeman again to hear why he had made the allegations that he had made and that they would then decide which steps must be taken. I said that although I didn't request his extradition at that stage in my opinion Mr Schoeman suffered from serious psychological and mental deviations that he was still a human being and that they had to treat him humanely. They undertook to do so.

- (4) No but as I have indicated in (3) above the possibility that the South African Government may consider to apply for extradition through the usual channels is not excluded.

Letter employment of foreign workers

\*17 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

- (1) Whether the letter concerning the employment of foreign workers referred to in his reply to Question No. 1 on 6 May 1983 has been sent to my

per page 1 of page 1 of 1

# Maputo raid criticized and praised

THE South African Air Force strike into Maputo the second in Mozambique, has drawn sharp criticism both in ternal and overseas yesterday but was supported by opposition parties in Parliament

In Washington, the State Department renewed its call for negotiations between Pretoria and its neighbours providing havens for the African National Congress (ANC)

Calling last Friday's explosion in Pretoria and South Africa's retaliatory raid in Mozambique an escalating cycle of violence the Reagan administration stressed its determination to act as an even-handed broker in the region

France said apartheid, by violating human rights, led to an appalling cycle of violence

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, expressed his great regret at the escalation of violence in Southern Africa and the loss of innocent life

In Nairobi, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya chairman of the Organization for African Unity, condemned the air raid on Mozambique as "an act of genocide", the Kenya News Agency reported

In London, the Anti-Apartheid Movement president, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, accused South Africa of initiating an undeclared war on Mozambique

He called the bombing "an act of international terrorism", and called for suspension of delivery of a British-built Marconi radar system to South Africa

## Opposition support

In South Africa, the New Republic Party and the Conservative Party supported the government's action

The NRP's leader, Mr Vause Raw, congratulated the air force on carrying out the strike without loss

The CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, associated his party with any retaliatory action

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposi-

tion said while no society could tolerate the indiscriminate terror witnessed in Friday's bomb blast in Pretoria it was evident the options for peaceful and non-violent change in South Africa were narrowing dramatically and there was a very real threat of escalating confrontation

## Act deplored

Criticism came from the Azanian People's Organization which dubbed the raid 'a destabilising tactic' and from the General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who said he deplored the act as much as he did the Pretoria blast

The Archbishop of Durban and president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Denis Hurley, has appealed to the government to "face up in all honesty to the question why the violence?"

He said the Catholic bishops abhorred violence but they could not abhor ANC violence without abhorring the violence built into apartheid

## Responsibility

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, Archbishop Philip Russell said at times such as this it was the duty of the Christian church to remind the people of South Africa of the words of Jesus Christ "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword"

All violence was to be condemned

Mr Paddy Kearney, director of Diakonia, the Durban-based ecumenical agency, said responsibility for starting the "terrifying spiral" of violence lay firmly with the government

The Church Street attack and the raids into Mozambique bear chilling testimony to the escalation of civil war in South Africa, Ms Kate Philip, president of Nusas said yesterday — Own Correspondents and Sapa

# No arms for ANC says Mozambique

218

~~147~~

~~147~~

MAPUTO — Mozambique would allow members of the African National Congress to live in Maputo but would arrest any who bore arms against South Africa, the country's Information Minister, Mr Jose Lus Cabaco, said yesterday

He was conducting a tour of foreign journalists' to the sites of Monday's strike by South African Air Force jets against alleged ANC bases in Maputo

Standing in front of one of the houses strafed and rocketed by South African Impalas, Mr Cabaco shouted "Does this look like the

ANC?"

The six sites included a jam factory where three workers died and a creche where a six year-old child was killed according to Mozambique

Mr Cabaco said Mozambique would continue to allow ANC members and any other genuine refugees to enter the country

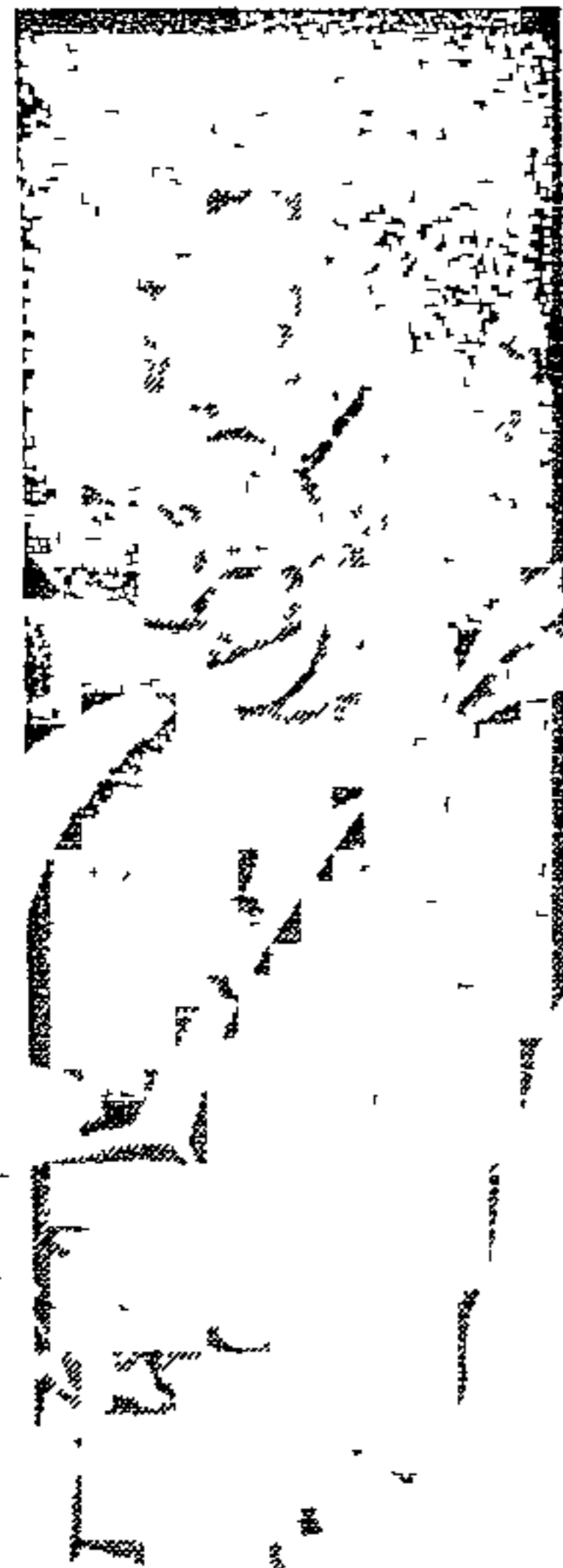
"It is a principle of our constitution," he said. But he added that ANC members would never be allowed to carry arms against South Africa. Asked what would happen to those who did, he replied "They would certainly

be arrested."

At the slightly damaged creche a 23-year-old woman recalled the attack

"We were inside changing the clothes of children for them to come out and play. Then we heard such a noise. We thought it was thunder. We felt something hitting the wall and saw smoke. Then we took the children and ran."

The other five targets also appeared to have suffered light damage, with windows blown out and gates smashed but just one thatched-roof hut flattened — Sapa-AP



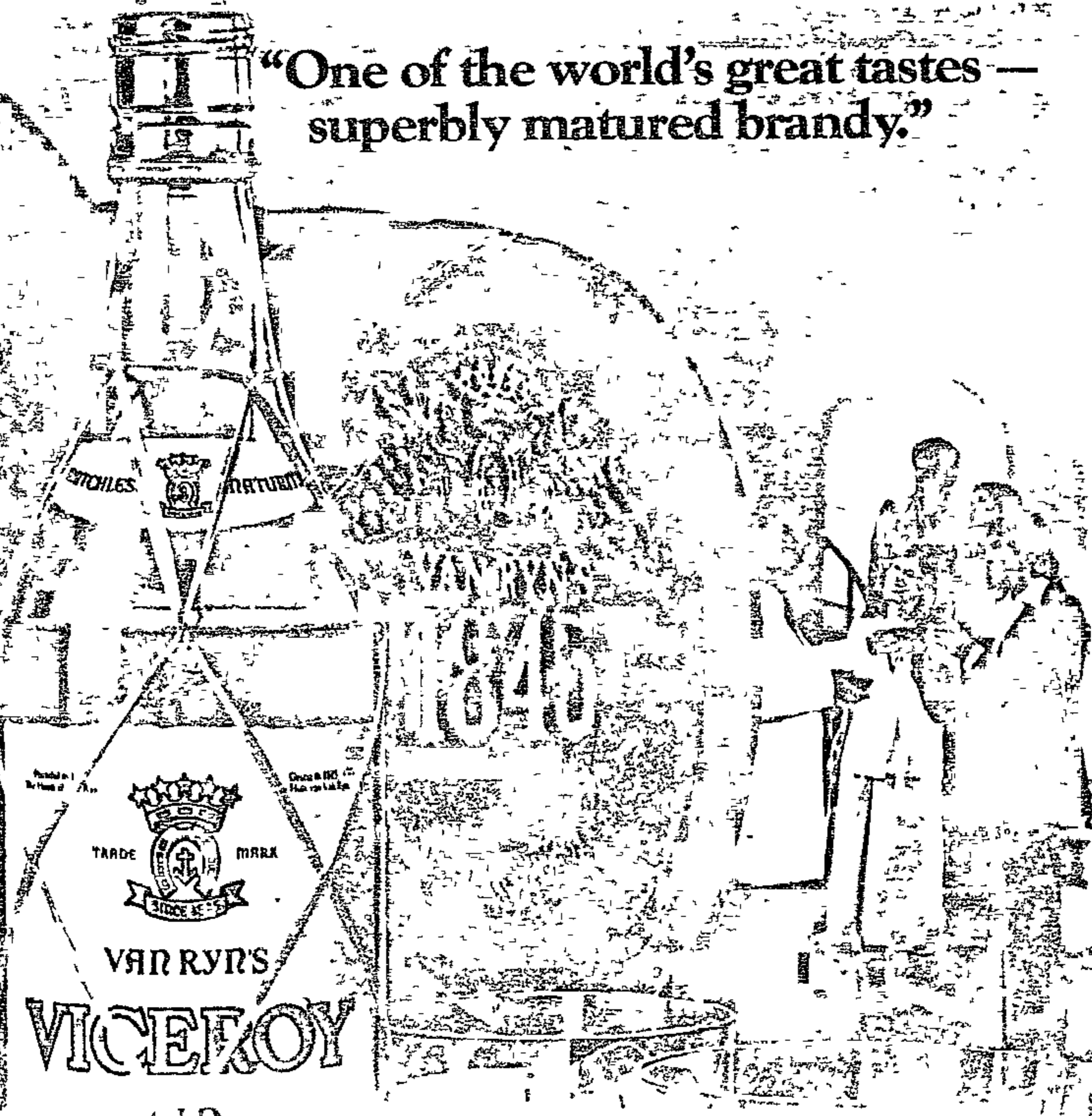
**DEFIANT Tutu says he would defy banning order.**

of yesterday did

ation a measure as part of an wit-

ion of continues

"One of the world's great tastes — superbly matured brandy."



SADF says 64 dead, Mozambique says six killed

# MAPUTO WHO PRO 218

LATEST CONFIRMED intelligence reports indicated that 64 people — including six civilians — had died in the South African air strike on key ANC military targets in Maputo, according to Defence headquarters in Pretoria.

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC members, while 17 were identified as Frelimo soldiers, a South African Defence Force communique said.

As far as could be ascertained, 44 people were injured or wounded in the attack, it added. It is, however, at this stage not possible to determine exactly how many of these were civilians. Some of the civilians who died were in a house next to one of the targets which was shot at from the air with rockets and aircraft cannons," the communique said.

### Propaganda

Meanwhile the Defence Force has condemned what it referred to as "the attempt by the government of Mozambique and the propaganda media's attempts to dismiss this attack as if it was directed

# Amaculincina

The winner of Jet's beautiful bedroom competition!





VICTIMS. Aftermath of the raid.

# MAPUTO

# HORROR

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### Propaganda

Meanwhile the Defence Force has condemned what it referred to as "the attempt by the government of Mozambique and the propaganda media's attempts to dismiss this attack as if it was directed against civilians."

"It is an obvious fact that the area was immediately cordoned off to facilitate proper re-arrangement to gain the highest propaganda value," the statement added, according to Sapa.

On the other hand the Mozambique news agency, AIM, reports that the number of deaths in the raid rose to six by yesterday.

A two-year-old child, Lucia Azarias, was rushed to Maputo hospital gravely wounded. Doctors were unable to save her life. The other fatalities, who all died on the spot, were three workers at Sampal Jam factory, a six-year-old child and one South African man. The South African was hit by rocket fragments as he was washing a car in a Matola street.

A source at the Maputo Central Hospital told AIM that the number of people admitted to the hospital with injuries has risen to 40. Some of them are in a very serious condition.

The winner bedroom

The first prize beautiful be

**SEDZANI**

Congrat frc

## Inyangas to hang

TWO Mamelodi East inyangas were sentenced to death in the Pretoria Supreme court yesterday for the brutal murder of a coloured man whose badly decomposed and decapitated body was found near a river in Nelspruit on June 22, 1981.

Petrus Bulunga (31) and Elsie Maluleka (51) were sentenced to death for murdering Mr Stephen Louw, an Eersterus father of 10. Another accused, Ruby

By **MONK NKOMO**

Mooloo (42) of Holy Loch Avenue Eersterus, who was acquitted on the murder charge, was sentenced to 13 years for defrauding two insurance companies of a total of R110 000.

Before sentencing Bulunga and Maluleka to the gallows, Mr Justice van Dyk, sitting with two assessors, said he could find no extenuating circumstances to the brutal murder of Mr

Louw whose head and private parts were severed from his body.

Mooloo, the judge said, had also committed a serious offence and had it not been for the quick intervention of police, she could have claimed R80 000 from an insurance company.

Bulunga and Mooloo were refused leave to appeal while the lawyers acting for Maluleka were asked to submit applications for leave to appeal within 14 days.

# ANC lair was actually rather normal factory

## Brendon Nicholson reports

MAPUTO — From Pretoria it may have looked like a dangerous nest of ANC terrorists but from the ground it appeared to be a rather ordinary Mozambican jam factory.

For that matter several of the other targets strafed with rockets and machine-gun fire by South African Air Force jets early on Monday morning looked ordinary if you ignored the bullet holes, shattered glass and bloodstains.

To be fair it must be made clear from the outset that I was one of a party of foreign journalists shown around the stricken areas by Mozambique's Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, 24 hours after

the attacks took place. It is possible that he avoided taking us to the areas where the South African Defence Force declared that "scores of ANC terrorists" were killed in the raid dubbed Operation Shards.

When we asked to see the "missile site" the SADF said was neutralised in the raids, Mr Cabaco denied that any such facility had been attacked, and suggested that a collection of grass huts near the Matola road bridge may have been strafed in error.

It was clear, however, that whatever damage the jets may have done to the military wing of the ANC or to the Frelimo forces, Mozambican civilians were well

pounded too. The "surgical precision" with which, according to at least one newspaper, the SADF "took out" the targets, did result in the death of two men — one of whom may have been an ANC guerilla, two women — one of whom was eight months pregnant, and two children — one of whom aged three, lay in agony for hours with a heavy calibre bullet wound in her stomach.

A near miracle appears to have saved 18 infants in the creche of the Matola Jam and Fruit Juice factory which was rocketed in the attack.

A trail of smashed trees and fences marked the path of a salvo of cannon or rocket fire which stitched down the road, smashed through a fence and splattered around the building housing the creche be-



INNOCENT VICTIM A young child lies badly wounded after the air attack on Maputo

fore one projectile killed three workers in the factory.

Nurse Rita Moamba said seven of the children were in a front room when two rockets smashed into the bottom of an outside wall without penetrating it. As they exploded, the jets screamed low overhead.

The creche quickly filled with smoke as she and her helpers rushed the terrified babies outside.

While such damage was probably caused accidentally by shots going wide of their targets, the home of another politi-

cal 'innocent' was given a thorough going over by the jets.

Mr Francisco Morgadinho, the white Mozambican director of the national advertising agency, had just left for work and his wife to buy a loaf of bread, when the Impalas screamed in from the sea.

They devastated the house with a deliberate attack that suggested a belief that it was definitely an ANC base.

The reaction of the civilian population generally was surprisingly calm.

One expatriate living

in Maputo suggested that the population had been psyched up by the local media to expect such attacks.

Many Mozambicans simply saw it as an inevitable part of living next door to the most militarily powerful nation in sub-Saharan Africa, he said.

Other buildings visited included a privately owned road transport company where one man was badly wounded, and several private homes occupied by Mozambican families.

The South African refugee, who was shot dead while washing a car outside the building, is believed to be an ANC member.

ministration did not go out of its way to produce any destroyed ANC or Frelimo bases the visiting journalists were left alone to go where they pleased in the greater Maputo area.

Western observers in Maputo said they believed that one of the houses attacked was in fact, used by the ANC to store food and clothing.

While the Maputo ad-



26/5/83

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CARNAGE: Correspondents viewing some of the dead

# SA demands clarification

THE South African Government has demanded clarification from Mozambique about its attitude to the ANC in the wake of conflicting statements by Mozambican leaders.

The Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr. Joachim Chissano, has said his government will continue to support the ANC and will "continue to fight until apartheid is down."

The Minister of Information, Mr. Jose Cabaco, has said that ANC members will be allowed to live in Mozambique but will not be allowed to bear arms against South Africa.

The South African demand for clarity came in an exchange of diplomatic notes.

Mozambique started the exchange with a telegram of protest hours after South Africa's airstrike on Monday.

South Africa's reply asked what precisely Mozambique's attitude was to the ANC.

The detailed contents of the messages have not been disclosed.

Mozambique's response, which is still awaited, could be critical for future relations between the two countries.

Informed sources say more weight is given to Mr Chissano's statement because of his position as Foreign Minister.

The sources say Mr Cabaco's comments may have been an attempt to "playing a soft line" for the foreign journalists before whom they were made.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha, has not reacted directly to what Mr Cabaco said.

A spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department said there would be no comment while the Mozambique response to South Africa's telegram was awaited.



DEATH FROM ABOVE: One of the victims of the South African Air Force airstrike.

# Mozambique pledges support

Soweto  
27/5/83  
218

NEW YORK — Mozambique pledged yesterday to morally support the black population of South Africa until apartheid had been eliminated.

Mozambiquan Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano told the United Nations Security Council that South African black nationalists were waging a "just struggle".

At the same time Mr Chissano denied that his government was giving anti-South African guerrillas military support.

He described the guerrilla campaign of the ANC as a "domestic matter" for South Africa and neighbouring countries could not be blamed by South Africa for aiding the ANC.

Mr Chissano pointed out that the ANC was older than the Frelimo Party in Mozambique and was independent of external influence.

The Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr José Luis Cabaco, tells of the airport tape recording.

# Maputo attack warning 'came after raid'

By JOSÉ CAETANO

MAPUTO — The South African Air Force warning of their air raid against Matola on Monday was broadcast to the control tower at Maputo Airport after the attack, not before it, the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr José Luis Cabaco, has told a Press conference in Maputo

Mr Cabaco was addressing a crowded Press conference in the control tower at the airport on Thursday night

The Mozambican Minister

waved a copy of the Rand Daily Mail to the journalists present and explained he had called the conference to deny aspects of an SADF communiqué given at a Press conference in Pretoria on Monday and which was reported in the Mail

Mr Cabaco played to the journalists present an airport tape recording of all conversations between aircraft and the control tower

He said the warning had come 10 minutes after the at-

tack had finished, and therefore had "only a propaganda value" He said it was sent "in order to create a certain impact among public opinion in South Africa"

Mr Cabaco also said the operation was a clear copy-book repeat of a Rhodesian air raid against Lusaka in 1979, known as "Operation Green Leader", when an identical message had been transmitted to the Lusaka control tower

The Minister also denied a claim that the SAA flight

from Johannesburg to Maputo early on Monday morning had been cancelled because Mozambique had closed its air space

"The truth is very different," said Mr Cabaco He said SAA had itself cancelled the flight allegedly because of a technical fault before any closure of Mozambique's air space

In reply to a question why the Mozambican Defence Force had not taken any action against the attacking force, Mr Cabaco said Mo-

zambican forces had been unable to use their heaviest anti-aircraft equipment because of the approach of the Mozambican Airlines flight from Paris

He added that this had allowed the South Africans to speak of "neutralising a Mozambican missile base"

Meanwhile, the South African Defence Force has refused to comment on the Mozambique Government allegations concerning the SAAF warning, Sapa reports from Pretoria

# SA 'defector' left a note on his bed

*Come trials 31/5/83*  
*218*

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Lieutenant Gerald Andreas Eckert the South African Permanent Force soldier claimed to have defected to Mozambique, left a note in his room before fleeing the country on Friday.

He failed to turn up for a dinner date with a friend on Sunday night. When his friend, who asked not to be identified, arrived at the room, he found the note written on an envelope lying on a bed.

It read "Leave everything I have (the little it is) to my former wife. Goodbye everyone and SA Signed Lt G A Eckert."

In Maputo, the daily Noticias newspaper reported yesterday that the Mozambique Government was considering a request for asylum from him.

The former Eastern Province 800m athlete, aged 24, who was appointed a nurse in the SADF Medical Service, was in the throes of a divorce from his Port Elizabeth wife. He is the father of an 11-month-old daughter and was working at .1 Military Hospital in Pretoria.

A SADF spokesman said yesterday that Lieutenant Eckert was appointed temporarily on probation. He had approached the SADF for a job after completing a nursing course in November 1981.

Born in West Germany, he received South African citizenship on January 3 this year. He is reported to have told the Mozambican au-

thorities he decided to defect and apply for asylum "to show that there are whites in South Africa who are against the minority regime".

In a statement released in Pretoria yesterday, the SADF said Eckert was a member of the Permanent Force and had been absent without leave since Friday, but did not say he had defected.

"During his short period of service he had adjustment problems and apparently found it difficult to subject himself to military discipline," a spokesman said.

## 'Problem'

The friend who found the note said "In my view he had a psychological problem. He never had any sense of responsibility and he found it difficult to subject himself to any discipline."

"His moral and political views were very liberal and he was easily influenced."

Our correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that his ex-wife, Veronica, 22, received the news of his move after writing a nursing examination.

"I did not know anything I read about it in the paper after I had finished writing my exam I was shocked," she said.

She had not known of her ex-husband's whereabouts for some months. But he had been a most "loving father" to their baby.

"We had been married for a bit more than one year. Then we separated."

# Death plunge

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Wearing a nightgown, the mother of a six-year-old girl drove to her death over the edge of the Kloof Gorge at 1am yesterday after a domestic tiff.

Tyre marks at the view site above the Kranzkloof Nature Reserve show Mrs Irene Whitehead, 35 of Queens Crescent, Forest Hills, had driven around the barrier and her car had plunged down the ravine, coming to rest at the bottom.

The jaws of life were used to get an unconscious Mrs Whitehead out of the wrecked car.

She died while a doctor, who had climbed down to the wreckage with members of the Mountain Rescue Squad and the Kloof Protection Services, was attending to her.

Her body was brought up early yesterday.

Police do not suspect foul play. They said Mr Whitehead learned of his wife's death when he stopped to question a group of policemen at the top of the gorge.


A shocked neighbor Samuels, 68, of 19 window on Sunday night, escaped uninjured through the fence.

# Western on SV

WILLIAMSBURG — The five-nation contact group on SWA/Namibia would hold talks on the disputed territory when they meet in Paris next week, West German government sources said yesterday.

They said the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany would hold talks during the June 9-10 North Atlantic Treaty Organization Foreign Ministers' meeting.

The contact group had a brief, informal exchange at the seven-nation economic summit here on Monday night and agreed that because

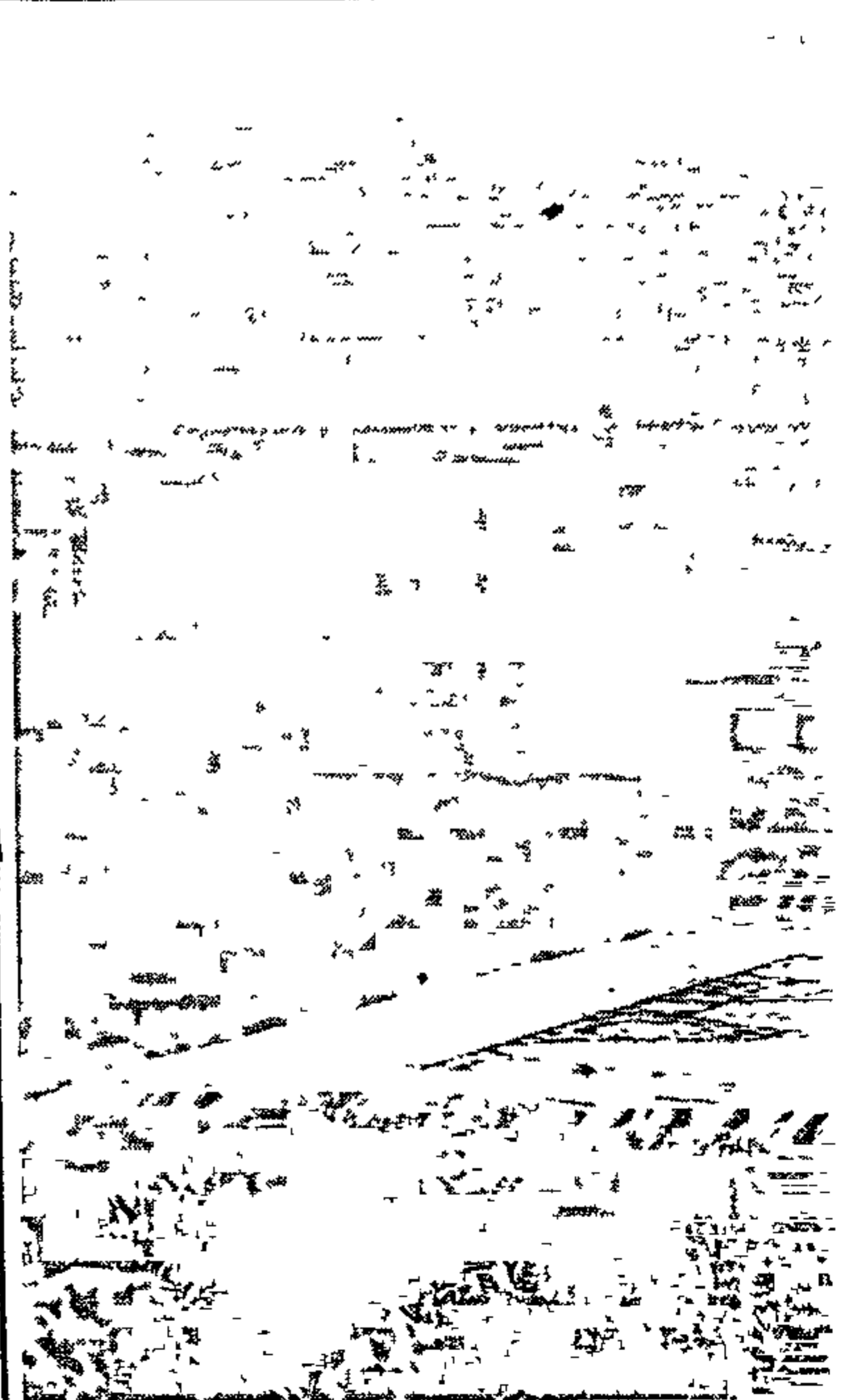


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## ANDY'S

**MAN'S SHOP**

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Mark Gonsenhaus was in the clouds when he stood at the Design for Living exhibition because he sells Persian carpets. The combination of his art and Easipools won a silver medal.

11:45  
21/5/83  
218  
204  
207

# Jet shot down: SA denial

From JOSE CAETANO  
MAPUTO — An unidentified jet aircraft was shot down at 2 30pm yesterday over Maputo by Mozambican anti-aircraft guns and crashed into the bay

Semi-official sources in Maputo said last night that another aircraft, following the first one, made a sharp turn when the pilot saw the leading aircraft being hit.

The second aircraft then turned sharply and flew south, away from the capital

● The South African Defence Force denied that any of its aircraft were involved in the incident.

Colonel Julius Kriel of the South African Air Force said last night that no SAAF aircraft had been in the Mozambique airspace yesterday

"We emphatically deny that any of our aircraft were in the area. None of our aircraft were involved in this incident," Colonel Kriel said

The two jets were first spotted by Mozambican ground forces over the city of Moamba and were later seen overflying the city of Matola towards Maputo. The

◆◆◆◆  
To page 2



# shot dead

...serviceman died in his ... on Sunday night in what ... accident, the SADF an- ... day.

Defence Force said Rifleman ... on, 20, had died about 8 15pm ... had apparently gone off by

of 1 Parachute Battalion, is ... van der Spuy of Faunce Road, ... burg

Police and the SADF were con- ... gation at the 1 Parachute Bat- ... SADF statement said — Sapa

# Yard suspect denies claims

DUBLIN — A man sought by Scotland Yard in connection with last July's London park bombings and an alleged IRA plot to kill British politicians during the election campaign, has denied ever being in England

A Dublin news agency said yesterday that Mr John Downey, 31, phoned from Ballyshannon, in County Donegal, where he said he lived

He said he did not know why Scotland Yard had named him

Last week the Yard increased protection for British politicians during the election campaign

On Sunday, from Tralee, Mr Sean O'Callaghan denied Yard claims that he was a member of an IRA hit-squad sent to Britain — Sapa-AP

Cape Times 31/5/83

B

From page 1

aircraft were flying about 12km from each other and at an altitude of 1 000 metres

The sources said that when the aircraft ignored repeated instructions to identify themselves, anti-aircraft members of the Mozambique ground forces opened fire on them, near the busy Maputo suburb of Polana

## Sea search

The stricken aircraft flew northwards for a few kilometres before crashing into the sea opposite the Matimo sailing club which is on the road linking the capital to the holiday spot of Costa do Sol

Late last night, helicopters and vessels of the Mozambican air force and navy were

combing the sea for survivors and wreckage

According to eye-witnesses, the aircraft was seen crashing "like a piece of burning paper"

## Residences

The official residence of President Samora Machel and the houses of senior government officials and most of the diplomatic residences in the Mozambican capital are in Polana. The campus of the Eduardo Mondlane University is also there as is the famous hotel known to thousands of South Africans

Matola was the scene of South Africa's retaliatory attack last week on alleged ANC targets following the Pretoria bomb blast

Six people were said to have been killed in the South African raid

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Kosie van Zyl, the Mayor of Cape Town, and Mr Fred du Plessis, managing director of Sanlam, the sponsors of the centenary. But this was not their night; it was a night for Province rugby players.

The main table included Mr Alwyn Schiebusch, the Vice-President, Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, whose heart was probably more with

It was almost a night for reminiscing, for recounting great deeds and also the stories that never made the newspapers

THEY came from all over the country. In many cases their hair had turned grey and many wore a belt larger than in the halcyon days of their youth

Four former Western Province rugby captains get together with the present captain, Divan du Plessis, Doug Hopwood and John Gainsford. More pictures, page 17 and back



WESTERN PROVINCE RUGBY

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# Bishop Tutu condemns Maputo raid

From Page 1

Post was one of six ANC targets hit by missile and cannon fire in a SAAF Impala revenge raid on Maputo yesterday morning the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, announced yesterday

He said at the start of proceedings in the House of Assembly yesterday the attack had been carried out at 7 27am by Impala Mark III aircraft and that a missile system which was centrally located to protect the ANC positions had been "effectively neutralised"

*Sowetan 24/5/83*  
"According to a preliminary damage estimate the attacks on five of the targets were very successful," General Malan said

The attack had been an act against the escalation of the threat to South Africa as evidenced by Friday's bomb attack in Pretoria

"The world and our enemies must see this only as an example of our capabilities and what we are prepared to do to protect our territorial integrity and avenge the letting of innocent blood

"Our enemies must

now realise that they are dealing with a country that will not let itself be humiliated and that we will act against terrorism that wants to destabilise our country and intimidate our people," General Malan said South Africa would act against terrorists "wherever they may find themselves"

He identified the specific targets of yesterday's raid as

- A place named "Gubuzza's House" where plans were hatched for the Transvaal,
- two logistical headquarters responsible for the supply of weapons and explosives, among other things,
- an ANC command headquarters at which the final briefing of in-

urgents destined for South Africa, was done

- the so-called "main-camp" at which insurgents stayed in transit before infiltrating South Africa, and

- the so-called "September House" at which acts were planned for the rural areas of the Transvaal

"Let me put it bluntly I have no doubt that every South African who is proud of his country and who supports evolutionary change will agree with me when I say that South Africa's Security Forces will avenge every drop of blood spilled by innocents — be they white, black or brown — with all the power at its

disposal," General Malan said

The General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday "deplored" the SAAF strike into Maputo

"As I condemn the bomb outrage in Pretoria last Friday, I do so with the retaliatory attack on Mozambique," he said in a statement

"How can the SADF say they do not care about civilian casualties when the point about terrorist acts is the indiscriminate destruction of innocent civilian lives I weep for my country We cannot solve its problems this way," he said

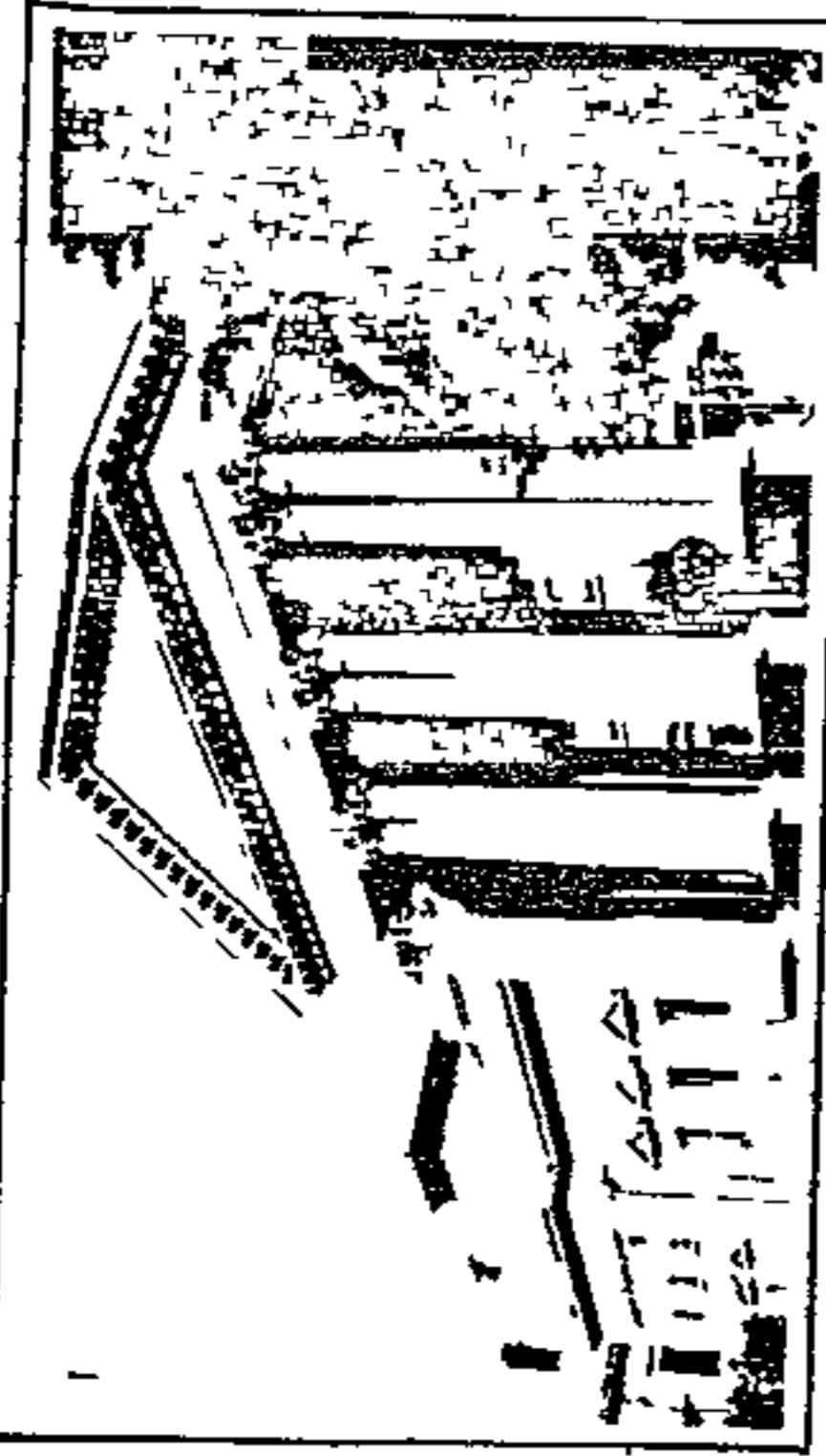
# Details of Maputo air raid to Parliament

Cape Town 24/5/83

id our en- intimidate our people." South Africa would act against terrorists "wherever they may find themselves".

He identified targets of yesterday's raid as "Guluba's house", where terrorist plans were hatched for the Transvaal

Two logistical headquarters responsible for the supply of weapons and explosives to terrorists.



An ANC command headquarters at which terrorists destined for

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The so-called "September House", at which acts of terrorism were planned for the rural areas of the Transvaal.

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tionary change will agree with me when I say that South Africa's security forces will avenge every drop of blood of innocents — be they white, black or brown — with all the power at its disposal.

"We are committed to evolutionary change and we reject violence, but if it becomes necessary we will act in accordance with the actions taken against us."

The bomb attack in Pretoria was a clear example of the influence of Palestine Liberation Organization training on ANC methods and followed several announcements by terrorist leaders in neighbouring countries on the "Year of Violence" — 1983

"No self-respecting country such as South Africa will allow such cowardly-executed acts of terror to be committed

without reacting," General Malan said.

To eliminate conflict South Africa had, through inter-state negotiations, applied the greatest self-restraint, but this had been abused by neighbouring states such as Angola and Mozambique, which had accommodated terrorists

and even assisted them in actions against innocent South Africans — Sapa



CAPE TOWN 24/5/83

# Malan gives details of Maputo air raid

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** III aircraft A missile system which was centrally located to protect ANC positions had been "effectively neutralized".

"According to a preliminary damage estimate the attacks on five of the targets were very successful."

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"The world and our enemies must see this only as an example of our capabilities and what we are prepared to do to protect our territorial integrity and avenge the letting of innocent blood."

"Our enemies must now realize that they are dealing with a country that will not let itself be humiliated and that we will act against terrorism that wants to destabilize our country and

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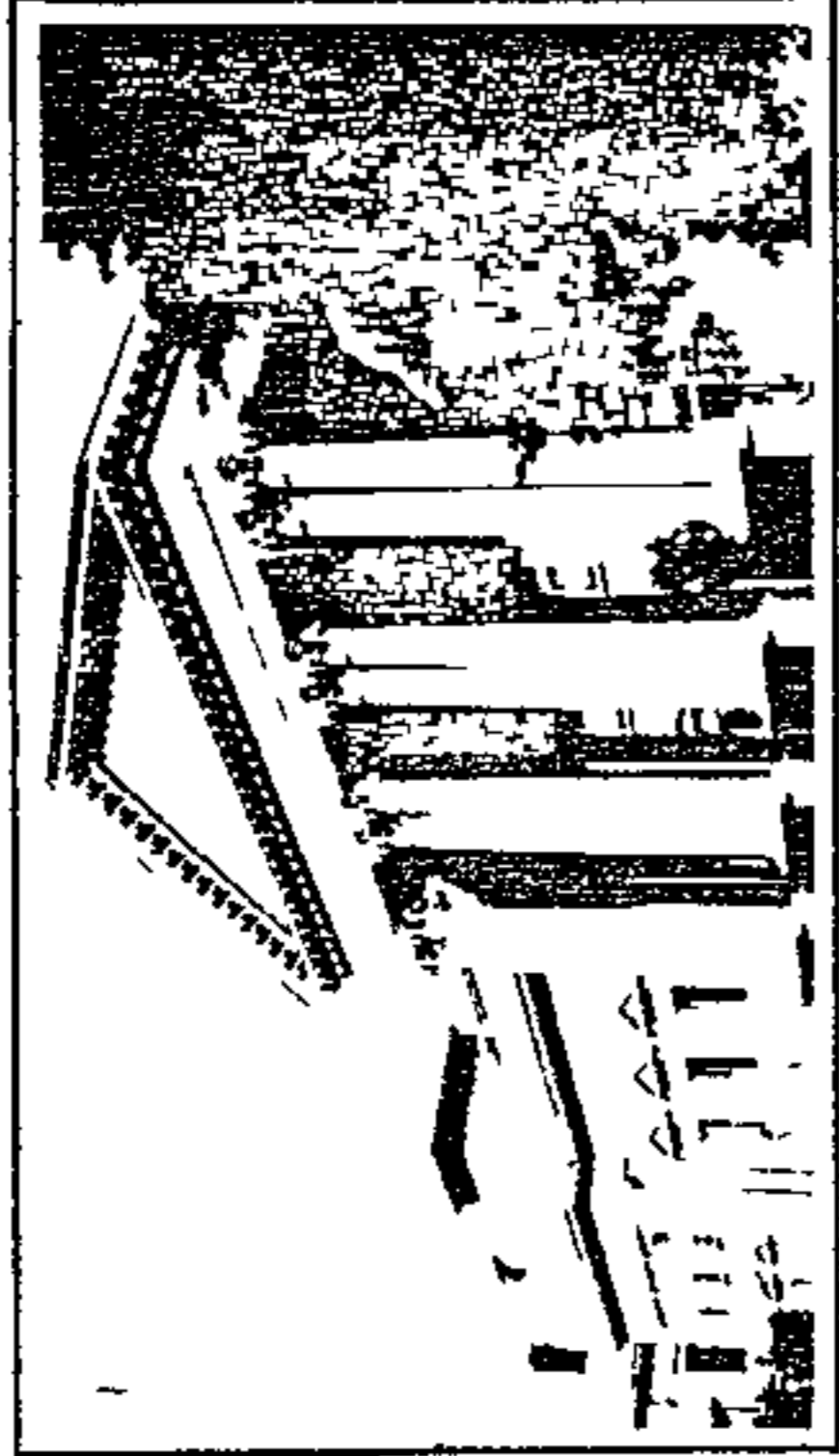
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● An ANC command headquarters at which terrorists destined for

It 'cost R3m to down the drone'

# Spy in the sky came from SA

218  
RDM 2/6/83

By CHRIS OLCKERS

**THE remote-controlled reconnaissance drone shot down over Maputo this week was a South African spy plane.**

Intelligence sources yesterday told the Rand Daily Mail the small pilotless Israeli-designed IAI Scout which was hit by anti-aircraft fire was on an intelligence gathering mission for the South African Defence Force's Military Intelligence branch

It is the first time it has become known the SADF uses drone spy planes, and it is believed this type of drone furnished the SAAF with its advance intelligence on African National Congress targets struck in Matola, near Maputo, last week.

The SADF drone is said to have been used by other South African intelligence-gathering organisations in the past

Earlier a spokesman for the South African Air Force said no SAAF aircraft were in Mozambique air space on Monday when the drone was downed

Making it clear he was only speaking on behalf of the SAAF, the spokesman stated emphatically the downed aircraft did not belong to the SAAF

But an SADF spokesman gave a terse "no comment" when asked to confirm the drone was on a mission for SADF military intelligence

Last night the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, called on the Minister of Defence to acknowledge or deny Mozambican claims that the drone was on a mission for the SADF

"It is obvious that the drone could only have come from this country. It is natural for any country to make use of spy planes to get information

"By refusing to do so, the SADF loses credibility. They must stop beating about the bush," Mr Myburgh said

Military experts yesterday estimated at least four missiles, costing Mozambique about R3-million, could have been used to down the craft which costs about R500 000.

Initial reports from Mozambique said two "jets" were sighted over the capital, and when they failed to identify themselves they were fired on by an anti-aircraft battery

The drone was shot down over Maputo Bay and the other turned sharply and flew away south

Military experts said yesterday the claim that there was a second aircraft could be correct in that the drone was meant to draw fire from hidden and unidentified batteries

It is also understood the second aircraft might also have been a drone

The IAI Scout has a top speed of 148 km/h, can stay in the air for at least 4½ hours, and can be controlled from up to 150km away

The SAAF base at Hoedspruit is less than 150km from Maputo

According to the latest edition of the authoritative "Jane's All the World's Aircraft", the highly sophisticated drone is used primarily for reconnaissance, target identification, surveillance, and damage assessment

The two-cylinder powered drone carries a TV camera with a telephoto lens — mounted in the belly — which can rotate and scan through 360° in azimuth and 90° in pitch

It can also be fitted with a panoramic camera to scan an area within 60° of its flight path and can carry a laser designator/rangefinder and a thermal imaging camera

The IAI Scout can be launched from the back of a truck or a conventional runway, and it is guided by radio and a two-way data link.

The craft has a wingspan of 3,60m and is 3,68m long

# Power will be ours by 1985, says MNR



President Samora Machel last week took personal charge of Mozambique's defence

LONDON - President Samora Machel's decision last week to take personal charge of Mozambique's defence is cited by his enemies as further proof that his Marxist regime is tottering

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) is claiming that it will take power by the end of next year. This boast was made by MNR undercover representatives in an African capital

As the MNR is the continent's most distrusted rebel movement, the men described as a black and a mulatto would talk only if their identities and whereabouts were kept secret

They said that the movement, conscious of its image as a puppet of Pretoria, was about to appoint a spokesman in New York where it would play the anticommunist card

"We want the removal from Mozambique of the Cubans who run the army's mechanised battalions," they said. "Also the Russians and the East Germans in charge of security"

These declared aims, and talk of turning Mozambique into a "multiparty democracy", may

win over some congressmen but the State Department has already damned the MNR as being "almost certainly supported by South Africa"

The representatives went out of their way to condemn apartheid and played down military help from South Africa. But they agreed to having friendly relations with Malawi which maintains close diplomatic and economic links with Pretoria

"We have agreed to leave open one railway line to Malawi so that we do not paralyse the country. Of course, we could blow up all the lines if we wished," they said

By the Government's own admission, the MNR is operating in nine out of 10 Mozambique provinces. It has no intention of making any fraternal concessions to Zimbabwe which now has 1 500 troops guarding the repeatedly attacked pipeline and rail link from the port of Beira to Mutare (formerly Umtali)

"We will continue to destroy all facilities for Zimbabwe," the spokesmen said. "Inside Mozam-

bique we intend to make it impossible for Machel's regime to function"

The president of the MNR is Mr Afonso Dhlakama who was once a commander in the Frelimo liberation movement which fought a long guerilla war against Portuguese colonial rule. His deputy is Mr Fanuel Mahluza.

Recorded speeches by MNR leaders are beamed regularly into Mozambique by a radio station called "Voice of Free Africa", which is based in the Transvaal. In a New Year address, Mr Dhlakama claimed that many Mozambican intellectuals were coming out in support of his movement

## LOOSE RELATIONS

It seems that the MNR has only the loosest relations with its counterpart on the western side of Africa, the Umta guerilla movement of Angola, which is led by Dr Jonas Savimbi

Although Dr Savimbi is also helped by South Africa he has the covert support of several West African countries and is often to be found in Senegal's capital, Dakar

However, this is not the case with the MNR and the spokesmen did go as far as to admit that their movement had scarcely any friends in the entire continent - The Observer News Service

Handwritten notes in the bottom right margin: 05, 001, 50, 221, 51, 50

# SADF keeps silent on Mozambique 'drone'

Defence Reporter

A RELUCTANCE to furnish any clues which might reveal valued overseas contacts is very probably the reason why the Defence Force is maintaining a death-like silence about the remotely-piloted vehicle shot down over Maputo on Monday.

A straight "no comment" was all SADF spokesmen said yesterday to further inquiries about the origins of the RPV — and it is unlikely this will change, no matter what effects the official silence will have on official credibility.

South Africa is a relative newcomer to the fast-expanding RPV field, and might well depend on foreign expertise and components at this stage.

In the context of the international arms boycott, which has seriously hampered the SADF's aircraft-procurement programme, deployment of RPVs is obviously a matter of great importance to the military.

Not only are the RPVs capable of carrying out a variety of tasks, they are relatively cheap and easy to build in comparison with, say, an Impala Mark II or a Mirage F-1. In addition an RPV does not carry a pilot who has cost hundreds of thousands of rands in training time and money.

Speculation about the drones rages on, with observers agreeing that when factors like terrain, distance, tactical requirements and industrial sophistication are considered there is little doubt it was of RSA origin.

There is still some doubt as to the type of RPV shot down over Mozambi-

que. From photographs and descriptions it now appears to have been similar to the Scout, an RPV originally designed by IAI (Israeli Aircraft Industries) of Haifa and subsequently exported to other countries.

The Scout has a top of speed of 148km/h, can stay in the air for at least 4 1/2 hours and can be controlled from up to 150km away — and observers have pointed out that Air Force Base Hoedspruit is within that distance of Maputo.

In the meantime the latest edition of Jane's All the World's Aircraft claims South Africa is actually manufacturing one of the world's most sophisticated RPVs, which can not only reconnoitre targets but attack them as well — although it does not match extant descriptions of the Maputo RPV.

Called the "Eyrie" and manufactured at Pinetown in Natal, it is an elegant machine with swept wings and a cigar-shaped fuselage 3,43m long, with a maximum speed of 222km/h.

Throttled back to 120km/h, however, it can fly for up to five hours with out-of-sight control through a system which includes a second drone.

According to Jane's, the Eyrie can be fitted with a television camera which relays in-flight pictures to video monitors at its control station, anti-jamming equipment and a laser target designator or four rockets of unspecified type.

● An SADF spokesman also refused to comment about the Eyrie yesterday

● Leading article, page 8

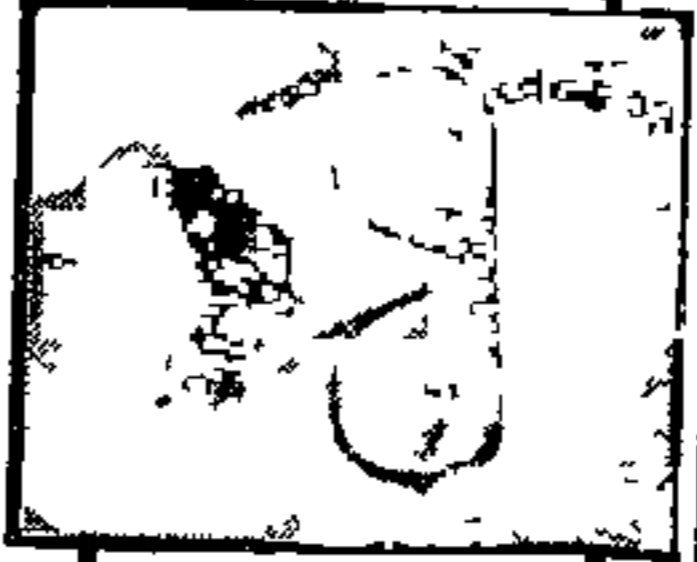
# MOZAMBIQUE

## Where do we go from here?

IF SOUTHERN Africa's strategic matrix is dominated by the awesome military might of the Republic, the test of the regional strategic game is the Republic's relations with Mozambique.

By DR PETER VALE

Director of Research  
SA Institute of  
International Affairs



As of now, South Africa has unassailable superiority on land, in the air and at sea, not that the latter issue features prominently in any regional strategic calculation. Armed with this knowledge, military planners in Pretoria are faced with a familiar paradox of power. On the one hand, knowledge that

the brutal use thereof would generate widespread international disapproval and, on the other, the necessity to use such power to pursue certain, fairly fixed, regional security goals. How would the paradox be solved, and what thinking will ensure its resolution?

The primary security goal involves keeping the logistical lines for the ANC as long and complicated as possible. This makes it difficult for that organisation to conduct operations in the Republic and at the same time, it makes it almost impossible

### TRAINING

No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed. Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator. No part of an answer book is to be torn out. All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination.

for ANC activists in the country to get the equipment they presumably need from external sources. If successful, the attainment of this goal would reduce the prospects of Pretoria-type bombs becoming a commonplace occurrence. Of course the quickest way of achieving this would be the removal of the ANC from neighbouring states, especially Mozambique. In this regard, a series of innovative economic carrots might entice our neighbours into thinking twice about playing host to the ANC. However, when this fails, a major complication arises and it is here the military option becomes important. Arguably, the two Maputo raids are pointers to the manner in which Pretoria's military thinkers plan to handle this option in future. First, it is relatively easy for South African ground forces to thrust deeply into the real estate of our neighbours and 'take' bits of land for our own strategic purposes, in this case wiping out ANC bases. This not only succeeds in striking directly at the ANC but also makes it uncomfortable for the Maputo Government to act as that organisation's host.

Such a strike can aim for example directly at ANC bases or considerably complicate the lives of Mozambique citizens by bombing civilian targets. Which particular goal the Maputo airstrike sought is not clear. However, as the strike so patently showed, it is difficult if not impossible for the other side to scramble their planes. Indeed, had they got them flying they would have been no match for South Africa's planes and pilots. These two tactics will be effective within fairly confined parameters. If used too often they will provide the unwanted, from Pretoria's perspective, introduction of new technologies in the form of early warning systems. Should these be introduced, they will require sophisticated manpower and maintenance and these skills are not available in our neighbouring states. As such, they will have to be imported by the introduction of quasi-military personnel, presumably from the Eastern bloc. Pretoria would like to avoid this because it would raise the stakes of the Soviet Union in the region.

It is also a dangerous rung up the escalation ladder for the very next step is the introduction of sophisticated aircraft which could only be flown by pilots with skills to match our own. They would have to be imported. Furthermore, given the likelihood that the combination of planes and pilots would be superior to our own antiquated aircraft, South Africa would gradually lose its control over the operational airspace above our neighbours and a crucial trump would have been lost. Thus our military planners will use the limited operation to make it uncomfortable for the ANC and Mozambique to host it so close to the Republic.

Faced with these circumstances, the Frelimo Government moves the ANC out of Maputo to Beira and further north. As a result, the logistical lines for the movement are long and Pretoria's essential strategic goal is accomplished. Another — more indirect — method of keeping the ANC at bay is to generate domestic political complications for neighbours by supporting dissident movements in these countries. South Africa's control of technology and logistical expertise can keep such movements in the field for long periods, generating debilitating effects for our neighbours.

This too is a tight game because it involves telling the target state that only with compliance on the ANC

question will support be removed for the dissidents. This tactic also has international implications. As is now becoming apparent the international community, including Western countries, believe this is South Africa's play and they publicly disapprove of it. More importantly, an embattled Frelimo Government, with its close ties to the Eastern bloc, can call upon these allies to assist it against the South African-backed dissidents. This and will certainly be military.

For the foreseeable future, Pretoria's military planners will use a combination of these methods to complicate the life of the ANC on the external battle ground and point out the lessons to neighbouring states. Clearly, they hope that these actions will buy sufficient time for the politicians to grapple with the domestic situation, hoping that a successful compromise can be reached in the constitutional parley and beyond.

While understanding the limitations of the regional security game, the domestic situation provides an entirely different game, with more contentious stakes and one cannot help wondering if the military planners believe that the domestic game, as the rules stand, will be sufficient to quell the fire inside

Verwarding in Suid Afrika

## RUSSIANS MIGHT WIN, US EXPERT WARNS

By ARLENE GETZ

SOUTH Africa's secret support for the Mozambican resistance movement, MNR, is self-destructive and could end in a Russian victory in the region, says a United States expert on Africa

Mrs Helen Kitchen, a director at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies and one of the foremost US authorities on Africa, believes it would be in both South African and American interests to prevent the destabilisation of President Samora Machel's Marxist government in Mozambique

Failure to do so, she said, could:

- Change Pretoria's 'total onslaught ideology' from fiction to fact
- Decrease the chances of American policymakers in playing a constructive role on the sub-continent
- 'Gravely hamper' prospects for reformist change in South Africa if African leaders believed the US had supported South African activities

Mrs Kitchen, who has visited South Africa many times in the last 30 years, reached these conclusions in a recently-published study, 'US Interests in Africa'

"However ironic it may seem to argue that US interests in Africa will suffer if Mozambique's Marxist government is overthrown, the

# 'Secret support for MNR could backfire on SA'

218 S. expert 19/6/83

reality is that viewing South Africa's problems in East-West terms could be as costly as the no-win situation in which the US found itself when it viewed Angola through those lenses in the mid-1970s," she said

"The question here is not one of supporting a 'socialist regime' as such, but rather of finding ways of alleviating the insecurity of the leaders of all states of Southern Africa and thus reducing the pressure on them to turn to the Soviet Union as the 'natural ally' against South African hegemony"

However, she was sceptical about whether the US — with its flawed and sometimes incoherent Africa policy — had enough leverage to persuade the South African Government of the ultimate self-destructiveness of its regional actions

Describing South Africa's growing covert support of the MNR as "one of the world's least-kept secrets",

Mrs Kitchen argued that the Soviet Union would find it hard to refuse a request for assistance from a beleaguered President Machel if it wanted to retain Third World credibility.

In these circumstances the majority of African nations — who supported Soviet aid for the MPLA against South African military intervention in Angola in 1975 — would also favour Russian and/or Cuban assistance in Mozambique.

"It has not escaped Soviet notice that two subjects on which all member states of the Organisation for African Unity can find common ground are opposition to South Africa and to efforts by fellow members to change African borders"

She also rejected Pretoria's claims that the Soviet Union was mobilising a 'total onslaught' against South Africa

While the Kremlin's 'generalised desires' included furthering the radicalisation

of black politics, obtaining access to Africa's minerals and raw materials and nudging the US into closer identification with the white rulers of South Africa, these aims were hardly among Soviet priorities

The idea that there was a Soviet masterplan to achieve these goals was increasingly discounted, she said

The record shows that "Africa falls somewhere below Europe, East Asia, the southern rimlands of the USSR and the Middle East in the hierarchy of Soviet geopolitical and resource allocation priorities"

Within Africa, contrary to the view from Pretoria, the Horn region seemed "to continue to be of more strategic importance to Moscow"

Mrs Kitchen also rejected the argument that the Cape sea route — along which more than half of Western Europe's and a fifth of US oil supplies pass — must remain in anti-Communist hands

"Nowhere has a close relationship with Moscow resulted in Soviet pressure for a cut-off of economic relations with the West"

She discounted the fear of a blockade of the Cape route by hostile forces on the grounds that the real "choke points" for Western oil supplies were at their source and destination

*Handwritten notes:*  
218  
S. expert  
19/6/83

## Frelimo hit squad was in SA: claim

By Joao Santa Rita

The survival of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement as an effective anti-Frelimo guerilla organisation is being threatened by internal disputes and external pressures, sources close to the movement said today.

The closure of the movement's "Voice of Free Africa" radio station a week ago was one of the signs of the problems facing the movement, the sources said.

The station was the only propaganda link between the movement and the Mozambican people.

"At the time of Zimbabwe's independence, when the movement went through one of its severest crisis the radio station did not close for a single day. This was at a time when the movement had to move away from Rhodesia and yet the station continued to work. Now it's gone."

The MNR is however keeping total silence about the reasons for the closure of the station. Although admitting that there had been "big problems" involving the movement's Information Secretary, Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, and his brother, National Political Commissar, Boaventura Bomba, the MNR is refusing to say what the "problems" are.

The sources close to the MNR said the movement's internal crisis coincided with

# MNR split by bitter bickering

Star 3/4/83  
218

diplomatic efforts aimed at easing the tension in Southern Africa which may have prompted pressures for MNR activities to be curtailed.

The Star's Foreign News Service reports from Lisbon that a Portuguese national closely connected to the rebel movement claimed yesterday that two Frelimo agents using the cover names "Saboteur" and "Political Commissar" infiltrated the MNR to murder secretary-general Mr Orlando Cristina outside Pretoria in April.

The source, who recently returned from South Africa, said the Frelimo hit team, backed by two accomplices, killed Mr Cristina (55) with a shot in the head "while he made love to his wife" on the farm used by the MNR as its SA headquarters.

"The four killers were immediately seized by guards and continue to be detained by the MNR," he said.

He said the agents had joined the rebels a year ago but were recently recalled to Mr Cristina's farm for "disciplinary reasons."

He said "Political Commissar" had been sentenced to death last August by the MNR for instilling "racist, anti-white ideas" in a guerilla unit.

"Cristina wanted to rehabilitate him through re-education."

"Saboteur" was withdrawn from the bush after aborting several missions and escaping others while his companions were killed or captured.

What  
was the  
task of  
ill-fated  
drone?

Defence Reporter

WHAT was the task being carried out by Monday's ill-fated remote-controlled vehicle when Mozambican anti-aircraft gunners destroyed it?

There has been a great deal of vague talk about what the RPV was doing over Maputo — but few of the theories appear to hold water

Misconceptions

This springs from misconceptions about a surveillance RPV's main tasks. It is primarily a conventional tactical weapon for scouting battlefields in order to supply its controllers with up-to-the-minute information on the enemy.

It must be assumed that whatever the task, it was important enough to risk an international incident and the loss of the vehicle.

If so, what was it? Unsatisfactory theories aired so far include

● The RPV's cine and television cameras were gathering photographic or electronic evidence about African National Congress "bases" in Maputo.

This sounds feasible till one realizes that "bases" is a misnomer.

As far as is known, the so-called ANC "bases" would more correctly be described as "safe houses", "depots" and "headquarters".

In line with classic modern insurgent thinking, they are inconspicuous civilian buildings ensconced in civilian residential areas. Examining such installations from the air would be futile.

● The RPV was spying out missile-launcher and anti-aircraft gun positions

This is more in line with its normal tasks, but it must be asked if such a mission was urgent enough, considering that the ANC-designated targets had already been hit and that the Mozambican air defences would obviously be on the alert.

'Fatuous claim'

● The RPV was sent over to attract Mozambican missiles so that a following SAAF aircraft could spot any hidden anti-aircraft positions.

This is a fatuous claim. If one accepts the SAAF's claim that it started last week's air raid by knocking out a threatening Mozambican missile position, it is fair to assume that SADF intelligence has located and mapped Maputo's anti-aircraft defences using other sources.

● It was assessing the damage the air raid inflicted on ANC installations.

There would appear to be no reason for such a mission. From detailed accounts given by the Minister of Defence in the wake of last week's air raid it would seem the SADF has an adequate intelligence-gathering apparatus on the ground in Maputo.



WASHINGTON — Mozambique's improved relationship with the United States seems likely to pay off in the form of food aid after its devastating drought

The former Portuguese colony is one of the worst-hit countries in the widespread African drought, now into its second season

Ties between the countries sank to a low level after the South African raid on ANC bases two years ago when the Maputo government accused the Americans of complicity

Now the expected provision of food to Mozambique highlights the growing friendliness between Washington and Maputo

While US officials are not willing to talk freely about easing attitudes it is known that the Reagan Administration feels President Machel could play an important part in the US policy of constructive engagement in Southern Africa.

In April a senior Mozambique official visited Washington to assist in discussions between the US and Angola on the removal of Cuban troops from Angola — without which, the Americans insist, there is no chance of peace in Southern Africa.

One of the reasons the Americans were so upset about the recent SAAF air strike on Matola in retaliation for the Pretoria bomb was their fear that the violence would disturb Mozambique's evolving role

But it seems to have survived and Mozambique is high on the list of countries that are likely to receive food grants as the US reviews what it can do to stave off starvation for hundreds of thousands of people throughout the continent

The US is already providing food aid worth R244 million to Africa and a further R18 million worth is likely

In terms of American law, the aid need not be repaid if it is given in response to a natural disaster such as drought or earthquake.

A State Department official said yesterday there was concern in Washington at the food shortage as a result of the continuing drought and other causes — which are understood to include rebel and terrorist activity in wide areas of the continent.

The US, he said, was reviewing requests from drought-affected countries.

# Maputo likely to get US food aid

By Neil Lursen,  
The Star Bureau 8/4/8

# Portuguese probe bribe charges in SA

STIMES  
12/19/73  
2/18

A TOP-secret Portuguese delegation was in South Africa this week to investigate allegations of corruption against a former Prime Minister of Portugal, Dr Pinto Balsemao, and the present Portuguese Chief of General Staff, General Melo Egidio.

The allegations include the receiving of bribes from Frelimo officials to supply Mozambique with arms and to forge anti-South African propaganda.

They are contained in the "Veloso Report", which created an uproar in Portugal when it was published there this year.

The Deputy Attorney-General of Portugal, Dr Nuno Salgado, is leading the South African leg of the investigation.

The "Veloso Report" was allegedly among many secret

By NEIL HOOPER

papers brought to South Africa by Mozambique's former security chief, Mr Jorge "Death Eyes" Costa, when he defected in June, last year.

The report is an alleged memorandum to President Samora Machel by Mozambique's Minister of Security, Mr Jacinto Veloso, after a trip to Portugal last year.

Mr Veloso was accompanied on the trip by Mr Costa, and the chief of the Mozambican Army, General Joaquim Muphepe.

## Authenticity

Dr Salgado, who left South Africa on Wednesday, finds that the documents are genuine, it is likely he will recommend that a parliamentary commission of inquiry be appointed to investigate the matter.

Dr Salgado and an aide came to South Africa to try to determine the authenticity of the document, which alleged-



JORGE COSTA  
Defector

ly incriminates Mr Balsemao and several top aides and government officials.

It alleges that:  
● General Egidio agreed to supply Mozambique with military equipment and light weaponry and ammunition at "favourable" prices if he was paid a commission of five percent on all sales.

● Mr Augusto Carvalho, director of the national newspaper L'Expresso, owned at the time by Mr Balsemao, accepted bribes from Frelimo to buy or forge anti-South African propaganda material for publication.

● President Ramalho Eanes's acting military adviser Colonel Esteveas, accepted bribes to hire criminals in Lisbon to carry out attacks on officials of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

● Mr Balsemao undertook to promote Mozambican interests in Europe in exchange for political support in Mozambique — where Portuguese citizens are entitled to vote in the Portuguese general elections.

● Certain Portuguese offi-

cialists agreed to supply troops, instructors and equipment to Mozambique, although this was contrary to stated government policy.

The "Veloso Report" was first published in the magazine, Scope, on February 25 in a series of articles based on interviews with Mr Costa, and then in the Johannesburg weekly Portuguese newspaper, Seculo de Joanesburgo, which in turn passed it on to newspapers in Portugal.

## Evidence

The publication of the document led to an outcry in Portugal and calls for the resignation of the Prime Minister and several of his top officials, and counter-claims that the document was a forgery.

This is turned to Dr Salgado's visit to South Africa to try to establish the truth and collect evidence.

Among those from whom he obtained signed statements was the news editor of Scope, Mr Russell Kay, who wrote the Costa articles. Asked about Dr Salgado's visit this week, the Portuguese consul-general, Dr Farinha Fernandes, initially denied there was any investigation.

He said that two "colleagues" were in Johannesburg helping him to "restructure" his office, as the workload had become too much for him alone.

He later said he could not comment as the matter was an "internal affair of the Portuguese Government".

Mr Kay said he had been closely questioned about the Veloso document and was asked whether he believed it was genuine.

(218)  
E Post HA  
20/6/83  
**M'bique  
claims to  
have spy**

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambican authorities have arrested a man allegedly sent by South Africa to spy on the ANC in Maputo.

Radio Maputo, monitored by the SABC, said the man had been arrested in April, during what was described as his second mission to spy on ANC exiles.

Radio Maputo said the man, who was not named, had been instructed by South African security forces to gather information on "South African refugees in Maputo".

Reacting to the broadcast, a spokesman for the South African Defence Force said in Pretoria that it was not policy to comment on allegations about intelligence-gathering.

— Sapa

(218) ~~26/6/83~~  
**Army  
city press  
chiefs  
26/6/83  
meet**

LISBON — The chiefs of staff of Mozambique and Zimbabwe met in Mozambique this week to discuss military co-operation between the two Frontline states, reports reaching here say.

A dispatch carried by the Mozambican national news agency, AIM from Maputo, said Mozambican Mr Sebastiao Mabote and Zimbabwean Mr Rex Nhongo held the meeting at Chimoio.

While the report listed no details of the talks, Mr Nhongo was quoted as saying the armed forces of both countries would defeat "the armed bands trained and financed by South Africa in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique."

Zimbabwean troops, estimated to number between 3 000 and 5 000 have been supporting Mozambique's army.

(218) UOM. 27/6/83

## Mozambique training site

MAPUTO — Three Portuguese military officers in Mozambique have spent three months designing a military training centre, the Maputo weekly, Domingo, reported yesterday.

Construction would start as soon as the design was approved by the Mozambican Government, it said.

The project is the first result of an agreement on military co-operation signed in

April last year, when a Portuguese military delegation visited Mozambique.

Last October, Mozambique's Defence Minister, Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipande, visited Portugal for further talks.

The two countries agreed on technical and military co-operation, including the supply of logistical and field equipment and training — Sapa-Reuter

# efector hubby



Veronica on their wedding day



Veronica and their daughter, Mary-Louise

## cked to the core' by Maputo flight

chap who worked hard and never mentioned politics"

"He always kept a low profile at school and was a bit of a loner, but he worked hard kept out of trouble and did his homework," said Mr Cedric Viljoen, who "got on well" with Lt Eckert.

### Karate

"He was always very dedicated to whatever he did"

Although Gerald Eckert was not one of the school's sports stars he played third team rugby for Pearson and

took karate lessons

His favourite subject at school was biology

"He worked very hard at it because he wanted to become a nurse," said a friend

After school, Lt Eckert joined the Port Elizabeth Athletics Club, where he was a keen and active athlete

Fellow club members said that he "practised very hard and was an average runner

But Gerald possessed a very determined streak

This streak, which could have contributed to his decision to defect to Mozam-

bique, came to the fore in an event at the Athletics Olympiad for Nurses held in Port Elizabeth last year

### Upset

He desperately wanted to compete in the 800-metre track event, but officials pointed out to him that only female nurses were eligible to enter

But when the starter's pistol fired, Gerald started off with the female entrants

He won the race, but his time was not recorded Offi-

cials decided to take no action because he was a nurse

Gerald Eckert's father-in-law, Mr P Diederichs, said the whole family was very upset.

"We don't want our daughter to be hurt any more"

Mrs Diederichs said that she was worried about the harm which might come to Gerald in Mozambique

"I am just hoping that they don't think he is a spy from South Africa or anything like that

"It has been very hard for us with all the publicity"

## Wrongly convicted 'killer' gets R1m

By PATRICIA CHENEY  
Washington

A NEW York man who spent 24 years in jail for a murder he did not commit, was this week awarded about R1-million in compensation by the New York State Court of Claims

Mr Isadore Zimmerman, 66, who was convicted of murdering a policeman, had asked for R10m

"I should have got much more because what I sacrificed can never be replaced," he said

He listed among the damage done to his life loss of his good name and the opportunity to have children

He also came within hours of being executed for his alleged crime and was subjected to beatings, solitary confinements and a diet of bread and water

Mr Zimmerman's conviction was overturned in 1962 on the grounds that a prosecutor in his 1937 trial had deliberately used perjured testimony and had suppressed evidence

He expects to get about R500 000 once he has paid his legal expenses

# Pure Gold!



# I still love my c

By PETER MALHERBE

THE stunned wife of SADF defector Lieutenant Gerald Eckert sent a message to her husband in Mozambique this week:

"I don't believe what is being said about you I hope you are being treated well The baby and I are fine"

Mrs Veronica Eckert said that although she was estranged from her husband she still loved him "and always will"

Petite Mrs Eckert said she was "shocked to the core" to hear of her husband's defection this week She had just completed a staff-nurse's examination when she was told the news

"I just can't believe it" said the blonde 22 year-old mother this week

"I find it very difficult to believe what is now being said about my husband

"For one thing, I can't believe that he was undisciplined in the army

"At the nursing college he was the perfect student and cared for everybody"

The Eckerts were married in 1981 after they met at the Sharley Cribb Nursing College in Port Elizabeth

"We just fell for each other," said Mrs Eckert

But the couple became estranged after one year of married life just before Gerald Eckert decided to join the Permanent Force

## Placid

"We are two different types of people, so we decided to separate," said Mrs Eckert from her parents home in Westering, Port Elizabeth

"We parted on loving terms and still care for each other"

She said that her husband had been the "most loving father" to their 7-month-old daughter, Mary-Louise

He was "very dedicated to nursing and the care of sick people

"In my opinion, he should have been a doctor," she said

She said that her husband had been a good student and worked very hard to pass his nursing examinations

Colleagues also spoke highly of Mr Eckert

One nurse said that she "could not believe it was the same person" when she heard of the defection

"I cannot believe it of the



Lt Eckert looking tense at his Press conference Picture: JAMES SOULLIER



Gerald and

## Wife 'shock'

Gerald I knew He was quiet placid and very pleasant and well-adjusted

Friends and family were amazed to hear that political motives were ascribed to Lt Eckert's defection to Mozambique

Mrs Eckert said that he had never expressed any political views at home

"He did not even belong to a political party"

Schoolfriends who matriculated with him at Pearson High School in Port Elizabeth said that he was a "nice quiet

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# Fugitive Eckert: Naive,

SOUTH AFRICAN defector Lieutenant

Lt Eckert looking tense at his Press conference Picture: JAMES SOULLIER

had been a good student and worked very hard to pass his nursing examinations

Colleagues also spoke highly of Mr Eckert

One nurse said that she "could not believe it was the same person" when she heard of the defection

"I cannot believe it of the

# Fugitive Eckert: Naive, lonely, anxious and confused

SOUTH AFRICAN defector, Lieutenant Gerald Eckert, is a man alone with his conscience this weekend as he anxiously awaits a decision on his application for political asylum in Mozambique.

He cut a lonely figure in Maputo as he faced a barrage of questions from international newsmen at his first media conference a week after fleeing South Africa

"Being a privileged white in South Africa I could not live with my conscience," he repeatedly explained to his audience under the glare of television spotlights

But the motivation for his bizarre defection — the first from the ranks of the Permanent Force of the South African Army — had a hollow ring to many of the journalists at the end of the hour-long conference.

## Vague

For Lt Eckert, dressed in a neatly pressed uniform of the South African Medical Corps, sounded vague and out of his depth as he was peppered with leading political questions

But the young medical orderly did not supply the answers that were apparently anticipated by some of the newsmen, among them committed Third World journalists and Eastern Bloc television cameramen

And any value that might have come from the confer-

By DAVID FORRELL Maputo

ence as an anti-South African propaganda exercise was dissipated somewhat by the relatively mild criticism offered by Lt Eckert in his carefully worded statement

A sympathetic Mozambique official bore out the views of Lt Eckert's astonished friends in South Africa by privately describing him as 'a man who knows very little about politics'

The German-born defector was very circumspect in his criticism of South Africa and sidestepped sensitive issues such as the number and nature of South African war casualties

He made it clear he had no military secrets to give Mozambique

He refused to endorse the tactics of the African National Congress, he was reluctant to advocate violent change and was non-committal on a possible future as an anti-apartheid activist

All he was planning to do at this stage, he said, was to work as a male nurse in Mozambique if he was granted political asylum

Lt Eckert said the "process" of deciding to flee South Africa began early last year

He claimed he could not leave earlier because he had signed a contract with the SADF for three years

## Hate

"It is a privilege to be a white in South Africa and an officer in the defence force, but I could not live with my conscience

"I hate the South African racist regime," he added "Apartheid is something that will never be fixed up made right in South Africa."

Asked whether he would join the ANC and take part in violent methods to change

the system, he replied. "I have not decided on that point 100 percent yet"

In reply to a question on whether he approved of the ANC's struggle, he replied "It's a very difficult question to answer. There should be peaceful reform, but it looks as if there is no other way but to do it forcefully"

But when he was pressed on his feelings about the violent option to change South African policies Lt Eckert said the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha's objectives were to "come closer to a peaceful settlement", despite the counterproductive consequences of his policies

Lt Eckert said that even though he felt it was "wrong", the ANC was trying to attract attention to their cause by planting bombs in urban areas

He was questioned closely about the morale of South African soldiers, which he said was 'very strong and one of very high discipline'

## Conscience

The whites were "indoctrinated and brainwashed against the ANC" and would do everything to stop them from "crumbling" the apartheid system

Under further questioning he said the war in Namibia and Angola had affected the morale of South African troops

"Yes," he said, "there has been a change of attitude it has created among the soldiers a feeling of revenge against Swapo"

He was also asked rather pointedly why he had joined the South African Army in the first place. In my professional capacity there is much more money in the South African armed forces and, of course, the privileges are much better"

Why then did he leave? Was there something that happened to him personally that made him take this drastic course of action? asked a genuinely confused Mozambican journalist

"No It's terrible to live with a conscience as a white in South Africa," he replied

# Academic told: Lay off colleague

By SHAUN HARRIS

A RESTRAINT order warning a professor "to refrain from doing injury" to his colleague was issued this week.

It followed a row between two university lecturers over a prescribed book list.

The incident is the latest in a series of events surrounding the controversial former acting head of the University of Natal Durban political science department, Professor Frederick Clifford-Vaughan

After the argument over the books took place a lecturer in the department, Mr Raphael De Kadt, applied to the Durban Magistrate's Court for a restraining order

Mr De Kadt said the incident was a "private matter" and comment would "strain relations" in the political science department.

The order sent to Profes-



PROF CLIFFORD-VAUGHAN 'A monumental leg-pull'

sor Clifford-Vaughan warned him "to refrain from doing, or threatening to do, injury to the complainant and/or his property"

Professor Clifford-

Vaughan described the incident as a "monumental leg-pull"

"Some of my colleagues have a strange sense of humour," he said

He recently took legal action against the editor of the university's student newspaper Dome, after it carried an article criticising the way he ran the political science department

## Inquiry

In the article he came under fire for the books he prescribed

He later became the subject of a university inquiry which resulted in his losing his position as acting head of the political science department.

The University of Natal's vice-principal and present

# R86m Arab divorce

THE Reliance-born divorcee...



218

# I've made a million in Marxist Maputo

## SAYS THE EX-WAITER WHO OWNS A NIGHTCLUB NOW

**THIRTY months ago Mr Jose Alexandre Barbosa, 36, was in a Frelimo jail.**

Now the waiter turned nightclub owner says he is a millionaire in Marxist Mozambique

"And to think that before Frelimo came (to power) I wasn't even a boss," the white Mozambican adds with a grin. And — possibly because of his remarkable change in fortune, possibly because of his "re-education" in a Frelimo jail — Mr Barbosa is full of scorn for the former colonial regime and even fuller of praise for Machel and his men. Before independence, he claims, Mozambican-born whites "were treated like second-class citizens. As a chief waiter in a nightclub before independence I got the equivalent of only 1 500 meticals (about R45) a month, plus my food and a bed."

### Locked up

The ex-waiter doesn't say what one can spend one's money on in the bare Maputo stores.

Mr Barbosa, who likes to present himself as a living example of how free enterprise is encouraged by the country's socialist rulers, claims white Portuguese-speaking Mozambicans are now slowly returning to the land from which they fled, virtually penniless, a few years ago.

"A lot of people who left here already come back," he says, adding that Frelimo will not stand in their way if they want to reopen businesses and start over again. Mr Barbosa gets a great deal of pleasure relating his own remarkable success story, but he never-

theless looks an unlikely millionaire.

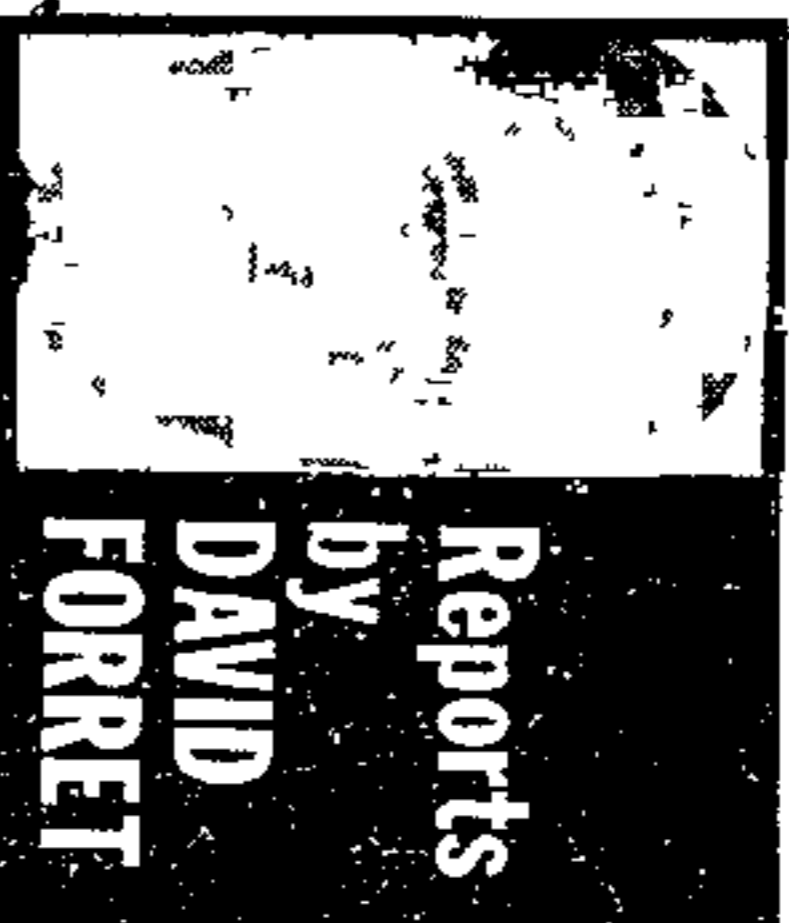
He lives with his wife, Alexandra, 27, and their baby daughter, Anacla, in a barely-furnished flat on the fifth floor of a state-controlled building in Avenida Salva-dor Allende, in central Maputo.

Despite his high income, he has no more than any other person for his accommodation. In his case it costs him about R50 a month.

Among his prized possessions — apart from the nightclub and restaurant complex he owns and values at R10-million — are his two cars, one a Mercedes Benz.

His nightclub, Zamb, situated on a palm-fringed avenue near the harbour, is one of four that are still open in Maputo.

The plaque at the entrance to the Zamb Nightclub — recording the fact that it was opened by Major-General Antonio Hamana — in his capacity as president of the Maputo executive council — is testimony to his present good standing in official circles. But it wasn't always so. He claims that in October 1977 he was ordered to report to the local police headquarters. He did so voluntarily and was locked up. He re-



Reports by DAVID FORRET

gained his freedom only three years later.

To this day he says he does not know why he was imprisoned. There was never a trial. But he blames it all on "opportunists".

At the time of his arrest he had just bought the Zamb Nightclub for next to nothing from a white who wanted to leave the country. The State seized the place while he was in detention, most of the time in Frelimo's re-education centres in Namputa and Cabo Delgado.

There — along with thieves, dagga peddlars and pimps — he was taught Frelimo's political philosophy and the history of the lib-

### Apologised

After appealing to the authorities, Mr Barbosa was finally called in by a top Frelimo official who apologised for his wrongful arrest and told him he was being released.

Mr Barbosa has no bitter feelings about his detention. "In those days the justice was not good because it was a young government. You could not expect them to take control of this big country in so short a time. But now we have a court and we have lawyers and fewer opportunists. People don't go to jail for-

nothing any more."

Pointing to Frelimo's plans to impose a form of influx control, Mr Barbosa says: "The big problem is people streaming to Maputo, that's why there is a food shortage and thieving. But the government is now going to send people back to their provinces and I believe that in three months Maputo will be clean again."

"The problem here is that everyone wants everything without working for it, like the black market in goods."

Mr Barbosa tells the story of one black marketeer who was recently executed by the authorities. He believes the same fate awaits the man who stole his car headlights this week — "If they catch him they will kill him, that's for sure".

The apparent harder line adopted by Frelimo coincides with a softer approach towards private enterprise. This is reflected in Mr Barbosa's own case. The Zamb Nightclub, which was run down while he was in detention, was returned to him on his release and he was even helped by the State to improve the business.

# If you want it queue for it

THE first roadblock you come across that is manned by Frelimo soldiers is only a few kilometres inside Mozambique, on the road from the Ressano Garcia border post to Maputo. The black soldiers, in camouflage uniforms, loiter around your Transvaal-registered car with AK-47 rifles. They casually over their shoulders as they scrutinise you — a white South African. The South African border post seems like light years away at that check point, but in reality it is just up the road.

"South African motorists are advised in their own interest not to offer lifts to hitch-hikers in Mozambique," says the last poster warning you receive as you make your way through no-man's land to the Ressano Garcia border where the Mozambican posters reflect a different one is of The most striking one is of

### Decay

They can be seen with their truckloads of goods at the border customs office alongside white Portuguese-speaking citizens returning from shopping trips with their cars full of consumer goods. From Ressano Garcia, the narrow, pot-holed road takes you past decaying country stores that have long since closed, through the small

town of Boane and on to the outskirts of Maputo where you come to the last of half a dozen check points at the Matola River.

But even at Matola — the target of the second devastating South African raid only a fortnight earlier — the Frelimo soldiers are friendly and courteous. In fact, the most dangerous part of the 140km journey from the border is yet to come — driving at dusk along broken and bumpy roads that you have to share with the occasional truck without lights and numerous cars in various stages of disrepair.

In Maputo the palm-lined avenues have been renamed to reflect the new order. Avenida Mao Tse Tung leads to the magnificent colonial-style building of Hotel Polana. Reserved almost exclusively for guests — foreign visitors who pay for services

in foreign currency — the hotel is virtually out of bounds for Mozambicans. Here foreign currency is your passport to pleasure.

No amount of local money will get you a seat at the Aquarius bar that overlooks the ocean, or a table set out next to marble pillars on a veranda where guests are served five-course meals from silver platters.

Locals can be forgiven for thinking that being loaded with Meticals (Mozambican currency) is very much like being spruced up with money where to go. For down the road, too, there is the *Loyas Francas De Mocambique*, where imported goods, not generally available in Maputo, can be bought only with foreign currency. But even this duty-free store — which has items ranging from South African instant Koffiebus to Mos-

kovskaya Osohaya, genuine Russian vodka, and Scottish huf equipment — is relatively poorly stocked.

Though not by Mozambican standards, of course. In Maputo, the shop shelves are virtually empty.

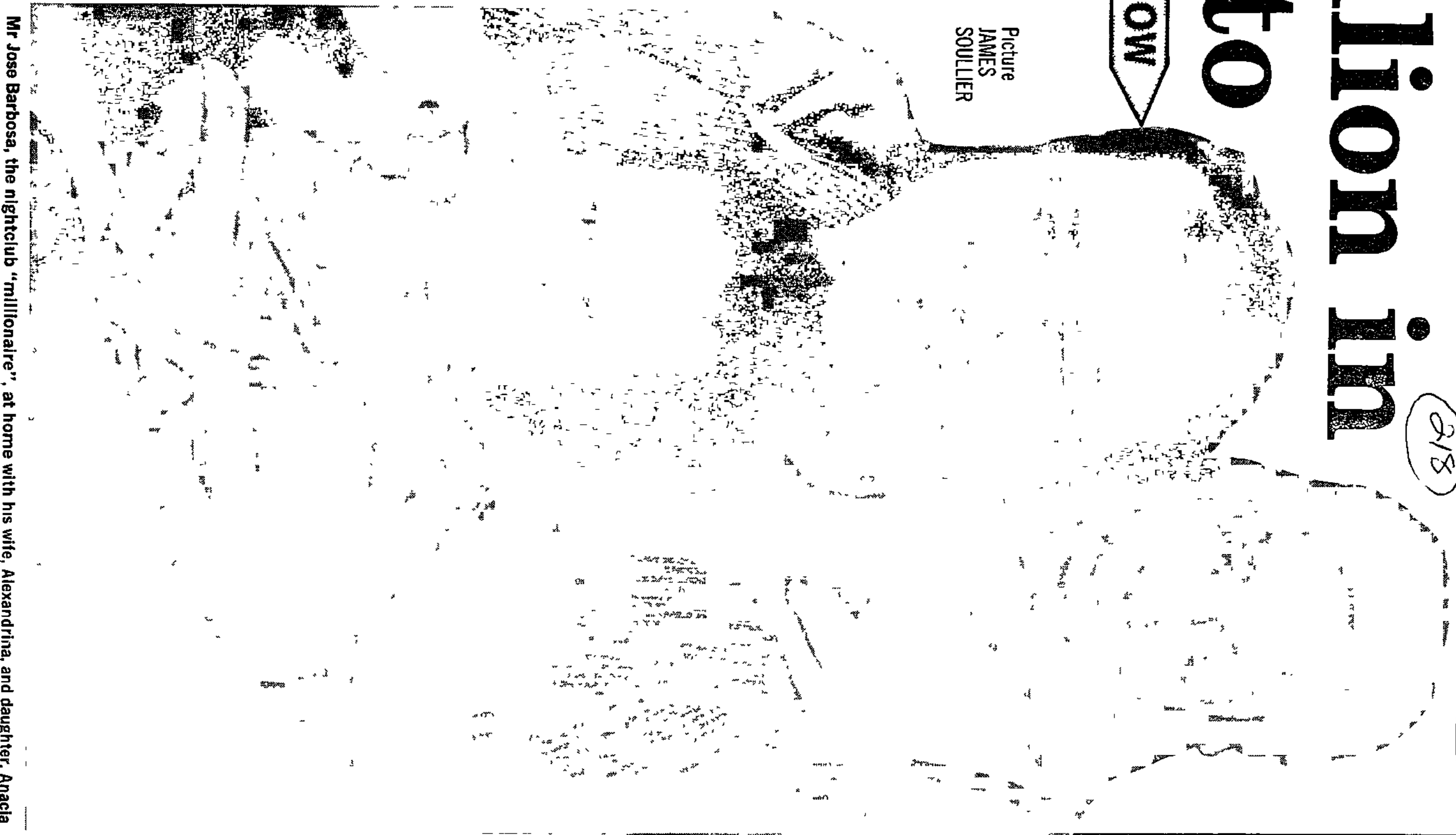
### Shuttered

Many of the shops are shuttered up. And the well-known restaurants and nightclubs in the Rua Arizgo area of the city are there in name only. There are shortages of almost everything, and none punches more than the inadequate supplies of food, clothing and shoes. People queue patiently at shops where they know the goods they need are up for sale, next to buildings with the ubiquitous slogans "Viva Frelimo", "Long Live President Samora Machel — the

Hero of the People's Revolution", "Down with Imperialism" and "Death to the Bandits (Mozambique Resistance Movement)".

Mozambican officials make no apologies for the pressing problems that are evident to visitors. All they ask from visiting journalists is that they should be honest and objective.

In fact, some officials speak openly and with humour about the shortcomings. One joke during the rounds in official circles at the moment is about a Mozambican who travels to Zimbabwe, where he is amazed to find there are no queues to buy shirts, shoes and food. On returning to Maputo and telling his friend that there are absolutely no queues in Harare, he remarks: "Gee, they are backward. They have only now reached the stage where we were 10 years ago."



Mr Jose Barbosa, the nightclub "millionaire", at home with his wife, Alexandra, and daughter, Anacla

(218)  
JOB  
20/6/83  
Jobless  
to work  
on farms

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican Government yesterday gave a two-week deadline to urban unemployed to register for evacuation to the countryside

The move aims at clearing the jobless from cities and setting them to work on the land

An official statement said those who accept the offer can apply to return to their places of origin or choose other areas to settle

Those who do not register, and are discovered after the deadline, will be evacuated "by coercion" if necessary

"The excessive number of unproductive residents in the cities lies at the root of various sorts of crime and delinquency and is a threat to public order and tranquility," the statement said

Over the last year, the authorities have also blamed the influx to Maputo and other cities for an increase in shortages and for a growing black market. — Sapa-  
Reuter

218  
~~262~~  
22/6/83  
Employees from Mozambique/Zimbabwe  
Harward Q 61 1627  
Dr F HARIZENBERG asked the  
Minister of Co-operation and Develop-  
ment †

How many Black employees from (a) Mozambique and (b) Zimbabwe are legally in the Republic at present?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development)

- (a) Mozambique—50 144
- (b) Zimbabwe—13 201

These people are mainly employed on

—

22 JUNE 1983 1628

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the mines and to a lesser degree on farms  
No new Zimbabweans are employed and  
as a rule they are repatriated when their  
contracts expire

22 JUNE 1983

1632

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development)

(a) For the period 1 June 1982—31 May 1983

(i) To Mozambique 27 766

(ii) To Zimbabwe—2 336

(b) The costs were paid for by

(i) the state in respect of 29 880

(ii) the persons themselves 14

(iii) the employers 208

218  
Blacks from Mozambique/Zimbabwe  
Q. 601 1631 - 22/6/83  
\*20 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development †

How many Blacks from (a) Mozambique and (b) Zimbabwe are illegally in the Republic at present?

†The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

The numbers which have come to notice are as follows —

(a) Mozambique — 1 831

(b) Zimbabwe — 2 958

Attention is, however, drawn to the fact that after proper identification these people are repatriated by the Department of Co-operation and Development

**Blacks repatriated to Mozambique/Zimbabwe**

\*21 Dr F HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development †

(a) How many Blacks were repatriated to (i) Mozambique and (ii) Zimbabwe in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) which person or body paid the cost involved in their repatriation?

218/2011  
Mozambique  
oil search 6/6/83

HOUSTON. — Mozambique has signed a \$60-million exploration and production contract with subsidiaries of Exxon and Royal Dutch-Shell, according to Mr Abdul Majid Osman, Mozambique's Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons.

He said the production sharing agreement was the first exploratory contract for Mozambique since it became independent in 1974.

The joint contractors are Esso Exploration Oceanic, the operator, and Shell Petroleum Development Mozambique. Their contract covers a 13,000-sq km area in the Rovuma Basin, south of the border with Tanzania.

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**fresh**

**Mauler dies at 87**



**PAGE 13**



**IF YOU** have something on your mind or views you would like to air phone Teleletters ☎ 41 3361 ext 219 between 9am and 12 noon. Please keep your comments brief and be prepared to give your name and address if you would like to be quoted  
**Teleletters today, page 13**

**DRONE was SA spy plane — sources**

2/6/83

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**Own Correspondent**

**JOHANNESBURG.** — The remote-controlled reconnaissance drone shot down over Maputo this week was a South African spy plane.

Intelligence sources said yesterday that the small, pilotless Israeli-designed IAI Scout which was hit by anti-aircraft fire and missiles, was on an intelligence-gathering mission for the Military Intelligence branch of the South African Defence Force  
 It is the first time that the SADF's use of drone spy planes has become known, and it is believed that this type of drone furnished the SAAF with its advance

intelligence on African National Congress targets attacked in Matola, near Maputo, last Monday.  
 The SADF drone is said to have been used by other South African intelligence-gathering organizations in the past.  
 Earlier, a spokesman for the South African Air Force said no SAAF aircraft were in Mozambique air space on Monday when the drone was downed

planes to get information  
 "By refusing to come clean the SADF loses credibility They must stop beating about the bush," Mr Myburgh said  
 Initial reports from Mozambique stated that two "jets" were sighted over the capital and when they failed to identify themselves the aircraft were fired on by anti-aircraft and missile batteries  
 The drone was shot down over Maputo Bay and the other turned sharply and flew back to the Transvaal border

Making it clear that he was only speaking on behalf of the SAAF, the spokesman stated emphatically that the downed aircraft did not belong to the SAAF  
 But a Defence Force spokesman gave a terse "no comment" when asked to confirm that the drone was on a mission for SADF military intelligence

Military experts said yesterday that the claim that there was a second aircraft could be correct in that the drone was meant to draw fire from hidden and unidentified batteries

**150km**

Last night the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman Mr Philip Myburgh, called on the Minister of Defence to acknowledge or deny Mozambican claims that the drone was on a mission for the SADF  
 "It is obvious that the drone could only have come from this country. It is natural for any country to use spy

The IAI Scout has a top speed of 148km/h It can stay in the air for at least 4½ hours and can be controlled from up to 150km away  
 The SAAF base at Hoedspruit is less than 150km from Maputo  
 According to the latest edition of the authoritative 'Jane's All the World's Aircraft', the drone is used primarily for reconnaissance target identification surveillance and damage assessment

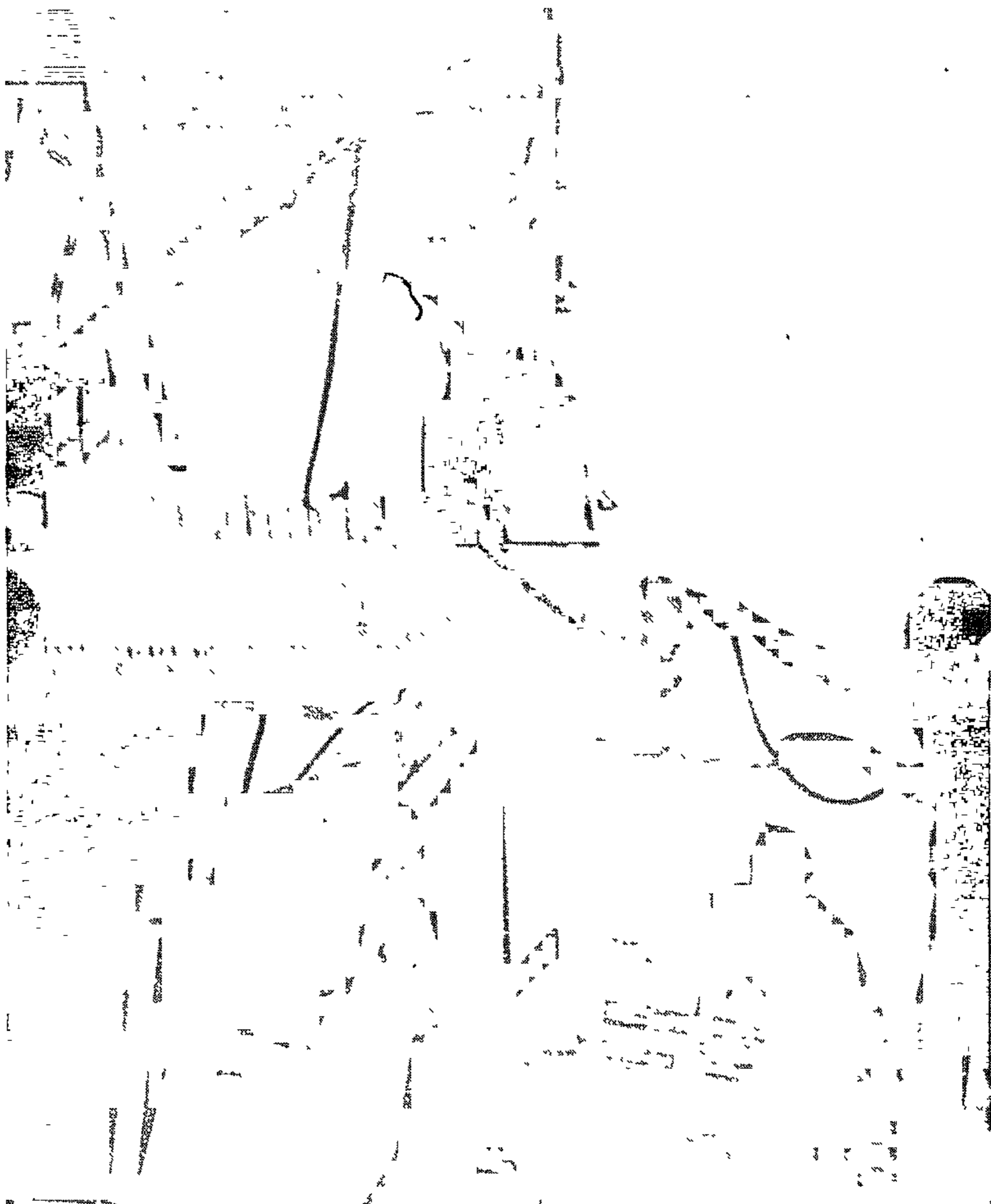
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**BUSINESS BRIEF**

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Dow Jones	814 97

The drone pulled from Maputo Bay was painted grey and equipped with French cameras



THIS picture, received by wire in London from the Mozambican news agency AIM, is said by the agency to show wreckage of a South African "spy plane" being lifted from Maputo Bay after being shot down by Mozambican anti-aircraft fire.

ARGUS 1/6/83 (218) (227)

## Maputo probes 'SA spy drone'

Argus Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican Air Force technicians were today dismantling a pilotless "drone" aircraft shot down over Maputo on Monday

Officials in Maputo say they believe the drone aircraft, which was retrieved from shallow water in Maputo Bay by the Mozambican Navy late yesterday, was a South African spy plane

Radio-controlled aircraft of this type have been used with great success by the Israeli forces in the Lebanon to test the air defences of the Syrian troops there

The Israeli drones monitored the wavelengths used by Syrian

SABC radio news yesterday quoted a South African Air Force spokesman as saying there were no South African aircraft in Mozambican air space yesterday. — Sapa-Reuter.

surface-to-air missiles and radar defences and allowed scientists to quickly develop highly effective counter measures. The drones are comparatively inexpensive

The Mozambican officials said they believed information gleaned by the South African drone was being transmitted back to a piloted aircraft following about 1 km behind

They said the two aircraft were spotted crossing the border from South Africa north of Komatipoort soon after 2 pm on Monday

Anti-aircraft defences were alerted and when no response was received to calls for the mystery planes to identify themselves, the first was fired on

When the first aircraft crashed in flames, the second turned sharply and flew back towards the Transvaal, onlookers said

When the crashed aircraft was taken from the comparatively shallow water of the bay, it turned out to be a drone made of glass fibre and aluminium alloy. It was light grey, propeller-driven and not a jet as originally thought

# Maputo shows 2m-long radio-controlled drone

# Mystery jet was 'SA spy plane'

By JOSÉ CAETANO

THE mystery aircraft which was shot down over Maputo and crashed into the sea on Monday afternoon has been identified as an unmanned remote controlled reconnaissance plane generally known as a "drone".

The remains of the stricken aircraft were recovered from the sea yesterday afternoon by vessels of the Mozambican navy.

According to eye-witnesses who watched the recovery of the wreckage, the aircraft was painted grey.

It was approximately 2m long and had a wing span of 4m. Among the equipment it was carrying were automatic film and photographic cameras of French origin.

Mozambican Air Force experts were last night studying the wreckage to determine whether the drone was remote-controlled from another aircraft which was spotted flying about 12km behind it at the time of the strike or whether it was controlled from some remote ground base.

The Chief of Staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces and Deputy Minister of Defence, Lieutenant-General Sebastiao Mabote, called a Press conference in Maputo last night. During the conference, the commander of the anti-aircraft guns' embankment which shot down the spy plane, described the sequence of events.

Mozambique has complained repeatedly that reconnaissance aircraft have been spotted on criss-crossing flights over the southern provinces of Maputo and Gaza. However, recently, there had been an apparent decrease in the number of "spy flights".

The Mozambican Government was recently reported to have held a confidential briefing for the diplomatic corps accredited in Maputo to communicate its concern about these flights.

Meanwhile, Colonel Julius Kriel of the South African Air Force said last night that the plane did not belong to the SAAF.

According to a statement last night from Aim, the official Mozambican news agency, the aircraft was a pilotless South African spy plane.

The plane was first spotted on Monday afternoon at about 2pm local time over the district of Moamba, coming from South Africa. Moamba is about 50km northwest of Maputo and borders on the Transvaal.

It was followed at a distance of about 11km by a second plane which turned and fled southwards when the first was hit by a salvo from a Mozambican anti-aircraft battery at 2.34pm.

The plane was recovered from Maputo Bay late in the afternoon, close to the beach known as "Costa do Sol" ("Sun coast").

Examination of the wreckage showed that it was a South African aircraft of the sort used on missions of military espionage, Aim said.

It was propeller-driven and not a jet, as was thought at first.

The plane has the number "2011" written in red on the fuselage close to the wings. It also has markings in English — the words "no hand hold" appear on the craft.

~~2011~~  
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# Downed aircraft 'SA spy plane'

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO. — The aircraft shot down on Monday over Maputo was a pilotless South African spy plane, according to the Mozambique news agency Aim

Aim said the aircraft had been recovered from Maputo Bay late yesterday afternoon

Examination of the wreckage had shown that it was a South African aircraft of the sort used on missions of military espionage

It was propeller-driven and not a jet as was thought at first

It was grey, small and made of light material. It was equipped with optical instruments including a camera with a zoom lens of French origin

## Red number

The aircraft had the number "2011" written in red on the fuselage close to the wings. It also had markings in English — the words "No hand hold" appeared on the craft

There were no other identification marks on the outside

Sapa-Reuter reports that the aircraft was shown to newsmen yesterday. It went on display at General Staff Headquarters

● Meanwhile, at a press conference held in Maputo last night and presided over by the Chief of Staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces and Deputy Minister of Defence, Lieutenant-General Sebastiao Mabote, the commander of the anti-aircraft gun embankment responsible for the shooting down of the aircraft, Lieutenant Mulhaise, described the events leading to it.

## 'Full alert'

He said "Between 1.35 and 1.37 on Monday afternoon we received instructions to go on full alert and stay on a state of combat-readiness because the aerial space of the Mozambican Popular Republic of Mozambique had just been violated by an aircraft which had flown in

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To page 2

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From page 1

from outside in the direction of Moamba.

"The unidentified aircraft was in the meantime being followed on radar while it moved along the route from Machava to Xefina"

While attempts were being made to establish the identity of the aircraft, the Mozambican armed forces remained on full alert

Once all attempts to identify the aircraft had failed an anti-aircraft position of the Mozambican ground forces, near the suburb of Polana, opened fire

According to Lieutenant Mulhaise, "the aircraft was shot down with the first burst from

the anti-aircraft guns"

At the same time, another aircraft which was following the spy plane at a distance of about 12km, suspected to have been the command aircraft, made a sharp turn away from the line of firing and flew south, away from Maputo.

● A spokesman for the South African Air Force, Colonel Julius Kriel, last night again denied that any aircraft belonging to the SAAF entered Mozambican air space on Monday.

"This is not of the Air Force," he said

● Mission of downed drone still a mystery, page 13

# Where the elite also go without

INSIDE MOZAMBIQUE: Second of a series of articles by BENJAMIN POGRUND

much like it did in the days of Portuguese colonial rule, when it was a favoured holiday spot on the edge of the warm and sparkling Indian Ocean for wealthy South Africans.

The buildings are there — somewhat less well-painted and looking more run down, perhaps, the streets are reasonably clean and buses run, even if irregularly and even if heavily crowded because there are so few of them. A taxi is a rare sight.

The electricity works and there is water in the taps. The streets are free of crime and safe to walk.

The nonracialism, of course, is totally different from the "old days". No part of Maputo, or anywhere else in Mozambique, is closed to people of colour. There is a relaxed feeling in the mingling of people, especially noticeable to someone coming from South Africa.

Also now part of the city are the queues. It starts with the queues for food which are a way of life in Marxist-Leninist Mozambique. Rationing and shops turned into co-operatives have helped, but there is still no way of escaping the lines of people who wait patiently after work has got round that this or that item is suddenly available.

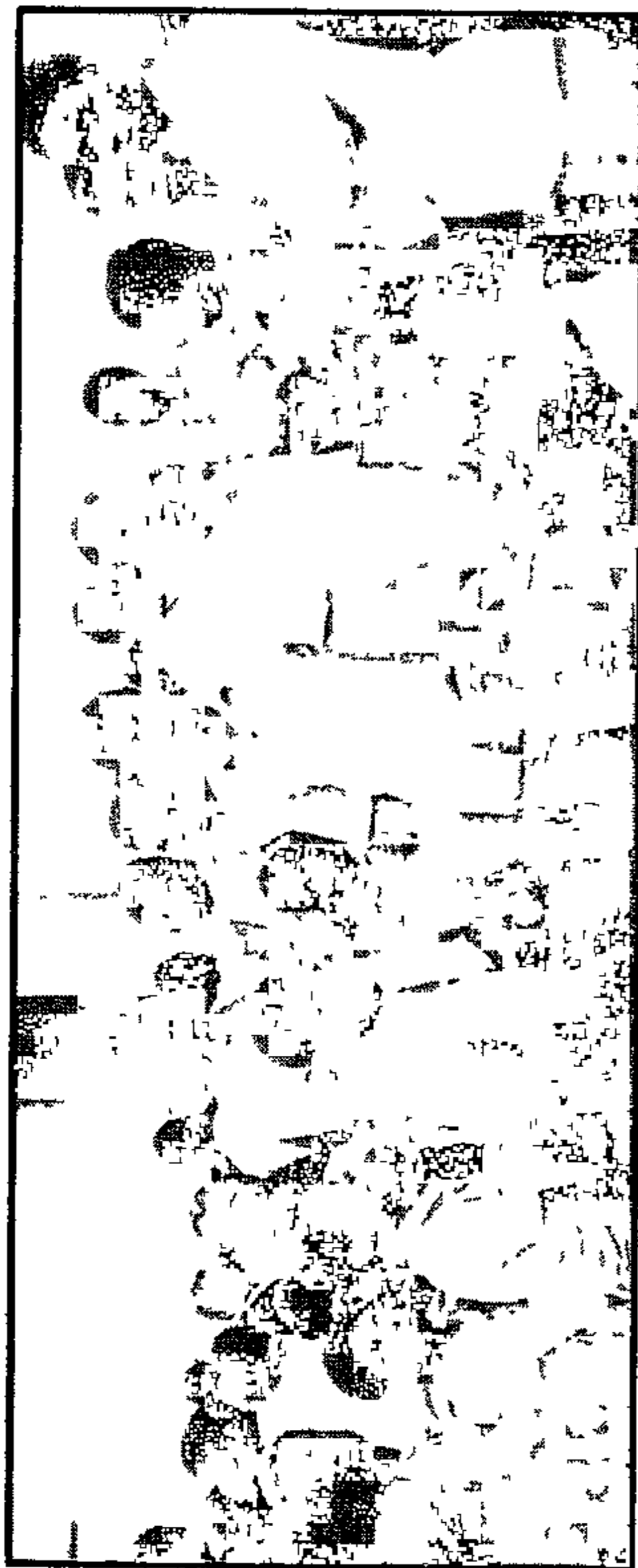
Even with rationing, however, there is still hardly anything to be bought. That's a literal statement. Go into a supermarket in Maputo and, with luck, there are as many as a dozen different products for sale. Often it is less.

On one recent day, the thing was Bulgarian tomato sauce — one bottle per family, to last for a month. Or one tin per person per month.

All the basic foods can be obtained only with ration cards, and the amount available varies from month to month, with men, women and children getting the same rations. About 2kg of rice is standard, plus dried beans, maize meal, all-purpose (and foul-smelling) soap, spaghetti and coarse salt.

Chickens haven't been generally available for the past six months. Nor has margarine. Potatoes and onions haven't been around for a while.

In theory, other foods can be bought without ration



Queuing for bread

cards. But there is hardly anything else a visit to the market reveals. Small amounts of frozen fish, a few bunches of spinach and herbs, and a few grapefruit.

There must be few capital shops in the world where the emptiness apply only to food. Clothing stores have the most basic items only and even then in drabs and drabs.

There is so little to buy that prices are high. A man's sports shirt in a country town costs about R36 — which is the monthly wage of an unskilled farm worker. A pair of woman's panties, crudely made, is R9. A pair of shorts for a baby boy is R10. A roll of toilet paper is 94c.

Walking down a main street in Maputo it comes as a shock to see a beautician's window filled with expensive French perfumes. But a quick check with the shopowner reveals they are all empty boxes.

In the town of Lichinga, in the remote north, a café next to a cinema is totally empty. There is not a thing on the shelves which previously

would probably have carried sweets. The owner explains that the only item sold is "cha" — tea. Mozambique produces good tea. The tea is sold in a linked shop next door about a dozen glasses and cups stand waiting there.

The owner had no idea how many cups of cha he sells each day. It can't provide much of a living. A bookstore has little more than local newspapers and magazines. Copies of speeches by Mozambique's President Samora Machel, a few glossy magazines in Portuguese produced by Soviet bloc countries, copies of Lenin's works, a few pens and erasers.

In these situations of shortage, black marketeering is to be expected. There was flourishing traffic — but a couple of executions of culprits earlier this year has made everyone low. A diplomat suggests that the food shortage has in fact grown worse because the black marketeers are now so frightened.

For those brave, or foolish, enough to play the black market in sought-after foreign

currency, South African rands and US dollars are said to fetch anything from 1 200 to 1 700 metacals. The official rate is about 36 metacals. At the Polana, once a premier hotel in Southern Africa, the graceful facade remains. The view over the sea is as unspoilt as ever. But the rooms in the main section are seedy, radio does not work, and hot water is a rare boon.

The telephone service is appalling and many of the staff surly. A room in the newer part of the hotel — the Polana Mar — is better, except for the smell of damp and the water crack running down a wall. The radio and air-conditioning don't work.

In post-independence days a "workers' committee" ran the hotel, with unhappy results. The government has now handed over management to a Portuguese hotel group. It's a straight rip-off, nearly R90 for a "luxury" room.

In the north, in Niassa province, there is more food available. Potatoes are stacked in warehouses. But

Pictures: BENJAMIN DOGRUND

getting them to Maputo's 850 000 people 1 500km away is the problem. There is no direct road or rail link, the potatoes, and other foods, have to be taken 800km by rail — on a poor track — to the coast and then by ship to Maputo. The facilities simply don't exist for this.

The infrastructure and trading economy are so wretched that even the meat and tomatoes from the countryside within 50km of Maputo do not get to the city.

One point, though, the shortages go across the spectrum of the population. A high-ranking member of the government who is among the 100 000 elite members in the ruling Frelimo party gets the identical rations to anyone else.

This in itself tells much of what has happened in Mozambique since independence. A society which had been largely geared to meeting the needs of 250 000 settlers and the requirements of metropolitan Portugal, is now having to serve 12.6-million people, whether in food, health or education.

A Mozambican café in the remote northern town of Lichinga

# Tangle of problems face Mozambique

Mail Times 28/7/83 (218)

JOHANNESBURG — You don't have to be a Marxist to be sympathetic towards the People's Republic of Mozambique

Eight years after independence from Portugal its 12.6 million people are victims of seemingly never-ending disasters, both natural and man-made

The effects are seen in near-bare shops, interminable queues for food and clothing, poor transport and the shabbiness of the capital of Maputo. In the countryside, life is often crude and deprived

Less than five percent of the population have piped water in their homes. Less than 10 percent live in brick or cement houses

It is tempting — especially for a non-Marxist — to heap blame on the Marxist policy pursued by the ruling Frelimo party (still taking its name, Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, from its anti-colonial struggle)

But that would be over-simple. Whether Marxism is helping or hindering is open to argument, in any event the tangle of problems precedes the government's economic and social policy

Nor is the scene totally bleak. Considerable development is underway. And the determination with which Mozambique is trying to overcome its problems is impressive.

## Beg the world

First, the natural catastrophes. Nearly each year since independence, floods and drought have had their turn. The current affliction, in company with many parts of Africa, is drought — in much of Mozambique, now in its third year.

With 83 percent of workers involved in agriculture, at least a third of the population is directly and seriously affected. Mozambique has had to beg the world for food.

Second, the country has been in a state of war for most of the past 19 years, starting with

**BENJAMIN POGRUND, of the Rand Daily Mail, reports on a visit to Mozambique in the first in a series of articles**



"Nearly each year since independence floods and drought have had their turn"

the war against Portuguese colonial rule and going on to the current attacks by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement

Transcending even these fearsome problems, however, is the continuing burden of the 471 years of Portuguese colonialism that went before independence

It's the white man's burden in reverse: the 93 percent illiteracy among blacks that was a leftover of colonial rule, a mere 40 black students in an enrolment of 3,800 at the local university, the near-total absence of training and skills whether for running government or repairing trucks

Independence also led to the mass departure of the Portuguese settlers who had most of

the country's skills in their hands. The 250,000 whites in Mozambique then are reduced these days to about 10,000 who have made the country their home

Not only was Mozambique stripped of skills, but what followed remains crucial to the present. The collapse of the trading economy. This had been in great measure dependent on rural stores owned and staffed by settlers. The stores collected harvests including cotton and cashew nuts from peasants who formed — and still form — 90 percent of the agricultural workforce, and offered them in return items ranging from clothing, radios and batteries to salt, sugar and candles

The traders lent money in advance of harvests, and acted as banks (leading to grim memories of the number of times that stores burnt down, with the loss — at least to the peasants — of cash savings)

Most stores were abandoned. With the inducements gone, untold numbers of peasants simply reverted to subsistence farming. There was no one to whom they could sell their crops, and no reason even to grow surplus crops. Mozambique's agricultural production plunged devastatingly

Frelimo is using Marxism as the tool for progress. The centralized control natural to its outlook was undoubtedly necessary in the aftermath of independence. Otherwise, the chaos would have been even worse than it was. But it isn't always clear where sheer necessity is elevated into ideology

For example, the government had little choice but to take over shops when the owners fled. "People's shops" became the socialist rage. It didn't last. Lack of trained staff and administrators, and an absence of capital and goods, brutally exposed the drawbacks

Two years ago the government started quitting the shops,

desperately offering them for private control again — and even inviting departed colonialists to return. "People's shops" now exist only in a narrower sense as co-operatives, their chief function in Maputo being to act as distributors for food rations

Decentralisation is the current virtue. Great stress was placed on it by President Samora Machel in addressing the fourth congress in April

Asking about these deviations from orthodoxy draws replies emphasizing that Mozambique is non-dogmatic. The word that constantly pops up is "pragmatic"

"I reject the worst features of the Soviet bloc as much as you do," a Frelimo man says passionately. "I do so because of our experiences under colonialism. We know what it is to be oppressed and we will not allow it"

None of this, however, alters the fact that Mozambique officially describes itself as a Marxist-Leninist state, and that it contains much of the structures and trappings of such societies

It starts with Frelimo being the only political party allowed, and the blurring of distinctions between the party and

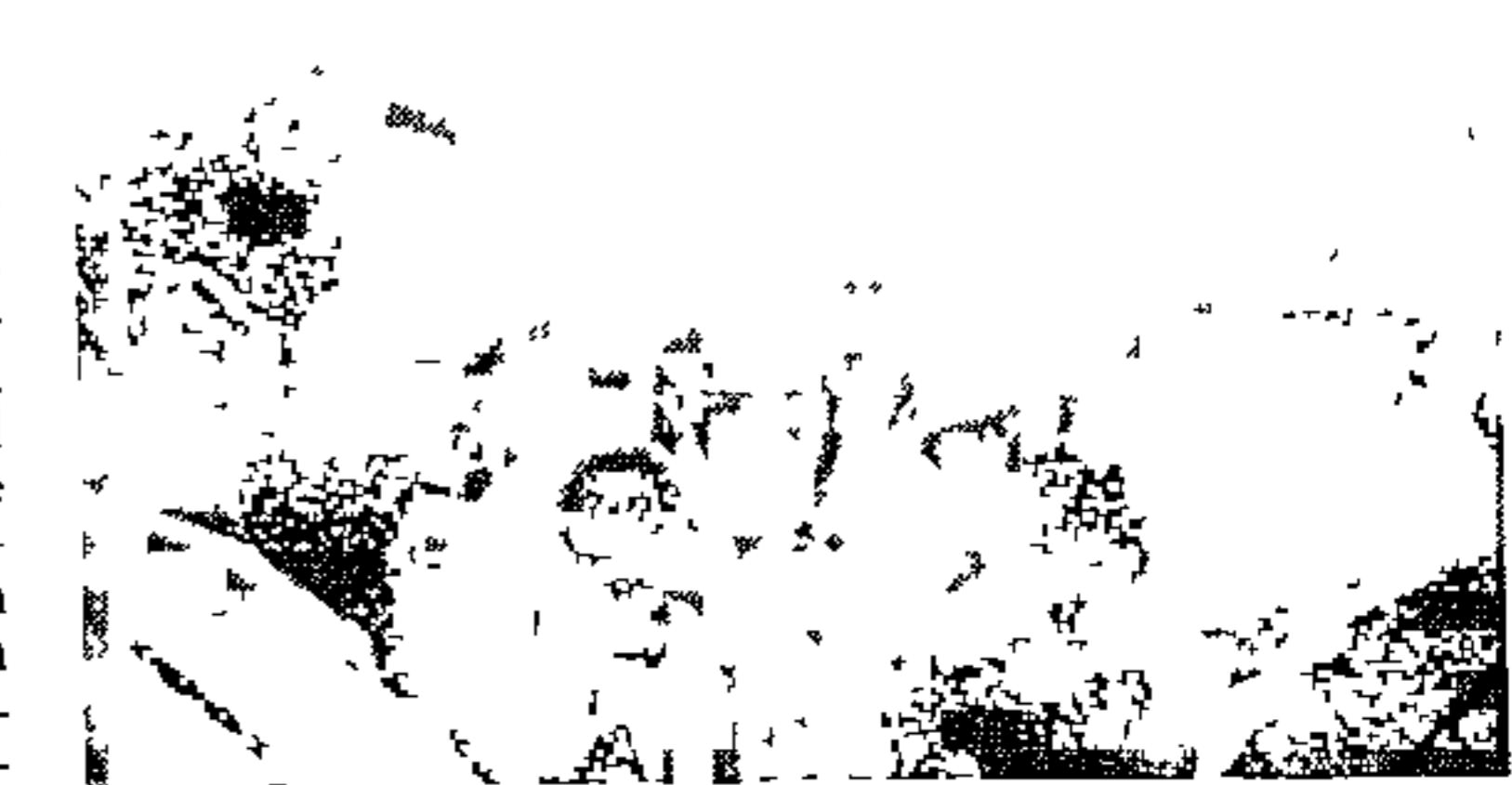
Official statistics point to solid achievements. In health, up to 1979, some 95 percent of the population were vaccinated against measles, tuberculosis, tetanus and smallpox, infant mortality in the towns has dropped from 150 per 1,000 in 1975 to 80 per 1,000, nurses and health workers have been trained in their thousands

It is said that 47 percent of Mozambican families now possess a lavatory or a latrine, compared with 3 percent at the start of the 70s

In education, the 93 percent illiteracy has been reduced to 75 percent. Several hundred thousand adults attend literacy classes. Primary school enrolment has increased from the 672,000 at independence to 1,333,000

There are other notable achievements. The apparent absence of tribal division is remarkable in a country of ten different tribes who speak 18 different languages and dialects. The absence of racial hostility after the strains of war provides testimony unusual in Africa to President Machel and to Frelimo's ideals. The vehement anti-racism and best-person approach leads to a cabinet of nine blacks, eight whites, two Asians and two coloured people

Most important of all, perhaps, is the sense of hopefulness which



President Machel meets Mr Erich Honecker, chairman of the East German state council, during a visit to East Berlin in 1980

the government. Criticism lays a person open to being "denounced" for "systematic counter-revolutionary attitudes" — which can mean arrest and worse

It continues in the high degree of centralized control of the economy, whatever the moves towards decentralization. Even though the government says it wants private investment, red tape stifles growth in the private sector

But it is not always certain that Marxism is specifically to blame for all the burdensome bureaucracy. Thus the immigration officials at the border who kept this writer and his wife waiting for seven and a half hours before allowing them entry because of a botch-up over her visa. Clearly, it wasn't so much totalitarianism at work but unskilled, inexperienced officials scared of doing the wrong thing and not knowing how to deal with the situation. Adding to this the country's inheritance includes traditional heavy Portuguese bureaucracy

Eventually, however, when all the arguments are done it is not so much a matter of how a visitor sees it — especially with constraints of time and language — but the extent to which the people of Mozambi-

comes through. It might be misplaced because the odds are formidable against Mozambique pulling itself out of the quagmire within the foreseeable future

It still remains to be seen whether Marxism, even in pragmatic form, can improve on the track-record of other Marxist-Leninist countries

Meanwhile, the hope resides in the children who play in a small park in a country village. In colonial times they would not have been allowed there because they are black

It resides in the peasants encountered on a State farm in a faraway area of the country. One of them is a tractor driver and is reasonably dressed, two are unskilled workers and earn only enough cash in a month to buy a shirt, apart from what their own smallholdings might yield for them. But they are free of the arbitrary assaults of the past, they have been inoculated against diseases, their children have been inoculated, their children go to school and will surpass the little education the parents had

The enduring impression is that this is a country which is trying hard for progress

To be continued

"Tangle of problems face Mozambique 28/7/83 C/T"



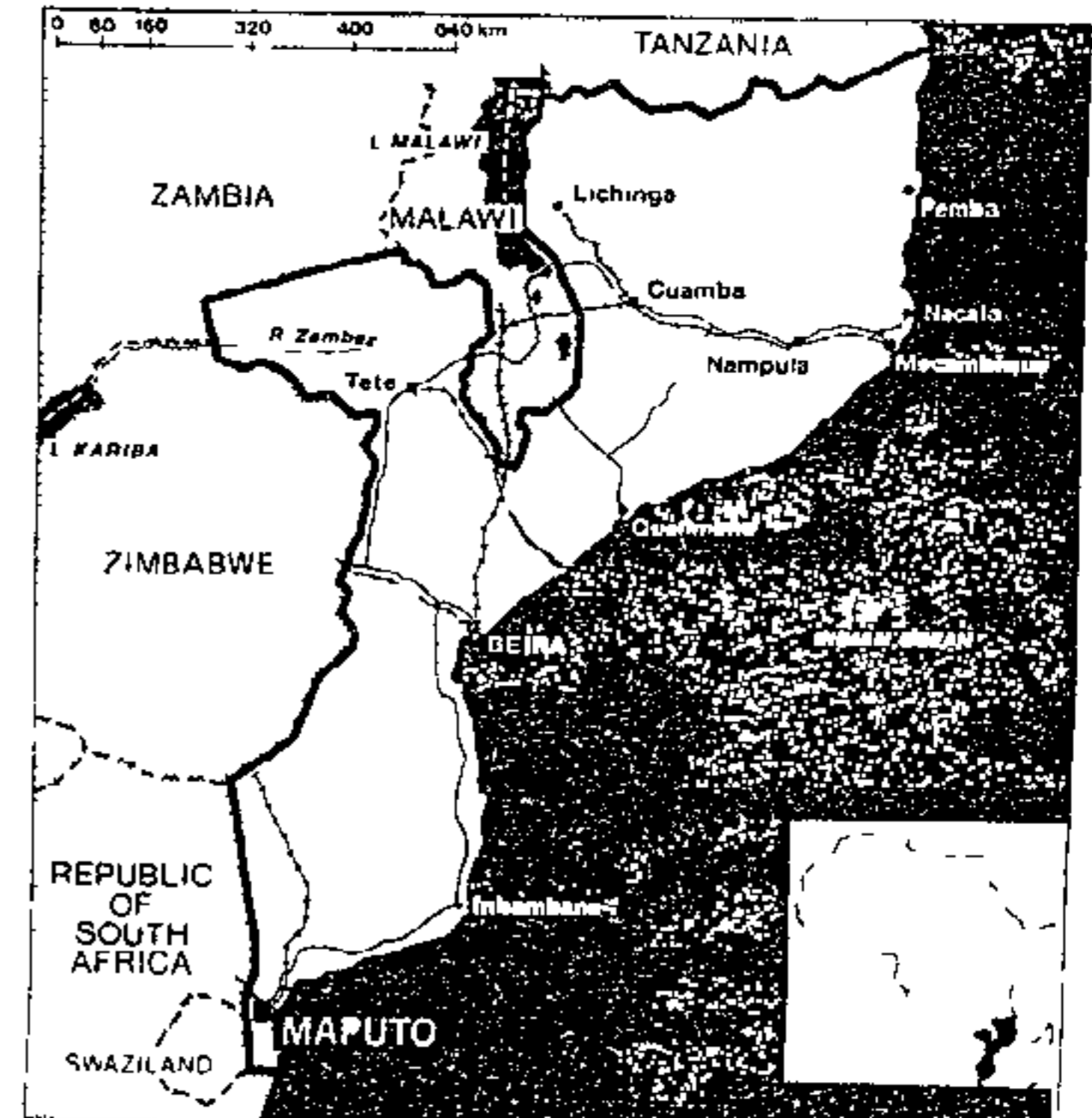
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Murray

# The growing threat to Machel

29/7/83

Recent reports suggest that the Mozambique National Resistance (NMR) movement is ready to take over from the crumbling Marxist government of Samora Machel and that the growth of the resistance has reached a stage when 80 percent of the country is dominated, if not controlled by the MNR which can call upon 15 000 trained and armed men and has the support of most of the rural population



THE movement had its beginnings in 1960 when resistance fighters against Portuguese rule had aligned themselves with Joshua Nkomo in Bulawayo but within three years quarrels over ideology caused a split in the ranks and from the original Frelimo a new breakaway group was formed by the more moderate members, Coremo

Among them was a well-known Mozambique industrialist and landowner Jorge Jardim who had been in close contact with the Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda

Members of this party received military training in China but when Portugal surrendered her sovereignty over Mozambique to Frelimo and its leader Samora Machel the first act of the Machel government of Frelimo was to place all Coremo members under arrest

Those who avoided Machel's net formed a new movement that formed the nucleus of the present NMR

One of the early revolutionary leaders had been Fanvel Mahluza and when he escaped from prison in 1976 he formed a guerilla group including locally recruited women, near the Malawi border

## Broadcasts

Using the name of Africa Livre the group linked up with the reformed MNR which called itself the 'true Frelimo'

Operating mainly from what was then Rhodesia the group set up a series of radio stations and these brought not only an awareness of the opposition to President Machel but also considerable popularity. The radio concentrated on providing information to friends and relatives of people arrested by Machel

One of the stations was based near Umtali on the Mozambique border and the movement itself received reluctant support from the Rhodesian forces then engaged against the armies of Mugabe and Nkomo

In 1977 the MNR forces could number less than 1 000 men but by 1979 the movement had about 4 500 armed soldiers in its command and was operating successfully in the Sofala and Manica districts with a headquarters in the Gorongosa mountains

With the independence of Zimbabwe support for the MNR was withdrawn but this setback appears to have strengthened the movement and by January 1980 it was in action in nine of the Mozambique provinces and within the year the strength of the force had risen to 10 000

## Growing activity

President Mugabe then provided assistance to the Machel government which was using Mig 17 and Mig 19 planes with Russian pilots to combat

the growing guerilla activity of the MNR which was concentrating on disrupting communications and in particular the road and rail links from Beira to Zimbabwe and the oil pipeline

By this time the MRM had opened its first mission in Europe and was issuing regular communiques

Last year, aware of the increasing threat of the MRM to Beira, Machel created an urban civilian militia providing rifles to all registered citizens of the town

The MNR has avoided direct confrontation with what troops President Machel can muster although these included contingents from Zimbabwe and Tanzania as well as an army of advisers from East European countries — in particular East Germany

Its tactics have been to disrupt road communications all over the country, preventing food from being taken to the government depots in the town

## Administration

But parallel with its successful guerilla activities has been the training of a cadre of officials in Portugal and West Germany who would be competent to take over the administration of the country

Writing in *Africa Insight* published by the Africa Institute of South Africa Dr Andre Thomashausen refers to the emphasis placed on non-military training. He states: 'It can be assumed that the resistance movement has by now a sufficient number of leading personalities to form a transitional government in Mozambique'

'A more decisive question however, is related to the amount of international support that the resistance movement may eventually get

'The future of the MNR and of Mozambique will necessarily depend largely upon the attitudes adopted by the Western states and by South Africa

'As in the case of the Angolan FNLA and Unita in 1975, the MNR may suffer a serious defeat if international support is denied at the crucial moment of the seizure of power. The neighbouring states and the West will have to consider whether they want the MRM to continue as a destabilising force or whether it should be given a chance to rule the country

'The MNR's record suggests that it should be no less capable of forming a responsible government than any of the other liberation groups that have assumed power in southern African countries in recent years

# Mozambique: an uneasy neighbour

AT A Mozambique border post the message contained in a poster could hardly be more direct. A cartoon shows a white colonialist figure in safari suit and shorts, swastikas on his lapels, a gun at his side. He is holding a black man by the neck and the black man is broadcasting news aimed at destabilising Mozambique.

Another figure, a white Afrikaner, crouches beneath them. His trousers are down and he is sitting on a chamberpot. All the characters are labelled as 'instruments of the South African racist regime'.

In the capital of Maputo, a 'jornal do povo' — a 'people's newspaper' which is a blackboard on a pavement with news and comment in chalk — has a white man labelled 'Pretoria' riding a rickshaw being pulled by a black man, an 'armed bandit'. 'Pretoria' dangles a rand note in front of the 'bandit'.

Out in the countryside, 100 km north of Maputo and a long way from anywhere a slogan is neatly painted across a railway bridge: 'Botha e os seus lacaios irao, para o caixote do lixo da historia'. It means 'Botha and his lackeys will end up in the dustbin of history'.

## Dislike

Clearly the dislike of apartheid South Africa's Government for its marxist-leninist neighbour is returned in full measure.

Yet there is a great deal more to Mozambique's attitude. Its situation as an involuntary neighbour of South Africa, sharing a 500 km border is a dominant and inescapable reality of existence. It sees itself as a victim of South African hostility and aggression, it is trying to distance itself from South Africa but is still eager for improved economic relations.

The current relationship is totally out of balance. South Africa is relatively developed, wealthy and far and away the most powerful military and economic force in Southern Africa. Mozambique is underdeveloped, struggling to emerge from its nearly 500 years of colonial deprivation, and highly dependent on South Africa.

Its chief port, Maputo, serves South African imports and exports. It is in fact the closest harbour for parts of South Africa, so there is advantage for both parties in using this route. A formal agreement, last updated in 1979, is supposed to guarantee a minimum amount of South African goods for shipment.

## Invaluable

The arrangement by the way, gives rise to a continuing myth that South African staff are keeping the rail line and the port going. It's nonsense. The only South African railway staff are a handful manning an office in Maputo.

The port and rail line have suffered from staff and technical troubles. But for at least the past year they have worked smoothly, according to a South African exporter.

Another Mozambican dependency is labour — men who go to work as migrants on South African mines. Ten years ago about 90 000 were employed at any one time, now it is down to 44 000 by South Africa's choice.

Although miners' pay is low, the average is about seven times more than an unskilled farm labourer earns in Mozambique — and it's an invaluable South African rand. The mines remit 60 percent of the pay direct to Mozambique. It probably means about R60 million a year — a lot of money when set alongside total other export earnings (in 1981) of 385 million dollars.

## MOZAMBIQUE TODAY: the fourth of a series by BENJAMIN POGRUND

In addition, having so little, Mozambique needs to get a variety of goods from South Africa, from spare parts for machinery to seeds for crops. It is highly vulnerable — for example, the complaint is made that getting spare parts for machinery can take three to four months, sometimes forcing a factory to shut — and it is likely to remain so into the foreseeable future.

Mozambique is wide open to military attack. Maputo is three minutes' flying time by jet fighter from the South African border, and an hour and a half drive for an armoured car. South Africa has twice attacked, by road and by air.

Nominally, the reason for South African pressures and attacks lies in the great divide between the two countries — for South Africa accuses Mozambique of allowing the African National Congress to operate from its territory in launching violent attacks across the border. The last South African Air Force attack in May was, of course, in

reliation for the ANC bomb set off in a Pretoria street. South Africa says that Mozambique has nothing to fear if it ceases to give sanctuary to ANC insurgents.

## Refugees

Mozambique, however, rejects the charge. Yes, it says, there are ANC members in the country but they are refugees. The Minister of Information, José Luis Cabaco — who is also a high-ranking member of the governing Frelimo party — dismisses claims of ANC military bases as 'completely false'.

The South African Government, he says, has a 'sense of frustration' be-

der. We are not going to fight back the invasion by South Africa. We are going to fight Pretoria. That's what we did with the Rhodesians: the moment they crossed the border into our country we crossed the border into Rhodesia. But he hopes none of this will come about. Instead, Mozambique wants a 'logical relationship' with South Africa. That, too, is the point made by Mr Prakash Ratilal, the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, in urging commercial and economic relations.

Reading between the lines, it is unlikely that formal diplomatic rela-

tions are envisaged. No African country, apart from Malawi, has been willing to be seen having such links with South Africa. But even short of this there is obvious scope for co-operation in trade, agriculture and health.

The government makes no secret of its loathing of apartheid. But President Samora Machel has publicly said that, as a matter of principle, Mozambique will not seek to interfere in South Africa's internal affairs.

This theme is repeatedly stressed in conversations with government leaders. Their explanation is that Mozambique does not view South Africa as a 'colonialist' situation. South Africa is an independent country with its own government, however much the nature of the government might be disliked.

The growing reality is that Mozambique is increasing relations with Zimbabwe and other countries in Southern Africa and decreasing its relations with South Africa.

cause it cannot control the political situation in its own country and this leads it to transform everything into a confrontation. He repeats what his government has frequently said: that South Africa is intent on destabilisation.

Others in the government express their belief that the real reason for the destabilisation is that the South African Government does not want to see Mozambique succeed as a black state because of the 'dangerous example' it would set for the black majority at home.

He believes, however, that in the long term South Africa has more to lose from confrontation than does Mozambique. If South Africa should invade Mozambique, and take Maputo and a part of the country — what then? He gives an obvious warning of guerrilla warfare in pointing out that Mozambique is distributing weapons en masse to its people.

'Of course if they cross the border then for us there is no longer a bor-

# The Star

**HARARE** — The nine-week trial of six white Zimbabwean air force officers accused of sabotage near its end yesterday with closing arguments by State Prosecutor Mr. Honor Mkushi told the High Court the six had masterminded an attack on the country's main air base last July 25 which damaged 13 jets and military equipment worth about R7.2 million.

The actual sabotage had been carried out by three strangers who were probably South Africans.

He said the prosecution case relied on statements made to police by the accused — Air Vice Marshal Hugh Slater, Air Commodore Philip Pile, wing commanders Peter Briscoe and John Cox and air lieutenants

## Thornhill trial: verdict end of August

The defence, led by British lawyer Mr. Harry Ognall, said the confessions were obtained by torture. The six have pleaded not guilty.

"We have all been audience to an ugly story," Mr. Ognall said. "We have been looking at the progressive erosion of human will in pursuit of injustice."

He said the defendants' statements were the result of conduct by police and security agents which was "determined, unlawful, shameful and regrettable, totally successful until the defence summation will continue today. Judge Enoch Dumbutshena is not expected to deliver his verdict until the end of August — Reuter.

## Fighting between rebels and Chadian Govt resumes

**N'DJAMENA** — Fighting resumed yesterday in Chad after a week-long lull, but there was no official indication that Government troops planned to move on the Libyan-backed rebels' stronghold in the north.

Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat told reporters yesterday that fighting took place around the small northern town of Fada, previously thought to have been evacuated by former president Goukouni Ouedde's rebel forces.

He said the engagement was minor. Analysts felt it did not necessarily herald an expected offensive on Faya-largeau, a major oasis town the rebels seized at the start of Mr. Oued-

## Detained flyers 'living comfortably'

Reports that the six were due to appear in court on charges under the Mozambique Aviation Act were dismissed as speculation.

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and Information said today that officials were still working on the case.

The six men — Mr. David Tooch and Mr. Lucas Nel from South Africa, Mr. A

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Now is your chance to pick up Levissims quality merchandise at mind boggling low prices. Don't miss these exclusive fashion bargains from the four corners of the world.



**Pretoria Correspondent**

Six men including two South Africans, detained after an unauthorised landing in Mozambique, are confined to a private house in the northern town of Nampula.

Western diplomatic sources said today that the men were being held under comfortable conditions although they were not allowed freedom of movement outside the house.

The six men — Mr. David Tooch and Mr. Lucas Nel from South Africa, Mr. A

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# A reluctant neighbour's dilemma

(218) ROM  
22/7/83

AT A Mozambique border post the message contained in a poster could hardly be more direct

A cartoon shows a white colonialist figure in safari suit and shorts, swastikas on his lapels, gun at his side, he is holding a black man by the neck and the black man is broadcasting news aimed at destabilising Mozambique.

Another figure, a white Afrikaner, crouches beneath them his trousers are down and he is sitting on a chamberpot. All the characters are labelled as "instruments of the South African racist regime".

In the capital of Maputo, a "jornal do povo" — a "people's newspaper" which is a blackboard on a pavement with news and comment in chalk — has a white man labelled "Pretoria" riding a rickshaw being pulled by a black man, an "armed bandit". "Pretoria" dangles a rand note in front of the "bandit".

Out in the countryside, 100km north of Maputo and a long way from anywhere, a slogan is neatly painted across a railway bridge "Botha e os seus lacaios irao, para o caixote do lixo da historia".

It means "Botha and his lackeys will end up in the dustbin of history".

Clearly, the dislike of apartheid South Africa's Government for its Marxist-Leninist neighbour is returned in full measure.

Yet there is a great deal more to Mozambique's attitude. Its situation as an involuntary neighbour of South Africa, sharing a 500km border, is a dominant and inescapable reality of existence. It sees itself as a victim of South African hostility and aggression, it is trying to dis-

tance itself from South Africa, but is still eager for improved economic relations.

The current relationship is totally out of balance. South Africa is relatively developed, wealthy and far and away the most powerful military and economic force in Southern Africa. Mozambique is undeveloped, struggling to emerge from its nearly 500 years of colonial deprivation, and highly dependent on South Africa.

Its chief port, Maputo, serves South African imports and exports. It is in fact the closest harbour for parts of South Africa, so there is advantage for both parties in using this route. A formal agreement, last updated in 1979, is supposed to guarantee a minimum amount of South African goods for shipment.

The arrangement, by the way, gives rise to a continuing myth that South African staff are keeping the rail line and the port going. It's nonsense. The only South African railway staff are a handful manning an office in Maputo.

The port and rail line have suffered from staff and technical troubles. But for at least the past year they have worked smoothly, according to a South African exporter.

Another Mozambican dependency is labour — men who go to work as migrants on South African mines. Ten years ago, about 90 000 were employed at any one time, now it is down to 44 000, by South Africa's choice.

Although miners' pay is low, the average is about seven times more than an unskilled farm labourer earns in Mozambique — and it's an invaluable South African rand. The mines remit 60% of the pay direct to Mozambique. It probably means about R60-

million a year — a lot of money when set alongside total other export earnings (in 1981) of 385-million dollars.

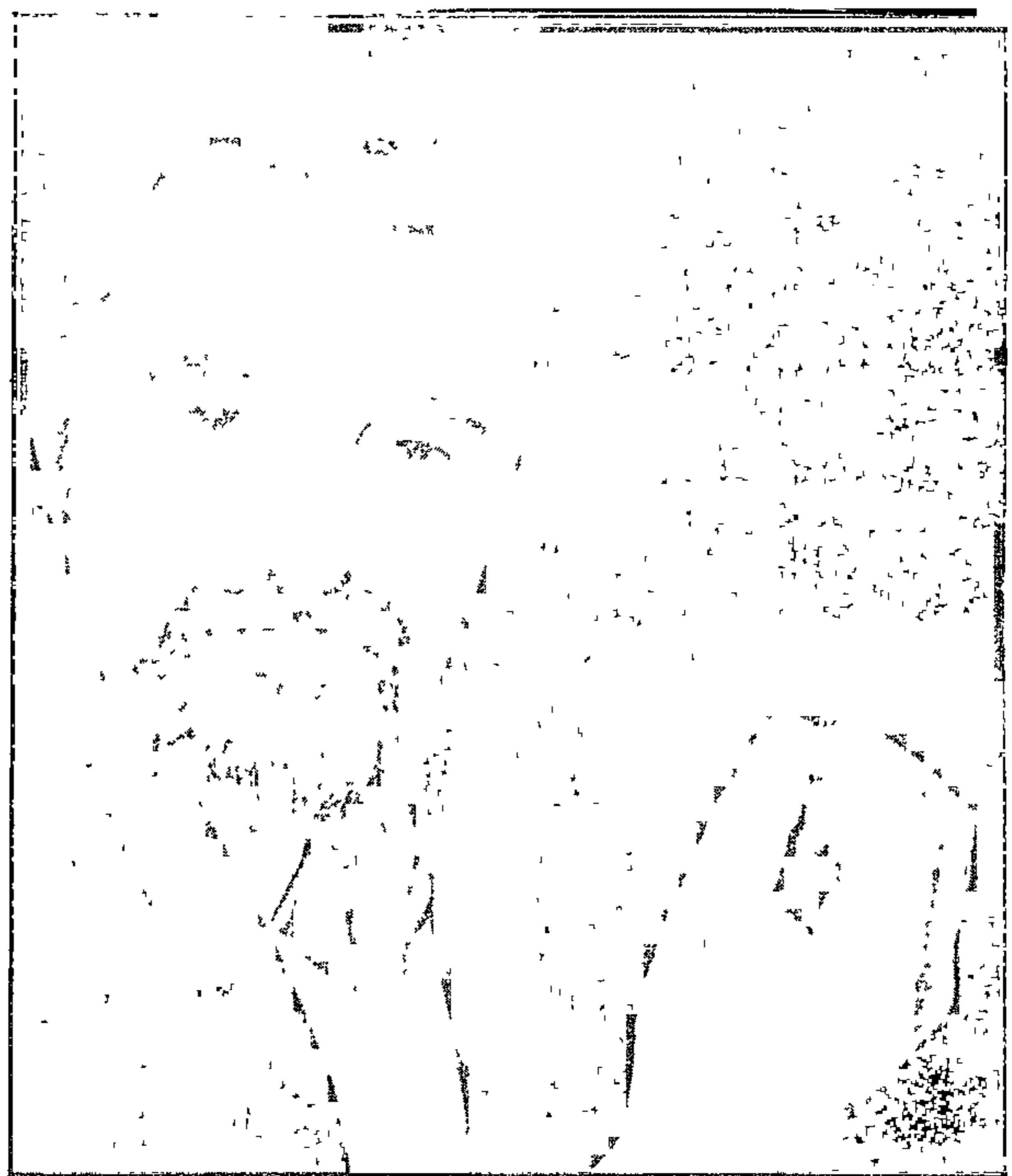
In addition, having so little, Mozambique needs to get a variety of goods from South Africa, from spare parts for machinery to seeds for crops. It is highly vulnerable — for example, the complaint is made that getting spare parts for machinery can take three to four months, sometimes forcing a factory to shut — and it is likely to remain so into the foreseeable future.

Mozambique is wide open to military attack. Maputo is three minutes' flying time by jet fighter from the South African border, and an hour and a half drive for an armoured car. South Africa has twice attacked, by road and by air.

There is pressure on the government through the insurgent war waged by the "bandits" — the Mozambique National Resistance movement. Maputo accuses South Africa of being behind them, South Africa denies it.

South Africa is also openly blamed for the death in Maputo last year, from a letter bomb, of an exiled member of the South African Communist Party, Ruth First. Her husband, Joe Slovo, is viewed by South Africa as the mastermind behind growing sabotage and bombs. He is said to be in Maputo from time to time and rates as Pretoria's Enemy No 1.

Nominally, the reason for the pressures and attacks lies in the great divide between the two countries — for South Africa accuses Mozambique of allowing the African National Congress to operate from its territory in launching violent attacks across the border. The last South African Air Force attack in May



JOSE LUIS CABACO... Mozambican Minister of Information. Pictures: BENJAMIN POGRUND

## INSIDE MOZAMBIQUE: The fourth of a series by BENJAMIN POGRUND

was, of course, in retaliation for the ANC bomb set off in a Pretoria street. South Africa says that Mozambique has nothing to fear if it ceases to give sanctuary to ANC insurgents.

Mozambique, however, rejects the charge. Yes, it says, there are ANC members in the country but they are refugees. The Minister of Information, José Luis Cabaco — who is also a high-ranking member of the governing Frelimo party — dismisses claims of ANC military bases as "completely false".

Mr Cabaco's forcefulness and ideological commitment is leavened by his quick sense of humour. He is articulate

and only too willing to examine the details of Mozambique's position so that an interview with him turns into an hours-long discussion.

The South African Government, he says, has a "sense of frustration" because it cannot control the political situation in its own country and this leads it to transform everything into a confrontation.

He repeats what his government has frequently said that South Africa is intent on destabilisation.

Others in the government express their belief that the real reason for the destabilisation is that the South African Government does not want to see Mozambique suc-

ceed as a black state because of the "dangerous example" it would set for the black majority at home.

Mr Cabaco is frank in admitting to being worried about "the nonsense of this (South African) regime which can put peace in the region into danger. Peace is very important for us so that we can use our human and financial resources for our economic development. We fear that this illogical, unpredictable regime can at any moment jeopardise the situation".

He believes, however, that in the long term South Africa has more to lose from confrontation than does Mozambique. If South Africa should invade Mozambique, and take Maputo and a part of the country — what then? He gives an obvious warning of guerrilla warfare in pointing out that Mozambique is distributing weapons en masse to its people.

"Of course if they cross the border then for us there is no longer a border. We are not going to fight back the invasion by South Africa. We are going to fight Pretoria. That's what we did with the Rhodesians the moment they crossed the border into our country. We crossed the border into Rhodesia. But he hopes none of this will come about. Instead, Mozambique wants a "logical relationship" with South Africa. That, too, is the point made by Mr Prakash Ratilal, the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, in urging commercial and economic relations.

Reading between the lines, it is unlikely that formal diplomatic relations are envisaged. No African country, apart from Malawi, has been willing to be seen having such links with South Africa. But even short of this there is obvious scope for co-operation in trade, agriculture and health.

The government makes no secret of its loathing of apartheid. But President Ságuas Machel has publicly said that as a matter of principle Mozambique will not seek to interfere in South Africa's internal affairs.

This theme is repeatedly stressed in conversations with government leaders. Their explanation is that Mozambique does not view South Africa as a "colonialist" situation. South Africa is an independent country with its own government, however much the nature of the government might be disliked.

Nor, it is frequently said, does Mozambique concern itself with South Africa's choice of economic system. South Africa's capitalism is its own business.

"We are not exporting Marxism or revolution," government officials insist.

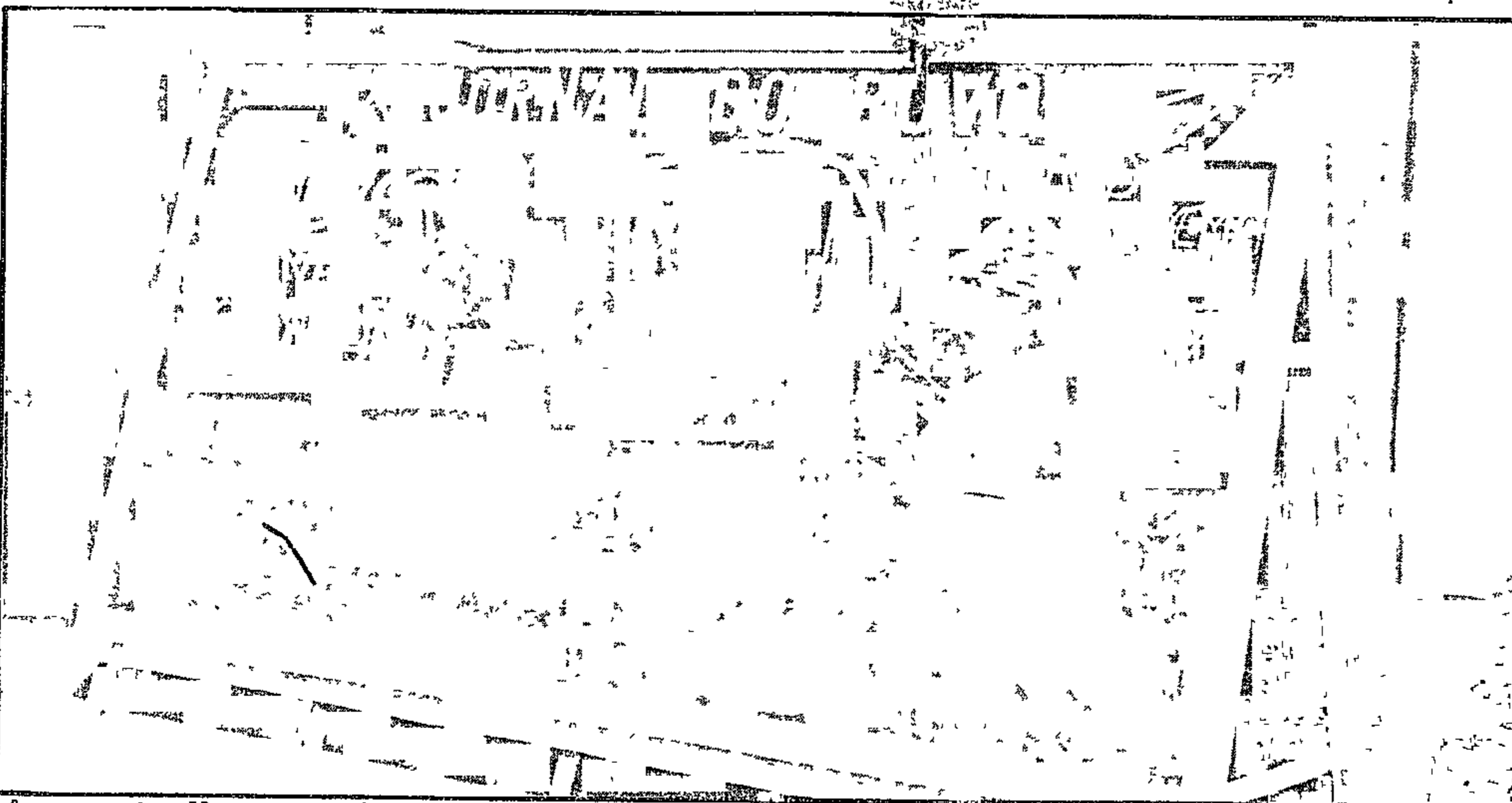
Perhaps the saddest comment of all on the state relations comes from Mr Ivo Maria Alcantara Santos, Minister of Ports and Transport. He is a technocrat unconcerned with ideological conflicts, until three years ago, when he was director of the railways.

He has strong personal feelings because he concluded the 1979 commercial agreement with South Africa guaranteeing the flow of goods through Maputo. He says now that co-operation between railwaymen, South African and Mozambican, continues.

But South Africa is not adhering to the agreement although "in my humble opinion, the diversion of goods away from Maputo is against the economic interests of South Africa".

He adds "I am losing to more and more in South Africa".

The growing reality is that Mozambique is increasing relations with Zimbabwe and other countries in Southern Africa and decreasing its relations with South Africa.



A pavement in Maputo — and an anti-apartheid message.

218  
23/7/83  
**'Stray' plane six to  
be in court soon**

Mall Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Mozambican Government has appointed a representative to defend in court the six men who allegedly landed illegally at Nampula in the north of the country, according to Mr Peter Clarke

Mr Clarke is the managing director of the company that chartered the flight and employs Mr David Tooch, one of the six men being held. His company conducts regular business with the Comoro Islands.

He said it seemed the men would appear in court in

Nampula next week  
"I don't think it will take a long time. There's not that much to say," Mr Clarke said

He is hopeful the men will be back in South Africa soon

Two of the six men are South Africans — Mr Tooch, a Durban man, the owner of the aircraft, and Mr Lucas Nel, who lives on the island of Mayotte in the Comoros. The others are three Frenchmen and a Briton

A spokeswoman from the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department had had no word from Mozambique



# Newton will keep links with golf

SYDNEY — Australian golfer Jack Newton will not end his involvement with the game despite the loss of his right arm and the sight of his right eye, his wife Jackie said yesterday

Mrs Newton said she expected her husband would become a golfing commentator and she would teach him how to use his electric typewriter with his left hand

Newton, 33 lost his right arm when he walked into the propeller of a light plane on Sunday night

His wife has said he was still very seriously ill and would be in intensive care for at least another 10 days

Mrs Newton said her husband had taken the news of his eye injury bravely

"He's showing tremendous spirit, he's even started to give me a hard time," she said

She said he had received telegrams and letters from fans and friends all over the world, including many from fellow golfers such as Bruce Devlin, Jack Nicklaus and Lee Trevino — Sapa-AP

# Helen Suzman to visit Mozambique

By CHRIS FREIMOND Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton Mrs Helen Suzman, has accepted an invitation to visit Mozambique as a guest of the National Organisation of Journalists

She will be the first South African MP to visit the country in an official capacity since Mozambique became independent in 1974

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail Mrs Suzman said she had been asked to address an audience of local and foreign journalists in Maputo on social and political developments in South

Africa

Her hosts had also offered to organise a programme of meetings with leaders and other prominent people in Mozambique It is understood she may have talks with President Samora Machel

Mrs Suzman said a date for her visit had not been finalised but it was likely to be towards the end of the year after the short parliamentary session which begins on August 8

She said the invitation had also been extended to two guests of her choice and she would probably take along two of the younger, less experienced PFP MPs

# Bird slams into cockpit

DURBAN — A young South African Air Force pilot narrowly escaped death recently when a seabird smashed through the cockpit of his Impala jet

The incident occurred when Captain Frank Vivier, 26, was on a tactical flight near Durban He was flying low over the sea at 700km/h

"The glass just shattered in front of me and something exploded in my face," he said "My face mask was shattered by the impact and there was blood everywhere I saw bird feathers and a hole in the back of the cockpit"

He managed to land safely and was taken to hospital where he received treatment for facial cuts — Sapa

wife on the farm Matjesrivier

Arrie May, 19 Hendrik Everts 20 and Daniel May 19 were found guilty of murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances by Mr Justice Rose-Innes and two assessors and were each sentenced to 20 years' jail, five of which were conditionally suspended for five years, on the charge of murder They were also sentenced to seven years each on the charge of robbery It was ordered that both sentences run concurrently

The court found that the three men had planned together to rob Mr Daniel Johannes Terblanche and his wife, Mrs Francis Terblanche on October 30 last year

The men had also agreed among themselves to injure Mr and Mrs Terblanche if they showed any signs of resistance

After the attack they left Mr Terblanche's body near the house and did not bother to find out whether he was still alive or whether anyone would help him Mr Justice Rose-Innes said

"The attack on a frail old man and his wife who lived alone was well planned and both of them were left to die on the farm" the judge said

Everts admitted two previous convictions for house breaking and for stealing a car

"That's my official put lot more cou"

# Kush

Mail Re: TAUBIE KUSH bring back Brill And her J opening — again sea Theatre in to tie in with "Clevcat" — the pu ed by the Mayor burg, Mr Alan sponsored jointly Bank of Athens Daily Mail

Taubie's idea the Allevcat plan

# Nats for

OPPOSITION councillors who of a Wednesday council meeting ed a vote on a would have pro to deserving spective of cul criticised for t

In a stat — burg Munic ment Comm Councillor W J terday deplored describing it as way of avoiding of perpetual discrimination"

The previous law, passed in annually by while they go burg, defined a didate "as a spective stud descent, who dent of Ra... two years", said

It pointed — "progressive"

# No mo Muslim

Mail R THERE was terday for African Mecca — they have to under process of

A Muslim t Abdul Ch... informed by an Consulate terday that the tion, imposed year had Since June, grims have

# Sluice

# DION'S

## Power Cut Breakthrough

**GAZ**

**ECO STORMLIGHTS**

- Operates on GAZ C200 butane gas cartridge
- Easy to fit the cartridge and light the lamp
- Pyrex shield protects light even in a storm
- Weights only 500 grams
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# 1988

Dion's Low Price

**VALOR QUICK COOKERS**

- Uses economical Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- Costs out in cents per hour
- Instant heat
- Amount of heat is easily controlled

788

Dion's Low Price EACH

**VALOR 100 c.p. LAMP**

- 100 Candle power gas lamp — equals a 100 watt globe
- Fits to any Cadac gas cylinder
- Choice of clear or frosted glass
- Don't get caught in the dark!

**GAZ**

**BLEUET GAS COOKERS**

Model S200S

- Fits to any GAZ canister
- Instant heat for cooking
- Expandable arms for larger pots
- Ideal for cooking food when power fails

1288

**CADAC NO. 3 GAS CYLINDERS**

- Holds 1.4 kg gas (LPG)
- Fits all gas braais, cookers, lamps, etc
- Refillable

1788

Dion's Low Price

# re Tamils burnt e in Sri Lanka

Star's Foreign  
News Service

Nine Tamils were  
yesterday at the  
station here. The  
e witnessed by  
urists and later con-  
dence.  
atements have ad-  
shed throughout the  
ing a rampage by  
e eastern port of  
and more killings  
jail  
y the five days of  
left at least 74  
although unofficial  
ore than 100 have

at the railway  
when an arrested  
und to be carrying  
gathered, a num-  
ried to leave the  
but they were cap-  
anghalese mob  
beaten the Tamils  
on the railway  
crowd used paper  
ris to burn the in-

survived and is ex-  
day of murders at  
on appeared to be

a repeat of Monday's gruesome  
spectacle when Sinhalese in-  
mates broke into the cells of  
Tamil political prisoners and  
killed 35 with iron rods, clubs  
and knives

A government statement yes-  
terday said 17 more Tamil de-  
tainees had been killed. The  
dead included Dr Somasunderan  
Rajasundaram secretary-gener-  
al of the Sri Lanka Gandhian  
movement

In a move expected to furth-  
er isolate the Tamil minority,  
President Jayawardene has  
banned the Tamil separatist  
movement

Meanwhile, the Indian For-  
eign Minister, Mr P V Narasim-  
ha Rao flew into Sri Lanka  
today to assist many of his na-  
tionals caught up in the ethnic  
violence who have sought refuge  
in Indian diplomatic missions

Officials said Mr Rao, who  
was greeted at the airport by  
Sri Lankan Foreign Minister,  
Mr Shahul Hameed, is due to  
meet President Jayawardene  
later today

The Tamil community in the  
north, known as Ceylon Tamils,  
came to Sri Lanka centuries ago  
from south India and comprise  
1.8 million of the country's 15  
million population

# Landing coincided with move by ANC

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambi-  
can officials are believed  
to have been suspicious  
about the South African-  
registered light aircraft  
which made an unauth-  
orised landing at Nampu-  
la five weeks ago because  
a large group of ANC  
members had just been  
moved into the area

Sources in Mozambi-  
que said yesterday that  
the bulk of the ANC per-  
sonnel in Mozambique  
had been moved first  
from the Maputo suburb  
of Matola to Triumph and  
then on to Nampula

The pilot of the air-  
craft, Mr Clive Ciastula,  
has been charged with  
making false statements  
to Mozambican officials

He is resident in South  
Africa but holds a British  
passport. His trial began  
early yesterday before  
the Nampula Provincial  
People's Tribunal

The head of the tribu-  
nal, Mr Aires do Amaral,  
said Mr Ciastula had  
landed during a flight  
from the Comores to  
South Africa and told air-  
port officials he was  
short of fuel

Inspection of his tanks  
revealed that they were  
nearly full, he said

No charges have yet  
been laid against the pas-  
sengers — two South  
Africans, Mr David  
Tooch and Mr Lucas Nel,  
and three Frenchmen, Mr  
Alain le Bahem, Mr J  
Harvard and Mr J Auger  
— but they are being held  
in Nampula

Firemen from the Johannesburg Fire Brigade battle  
to control the flames which engulfed three parked  
trains near Sturrock Park, Braamfontein early this  
morning. Fourteen coaches were destroyed in the  
fire. The pall of smoke from the blaze could be  
seen from Randburg. The cause of the fire has not  
yet been established.

● See Page 1, Metro section

● Picture by Etienne Rothbart

The Bookie's Bet

The Bookie's Bets for tomorrow  
forth Park are Best Bet — Bar-  
first race and Best Eachway Bet  
ALLIST in the first

Share traditional hospitality

# Klipdori



FUK DU UITVOER

Knorhoek. Built in 1795 by François Joubert, and rich  
architectural features. Symbol of warmth, hospitality  
way of life. Like Klipdrift Brandy... vat-matured to  
smooth, full-bodied taste of genuine old Cape brandy

## Fine old export brandy

# Record-breaking bird may be royal stowaway

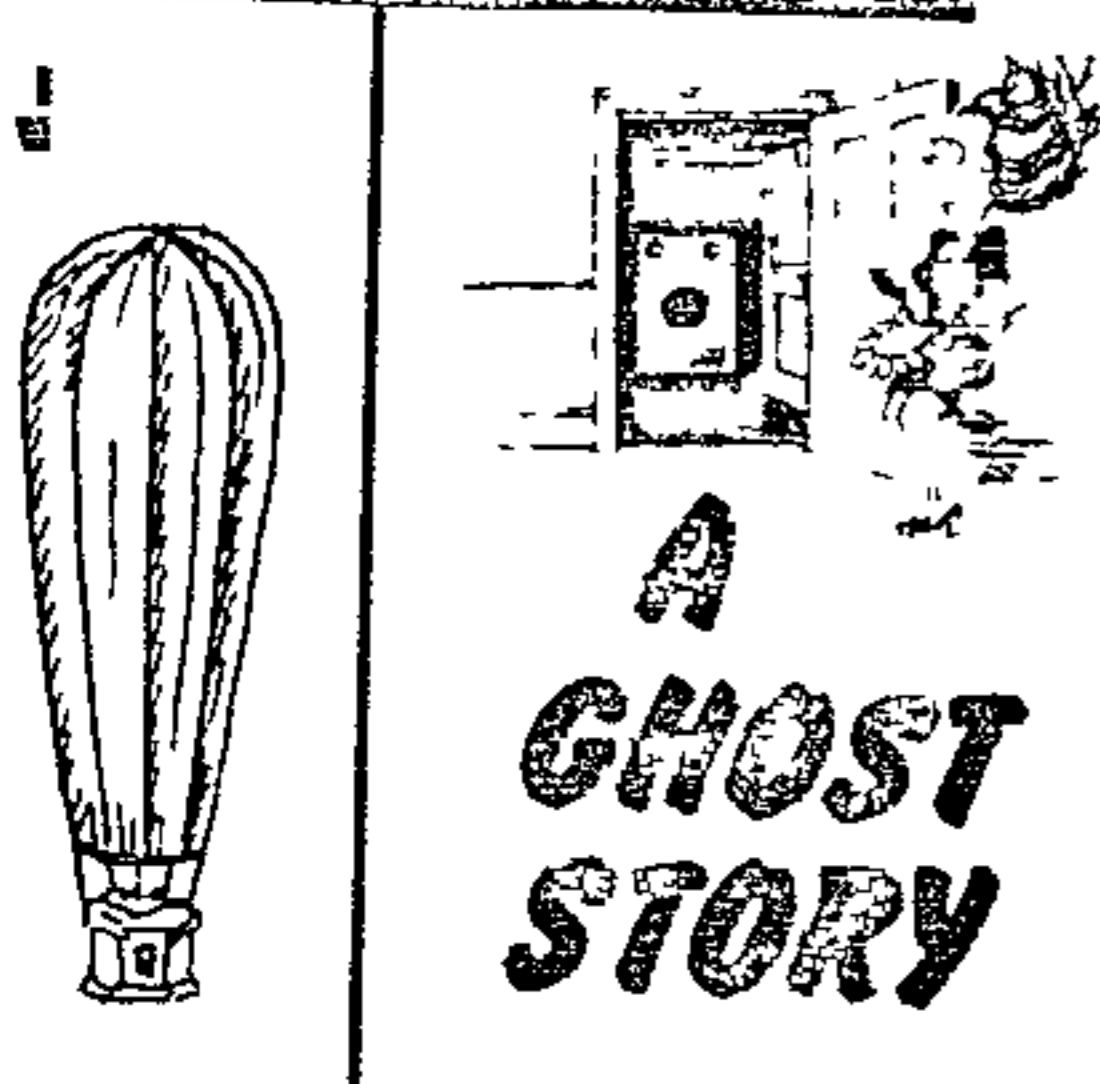
A pigeon hailed as a hero for a record-breaking  
flight across the Atlantic may have crossed in style aboard the  
Britannia

Robertson sent his bird on a simple flight from Man-  
zanillo. Earlier reports suggested that somehow the  
bird had got off course and flown to Canada

Palace spokesman said yesterday it was likely  
the bird had travelled to Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the royal  
mail ship

landed on Britannia's deck in the English Channel  
and that the "hero" had been due to arrive in Pen-  
zance. It is most likely that this was the bird that had made its  
— Reuter

# ART TOMORROW



# Caspar sets porkers free

WASHINGTON — Animal  
lovers yesterday won another  
round against the Pentagon  
when Defence Secretary Caspar  
Weinberger banned the use of  
pigs and goats in the military's  
wound research programme

The animal lovers have al-  
ready persuaded Mr Weinberger  
to stop the practice of shooting  
dogs so that scientists and sur-  
geons can study the wounds to  
find the best way to treat them  
— Reuter

# Mozambique may free Nampula five

2/8

31/7/85

Sunday Times Reporters

TWO South Africans and three Frenchmen detained in Mozambique after their light aircraft landed without permission in Nampula, Mozambique, last month are about to be released, the SABC reported last night.

The group — all employees of the Durban-based company, Indian Ocean Exports, including South Africans Da-

vid Tooch and Lucas Nel — was on its way to Durban from the Comoro Islands when the Beechcraft Baron landed at the northern town of Nampula on June 27, allegedly low on fuel.

The passengers, all under house arrest, include Frenchmen Mr J Havard, Mr J Auger and Mr Alain le Bahin

Mr Peter Clark of Indian Ocean Exports and a member of the syndicate which owns the aircraft, told the Sunday Times last night that his employees had been on a routine business trip and it was not unusual to refuel at Nampula.

The pilot, Mr Clive Ciastula, was drawn from a pool operating at Virginia Airport, La Lucia.

"I will consider sending a plane for them tomorrow if our craft is impounded," said Mr Clark.

It is not yet clear whether the British pilot, Mr Ciastula, who made the unauthorised landing, will return with them.

## Appeal

A Mozambican tribunal yesterday found him guilty of making false statements to officials at Nampula and sentenced him to a fine of R6 000 or six months' imprisonment.

The Mozambique news agency Aim said the prosecution announced it was not satisfied with the sentence on Ciastula and would appeal.

UIC

# Mozambique prepared for SA 'attack' <sup>218</sup>

*Copy Times 5/7/83*

**Own Correspondent**

**MAPUTO** — The Mozambican armed forces have been on full alert since Saturday because of the alleged possibility of a "South African military attack"

News of the alert came in the form of a terse communique issued by the general staff of the Mozambican armed forces in Maputo at the weekend which claimed that South Africa "was preparing for another military attack", on Mozambique

The communique alleged that the "preparations involved the use of mercenaries and of military vehicles painted in the colours of the Mozambican armed forces".

## **Talks postponed**

The communique added: "The Mozambican armed forces are determined to defeat any armed provocation against our country"

In spite of these allegations, the situation in Maputo is calm, with no obvious signs of any unusual military activity. Meanwhile, it has

been announced in Maputo that the annual meeting of the Southern Africa Co-ordinating Conference, which was due to start today with a meeting of ministers of member states, will now start on Friday.

Sources close to the Mozambican Government denied last night that the postponement was in any way connected with the fears of an alleged imminent attack

The sources said the postponement was caused by the "busy schedules" of some of the heads of state of the member nations

## **Finance ministers**

According to an announcement released here yesterday, the meeting will start on Friday with a gathering of the executive council of the organization which will be followed by a meeting of finance ministers to be held the next day

The heads of state attending the summit meeting are due to arrive in the Mozambican capital on Sunday afternoon

(218) RDM 5/7/83

# Mozambique forces on alert for 'attack by SA'

By JOSE CAETANO

MAPUTO — The Mozambican armed forces have been on full alert since Saturday because of what that country claims is the possibility of a "South African military attack".

The news of the alert came in the form of a terse communique issued by the general staff of the Mozambican armed forces (FPLM) issued in Maputo at the weekend and which claimed that South Africa was "preparing for another military attack" on Mozambique.

The communique alleged that the "preparations involved the use of mercenaries and of military vehicles painted in the colours of the Mozambican armed forces".

It added "The Mozambican armed forces are determined to defeat any armed provocation against our country".

Despite these allegations, the situation in Maputo is calm with no obvious signs of any

unusual military activity

Meanwhile, it has been announced in Maputo that the annual meeting of the Southern Africa Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC), which was due to start today with a meeting of Ministers of member states, will now start on Friday.

Sources close to the Mozambican Government last night denied the postponement was in any way connected with the Mozambican fears of an alleged imminent attack. The sources said the postponement was caused by the "busy schedules" of some of the heads of state of the member nations.

According to an announcement released in Maputo yesterday, the meeting will start on Friday with a gathering of the executive council of the organisation which will be followed by a meeting of finance ministers the next day.

# BOYCOTTS COME BOUNCING BACK

218

S. Nkomo

10/7/83

■ Finance Correspondent ■

**HARARE** Trade boycotts of South African goods are rebounding on Zimbabwe traders and shippers

Merchants here are finding much to their embarrassment, that their consignments are held up at ports because authorities are impounding suspected South African goods.

In the latest incident, at least the third in the last year, Zimbabwe chrome was held up at Algiers when South African chrome was claimed to be part of the shipment. What alerted customs men was the country of origin, Botswana, which is not known to have any chrome.

What made the incident so awkward was that the Zimbabwe metal was destined for Romania, as part of a barter deal, which became restive when the consignment failed to arrive on the

promised date.

Shippers are trying to avoid using ships carrying South African goods but they are finding it stiff going

As many as nine out of 10 ships calling in on southern Africa depend mainly on South African products. Other countries such as Mozambique have very little to export, as this country knows only too well after trying to encourage trade with its eastern neighbour

But traders are barely able to make use of ships which are stopping at Mozambique, because of continual transport and communication problems

Repeated attempts to route exports and imports through Beira and Maputo have proved mainly

fruitless. The familiar frustrations of derailments, no telex links, confusion and delay at the ports remain.

The only appeal of Mozambique — cost — is becoming less attractive, that country's recent 25 percent hike in rail charges has meant that the cost of sending some commodities from Maputo to Zimbabwe is higher than that for the sea journey from Maputo to Europe.

Some hope has emerged through an improvement in efficiency at Beira and there could be an increase in traffic through there if security on the railway line, the target of many sabotage incidents, can be kept up

This country cannot afford to be choosy about who ships its goods and where they go through. Facing severe competition from other African primary commodity producers at a time of low prices, it knows that one big selling point is quick delivery through South Africa.

Despite other countries having their own ports they are unable to guarantee delivery as soon as Zimbabwe.

Bulk goods will make up most of the exports from Zimbabwe and neighbours for many years to come, but Mozambique mistakenly tries to develop its containerisation facilities.

This ignores experiences of high quantities of farm produce, steel and other commodities being forgotten at ports because there is no equipment to load them

Ironically, with South Africa to some extent taking on the role that Rhodesia had, needing to resort to roundabout trading methods, this country is more dependent on it than ever

It is anybody's guess as to when Mozambique will have sorted out its infrastructure to the point where it offers serious competition as a shipping route.

# SIX men held at Nampula now named

218  
14/7/83

Pretoria Correspondent

Top-level negotiations between the South African and Mozambique governments for the release of six businessmen, two of them South Africans, who landed to refuel their light aircraft in northern Mozambique entered their 18th day today

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria today disclosed the names of the six men, the South Africans, three Frenchmen and an Englishman

A spokesman said they are Mr D Tooch, employed by Indian Ocean Export in Durban, Mr A Nel, an Englishman, Mr C Stello, and French passport holders Mr A Levinham, Mr J Auger and Mr J Harvard.

The men, who were flying in a Beechcraft Baron aircraft, were detained in Nampula when returning from a business trip to the independent Comoro Islands and the French dependent Mayotte Island.

When the South African Government became aware of the detention on June 17 they started investigating at a "high level" said the spokesman

The men failed to get necessary clearance to land at Nampula from the Mozambican aviation authorities

The Durban-registered aircraft was bought in Johannesburg's about six weeks ago

It is owned by Mr Lucas Nel, of Mayotte in the Comores, who owns an import-export business and has family in Nelspruit

In the past South Africa-based aircraft flying that route to the Comores Islands with the necessary documents have refuelled without incident at Nampula.

UJG

Six detained when plane landed to refuel

# Frelimo holds two SA men

218  
204  
14/7/83

By NORMAN CHANDLER and GEOFFREY ALLEN

**SIX PEOPLE** — two each from South Africa, France and Britain — aboard a Durban-registered light plane are in detention at Nampula, in northern Mozambique, after they landed there to refuel 18 days ago.

News of their plight has only now been officially revealed by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs. The British and French Foreign Ministries had no knowledge of the incident until the Rand Daily Mail alerted them to it last night.

The names of the South Africans are given as Mr D Tooch, of 16 Farmon Road, Glenmore, Durban, and a Mr Nel, details of whom have not been revealed by the Department of Foreign Affairs. The names of the British and French subjects are not known.

Last night, a woman — who declined to be identified — said from the Tooch home that she had no information which she could release to the Rand Daily Mail.

"The Department of Foreign Affairs is handling the matter Mrs Tooch is in Durban and has full confidence in the South African authorities in this regard," the woman said.

Mrs Tooch is a school-teacher and her husband is a businessman. Details of what he does have not been disclosed.

Earlier, a domestic servant at the home said Mr Tooch was "overseas" and she did not know when he would be returning.

The men were on a flight from the island of Mayotte, in the Comoros islands, to Durban. They are believed to have decided to land to refuel at Nampula, but as they had no clearance for landing nor permission to obtain fuel, they were detained by the Mozambique authorities "for investigation".

Top-level negotiations are taking place between the South African and Mozambique governments in an effort to have the men and their plane released but so far the talks have been deadlocked.

The Department of Foreign Affairs first learnt of the incident on June 27 — the day after the plane landed — but an official could not say how the news was transmitted to Pretoria.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Ministry in London told the Rand Daily Mail last night that the Mail's enquiry about the fate of the men was the first the British Government had heard of the incident.

Urgent telegrams have been sent from London to the British embassies in Pretoria and Maputo.

The French Foreign Ministry was also advised and were "equally as mystified", a spokesman said.

The Durban-registered Beechcraft Baron should have had at least 1440km range left in its fuel tanks had they been full when it took off from Mayotte.

The plane has a range of 1500km while northern Mozambique is only about 600km away from the Comoros as the crow flies, and 350km north-west of Madagascar.

In the islands themselves, yesterday was the last day of the Ramadan religious festival and as such a Holy day with even airport authorities on leave.

In recent months South African business interests have established a massive foothold in the Comoros.

One hotel group will spend over R33-million constructing a hotel chain and, according to a director of the group, Mr Ulrich Kotzenburg, at least one of the hotel's will be managed by the international Sheraton Group.

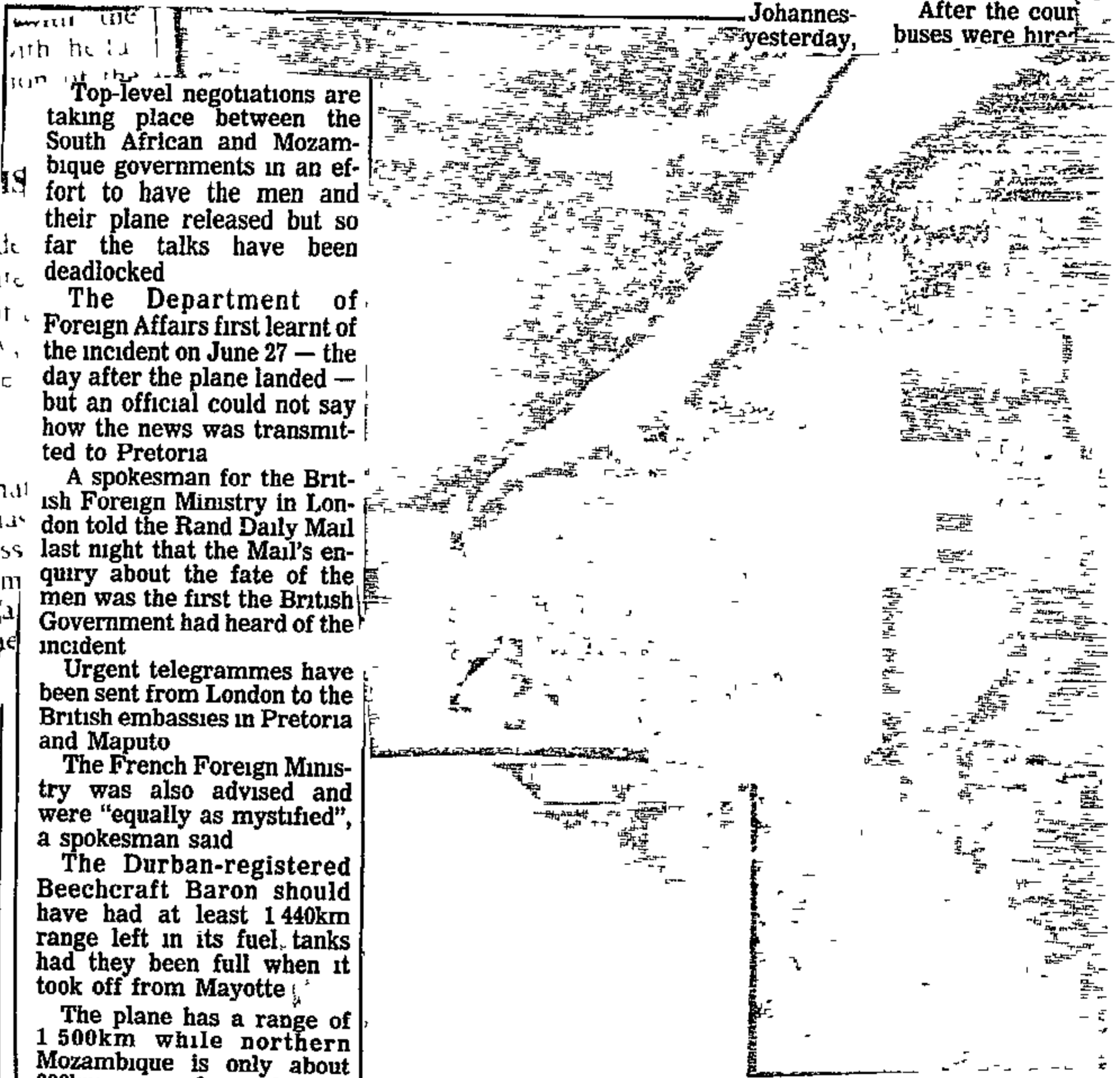


...od Shepherd Centre with their own recognisances at

310 20  
TOWN SQ

Fourteen people were arrested and taken to the Atteridgeville Police Station at 3am on Wednesday. All faced charges of disturbing the peace and were held in a prescrip-tion box for 24 hours without produce their references.

After the court case yesterday, 14 people were released and 14 others were accommodated in Soweto Johannesburg.



insulated Based on the recommended selling price of R19.50 per kg pack. Excl...



...the girl and just threw  
the baby into my wife's  
arms

There was a note with  
the child saying we must  
fetch his clothes from the  
station My daughter,  
Rita, went with two detec-  
tives to fetch the clothes'

### Worried

Rita, 19, said 'I was ter-  
rified going to the station  
for fear Peter might turn  
up We were not allowed  
to collect the baby's  
clothes because he had  
not paid for them to be  
sent up from Port Eliza-  
beth

'It was a joy to know  
that he (the baby) is safe  
at last Everyone has  
been so worried about  
him'

She said her mother  
had told her that Miss  
Phillips had not been  
wearing a wig, nor had  
she been heavily made up  
— 'She looked normal  
with her long auburn  
hair'

Young Pietertjie looked  
none the worse for the  
flight with his parents,  
which began early in  
June when Mr Grund-  
lingh was given bail in  
Krugersdorp after ap-  
pearing on a charge of  
possessing a gun without  
a licence

His 65-year-old grand-  
mother, Mrs Christina  
Grundlingh, said 'I saw  
him this afternoon for the  
first time since then, and  
he has grown big and fat.

'He certainly has a lot  
of hair compared with the

TURN TO PAGE 2

### Golfer refused visa

London Bureau

THE Netherlands yester-  
day refused South Afri-  
can golfer Ian Palmer a  
visa to play in the Dutch  
Open beginning August 1

A Foreign Ministry  
spokesman said the visa  
was refused after consul-  
tations with the Sports  
Ministry in accordance  
with Dutch Government  
policy against apartheid

South African motorcy-  
clist Alan North was the  
first victim of the new  
Dutch sports policy ear-  
lier this year when he was  
told at the last moment he  
would be deported if he  
attempted to join a  
national race using a  
Benelux visa issued by  
Belgium

## FAK blow for Nats

Mercury Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG—The  
National Party was dealt  
a severe blow yesterday  
when the general secre-  
tary of the party in the  
Transvaal, Dr Jannie  
Pieterse, was rejected as  
a member of the execu-  
tive council of the  
Afrikaner cultural  
organisation the  
Federasie van Afrikaanse  
Kultuuivereniginge  
(FAK)

Dr Pieterse was reject-  
ed in favour of Prof Carel  
Boshoff, head of the  
South African Bureau of  
Racial Affairs (Sabra)

He recently resigned as  
chairman of the Afrika-  
ner Broederbond be-  
cause Sabra rejected the  
Government's constitu-  
tional proposals

His election to the  
council of the FAK fol-  
lows what is seen in some  
Afrikaner circles as a  
veiled warning by the  
main speaker at the or-  
ganisation's annual meet-  
ing former Bantu Affairs  
Minister Mr M C Botha, to  
the Government not to  
turn its back on Afrikaner  
culture

Dr Pieterse, Nat sup-  
porter Mr R S de la Bat,  
and Mr Hendrik Sloet, of  
Saambou-Nasionaal and  
president of the Afri-  
kaanse Handelsinstituut,  
were all re-nominated to  
the executive council, but  
only Mr Sloet was re-elec-  
ted

## No takers for R2 000 a month job

London Bureau

AN OFFER to earn up to R500 a week as a  
driver for a concrete delivery company in  
Kent has found no takers, in spite of the  
3 500 000 unemployed in Britain

Mr Peter Bates, who made the offer  
said 'We should have been trampled in  
the rush, but there haven't been any  
takers'

The company is looking for a 'hard

# Plane six will be back soon

Mercury Reporter

THE man who chartered  
the Beechcraft Baron that  
landed at Nampula in Mo-  
zambique still does not  
know why the pilot put  
down there—but he be-  
lieves the six men on  
board will be back soon

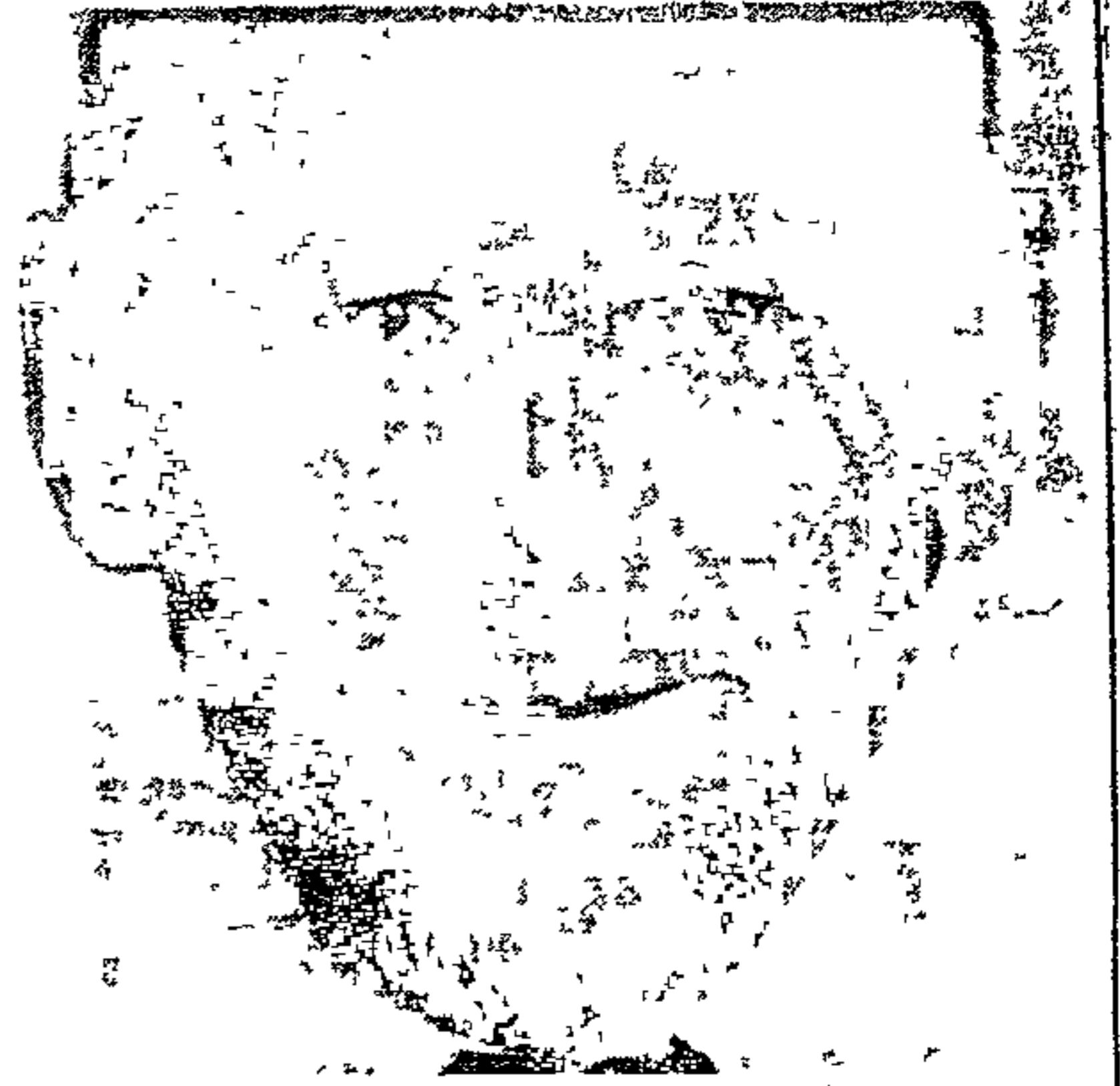
The South African-reg-  
istered ZS-PTE landed at  
the northern Mozambi-  
que port nearly three  
weeks ago to refuel with  
out clearance while on a  
routine business flight  
between the Comoro Is-  
land of Mayotte and  
South Africa

On board was Mr David  
Tooch, marketing and sa-  
les manager for the Indi-  
an Ocean Export Com-  
pany of Durban, who lives  
in Glenmore with his wife  
and three children Yes-  
terday his wife was not  
available

The aircraft is owned  
by businessman Mr Lucas  
Nel, who lives in Mayotte

Mr Peter Clarke, the  
managing director of the  
Indian Ocean Export  
Company, said the firm  
made regular charter fl-  
ights to the Comores He  
said it was just a case of  
'red tape' at the moment  
'The Department of For-  
eign Affairs are negotiat-  
ing with the Mozambique  
authorities'

Mr Clarke said that en-  
route from the Comores,  
the Baron normally  
refuelled at Blantyre in  
Malawi, or Maputo He  
had stopped over in  
Maputo before and many  
South African aircraft  
used that airport



Mr David Tooch, of Durban, held in Mozambique

## Judge orders arrest on ship

Court Reporter

A DURBAN Judge yester-  
day authorised a deputy  
sheriff to board a vessel,  
the Arabian Merchant,  
expected to sail past Ri-  
chards Bay last night, to  
arrest a Greek shipping  
man, Mr Anastasios Za-  
nios, and to bring him to  
court to answer why he  
should not be sentenced  
for contempt

Mr Zanos was arrested  
in Durban on Tuesday  
after a Supreme Court ap-

plication brought by a  
Durban company to found  
jurisdiction in a R146 000  
claim

The arrest order was  
stayed that night after he  
undertook to remain  
within the municipal  
area until noon today

Yesterday the company,  
Promocomm Services,  
brought a fresh applica-  
tion before Mr Justice  
Kumleben to have Mr Za-  
nios arrested

In evidence, Mr Mi-  
chael William Hector Po-  
semann, an attorney, said  
he had taken all the nec-  
essary steps to ensure  
that Mr Zanos did not  
leave Durban But he be-  
lieved he might have ab-  
sconded on the Arabian  
Merchant which be-  
longed to the shipping  
line which employed him

Although Mr Zanos's  
clothes were still in his  
room at the Royal Hotel  
the car he had hired had  
been found at the  
harbour

You can reach us on 319331 day or night

# Mozambique silent on 6 held

Cape Times  
15/7/83  
218

**Own Correspondent**  
JOHANNESBURG — The fate of six air passengers — including two South Africans — detained by Mozambique after their aircraft had landed to refuel at Nampula 19 days ago, is still uncertain

Diplomats from South Africa, France and Britain tried all day yesterday to persuade Mozambique to release the men, who had been flying from the Comores Islands to Durban

Last night there was still no official comment from Maputo as Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, Minister of Information and the

only authorized Mozambican Government source on the matter, could not be contacted

However, other sources in the Mozambican capital confirmed that the aircraft was still being "retained" at Nampula. There was no word about the fate of the men

They are Mr David Tooch, of Durban, Mr Lucas Nel, formerly of White River and now living in the Comores, Mr Clive Costello, a Briton living in South Africa and pilot of the aircraft, and three Frenchmen — Mr Alain le Behan, Mr J Havard and Mr J Auger

Last night, Mr Nel's mother, Mrs Rhona Nel, of White River, said they and other relatives had been instructed by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs not to speak to the press while negotiations were going on

Mr Nel, 29, has lived for five years on the Comores, where he is an export-import agent for a Durban company

Mr Peter Clarke, the firm's managing director, said last night that

the firm did regular charter flights to the Comores

He described the detention of the men and their aircraft as "just a case of red tape"

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said last night that the department had been informed of the detention of the men and their aircraft — a Beechcraft Baron — on June 27, the day after they landed

A private pilot who flew home from Mayotte, in the Comores, three weeks ago explained that the flight from the airport there to any main city in South Africa was about 2500 kilometres. The Beechcraft Baron has a range of 1500km

The pilot, who asked not to be named, said "You can't do it on one tank and the usual course is to refuel either in Harare in Zimbabwe or in Blantyre in Malawi

"Since the plane was headed for Durban, it is most likely they would have flown to Blantyre, which is in a direct line of flight over Nampula

"Since the last South African raid into Mozambique they are allowing only overflight rights (except to South African Airways) and you have to keep strictly to the times stipulated on the clearance form

"If they came back from the Comores after the clearance had expired, they would be asked to land. If they landed voluntarily in those circumstances things would become tricky with the authorities," the pilot said

1981

Released

218  
15 7 85  
'SA spies'  
stay silent

The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU— Two British men freed by the Lesotho Security Police yesterday will not discuss the reasons for their detention and "have not admitted to being spies", the British High Commission said today

It was "highly probable" that Mr Desmond McGonigle and Mr Patrick Martin would leave Lesotho today, said Mr Denis Smedley, the First Secretary at the High Commission.

Radio Lesotho has claimed that the two men, detained on June 30, were spying on members of the banned African National Congress for the South African Government.

There was no sign that the men had been ill-treated in detention, Mr Smedley said. But the men looked tired and strained when they arrived at the commission late yesterday, an observer said.

"We are treating them purely as consular cases. They have come to us as distressed British citizens," Mr Smedley said

"We would prefer not to go into speculation on the other aspects of their case."

Asked if they had been permanent residents in South Africa before entering Lesotho earlier this year, Mr Smedley said: "They came to Lesotho from South Africa, that's all we want to say."

Yesterday, before the men were released, Mr Smedley said that if they were spies, they had not been spying for Britain. Today he said that still held. The Commission had received no more accusations against the men than were broadcast on Radio Lesotho, he said.

UJGT

Handwritten notes and markings in the right margin, including a date "15 7 85" and various illegible scribbles.

The Star's Foreign  
News Service 218

MAPUTO — The release of six men and their Durban-registered aircraft held in Mozambique is being delayed by poor communications between the capital and the far northern city of Nampula

Diplomats negotiating the release of the two South Africans, a Briton and three Frenchmen who were detained after landing in Nampula 19 days ago, say telephone communications are so bad they have not been able to get calls through to find out what is happening.

Communications have been further disrupted by the campaign to move thousands of unemployed workers back to the country.

Many domestic flights have been cancelled because aircraft are being used in the transfer operation.

## Poor links delay freeing of detained 6

A French diplomat who went to Nampula to see the men this week has not been able to get a flight back to Maputo.

The men are Mr David Tooch, of Glenmore, Durban, Mr Lucas Nel, a former White River resident now living in the Comores, Mr Clive Costello, the pilot who is a Briton living in South Africa, and three Frenchmen, Mr Alain le Behan, Mr J Harvard and Mr J Auger.

It is still not known why the six made their unscheduled landing at Nampula while on a flight from the Comores.

# Nampula saw boom wax and then wane

By DSE CAETANO

NAMPULA, the northern Mozambican city where a Durban-registered Beechcraft Baron was reported to have been seized 19 days ago, is Mozambique's third largest city.

During the 10-year guerrilla war, which led to Mozambican independence on June 25, 1975, Nampula experienced something of an artificial boom because the headquarters of the general staff of the Portuguese armed forces in the territory were there.

As the war hotted up, the once sleepy colonial city experienced a property boom as more and more colonial civil servants were moved in.

Towards the end of the war, Nampula had acquired the typical look of a garrison city, with sidewalk cafes and esplanades along the tree-lined streets crowded with Portuguese military personnel.

With the advent of independence and the departure of the military as well as of thousands of its Portuguese

residents, the city has, despite its four hotels and three cinemas, reverted to the calmer pace of its earlier days.

Today the city houses the Military Academy of the Popular Forces of Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM).

The mixed military-civilian airport at Nampula, where the Beechcraft Baron allegedly landed in search of fuel, is one of the biggest in the country.

Air traffic now consists of Boeing 737s and Tupolev 134s of the Mozambican civilian airline (LAM) and MiGs of various models belonging to the air force.

# Talks deadlock on fate of six

Mail Reporters 1971/83

NEGOTIATIONS between four countries over the fate of six passengers — including two South Africans — held for 19 days by Mozambique after their plane landed to refuel at Nampula, reached deadlock last night

Diplomats from South Africa, France and Britain wrangled all day yesterday as they tried to cajole Mozambique into releasing the men, who were flying from the Comores Islands to Durban.

Last night, there was still no official comment from Maputo as Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, the Minister of Information and the only government source authorised to speak on the matter, could not be contacted

But other sources in the Mozambican capital confirmed that the aircraft was still being "retained" at Nampula, in the north of the country. There was no word about the fate of the men.

They are Mr David Tooch, of Glenmore, Durban, Mr Lucas Nel, formerly of White River and now living in the Comores, Mr Clive Costello, a Briton living in South Africa and pilot of the plane, and three Frenchmen, Mr Alain le Behan, Mr J Havard and Mr J Auger.

The Rand Daily Mail has played a central role in the negotiations, acting as a conduit for messages between the British and French. On Wednesday night, the Mail informed the French and British governments their subjects were being held.

Last night, Mr Nel's mother, Mrs Rhona Nel, of White



MR DAVID TOOCH  
held in Mozambique

River, said relatives had been instructed by the Department of Foreign Affairs not to speak to the Press.

"We are unable to talk about the incident while negotiations are going on," Mrs Nel said.

It was disclosed in Pretoria yesterday that the South African Government had been negotiating for the release of the men for 17 days. The British Government had not been informed by the French Embassy in Maputo had only heard "rumours", which they had not acted upon as they were unaware French nationals were involved.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said the department had been informed of the detention of the men and their plane — a Beechcraft Baron, with call sign ZS-PTE — on June 27, the day after they landed.

"We thought the French Embassy in Maputo knew," she said.

● See Page 2

# Mozambique to charge SA men

(218) ROOM 16/7/83

By JOSE CAETANO  
and GEOFFREY ALLEN

MOZAMBIQUE announced last night it was to bring unspecified criminal charges against the six passengers aboard the South African-registered light plane which landed at Nampula 20 days ago.

An official source said the men, including two South African citizens, were expected to face charges of landing in the country without permission.

The sources claimed that the South African plane, after overflying Mozambique on its way to the Comores had, on the return trip, requested permission to overfly and land at the Nampula airport.

According to the official sources, the aircraft had, despite a refusal to the request, "made a surprise landing and the pilot alleged the aircraft was short of fuel."

But an inspection of the aircraft's fuel tanks re-

vealed, according to the Mozambique sources, that "they were nearly full."

"The civil aviation authorities then ordered the detention of the crew and passengers aboard."

"The case will be judged according to international laws governing these types of offence."

The Rand Daily Mail has obtained confirmation that the French consul and a senior officer of the British Embassy in Maputo have flown to Nampula to investigate the incident.

Meanwhile, sources in Maputo have pointed out that the incident should be seen from the point of view of nervousness in Mozambique due to the fact that the South African Press has published allegations that Nampula "houses terrorist bases."

A spokeswoman for the SA Department of Foreign Affairs said the negotiations with Mozambique for the release of the men had got no further.

The managing director of

the Durban-based Indian Ocean Export Company, Mr Peter Clarke, who trades regularly with the Comoro Islands, said it was an early-morning flight and the pilot, Mr Clive Costello, would have had plenty of time and fuel to reach the normal stop-over at Blantyre in Malawi.

"Perhaps they were held up because there was some hitch with a landing procedure, or something," he added.

"They had enough light and fuel to reach Blantyre and had no need to land if they were refused permission."

The route from the Comores via Nampula is shorter and more direct than that through Blantyre.

On board the aircraft are two South Africans, the owner, Mr Lucas Nel, who lives on the Comoro island of Mayotte, and Mr David Tooch, a Durban man who is employed by Mr Clarke. The pilot, Mr Costello is British.

The three other men are French, said Mr Clarke.

CAPL Times 16/7/83  
218

# Mozambique to charge held six

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique announced last night that it would bring unspecified criminal charges against the passengers aboard the South African-registered light aircraft which landed at Nampula 20 days ago.

An official source said the men were expected to face charges of landing in the country without permission.

The source claimed that after overflying Mozambique on its way to the Comores, those in the South African aircraft had, on the return trip, requested permission to overfly and land at the Nampula airport.

In spite of the refusal, "the aircraft made a surprising landing and the pilot alleged that the aircraft was short of

fuel"

However, an inspection of the aircraft's fuel tanks had disclosed that they were nearly full, the source said.

The managing director of the Durban-based Indian Ocean Export Company, Mr Peter Clarke, who trades regularly with the Comoro Islands, said the pilot, Mr Clive Costello, would have had plenty of time and fuel to reach the usual stop-over at Blantyre in Malawi.

On board the aircraft were two South Africans — the owner, Mr Lucas Nel, who lives on the Comoro island of Mayotte, and Mr David Tooch, of Durban. The pilot, Mr Costello, is British.

The three other men are French — Mr Alain le Dehan, Mr J Auger and Mr J Harvard.



# High hopes for SA men in Mozambique

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

A COMMUNICATIONS breakdown could have led to six men being detained in Mozambique this week, says a director of the company that chartered the aircraft.

It has been reported that the men will appear in court in Mozambique this week.

It is not known what charges they will face.

The men — two South Africans, two Britons and two Frenchmen have been held in Mozambique for the past three weeks after their aircraft, a Beechcraft Baron, landed for refuelling in the Port of Nampula.

But a director of the export company whose marketing manager was on the flight, says the men are safe and should be released shortly.

He said he had had these assurances from the "highest level" and added that negotiations were taking place between the South Africans and the Mozambique Government.

Mr David Tooch, a father of three from Durban, was returning from a business trip to the Comores Islands for his company.

## Talks

It was a chartered flight. His family said they did not want to say anything "that might hinder negotiations", but "hope the release will be soon".

"We are satisfied with the arrangements and negotiations already taking place," Mrs Tooch said.

The other South African is Mr Lucas Nel, who lives in the Comores.

The director of the Indian Ocean Export Company, Mr Alastair Clarke, said he had no doubts that the men would return to South Africa safely.

"I have made the trip several times myself and know the route," he said.

"People seem to think it is strange that the aircraft landed for refuelling in Nampula and there have been some reports that it was flying directly to Durban without refuelling and was forced down.

"This is absolute nonsense.



MR DAVID TOOCH  
Business trip

The aircraft has to refuel and we use Nampula if we cannot use Blantyre in Malawi

"There are ways of applying for permission to land and to overfly. We have got the permission through the

correct channels before."

Mr Clarke says he believes there was a "communications breakdown".

"The pilot would never have landed without believing he had permission, but he could have been misinformed and did not have the required permits.

"The aircraft was not forced down and the men are not in prison though they are being detained while negotiations between South Africa and Mozambique continue.

Mr Clarke said he believed that telephone lines were down and this was possibly one of the reasons the six men had not communicated directly with their families or businesses in South Africa.

"We have had the assurance that they are safe and being looked after but we do not know for sure when they will be released," he said.

# Six to stand trial in Mozambique this week

The Star's Foreign News Service

218 187293  
MAPUTO — The pilot and five passengers aboard a South African-registered light aircraft held in Mozambique will probably be tried this week by the Nampula Provincial People's Tribunal

Confirming this today, a Mozambican spokesman said the men were being well looked after.

Their aircraft landed in Nampula on June 27 while the men were flying from the Comores to Durban.

The spokesman said the six men would proba-

bly be charged with entering Mozambique without permission.

The men, who were detained three weeks ago, are Mr David Tooch of Durban, Mr Lucas Nel formerly of White River, who now lives in the Comores, a Briton Mr C Costello and a Frenchman Mr A Levingham, Mr J Auger and Mr J Harvard.

● The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information has not yet had official confirmation regarding the scheduled appearance in court of the men

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# racing noise reduced

Mail Reporter

IF YOU stood behind a Formula Atlantic racing car at Kyalami on Saturday, you will have missed being deafened by a week

Had you stood behind the same car a week ago you would have suffered extreme pain and two burst eardrums

Powerful racing cars push out a literally ear-shattering 150 decibels, which now, by order of racing organizers, must be reduced to 120 decibels, which allows you to hear someone shouting at you if you are standing behind the car

The average car on the street releases 90 decibels of noise and an average motorcycle 100 decibels, but don't be fooled by the small difference of only 20 decibels between a motorcycle and a racing car — it's much louder according to Mr Mike Reid, chairman of the Sports-Car Club

Mr Reid said yesterday that racing organizers had decided to decrease the volume of noise at Kyalami to block complaints before they were received

"There are quite a few houses in the Kyalami race track area and for the sake of the sport we don't want to be ploughed under with irate homeowners," said Mr Reid

The drivers have apparently accepted the new ruling which comes into effect for all racing cars and motorbikes on August 1

"Reducing noise will have a minimal effect on power output and will not effect the quality of racing therefore the drivers are not too concerned," said Mr Reid  
● See Page 2

# 'We want peace' says Maputo's top banker

By BENJAMIN POGRUND  
MOZAMBIQUE wants to improve economic and commercial relations with South Africa, says Mr Prakash Ratilal, the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique

Mr Ratilal, who is a leading member of the Frelimo government, said this during an interview in Maputo. He repeatedly stressed "We want to develop cooperation. We want peace."

In an apparent effort to halt the decline in relations between the two countries, he urged the start of discussions about "everything that can give profit to each other"

Mr Ratilal's comments took in two key issues  
● He repeated denials made

by other Mozambique Government spokesmen that the African National Congress has any military bases in Mozambique

"All Western ambassadors can confirm this," he said

● Referring to the Mozambique National Resistance movement, which is waging an insurgent war, he said "there is no doubt the MNR is South African"

The MNR had destroyed about 1 000 shops in rural areas, he said plus bridges, crops, houses, oil tanks railways and roads

Mr Ratilal noted that South Africa and Mozambique share a 500km border and already have relations the port of Maputo serves

South African imports and exports, Mozambique miners work in South Africa, and energy from the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme is available to South Africa

"Why not value what is positive instead of going around and causing us trouble?"

Mozambique wants to see "everything that is feasible — wherever there are mutual advantages we are interested"

"But this is not possible with the attacks on us. Why don't we rather speak?"

● The first of a series of reports on Mozambique appears today: See Page 7.

# Pumpkin farmer's gifts appeal to Curren's taste

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — Now living in the United States, tennis star Kevin Curren has hundreds of fans — but Klarksdorp pumpkin farmer Bernard Raubenheimer must rank as one of the most remarkable.

At the recent Sun City tournament, the redoubtable Mr Raubenheimer worked his way through platoons of security men and bodyguards to personally deliver a few carefully-chosen mementoes to Curren

Mr Raubenheimer said he hoped the gifts would be useful, and have a distinctive South African flavour to remind the itinerant star of his home country

And flavour is what Curren got. Included in the package were two enormous pieces of giraffe biltong — enough to

keep him chewing for a month

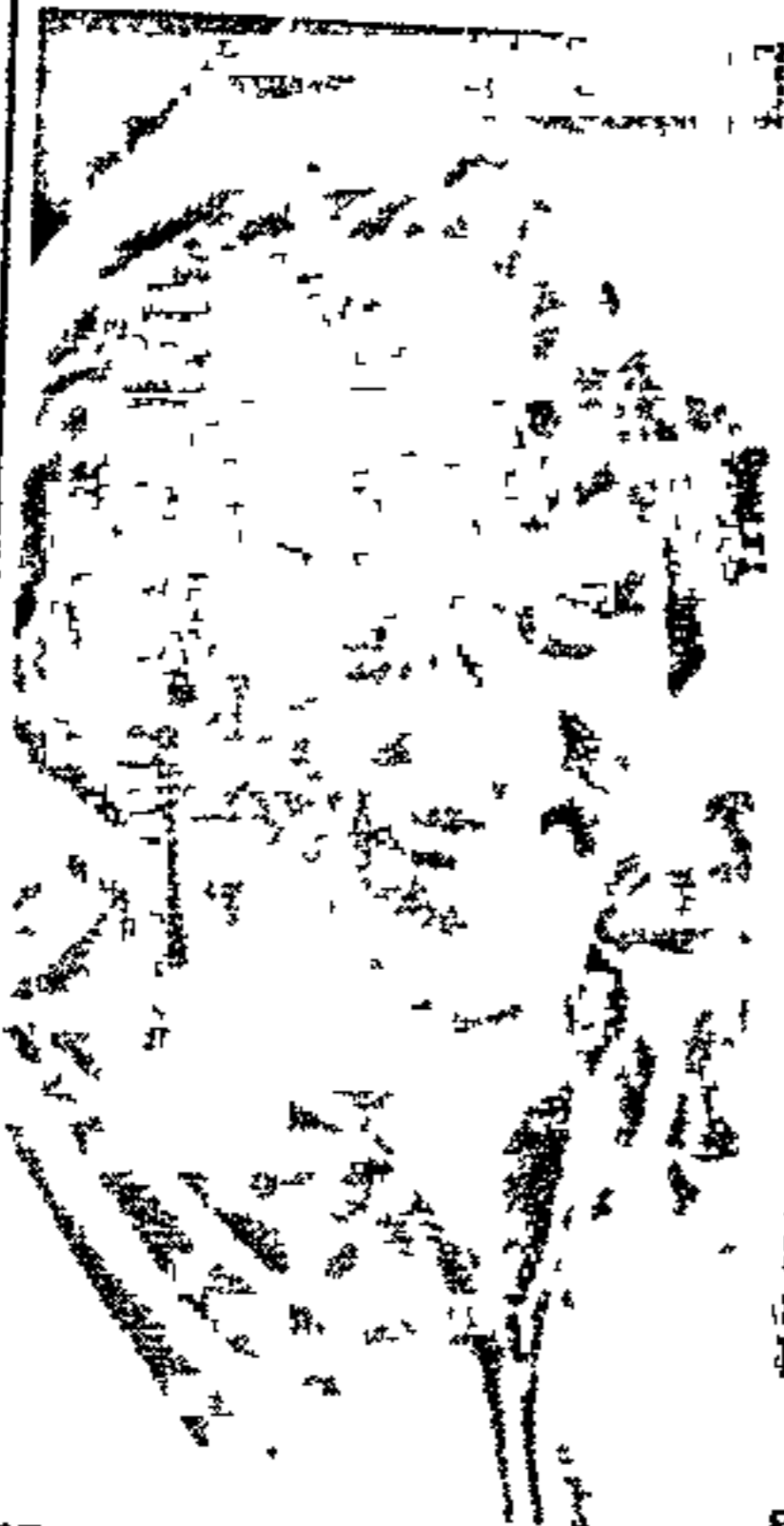
The other gifts were a genuine African hunting knife and a specially-designed leather wallet.

Curren was so impressed with the gift, as the farmer approached him after the match, he handed over his prized tennis racquet

A delighted Mr Raubenheimer said his 15-year-old son, also named Bernard, was tennis crazy and was ecstatic when he heard the news

"It is a fabulous American racquet. With that inspiration he is now determined to be a tennis star himself"

Mr Raubenheimer's home-grown "Halloween pumpkins, weighing more than 50 kg, have won international acclaim



KEVIN CURREN  
something to chew on

# End of office brew-ups for the bowler brig

London Bureau

LONDON — English civil servants are no longer to be allowed to brew tea in their offices

Tea trolleys are to be replaced by automatic vending machines, but trade unions bitterly attack this break with tradition

The government decided to reconsider catering in the civil service, following a report last month which

criticised the cluttering of offices with milk bottles and tea pots

The decision has been stiffly opposed because it will mean disbanding the Whitehall office tea clubs, which union leaders say are the basis for a wide range of social activities in the civil service. The clubs are strictly organised with rotas for who boils the kettle and who pays for the milk

Provision of beverages for morn-

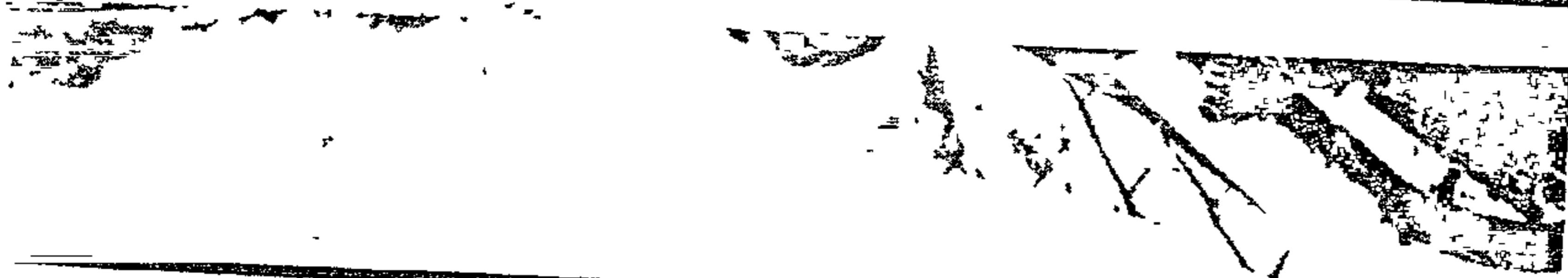
ing and afternoon tea breaks took many forms — an official trolley, a less official service provided by messengers, self-brew facilities in the form of officially-provided hot-water points and unofficial self-help in the form of private kettles

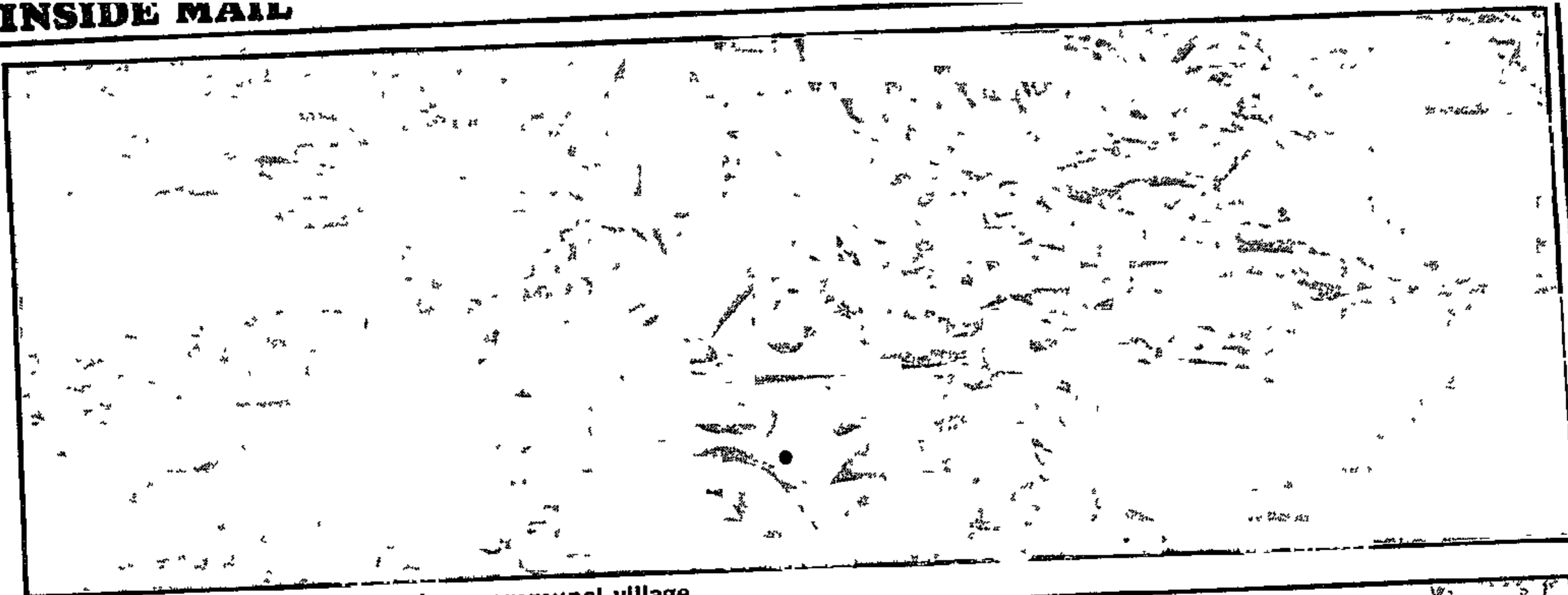
In some cases two or more of these facilities existed side by side, "Usually to the detriment of the viability of the official service and the efficient

use of sta-

A spokesman for the Service of the civil service W over the y

"The tea social act could serv





A little girl cracks cashew nuts in a communal village.

# Frelimo struggles against the odds . . .

218  
RDM  
18/7/83

**YOU** don't have to be a Marxist to be sympathetic towards the People's Republic of Mozambique

Eight years after independence from Portugal its 12.6-million people are victims of seemingly never-ending disasters, both natural and man-made

The effects are seen in near-bare shops, interminable queues for food and clothing, poor transport and the shabbiness of the capital of Maputo In the countryside, life is often crude and deprived

Less than 5% of the population have piped water in their homes Less than 10% live in brick or cement houses

It is tempting — especially for a non-Marxist — to heap blame on the Marxist policy pursued by the ruling Frelimo party (still taking its name, Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, from its anti-colonial struggle)

But that would be oversimple Whether Marxism is helping or hindering is open to argument, in any event the tangle of problems precedes the government's economic and social policy

Nor is the scene totally bleak Considerable development is underway And the determination with which Mozambique is trying to overcome its problems is impressive

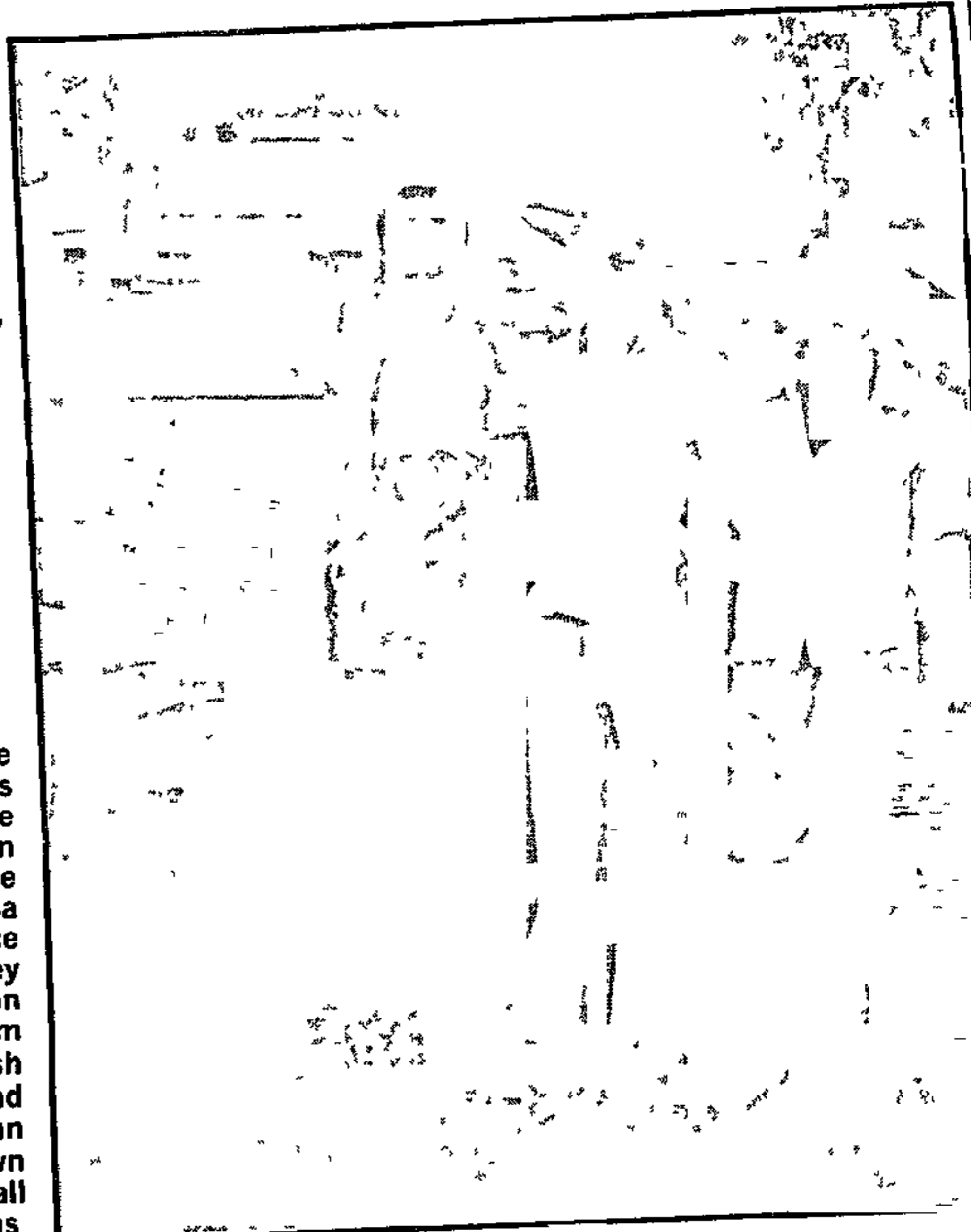
First, the natural catastrophes nearly each year since independence, floods and drought have had their turn The current affliction, in company with many parts of Africa, is drought — in much of Mozambique, now in its third year

With 83% of workers involved in agriculture, at least a third of the population is directly and seriously affected Mozambique has had to beg the world for food

Second, the country has been in a state of war for most of the past 19 years, starting with the war against Portuguese colonial rule and going on to the current attacks by the Mozambique National Resistance movement

Transcending even these fearsome problems, however, is the continuing burden of the 471 years of Portuguese colonialism that went before independence It's the white man's burden in rever-

Three peasants at a State farm in the remote Niassa province they work on the farm for cash wages and also run their own small farms



## **BENJAMIN POGRUND** writes the first of a series of reports after visiting Mozambique.

se the 93% illiteracy among blacks at independence that was a leftover of colonial rule, a mere 40 black students in an enrolment of 3 800 at the local university, the near-total absence of training and skills whether for running government or repairing trucks

Independence also led to the mass departure of the Portuguese settlers who had

rent virtue great stress was placed on it by President Samora Machel in addressing the 4th Congress in April

Asking about these deviations from orthodoxy draws replies emphasising that Mozambican Marxism is non-doctrinaire The word that constantly pops up is "pragmatic"

"I reject the worst features of the Soviet bloc as much as

thousands It is said that 47% of zambican families now possess a lavatory or a latrine, compared with 3% at start of the Seventies In education, the 93% eracy has been reduced 75% Several hundred thousand adults attend literacy classes Primary school enrolment has increased from the 672 000 at independence to 1 333 000

ROM

18/7/83

"most of the country's skills in their hands the 250 000 whites in Mozambique then are reduced these days to about 10 000 who have made the country their home

Not only was Mozambique stripped of skills, but what followed remains crucial to the present the collapse of the trading economy This had been in great measure dependent on rural stores owned and staffed by settlers The stores collected harvests including cotton and cashew nuts from peasants who formed — and still form — 90% of the agricultural workforce, and offered them in return items ranging from clothing, radios and batteries to salt, sugar and candles The traders lent money in advance of harvests, and acted as banks (leading to grim stories of the number of times that stores burnt down, with the loss — at least to the peasants — of cash savings)

Most stores were abandoned With the inducements gone, untold numbers of peasants simply reverted to subsistence farming There was no one to whom they could sell their crops, and no reason even to grow surplus crops

The departure of skills, allied with harassment by the victors, also hit production on private plantations and farms

Mozambique's agricultural production plunged devastatingly

Frelimo is using Marxism as the tool for progress The centralised control natural to its outlook was undoubtedly necessary in the aftermath of independence otherwise, the chaos would have been even worse than it was But it isn't always clear where sheer necessity is elevated into ideology

For example, the government had little choice but to take over shops when the owners fled. "People's shops" became the socialist rage It didn't last Lack of trained staff and administrators, and an absence of capital and goods, brutally exposed the drawbacks

Two years ago the government started gutting the shops, desperately offering them for private control again — and even inviting departed colonialists to return "People's shops" now exist only in a narrower sense as co-operatives, their chief function in Maputo being to act as distributors for food rations.

Decentralisation is the cur-

you do," a Frelimo man says passionately "I do so because of our experiences under colonialism We know what it is to be oppressed and we will not allow it"

None of this, however, alters the fact that Mozambique officially describes itself as a Marxist-Leninist state and that it contains much of the structures and trappings of such societies

It starts with Frelimo being the only political party allowed, and the blurring of distinctions between the party and the government Criticism lays a person open to being "denounced" for "systematic counter-revolutionary attitudes" — which can mean arrest and worse

It continues in the high degree of centralised control of the economy, whatever the moves towards decentralisation Even though the government says it wants private investment, red tape stifles growth in the private sector

A system of large State farms has not been successful

Also typical are the exhortations in paintings and posters on walls warnings to be on guard against the imperialist enemy or urging international worker solidarity or calls to produce more

But it is not always certain that Marxism is specifically to blame for all the burdensome bureaucracy Thus the immigration officials at the border who kept this writer and his wife waiting for seven and a half hours before allowing them entry because of a botch-up over her visa-

clearly, it wasn't so much totalitarianism at work but unskilled, inexperienced officials scared of doing the wrong thing and not knowing how to deal with the situation. Adding to this the country's inheritance includes traditional heavy Portuguese bureaucracy

Eventually, however, when all the arguments are done it is not so much a matter of how a visitor sees it — especially with constraints of time and language — but the extent to which the people of Mozambique are benefiting Official statistics point to solid achievements. In health, up to 1979, some 95% of the population were vaccinated against measles, tuberculosis, tetanus and smallpox, infant mortality in the towns has dropped from 150 per 1 000 and in 1975 to 80 per 1 000, nurses and health workers have been trained in their

In food production, the catch of fish — with Spanish, Japanese and Russian trawlers involved — has increased nearly three-fold since colonial rule But the bulk of the catch is sold abroad to earn currency, and much less and lesser-quality fish is imported for domestic use

There is now greater production than in colonial times of cloth, radios, biscuits, salt, matches and washing soap But as production was low — Mozambique was a captive supplier of raw materials for Portugal and a market for finished goods — this does not mean as much as it sounds In fact, all these products are in short supply Food production is still significantly down

There are other notable achievements The apparent absence of tribal division is remarkable in a country of ten different tribes who speak 18 different languages and dialects The absence of racial hostility after the strains of war provides testimony unusual in Africa to President Machel and to Frelimo's ideals The vehement anti-racism and best-person approach leads to a cabinet of nine blacks, eight whites, two Asians and two coloureds

Most important of all, perhaps, is the sense of hopefulness which comes through It might be misplaced because the odds are formidable against Mozambique pulling itself out of the quagmire within the foreseeable future It still remains to be seen whether Marxism, even in pragmatic form, can improve on the track-record of other Marxist-Leninist countries

Meanwhile, the hope resides in the children who play in a small park in a country village; in colonial times they would not have been allowed there because they are black

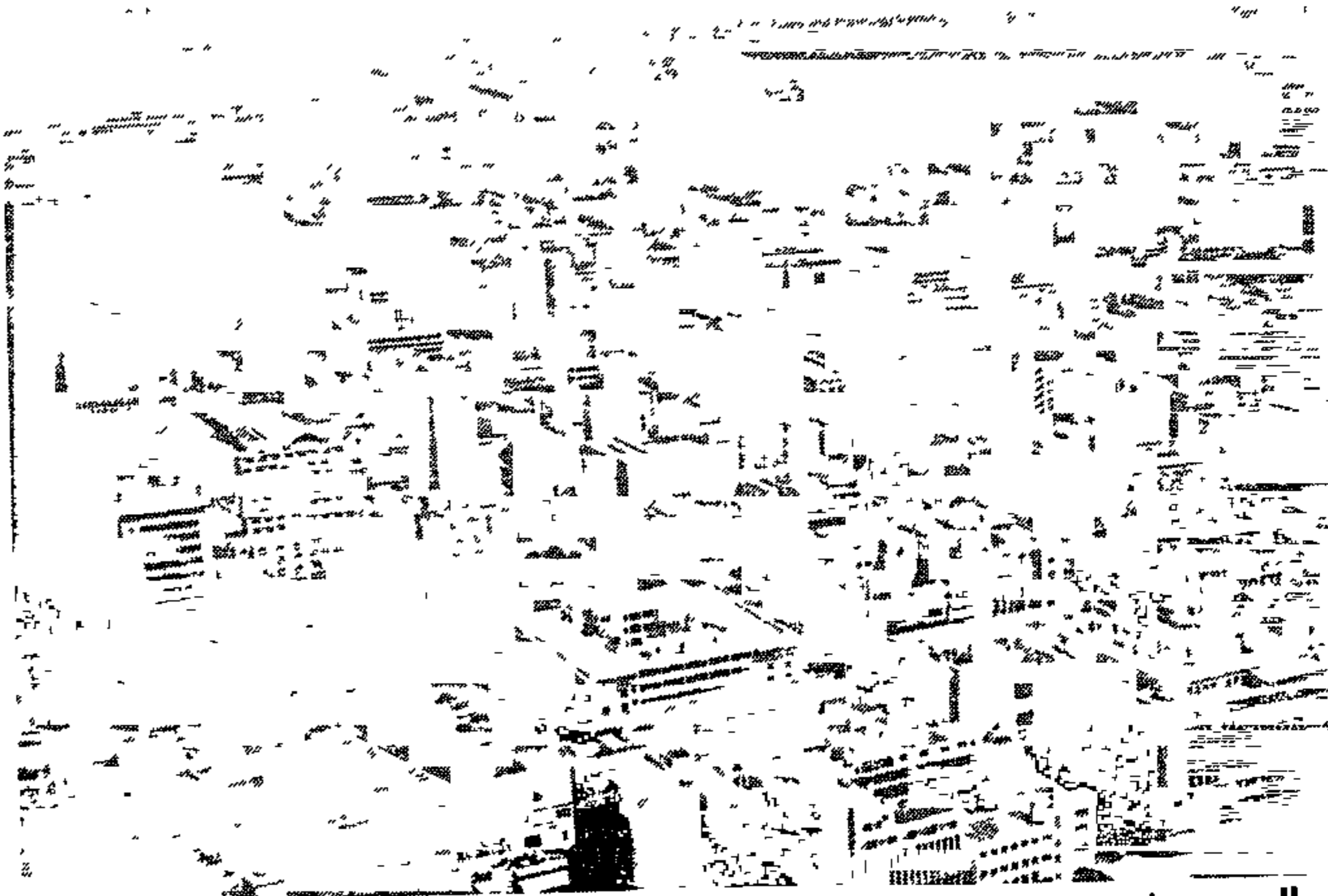
It resides in the peasants encountered on a State farm in a faraway area of the country one of them is a tractor driver and is reasonably dressed, two are unskilled workers and earn only enough cash in a month to buy a shirt, apart from what their own smallholdings might yield for them But they are free of the arbitrary assaults of the past, they have been inoculated against diseases, their children have been inoculated, their children go to school and will surpass the little education the parents had

The enduring impression is that this is a country which is trying hard for progress

REMOVALS

# Jobless being forced out of Maputo

ARGUS  
20/7/83  
218



THE Mozambique capital, Maputo ... thousands expelled

Argus Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

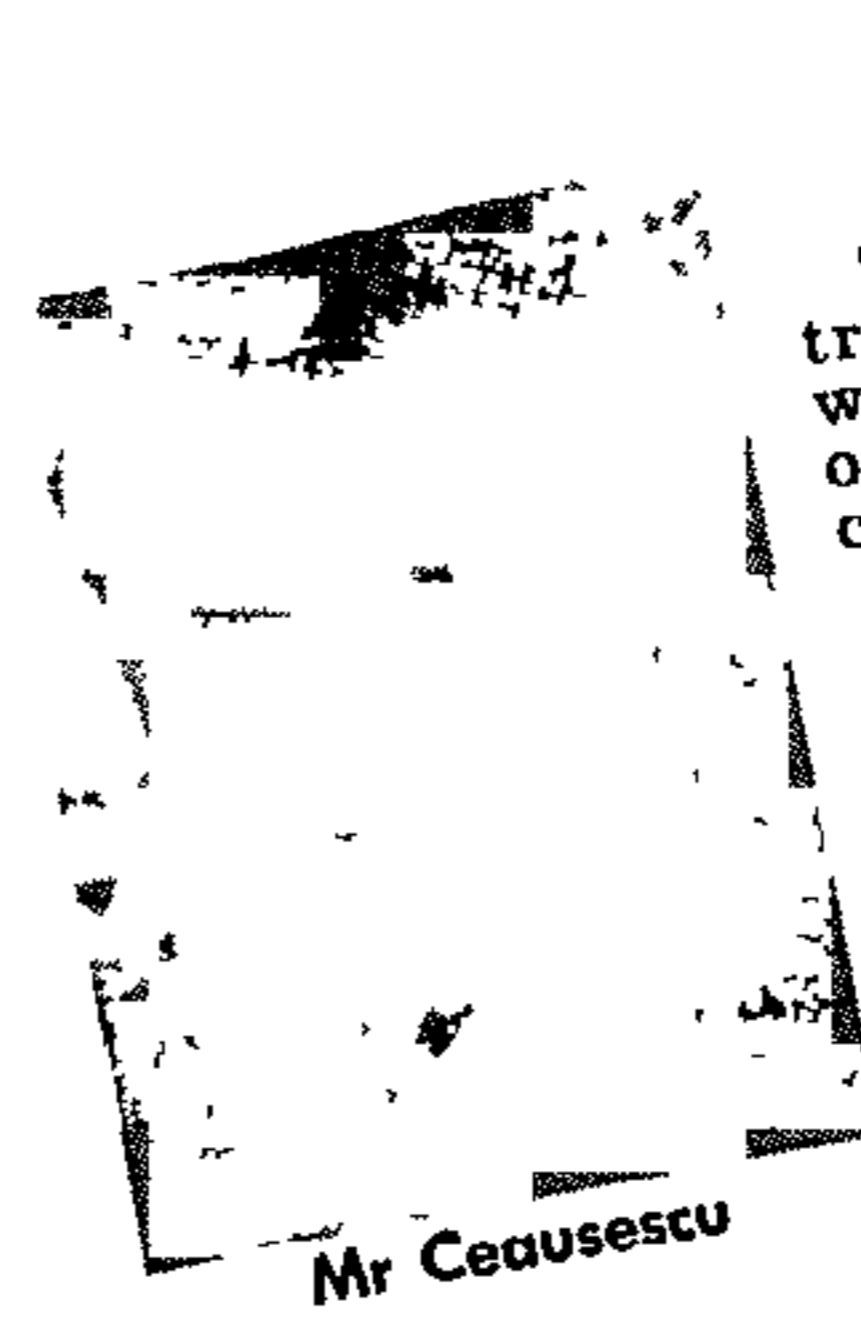
Heads of blocks have been given time off work to participate. They are expected to know their neighbours and thus able to say who are productively employed and who support themselves through black marketing, petty crime and prostitution

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

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



President Machel



Mr Ceausescu

### Children

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

Housewives are considered employed even if their husbands are away

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

### CLAIMS

## Machel slates SA 'military fanatics'

Argus Africa News Service

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

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

The "exemplary" co-operation between Rumania and Mozambique helped his Government fight the main enemies of the Mozambican people: hunger, illiteracy and underdevelopment, said Mr Machel.

# ANC: Officials ~~##~~ were suspicious

By Brendan <sup>S. Tribune</sup>  
Nicholson <sup>3/17/83</sup> Napula

218

## Foreign Service

MAPUTO Mozambican officials are believed to have been suspicious about the South African-registered light aircraft which made an unauthorised landing at Nampula five weeks ago because a large group of ANC members had just been moved into the area

Sources in Mozambique said the bulk of the ANC personnel in Mozambique had been moved from the Maputo suburb of Matola to Triumph, just north of the city, and then on to

This follows negotiations involving the Mozambican, South African and US and were designed to take the ANC out of range of South African attacks.

The pilot of the aircraft, Mr Clive Ciastula, has been fined R5 400 or six month's jail after he had apparently said that he was running low on fuel but an inspection revealed the tanks were nearly full

No charges have been laid against the passengers, South Africans David Tooch and Lucas Nel, and Frenchmen Alain le Bahem, J Harvard and J Auger

# SA accused of wrecking power plants

MAPUTO — South Africa was attacking energy installations in neighbouring black states in an effort to increase their dependence on Pretoria, the Angolan Energy and Oil Minister Mr Pedro van Dunem said yesterday

Mr van Dunem, speaking at a meeting of Energy Ministers of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, said South African commandos or their surrogates had attacked energy installations in Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique

He also said a study of the region's oil supplies had shown that the problem was more complex than originally believed. Member countries needed to increase their refining capacity, but would not be able to stop importing expensive refined petroleum

Mr van Dunem urged the other Ministers to speed up the development of hydro-electric power, study the possible exploitation of coal reserves and increase re-forestation projects to replace rapidly depleting wood-fuel sources

Several conference members, including Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho have accused South Africa of supporting guerillas seeking to topple their Governments because of their opposition to apartheid — Associated Press

an demands for their extradition

There is a suspicion that they may not be anti-Khomeini militants as they claim but a special Islamic suicide squad sent to assassinate Mr Rajavani, Tehran's number one enemy

Mr Rajavani is leader of Iran's main opposition group, the Marxist "Mujahidin Khalq" movement. He is the brother-in-law of ousted president Bani Sadr, also in exile here

Mr Rajavani is credited with attempts to assassinate Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini, who has sentenced him to death as a non-believer and traitor

The Ayatollah has frequently boasted that no man is safe from his justice, even abroad

The six-man Iranian commando repeatedly asked to speak to "our leader" Mr Rajavani, and in the 10 hours of negotiations at Orly Airport leading up to their surrender this was their only major request.

But Mr Rajavani said he did not recognise the men as members of his movement, and stayed in the control tower

# Kidnap girl in

The Star's Foreign News Service  
ROME — The kidnappers daughter of a Vatican have laid down a 20-day ultimatum to their demand of a terrorist who killed the Pope

The kidnap victim is a Vatican city, where she works as a palace usher

Yesterday a Vatican man revealed that a call was received on asking that a message be sent on to the Secretary of State

The girl — 15-year-old Uela Oriandi — disappeared June 22. She was last seen wearing jeans and sneakers stop in Rome city center leaving the school where she studies the flute

For days it was feared she was just another of

## HAGAR the Horrible

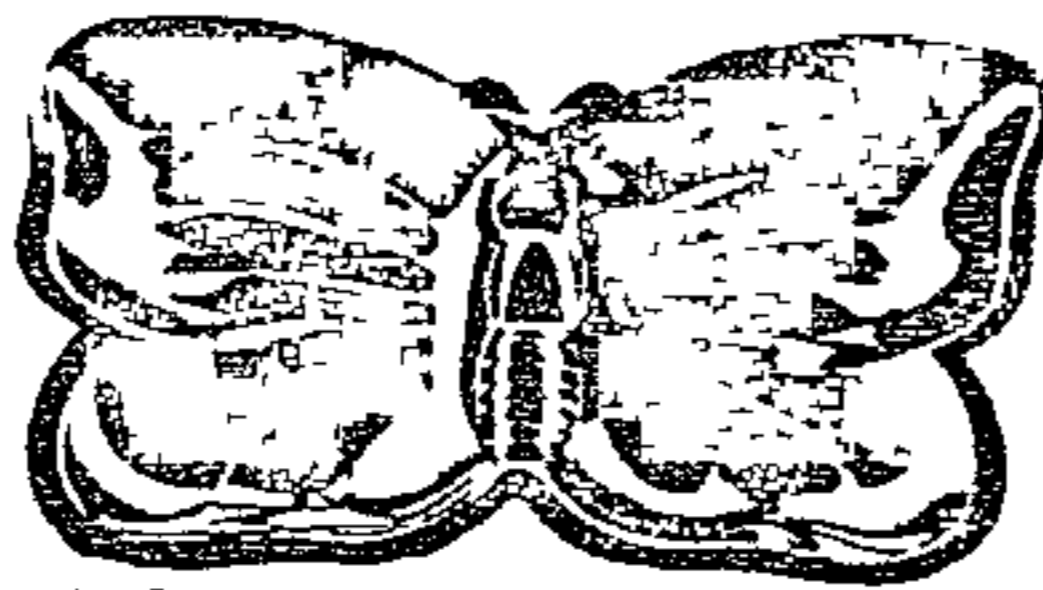
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## Har:

HARARE the woman Mount Pleasant la Josephine Her husband was reported in the city's A police afternoon a carry out y ant area "For no





# Silence <sup>218</sup> on MNR <sup>S. Express</sup> leader's <sup>10/7/83</sup> killing

By CATHY STAGG

POLICE this week described as "sensitive" the investigation into the murder in Pretoria in April of Mozambique National Resistance Movement leader Orlando Cristina.

A spokesman said no information could be released until it was complete.

Mr Cristina, 46, was the secretary-general of the MNR, which he helped found, and there has been speculation that he was killed as a result of a power struggle in the movement.

He died on April 17 after being shot in the neck at close range, according to reports at the time in a Lisbon newspaper.

It has been revealed in Parliament that Mr Cristina was granted permanent residence in South Africa in March last year.

When Mr Colin Eglon, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, asked if the Department of Internal Affairs had taken into consideration reports that Mr Cristina was a "prominent and leading member of a guerrilla movement", he was told "confidential" information had been passed to all opposition leaders.

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL  
1983

AUG. — DEC.

# Maputo may free Durban man soon <sup>(218)</sup>

*Gov 1/8/83*  
Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Durban businessman Mr David Tooch is expected to return home this week after being held in Mozambique for more than a month.

Mr Tooch was one of a party of six who were detained by Mozambican authorities after landing at Nampula on June 26 in a South African-registered Beechcraft Baron aircraft.

His wife, Mrs Helene Tooch, said today she had been told her husband would be returning home this week.

Mr Tooch and the other five men, Mr Clive Clastula, Mr Lucas Nel, Mr Alain le Bhein, Mr J Harvor and Mr J Auger, are under house arrest in Nampula.

Last week Mr Castula, who piloted the aircraft was fined R5 400 (or six months) for making false statements to the Mozambican authorities.

He had told them he was forced to land because the aircraft was low on fuel. The Mozambican authorities, however, insisted the tanks of the aircraft were almost full.

No charges were laid against the other men.

Star 2/8/83

## Men held by Maputo due to arrive (21Y) in SA today

Five of the six men held in Mozambique since their aircraft was impounded more than a month ago will probably return to Durban today.

They were now in Maputo, the managing director of the company chartering the flight, Mr Peter Clarke, said in Durban today. An aircraft is waiting at Durban's Virginia airport to fetch them.

The five are Mr David Tooch from Durban, Mr Lucas Nel from Mayotte Island in the Comoros and three Frenchmen, Mr Alain le Bahin, Mr J. Havard and Mr J. Auger.

The pilot, Briton Mr Clive Ciastula, was sentenced last week by a Nampula provincial people's tribunal to six months' imprisonment or a fine of R33 for each day of the sentence for giving incorrect information.

The fate of the South-African registered aircraft is not clear.

The men were on a routine business trip late in June from the Comoro Islands to South Africa when the pilot requested permission to land at Nampula, saying he was short of fuel.

Mr Clarke said he did not know how far negotiations by the British Embassy in Maputo had progressed on the payment of Mr Ciastula's fine.

"We will put up the money if it is required, and have guaranteed this," Mr Clarke said.

Mr Ciastula had remained with his aircraft in Nampula and when negotiations for his release were finalised he would fly here, Mr Clarke said.

It has been alleged that the men arrived in Nampula while ANC officials were moving into the area and that this made Maputo suspicious. — Sapa

# Detained <sup>218</sup> <sup>31/8/83</sup> <sup>Mercury</sup> men back after 37 days 'jail'

By Greg Pearce

FIVE of six men detained in the Mozambican town of Nampula arrived back in Durban yesterday after being confined in a small flat for 37 days.

The men landed at Louis Botha Airport aboard a chartered Beechcraft King Air, and described the cause of their four-week detention as a misunderstanding.

The sixth man, pilot of a twin-engined Beechcraft Baron that has been impounded, is still in Nampula after being found guilty of giving incorrect information to the authorities.

According to Mr David Tooch, the original charge brought against the pilot, Mr Clive Ciastula, had been withdrawn, but in spite of this the Nampula Popular Tribunal judge went ahead and prosecuted him. He had been fined R6 000 (or six months).

Mr Tooch said the public prosecutor had taken the matter on appeal to a higher Court in Maputo.

In the meantime, Mr Peter Clarke, the man who had chartered the Baron, had guaranteed to pay the fine.

Mr Tooch and another South African, Mr Lucas Nel, who now lives on the Comores island of Mayotte, were met by relatives. Mr Nel owns the impounded aircraft.

Mr Tooch said. 'The pilot asked for permission to land to refuel at Nampula and was granted it.

'When we landed being South African didn't do us any good. It wasn't very

pleasant, but considering the circumstances we were treated reasonably well. It is no fun being kept in a confined space for four weeks.'

The men, including three Frenchmen, Mr Jean-Marie Auger, Mr Alain le Bahain and Mr Michel Havard, had been on a business trip from the Comoro Islands on June 27 when they were detained.

Mr le Bahain described how they had been driven from the airport. 'The worst moment was when the car drove past the hotel. Then I was really afraid for our safety.'

## Well treated

He said that in Nampula, which had a population of about 20 000, they had seen men armed with Kalishnikov rifles wandering about the streets.

The men had been well treated and fed on pork and rice every day, but only for the past two weeks had they been allowed on to the balcony of the flat, said Mr le Bahain.

Parisian businessman Mr Auger said those who looked after them had always treated them well and were always pleasant.

'But they kept telling us we would be released the next day. Had it not been for the constant telexes, we would still be there. It was quite an experience.'

Mr Tooch declared. 'The best of all is to get back and see your family.'

# SA-Mozambique border remains an inescapable reality

AT A Mozambique border post the message contained in a poster could hardly be more direct

A cartoon shows a white colonialist figure in safari suit and shorts, swastikas on his lapels, gun at his side, he is holding a black man by the neck and the black man is broadcasting news aimed at destabilizing Mozambique.

Another figure, a white Afrikaner, crouches beneath them. His trousers are down and he is sitting on a chamberpot. All the characters are labelled as "instruments of the South African racist regime".

In the capital of Maputo, a *jornal do povo* — a "people's newspaper" which is a blackboard on a pavement with news and comment in chalk — has a white man labelled "Pretoria" riding a rickshaw being pulled by a black man, an "armed bandit". "Pretoria" dangles a rand note in front of the "bandit".

Out in the countryside, 100km north of Maputo and a long way from anywhere, a slogan is neatly painted across a railway bridge "Botha e os seus lacaios irao, para o caixote do lixo da historia".

It means "Botha and his lackeys will end up in the dustbin of history".

Clearly, the dislike of apartheid South Africa's Government for its Marxist-Leninist neighbour is returned in full measure.

## Out of balance

Yet there is a great deal more to Mozambique's attitude. Its situation as an involuntary neighbour of South Africa, sharing a 500km border, is a dominant and inescapable reality of existence. It sees itself as a victim of South African hostility and aggression, it is trying to distance itself from South Africa, but is still eager for improved economic relations.

The current relationship is totally out of balance. South Africa is relatively developed, wealthy and far and away the most powerful military and economic force in Southern Africa. Mozambique is

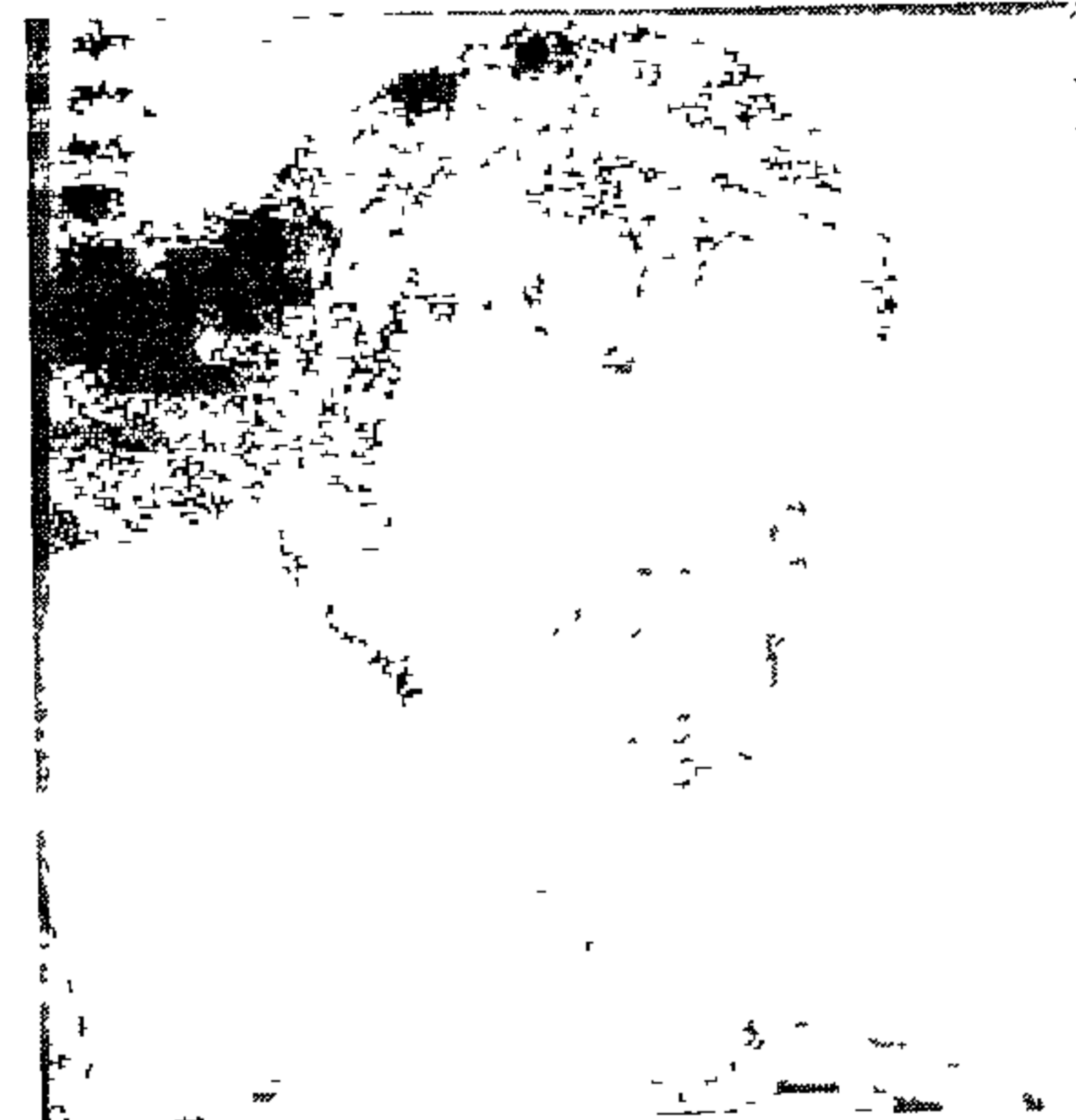
## INSIDE MOZAMBIQUE: The fourth and final article in the series by BENJAMIN POGRUND

undeveloped, struggling to emerge from its nearly 500 years of colonial deprivation, and highly dependent on South Africa.

Its chief port, Maputo, serves South African imports and exports. It is in fact the closest harbour for parts of South

ago, about 90 000 were employed at any one time, now it is down to 44 000, by South Africa's choice.

Although miners' pay is low, the average is about seven times more than an unskilled farm labourer earns in Mozambique — and it's



Mozambique's Minister of Information, Jose Luis Cabaco . . . quick sense of humour

Africa, so there is advantage for both parties in using this route. A formal agreement, last updated in 1979, is supposed to guarantee a minimum amount of South African goods for shipment.

The arrangement, by the way, gives rise to a continuing myth. That South African staff is keeping the rail line and the port going. It's nonsense. The only South African railways staff is a handful manning an office in Maputo.

The port and rail line have suffered from staff and technical troubles. But for at least the past year they have worked smoothly, according to a South African exporter.

## Invaluable rand

Another Mozambican dependency is labour — men who go to work as migrants on South African mines. Ten years

ago, about 90 000 were employed at any one time, now it is down to 44 000, by South Africa's choice. The mines remit 60 percent of the pay direct to Mozambique. It probably means about R60-million a year — a lot of money when set alongside total other export earnings (in 1981) of 385-million dollars.

In addition, having so little, Mozambique needs to get a variety of goods from South Africa, from spare parts for machinery to seeds for crops. It is highly vulnerable — for example, the complaint is made that getting spare parts for machinery can take three to four months, sometimes forcing a factory to shut — and it is likely to remain so into the foreseeable future.

Mozambique is wide open to military attack. Maputo is three minutes' flying time by jet fighter from the South African border, and an hour and a half drive for an armoured car. South Africa has twice attacked, by road and by air.

There is pressure on

South Africa as the mastermind behind growing sabotage and bombs. He is said to be in Maputo from time to time and rates as Pretoria's Enemy No 1.

Nominally, the reason for the pressures and attacks lies in the great divide between the two countries — for South Africa accuses Mozambique of allowing the African National Congress to operate from its territory in launching violent attacks across the border.

The last South African Air Force attack in May was, of course, in retaliation for the ANC bomb set off in a Pretoria street. South Africa says that Mozambique has nothing to fear if it ceases to give sanctuary to ANC insurgents.

Mozambique, however, rejects the charge. Yes, it says, there are ANC members in the country but they are refugees. The Minister of Information, Jose Luis Cabaco — who is also a high-ranking member of the governing Frelimo party — dismisses claims of ANC military bases as "completely false".

Mr Cabaco's forcefulness and ideological commitment is leavened by his quick sense of humour. He is articulate and only too willing to examine the details of Mozambique's position so that an interview with him turns into an hours-long discussion.

The South African Government, he says, has a "sense of frustration" because it cannot control the political situation in its own country and this leads it to transform everything into a confrontation.

He repeats what his government has frequently said. That South Africa is intent on destabilization.

Others in the government express their belief that the real reason for the destabilization is that the South African Government does not want to see Mozambique succeed as a black state because of the "dangerous example" it would set for the black major-

should invade Mozambique, and takes Maputo and a part of the country — what then? He gives an obvious warning of guerilla warfare in pointing out that Mozambique is distributing weapons en masse to its people.

"Of course if they cross the border then for us there is no longer a border. We are not going to fight back the invasion by South Africa. We are going to fight Pretoria. That's what we did with the Rhodesians. The moment they crossed the border into our country we crossed the border into Rhodesia." But he hopes none of this will come about. Instead, Mozambique wants a "logical relationship" with South Africa. That, too, is the point made by Mr Prakash Ratilal, the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, in urging commercial and economic relations.

Reading between the lines, it is unlikely that formal diplomatic relations are envisaged. No African country, apart from Malawi, has been willing to be seen having such links with South Africa. But even short of this there is obvious scope for co-operation in trade, agriculture and health.

## Not for export

The government makes no secret of its loathing of apartheid. But President Samora Machel has publicly said that, as a matter of principle, Mozambique will not seek to interfere in South Africa's internal affairs.

This theme is repeatedly stressed in conversations with government leaders. Their explanation is that Mozambique does not view South Africa as a "colonialist" situation. South Africa is an independent country with its own government, however much the nature of the government might be disliked.

Nor, it is frequently said, does Mozambique concern itself with South Africa's choice of economic system. South Africa's capitalism is its own business.

"We are not exporting Marxism or revolution," a government official insists.

Perhaps the saddest comment of all on the state of relations comes from Mr La Maria Alcantara Santos, the Minister of Ports and

4/8/83

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the insurgent war waged by the "bandits" — the Mozambique National Resistance movement Maputo accuses South Africa of being behind them, South Africa denies it

#### Mastermind

South Africa is also openly blamed for the death in Maputo last year, from a letter bomb, of an exiled member of the South African Communist Party, Ruth First. Her husband, Joe Slovo, is viewed by

it is also suggested that "South Africa prefers a destabilized enemy to a stabilized friend — it's cheaper because a friend would have to be helped"

Mr Cabaco is frank in admitting to being worried about "the nonsense of this (South African) regime which can put peace in the region into danger. Peace is very important for us so that we can use our human and financial resources for our economic development. We fear that this illogical, unpredictable regime can at any moment jeopardize the situation"

He believes, however, that in the long term South Africa has more to lose from confrontation than does Mozambique. If South Africa

Transport He is a technocrat, unconcerned with ideological conflicts, until three years ago, when he was appointed to the cabinet, he was director of the railways

He has strong personal feelings because he concluded the 1979 commercial agreement with South Africa guaranteeing the flow of goods through Maputo. He says now that co-operation between railwaymen, South African and Mozambican, continues. They get on together

But South Africa is not adhering to the agreement — although "in my humble opinion, the diversion of goods away from Maputo is against the economic interests of South Africa"

He adds "I am losing trust more and more in South Africa"

The growing reality is that Mozambique is increasing relations with Zimbabwe and other countries in Southern Africa and decreasing its relations with South Africa

Concluded

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# Mozambique today

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Sir — I am puzzled by your pompous and strangely intemperate attack on the *Rand Daily Mail's* Benjamin Pogrund and his series on Mozambique (*FM* July 22) Surely it is important to SA to read an objective analysis of the Mozambique situation as a result of one of the rare times a South African journalist has been permitted to travel there in recent years.

FM  
17/8/83

And make no mistake Speaking as an American foreign correspondent who has travelled to Mozambique, the series reflects the situation today It may be a shame that the reality does not reflect your leader writer's preconceived notions, but you do your readers a disservice in attacking it on those grounds

Does your leader writer seriously believe, for example, that the Mozambique society was once a viable economy run for the benefit of its indigenous population? Nonsense Does your leader writer seriously believe that a reduction in infant mortality accompanied by a rise in literacy and sanitation is irrelevant? Again, nonsense Does he really believe millions prospered under Portuguese administration? My response to that is an even stronger expletive than my earlier use of the word nonsense  
*J Kapstein, Africa bureau chief, Business Week, New York*





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SA steps up aid for rebels  
 Mozambican Minister

Mail Correspondent

LUSAKA — Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano said in Lusaka yesterday that South Africa had increased military assistance to Mozambique's dissidents

Speaking on his arrival for a week-long visit, Mr Chissano said Mozambique was "very worried" about the in-

creased assistance to the dissidents and the alleged destabilisation of his country by South Africa

However, he said in spite of these incursions and heavy military assistance, Frelimo was scoring successes against the MNR rebels

President Kaunda hosted a luncheon for the Mozambican Minister

RDM  
 6/8/83

# Rumanian 4 flee to SA seeking freedom

See 9/8/83 (218)

Own Correspondent

A family from Rumania is being cared for in South Africa after making a daring escape from Mozambique.

The wet and bedraggled family of four was met on the beach at Kosi Bay, northern Natal, about 10 days ago by a fishing party from Durban which included a judge from the Supreme Court in Durban, Mr Justice Mark Kumleben.

Mr Justice Kumleben saw to it that the family was brought into contact with the proper authorities, but last night he refused to discuss the plight of the husband and his wife and two sons because he felt at this stage a newspaper story could affect the family adversely.

"It might make matters more difficult for the family," said Mr Justice Kumleben.

It is believed the Rumanian man, a veterinary surgeon, planned his escape from Communism for five years without telling his family.

After he worked long enough to qualify for leave, he flew out his wife and two sons from Rumania and took them on holiday to Ponta do Oura, just across the border from Kosi Bay.

He paid for their accommodation for a week and then they made their bid for freedom.

The family walked down the coast and in places, where the beach was impassable, waded into the sea.

During one of these forced swims the man's wife was nearly swept out to sea and he and one of his sons had to rescue her.

Safe on the beach at Kosi Bay they were met by the fishing party. One of the sons, a 13 year old, was the only one who could speak English well enough to be understood.

A Durban friend of Mr Grant Lewis, one of Mr Justice Kumleben's guests on the fishing trip, said the judge immediately started moves to help the family.

"Can you help us? Are we in South Africa?" These were the first words spoken by one of the fleeing sons.

Mr Lewis was walking along the beach when he saw the family sitting under a bush.

He thought they were campers and as he passed them he heard them whispering to each other in a language he did not recognise.

"Something made him walk up to them," the source, his friend said today.



Mr Lewis took them back to the Kumleben fishing camp and the police were informed immediately by two-way radio.

"Apparently the family had only one change of clothes with them but they had a lot of American dollars," the friend said.

"While they were waiting for the police the boys said their father was a vet and had been given permission by the Rumanian Government to work in a Third World Communist country.

"Their father was not allowed to bring his wife, but last year she was granted permission to visit him in Mozambique and this year she came with their two children.

"They left Mozambique very early in the morning with a few possessions and a lot of dollars. He was apparently paid in American dollars during his contract period.

"They walked along the beach and at one stage, when the beach was cut off by sheer rock, the waves washed away some of their clothes.

"Eventually they sat down on the beach to rest and this is where Mr Lewis found them."

A spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior said a statement on the matter would be issued later today.

It is understood that although the family has not yet been granted political asylum in South Africa, the matter is receiving urgent attention at the highest level.

The family's flight has been kept secret up to now as the authorities regarded it as a sensitive matter.

# Mozambique to get tough with rebels

By JOSE CAETANO

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique said this week that a major military offensive, led by veteran Frelimo guerrilla veterans, will soon be launched against the so-called Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in the strategically-important province of Zambezia

The Mozambican President made the announcement at a mass rally in Quelimane, capital of Zambezia province, on Monday. He also gave details of a shake-up of the local military leadership.

The new provincial military commander and the man who will lead the offensive announced by President Machel is Brigadier José Ajape, who commanded Frelimo forces that fought alongside Zanla guerrillas in the Rhodesia war.

His second-in-command is Joaquim Maquavale, who is political commissar for the province.

The third senior military figure in the province is Colonel António Chicusse. He was the commander of the Mozambican artillery unit which fought with the Tanzanian troops during the war between Tanzania and the Idi Amin-led Ugandan Army,

which resulted in the overthrow of the Ugandan dictator in 1979.

The strategically important Zambezia province which, with nearly 3 000 000 inhabitants, is the most populous in Mozambique, has been badly affected by the activities of MNR rebels.

Zambezia is a major producer of tea, sugar and coconuts and generates about half of all the foreign exchange earned by Mozambique.

It is also through that province that the powerline runs carrying electricity from the Cabora Bassa Dam to South Africa. The vitally important highway linking the southern provinces to the north of the country, at present under construction, also runs through the province.

In his speech President Machel said the military situation in Zambezia was delaying the major industrial project in the province, the construction of a giant textile mill at Mocuba.

The largest textile factory in the country, it should have come into operation this year, but will now not only be completed in 1985.

President Machel said MNR activities had also endangered transport in the province, making it difficult to move consumer goods from Quelimane. And without those consumer goods,



PRESIDENT MACHEL launches major offensive

peasants in the fertile district of Gurué were unwilling to part with their surplus crops, and food was simply rotting.

He said the new command was formed "because Zambezia is currently the province most seriously affected by banditry, causing great damage to our economy."

"I came here to understand the phenomenon of banditry in Zambezia, to see with my own eyes how the bandits act."

President Machel also attacked several young officers sent from Maputo to Zambezia last year to head operations and to train local soldiers.

Some of these officers had not participated in a single action against the rebels.

They were "occupying houses illegally, receiving

their wages and being fed by the army."

He said the officers had been demoted and were being handed over to Frelimo's Political Bureau in the province.

They would be sent to do productive work in agriculture and industry.

The President also ordered that members of the army and police forces should vacate apartment blocks in Quelimane which they had taken over for accommodation.

Instead, they should restore the old Portuguese military installations that had fallen into decay and use them as quarters for troops and policemen. This should be done by September 30.

He also called for the weeding out of "the negligent, the corrupt and the incompetent" from the state apparatus, and attacked "nepotism and favouritism" in government departments.

President Machel said the army's guns should be turned not just against the bandits, but also against "those reactionary chiefs who rob the population and give food to the bandits."

He added "We shall turn this situation on its head. As from now, the consolidation of the revolution in Mozambique will be made with the blood of the reactionaries."

(218) ~~ST~~  
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Maputo  
raid man  
is freed

By ANTON HARBER  
Political Reporter

MR David Mthobela, a Mozambican citizen held by the South African Police since being captured during a Defence Force raid on Maputo early last year, has been released and returned to Maputo

A police spokesman said yesterday that Mr Mthobela was released from Modderbee prison and flown back to Maputo on Monday at his own request

He has been held by the South Africans for over 30 months. He has faced no charges

Mr Mthobela, 28, was held by the SADF during their raid on African National Congress houses in Mozambique in January 1981

# Family's roads

By JEFF SHAPIRO  
Pretoria Bureau

THERE they were, bowling down the Krugersdorp-Pretoria highway on Monday. And there they still are, looking for a sump, a diff, a rear suspension, two tyres and a petrol tank.

The Krige family have now spent four nights on the roadside, waiting for someone to deliver the much-needed parts to their temporary home on the Lanseria airport off-ramp on the Krugersdorp-Pretoria highway

A few sandwiches and some "smokes" would be welcome, they say. And a pot of coffee wouldn't go amiss.

"It started on Monday morning," said Mr Willem Krige, spokesman for the Krige family — four brothers, a sister and a brother-in-law — who have been temporarily living on the highway in their broken-down car.

They were on their way to Pretoria from Carletonville to try to locate their birth certificates and identity books. All six — and all middle-aged — needed them to apply for work.

6 We thank the I saved us, but no. stranded here because Ford has broken - we don't have the money to fix her.

Halfway down the highway to Pretoria, matters went awry

"The Ford skidded in the wet about half a kilometre from the Lanseria Airport onramp and crashed over the bridge," said Mr Krige. "It ended up in the mud about 15m from the road."

The Krige family — Willem, Piet, Jake, A W J, Susanne and Mr Johagem Scholtz — survived with a few cuts and bruises.

Somewhat an understatement

The family of six have not eaten since Monday. Mud-spattered, hungry and broke, they have been waiting for much-needed help.

On Monday the Army arrived with

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# Hunt for d cop turned

## Threat to lives of top policeman and NIS agent

By CHRIS OLCKERS

FORMER police captain Andre Stander, sentenced to 75 years for armed robbery, was still at large late last night — and may be gunning for the top policeman and an intelligence agent who put him behind bars three years ago.

Stander, armed with four pistols, is with a habitual criminal, Peter McCall, and police warned that the men were "extremely dangerous".

A country-wide search for them is under way

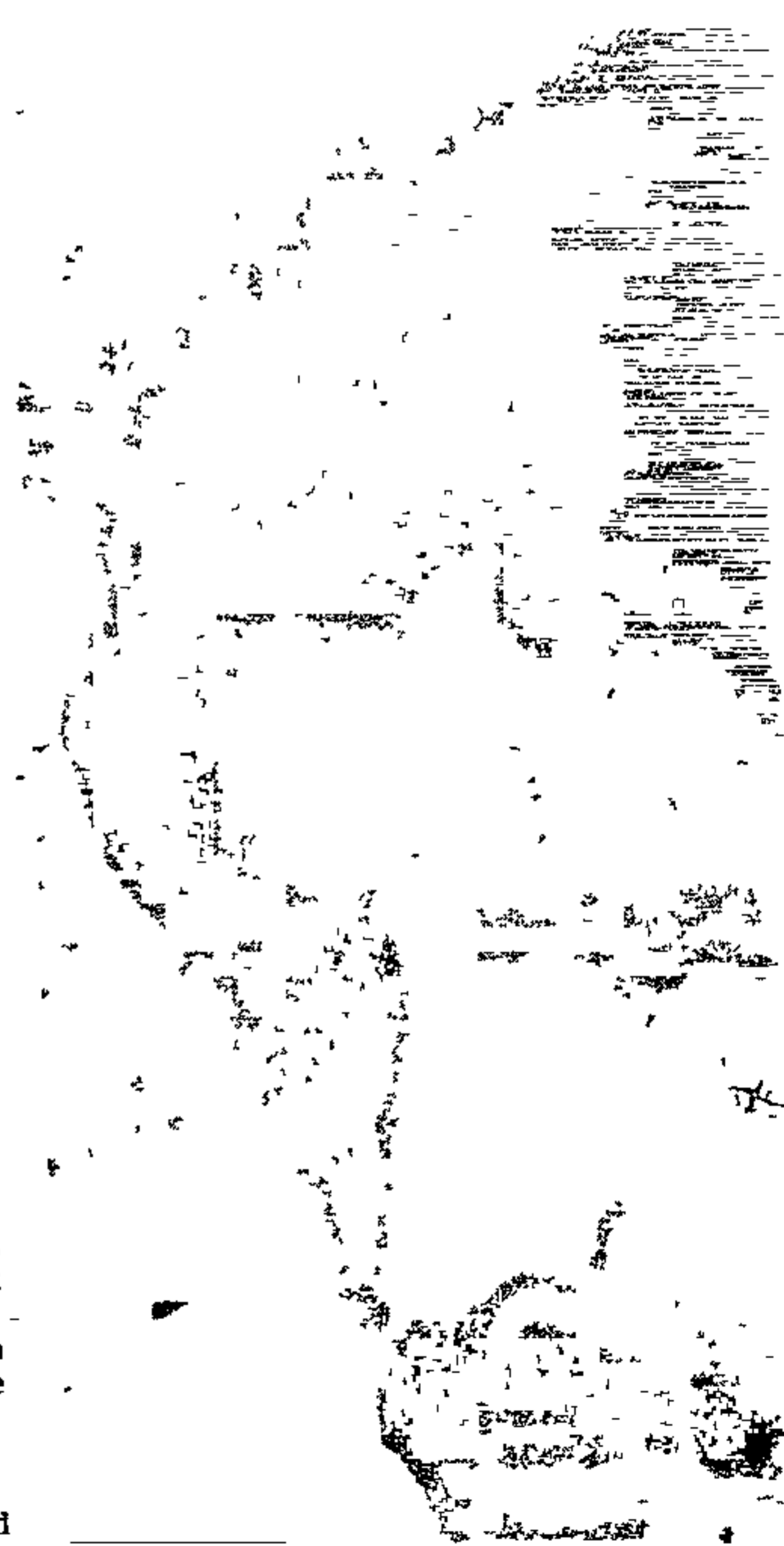
Stander, 36, the son of a retired police general, and McCall, 34, overpowered three prison warders at the consulting rooms of a Cullinan physiotherapist yesterday morning and took their service pistols and ammunition.

Both were serving prison terms at the Sonderwater Prison near Cullinan and were among seven prisoners who were taken to the consulting rooms for treatment.

After attacking the warders the two fugitives

• Stole the therapist's car.

• Drove to Blandebok about 10km south of Cullinan, and



14/8/83 (27/5) (2/18) S. Eijmers

on the public

## Soviet missiles now on SA borders

THE Soviet Union has deployed Sam-8 surface-to-air missiles in Angola and Mozambique in a military build-up along South African borders.

Mr Pieter Marais, chairman of Armscor, said yesterday the presence of two Sam-8 missile sites in Angola and one in Mozambique were confirmed three weeks ago through information received from "people in those countries"

He said Soviet personnel were in Angola and Mozambique to operate the missiles.

The newly-developed Sam-8 is a descendant of the Sam-6, which proved effective against Israel's American and French-made assault jets in the 1973 Middle East war.

The Sam-8 climbs as fast as any plane below the speed of sound and flies at altitudes of up to 10 000m. It has a range of 20km, and uses heat-seeking and radar devices to find its target.

It has not been fired in combat, according to Nato handbooks. — Sapa-AP.

218 gal

By Joao Santa Rita

# Mozambique resistance force threatening strategic region

The Mozambique National Resistance offensive in the northern province of Zambezia is aimed at disrupting one of Mozambique's most important economic regions, sources close to the MNR said

Operations in the province started in April when a group of MNR rebels sabotaged the railway line between Mocuba and the coastal town of Quelimane, the sources said

In the same month an Italian citizen working on a development project was kidnapped by the MNR. He was released two months later.

The sources pointed out that besides the province's economic importance — it is one of the most important foreign exchange earners for the country — it is

also the home of the largest single tribe in Mozambique, the Macuas.

Numbering more than 2,5 million, the Macuas are mainly Muslims

During the Portuguese colonial era the military authorities tried to transform them into a buffer against the expanding independence war being waged by Frelimo

At the time President Samora Machel's guerillas managed to expand southwards towards Manica and Sofala provinces through Tete, a Mozambican province bordering on

Zambia, but were never active in Zambezia

A few years ago — shortly after Mozambique's independence — another anti-Frelimo organisation, Fumo, tried to set up its centre of activity in Zambezia province with no success

Last week President Machel said Zambezia was now the province most affected by the MNR war and announced that an offensive against the guerillas would soon be launched

The sources said there were also plans to expand the war further north to

Nampula province where the Macuas are also found

Road traffic in Zambezia to the rich agricultural areas is now possible only by army convoy

The sources said that although Malawi borders Zambezia the MNR had not been operating from that country

Malawi cannot afford to antagonise Mozambique, which controls its routes to the sea

The sources disclosed that the late secretary general of the Mozambique National

Resistance, Mr Orlando Cristina, who was shot dead near Pretoria this year, had been imprisoned for a short time by the Malawi authorities when he visited the country at the time of Mozambique's independence.

This is not the first time the MNR has tried to extend the war to Zambezia.

Attempts last year failed after Mozambican government forces captured a major base in the province, releasing a number of Bulgarian agricultural experts kidnapped by the guerillas

Official Summary

Thorington-Smith, Rosenberg and McCrystal. Towards a plan for Kwazulu. A pre-

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Prescura, F. Rural shelter in Southern Africa. A survey of the architecture, house-forms and construction methods of the black rural peoples of Southern Africa. Johannesburg, Raven Press, 1981.

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Sluk, A. A shantytown in South Africa. The story of Modderdam. Johannesburg, Raven, 1981.

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**Two (218)  
ports  
re-open  
after 24/8/83  
15 years**

MAPUTO—Two Mozambican ports have been reopened for cargo vessels after 15 years' disuse, the National Maritime and River Transport Board said yesterday.

They are Moma, in the northern province of Nampula, and Chinde in central Zambezia province, about 20 km from the mouth of the Zambezi River.

Moma began operating on August 11, when a Mozambican ship collected 1 000 tons of copra, and Chinde on July 31.

Moma had been used only by small fishing boats since 1968 because of difficulties of access, resolved by a hydrographical survey and a new system of marker buoys.

Chinde will be used mainly to ship out sugar from plantations at Luabo and to supply inland peasants with consumer goods.

The reopening of Moma was marred by tragedy on August 10, when a patrol boat, carrying five men for a final survey of the approach channels, sank in heavy seas with the loss of all hands, the board said.

— (Sapa-Reuter)

# SA blamed for deaths of two Russians

MAPUTO — Mozambique has blamed South Africa for the deaths of two Russian geologists slain by anti-Frelimo MNR rebels and the kidnapping of 24 others

A Ministry of Defence communique issued in Maputo described the Sunday morning attack as "barbarous" and said the choice of foreign workers as targets was South African Government strategy, implemented by the MNR

The communique said the two Russians did not have a chance to defend themselves when the Mozambique National Resistance guerillas stormed the mining complex at Morrua, about 200 km north of Zambia's provincial capital, Quelimane.

Mozambican security forces were making "every effort" to free the 24 other Russian geologists and four Mozambicans kidnapped in the attack



**Rebel** (218)  
*Mercury*  
**attack**  
27/8/83  
**on mine**  
**described**

MAPUTO—Mozambique soldiers held off attacking rebels for two hours, allowing many civilians to escape, before the attackers fought through and killed two Soviet workers, witnesses said yesterday.

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, carried the witnesses' account of the attack last Sunday at the Morrua mining complex in central Zambezia province.

Authorities said the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance also killed two guards and kidnapped 24 Soviet geologists and four Mozambican citizens in the assault.

Mr Jose Manual Valente Ernesto, an adviser at the complex, said the attack began at 4 30 a m, and the mineworkers' militia kept the attackers at bay until 6 30 a m.

In that time most of the workers and their families escaped into the bush.

Mr Mario Dinis de Deus, an engineer, told AIM he believed the attack was designed to kidnap the foreign workers to draw international publicity.

He said the rebels had headed straight for the Soviets' quarters when they penetrated the complex and opened fire, killing two Soviets. He said the intention was to terrorise the others and prevent attempts at escape.

They smashed all the windows of the houses. They smashed up the laboratory and the guest house.

They stole everything they could — clothes, food, even spectacles. They stole all the medicines from the health post and then destroyed it, Mr Dinis said — (Sapa-AP)

# Students in Aquino protests

MANILA — About 4 000 students demonstrated yesterday in protest against the murder of Philippines opposition leader Mr Benigno Aquino

The police commander investigating the slaying said he had drawn "only blind leads" in finding the identity and motive of the killer

A special commission ordered by President Ferdinand Marcos into the assassination also ran into problems when one member signalled he would not be able to take part

Demonstrators at the state-run University of the Philippines carried signs denouncing the government as "fascist" and accusing it of violating human rights

A brother and two daughters of the murdered former senator joined the protesters who held a prayer rally on the steps of a university building

Mr Aquino was shot by an unidentified gunman as he left an aircraft which had brought him back to Manila after three years of self-imposed exile in America — Reuter

# 2 Soviets killed in MNR attack

MAPUTO — Militia defenders held off attacking Mozambican rebels for two hours before the bandits killed two Soviet workers, witnesses said yesterday

The Mozambican News Agency, which carried the witnesses' account of last Sunday's attack in central Zambeza province, said Mozambique National Resistance rebels also killed two guards and kidnapped 24 Soviet geologists and four Mozambican citizens in the assault

An adviser, Mr Jose Manuel Valente Ernesto, said the attack began at 4 30 am and the mineworkers' militia kept the attackers at bay until 6 30 am. During that time most civilians escaped into the bush

An engineer, Mr Mario Dinis de Deus, said he believed the attack was designed to kidnap foreign workers to get international publicity. The rebels headed straight for the Soviets quarters when they penetrated the complex and opened fire, killing two Soviets — Associated Press.

WINDHOEK — The United States and South Africa have scored a significant diplomatic coup by drawing the UN Secretary-General into efforts to end the Angolan civil war and dislodge the Cuban troops from that country

While initially the development might have seemed more of academic and technical significance than leading to a speedy settlement of the Namibian issue, observers believe it could have international reverberations

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, stated bluntly before leaving here yesterday that he intended to try and solve the issue of civil war and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola

He emphasised that his interest came through the UN responsibility for ensuring peace throughout the world, and not because South Africa and America had linked the Angolan and Namibian issues

The Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, was clearly pleased

"It is very positive and

if he is prepared of assistance "Previously was that the did not want involved"

Although Mr Lar told Windhoek, analysts he was meet Angolan Jose Eduardo when he went terday observed highly unlikely the Angolan

The issue of withdrawal is not of the Sec



LISBON African and Nations Secretary General arrived news agency

In a meeting "strategies and manoeuvres" in the South

Before the Namibian capital chief said independence troops in

## Church Services

### ANGLICAN

**ANGLICAN CHURCH** St Mary's Cathedral Hock/De Villiers Streets - Holy Communion 7 and 8 am Sung Eucharist 9-30 am and 3 30 pm Even-song 7 pm At St Mary's Chapel Park Lane (Hillbrow area) Holy Communion 8 am

### ASSEMBLIES OF GOD

**GOSPEL CRUSADE** Come and hear gifted and appointed ministry. These are noted speakers. Campaign commences Sunday 21st to Sunday 28th August. Sunday 10 30 am and 6 30 pm. Wednesday at 7 30 pm. Venue Assembly Of God Fellowship, 1st floor 43 8th Ave Edenvale (Just behind Russells Furnishers) Enquiries Pastor D Evans Tel 53-3020 58-1060

### BAPTIST

**CENTRAL**, cor Leyds and Quartz Sts, where you will always find a warm welcome! Services 11 am and 7 pm - SS 9 30 am. Minister Rev C B Temlett Phone 724-6655 or Manse 646-2889 for any urgent need

### CORINTHIAN TEMPLE

### METHODIST

**CENTRAL METHODIST** Church Corner Fritchard and Smal Street 8 30 am Holy Communion 9 30 am Rev Peter Storey 11am Afrikaans Service Rev Ric Matthews 7pm Rev Ric Matthews Workers Worship 1 15 pm Wednesday

### ROSEBANK

**ROSEBANK** Union Church (Interdenominational) 33 Cradock Avenue Cnr Biermann Ave Tel 788-5133/4 8 30 am Family Service Rev Reg Codrington 10 00am Sunday School & Creche 10 00 am Worship Service Rev Reg Codrington 3 00 pm Service in Zulu & Sotho 7 00 pm Evening Service - Baptismal Service Rev Terry Rae All warmly welcome

**SCIENCE of Mind**, 42 Young Ave Upper Houghton Telephone 648-1065 Every Sunday 10 am group Meditation 10 30 am Topical Talk Tomorrow's speaker Ivor Kornblum Next Monday Steve Cates (U S A ) 10 30 am Junior class (3 16 years) 6 pm free video and audio previews of Og Mandino and Steve Cates visiting South Africa next month

### THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

**THEOSOPHICAL** Society, 31 Streatley Avenue, Auckland Park Mrs Nellie Snyder will talk on "Creative Meditation" at 8pm on Sunday 28 Au-

### SPIRITUALIST

**THE** speaker is Clive Scott and the demonstrator is Nan Abbott. There is a clairvoyant evening on Friday 2 September and the demonstrator will be Pam Bradshaw

**ST COLUMBA'S** 45 Lurgan Rd, Parkview. Ministers - Rev Alan Maker and Rev Granville Morgan Organist - Mr Noel Kriel 8 am Rev Granville Morgan 9-30am Rev Granville Morgan and Sunday School 7-30 pm Rev Alan Maker All welcome

**ST JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**, Oxford Rd Bedfordview Telephone 616-5377 Sunday School and Morning Service 9 am Evening Service 7.30 pm Ministers Rev David L. Jones and Rev G England

**ST STEPHENS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH** Verona Street, Rosettenville Ext. Telephone 26-8939 Minister Rev Rod Cole-Edwards Services 10 am Preacher Our Minister 7 pm Preacher Rev D Cockram

### SUFI

**SUFI** Universal Worship Sunday 11am Theosophical Society 31 Streatley Avenue Auckland Park All welcome

### THE CHRISTADELPHIANS

**THE CHRISTADELPHIANS** 75 Somersford, Kensington Sunday School 9-40 am Breaking of Bread Service 10-30 am Wednesday Bible Class 7-45 pm For literature write to Box 5168, Jhb 2000

## Family Announcements

Family Announcements for Births, Deaths, Engagements, Marriages and Funeral Notices are not accepted by telephone but must be placed personally at all Star offices and Computer offices where advertisers are required to sign the advertisement in case of difficulty Tel 633-2600

Lost Found and Hebrew Notices appear on the front page of the Classified section

### Births

**BATH** To Lyn and Vincent, a son, on the 25th August at the Park Lane

**EMANUEL** Baruch Hashem, Kiyamati first son to Mark and Ronna and brother to Tova Yedida. Thanks to all doctors and staff

**JACOBS** To Alan and Bernice (nee Miller), a son and brother for David born at Park Lane Aug 24 1983

**LOUKAKIS** Dino and Katy would like to announce the birth of their baby daughter on 26th August 1983

**MACMURRAY** To Craig and Barbara (nee Lowry) a daughter on the 23rd August in Cape Town

**PAUL** Gareth and Colleen (nee Birsa) thank God for a special son, Ryan

### Barmitzva

Edwin, son of K. Minette, 14 and Han Cyrlene Ext Synag Avenue, 7 September

### Engages

**CRICBY** - The son of the people will be in the Star August, 1983 error and that no ment has

**MACBET** - Yvonne pleased to engage only daughter Brian, 30 Marjorie

### To Be Married

**THE** marriage place in tomorrow, between (Genny), Elise and Gundelf, Johnny, and Mrs Stock

### Deaths

Barney, Port Elizabeth August 1st 1983 and will be by his wife and son, Toronto, and nie Roth



218  
**Frelimo**  
**man's pledge**  
**to rebels** 29/8/83

MAPUTO. — A leading Mozambican official has promised clemency for members of the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM) who voluntarily surrender to the authorities.

The governor of Inhambane province, Mr Jose Pascoal Zandamela, said at the weekend "Those who hand themselves over to our army will always be well treated"

To those who persisted in rebellion, he said "The struggle continues, and the people will always emerge victorious." — Sapa-Reuter

THE RECENT Senate confirmation of career diplomat Peter Jon de Vos as US Ambassador to Mozambique caps an unlikely warming of ties between Washington and one of Moscow's firmest allies in Africa

Relations between the Reagan Administration and President Samora Machel's Marxist government all but froze after the expulsion from Mozambique in March 1981 of four US diplomats accused of spying for the CIA

The ambassador was withdrawn and the American embassy staff cut to a minimum.

Since then the United States has been stung by widespread accusations that, through its policy of "constructive engagement" with white-ruled South Africa, it has aligned itself with Pretoria while ignoring black Africa

Last November Vice President George Bush toured Africa to mend fences, offering what he called a new partnership with black nations

In December Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker visited Maputo and met Mr Machel

The United States signalled its growing rapprochement with black Africa in other ways — re-

218  
ROM 29/8/83

# Mozambique rediscovers an unlikely ally in US

## Third World Diary: DAVID COWELL

jecting South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation as "morally wrong" and acknowledging South Africa backs anti-government rebels in Mozambique

Closer ties with the United States stand to bring Mozambique the type of badly needed help the Soviet bloc cannot provide

A 1980 US Congressional ban on development aid to Mozambique could well be lifted by Washington, which has been supplying Maputo with emergency food assistance for several years

The Mozambicans welcome the fact that Mr De Vos, confirmed by the US

Senate earlier this month, is a professional diplomat and not a political appointee

Also in his favour is that he speaks fluent Portuguese after terms as ambassador to other former Portuguese colonies, Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde

□ □ □

IN Tel Aviv, Israeli scientists say they have created a barnyard animal Noah never imagined, a cross between the wild ibex and the desert goat

The Hebrew word for ibex is "Yael" The word for de-

sert goat is "Ez" The animal created after 11 years of experimentation has been named the "Yaez"

Dr Dan Ratner, director of the Animal Research Institute on Kibbutz Lahav, a co-operative farming settlement in Israel's Negev desert, said the animal is seen as a new source of meat

The meat lacks the strong flavours of ibex or goat meat, said Ratner "In some ways it might be compared with veal"

Yaez meat has been served on a test basis at the Tel Aviv Hilton The hotel wanted 250 kids a year, but the herd was too small, Ratner said

The herd has now grown to more than 200 head, with some 200 kids on the way, and Israel — listed by the World Bank as having one of the richest of the developing, so-called middle income economies — plans to export yaez meat to Europe and the United States eventually

A big obstacle in producing the hybrid was the ibex' reluctance to mate with either the yaez or the goat Artificial insemination eliminated the problems involved in creating first-generation crosses

Now mating between males and females of the new breed and between females and billygoats is natural

□ □ □

IN the Dominican Republic, a government spokesman says Dominican students would continue to refuse Cuban scholarships if Marxism-Leninism remained a compulsory subject in Cuban classrooms.

Since taking office three years ago, Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles' government has refused to accept offers of Cuban scholarships, arguing that Marxism-Leninism has "No bearing on the needs of Dominicans"

Cuban Ambassador to Trinidad Ivan Cesar Martinez visited the Dominican Republic last week and said the disagreement was "Not something that should keep a barrier" between the two Caribbean countries

Dominica and Cuba currently have no diplomatic relations — UPI

218 ~~218~~ Mercury

# Pinetown worker may get reprieve

20/8/83

## Mercury Reporter

MR JOSSIAS Lumene, the Pinetown factory worker threatened with repatriation to Mozambique, might be allowed to stay in South Africa

Mr Richard Lister, of the Legal Resources Centre, said yesterday he had been informed by the Pinetown commissioner

for the Department of Co-operation and Development that there was a possibility of Mr Lumene's case being reviewed

Mr Lumene contacted the Legal Resources Centre yesterday morning in a last-ditch attempt to get an extension to his work permit

Mr Lister said he had spoken to the commissioner who had asked for a message to be conveyed to Mr Lumene

'I was asked to tell Mr Lumene to report to their office as soon as possible

'Apparently the story of Mr Lumene's plight has reached the ear of the minister, Dr Piet Koornhof

'There appear to be indications that the minister is favourably disposed towards a review of Mr Lumene's case,' he said

If Mr Lumene were granted an extension it would mean he would be able to remain with his wife and two children in the country where he has lived for the past 20 years

Mr Lister said he expected to hear the outcome of the issue from the commissioner within the next few days

'Until we hear what the results are, we won't be doing anything,' he said

Comment was not available from the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday



● Colonel Ron Reid-Daly tells of Scouts' role

AN internationally-acclaimed Africa expert has written in an authoritative Washington publication that the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) is heavily dependent on South Africa for support.

The claim was made by Mr Colin Legum, a former associate editor of the London Observer, and top political expert on Africa for the past 40 years

Mr Legum says the MNR has headquarters in Zoaboastad, an obscure Northern Transvaal town near the Mozambique border

Meanwhile, Lisbon sources have confirmed that the MNR's prominent Portugal-based European representative, Dr Evo Fernandes, who also edits the main MNR publication, A Luta Continua, is in Mozambique

Dr Fernandes' presence in the strife-torn country and Mr Legum's claims come at a time when the MNR commander-in-chief, Afonso Dhlakama, a former member of Frelimo, was reported as saying the MNR was on the verge of a breakthrough in its struggle against President Samora Machel's government

Mr Dhlakama, sacked from Frelimo after a theft conviction, was interviewed by Italian journalist Juan Carlo Coccia. His comments were broadcast on SA radio and TV

# The MNR and the Pretoria connection

By ANNE SACKS

Dr Fernandes' presence in Mozambique indicates that the rebels could be resolving the internal power struggle in their movement, which culminated in the death in April this year of their flamboyant secretary-general Orlando Cristina

Cristina, who helped found the MNR in co-operation with millionaire Portuguese businessman Mr Jorge Jardim, died in what police described as a 'shooting incident' on a secluded farm in Pretoria

Intelligence sources believe Cristina was the victim of a power struggle

Mr Legum says Cristina's successor remains a matter of dispute

Mr Legum says that after Zimbabwe gained independence in April 1980, South Africa airlifted MNR headquarters staff from Zimbabwe to Phalaborwa, also in the Northern Transvaal, where new headquarters were established

The base was later moved to nearby Zoaboastad, he says

He says every day uncoded conversations between personnel at Zoaboastad and MNR bases in Mozambique can be picked up through two mobile radio stations

"Messages (mostly news of the day's activities and requests for military and medical supplies) are exchanged at almost hourly

intervals throughout daylight hours"

These claims, however, have been dismissed by the South African Defence Force A spokesman said this week the Defence Force was not prepared to comment on "such a highly speculative article laced with obvious propaganda coming from suspect sources"

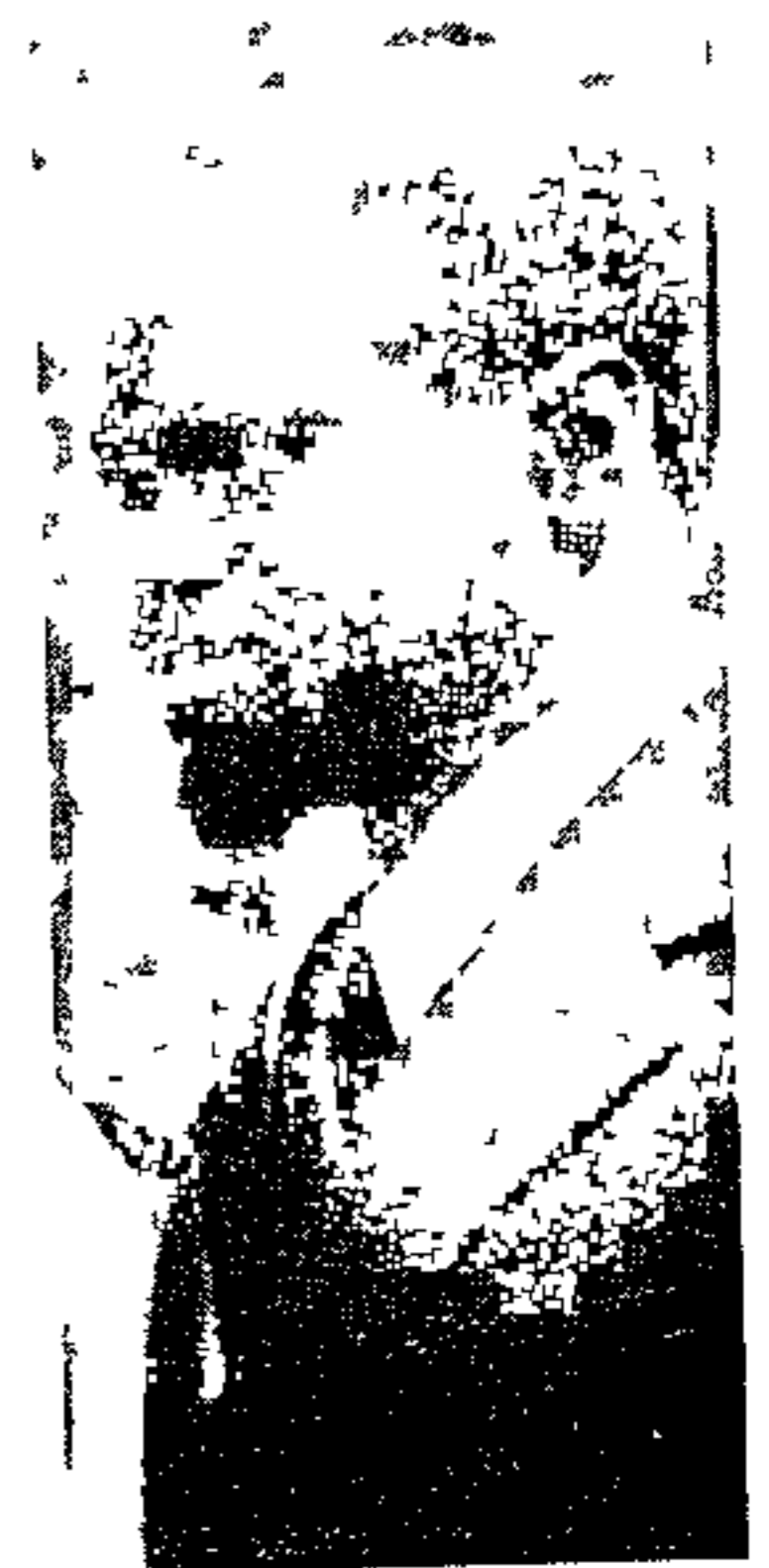
Mr Legum bases his claims on four sources

The first is a book published in South Africa in 1982 by Colonel Ron Reid-Daly former commander

of Rhodesia's Selous Scouts, which recounts the Scouts' role in training the MNR

The others include documents captured by the Mozambique army when an important MNR base at Garagua was overrun by the Mozambique army in 1981 conversations with Ken Flower, former chief of Rhodesia's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), and reports from former CIO members now working for Zimbabwe intelligence

Mr Legum asks how much of the credit for the MNR's tally of successes in



● President Samora Machel government threatened

the past 22 months belongs to the MNR and how much to 'clandestine' South African military forces

"Some of the operations are clearly so sophisticated as to be beyond the capacity of the MNR," he says

The MNR has swept up a third of the southern portion of Mozambique since independence in 1975, and has been acknowledged as a serious challenge to the Frelimo leadership

● Mr Legum's claims are made in the latest issue of Africa Notes, published by the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies

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S-Express

7/8/83

# Machel help on Cubans?

2/8/83 218 E. Post  
By ROBERT WELLER in Maputo

TWO years after Mozambique expelled four American diplomats on spy charges, a pro-Soviet nation and the United States are finding new ways to unfreeze their relations and co-operate on issues in Southern Africa

Interviews with both American and Mozambican officials disclose a growing awareness of shared interests and mutual dependency in affairs of the region, which is decimated by record-breaking drought and jittery from conflict between white-ruled South Africa and its black neighbours. For example

● Western diplomats say

that Mozambique is quietly backing US efforts to persuade Angola to send home more than 25 000 Cubans, mostly soldiers, and that President Samora Machel has rejected Cuban offers to increase its 650-man military advisory group in Mozambique

● Diplomats say the US, taking advantage of its closer South African ties under President Reagan's 'constructive engagement' policy, has put pressure on South Africa to curb its support for anti-Government guerillas in Mozambique

Such joint back-scratching, according to diplomats who declined to be identified, stems from Mozambique's acknowledgement that the United States can bring more economic and political muscle to bear on Southern Africa's problems than any other nation

It also reflects American awareness that the overall US goal in the area — reducing Soviet influence — cannot be achieved unless some of the Soviet Union's closest allies, like Mozambique, decide to co-operate

Help from Mozambique could be particularly valuable to the US on the Cuban issue

The Cubans' presence in Angola is considered by the US as a Soviet foreign policy triumph. They have become the main obstacle to US-led efforts to negotiate an end to fighting in SWA/Namibia, because South Africa refuses to yield control of the territory until the Cubans leave

Western and Mozambican officials say Maputo-Washington relations have improved dramatically in recent months. Last year, the US Congress blocked \$5 million (R5.4m) in road and port-development aid because of Mozambique's anti-American attitude

Stevedores have just unloaded 11 000 tons of US maize — part of 43 000 tons of grain earmarked to help four million Mozambicans suffering in the drought

A high-ranking Mozambican Government official acknowledged US political help against the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, the guerillas whom Mr Machel's army has been unable to defeat

A Western diplomat said "Pretoria has been told it should not support people trying to overthrow this government." A current slackening in the guerilla war suggests South Africa has reduced its aid to the rebels

Another sign of improving relations came when President Reagan announced he had nominated Mr Peter de Vos, a Portuguese-speaking career diplomat, as ambassador to Mozambique. The post has been vacant since before the four diplomats were expelled in March, 1981, when food aid was cut off

Western sources suggested that South Africa, too, was getting something out of the US-Mozambican agreements — fresh guarantees against the African National Congress

"Mozambique has been told, in its turn, that it shouldn't allow itself to be used by people seeking to attack South Africa," a diplomat said

Some Western diplomats say Mr Machel's government has shifted ANC cadres to the north, away from border areas. The reports could not be confirmed but, if true, they would mean a major gain for South Africa in securing its borders

# Worker 'does not qualify to live in S A'

Mercury

27/8/83

218

## Mercury Reporter

THE Pinetown factory worker ordered out of the country by the Department of Co-operation and Development after living here for the past 20 years is a 'prohibited immigrant' and has to return to Mozambique

The Natal Chief Commissioners' office yesterday issued a statement saying that in terms of the Immigration Act, Mr Jossias Rafael Lumene — who is married to a Zulu and has two school-going

children — did not qualify to be in South Africa and had to leave

Only after he had left the country he could apply to return

'His employer should apply to employ him and the application will be considered by the commissioner on merit,' the statement said

The stand taken by the department means Mr Lumene will be forced to leave his wife, children, his home and his job to return as a stranger to his

country of birth

Visibly distressed, Mr Lumene expressed his fear of being repatriated

'I don't know anyone there anymore'

He said he had never had any problems with work permits and could not understand why his latest application had been turned down

He added he could not take his wife and children with him because of language and cultural differences

A spokesman for his

employers of the past three years said they had already been informed of the position by the department and had initiated steps to apply for him to be re-employed

'We are waiting for the application forms to arrive but the application can only be made once Mr Lumene has left the country,' the spokesman said

The Mercury yesterday received a number of calls from members of the public about Mr Lumene's plight

Mrs Beatrice Levy said 'It's just too terrible. How can a man be forcibly separated from his family? After all this time he should be entitled to become a citizen'

Another caller, Mrs Joy Walker, said she would be writing to Mrs Helen Suzman, PFP MP for Houghton on the matter

The chairman of the Natal branch of the Black Sash organisation, Mrs Solveigh Piper, said she was horrified

'I can't comment from a legal point of view, but on humanitarian grounds I disagree totally with this,' she said

Mr Chris Nicholson, from the Legal Resources Centre, urged that Mr Lumene contact them as soon as possible. They would be prepared to take up his case

The PFP MP for Berea, Mr Ray Swart, said he would take the matter up with the department

● See Editorial Opinion



# Thrown out after 20 years

Mercury

Mercury Reporter

26/8/83

A PINETOWN factory labourer who has lived in South Africa for 20 years, has until Monday to leave the country and return to Mozambique after several attempts to have a repatriation order rescinded have failed

A desperate and heartbroken Mr Jossias Rafael Lumene, 44, who has been employed at a large assembly plant for the past three years, said yesterday he was being forced to leave his wife and family and his job

'But what can I do? I've tried everything to get my visa renewed but the authorities have refused to let me stay here any longer

'I just have to go. If I stay here without a permit, I'll be put in jail,' he said

Mr Lumene said he could not take his Zulu wife and two children, who live at Emolweni, back to Mozambique with him

'They speak a different language there and my children wouldn't be able to carry on with their schooling, so I just couldn't take them with me

## Granted extension

'I don't want to go back. I don't know anyone there anymore and I'm worried and very afraid,' he said

He said he had not experienced any problems with previous applications to renew his visa and could not understand why the authorities had suddenly turned down his latest application made in July

His visa expired in December 1982 but he was granted an extension until July 25. A further application for another extension made to the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pinetown was refused

Mr Lumene said that his company's personnel department had also made representations to the Department on his behalf, but to no avail

'They have also tried, but I'm told I have to leave here and then once I am back in Mozambique the company will try to get me back as a contract labourer'

Letters written by the Department of Co-operation and Development to the company's personnel department indicate that because Mr Lumene cannot prove he entered the country before 1 July, 1966, he does not



MR Jossias Lumene — thrown out after 20 years.

qualify to have his repatriation order suspended

Mr Lumene said he was first registered as a worker in South Africa in 1969 but had in fact arrived in the country in 1963

'But I haven't got anything to prove it'

He said he had already resigned from his job and, unless something could be done before Monday, he would be leaving his home at the weekend.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pietermaritzburg yesterday said she could not comment on the case and would have to investigate the matter before issuing a statement

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# Mozambique turns to West

JACK FOISIE of the Los Angeles Times reports from Maputo

EIGHT years after winning independence from Portugal, Mozambique is still committed to marxism, and the Soviet Union is its principal ally

But President Samora Machel is diluting the marxism with what he calls African pragmatism

## Need for food

The change is taking place primarily on the economic front, in the hope that a more capitalistic approach to farming will provide enough food where socialism has failed

There is a desperate need for food, and for other forms of aid as well, and Machel is delight-

ed that full diplomatic relations have been restored with the United States

An Ambassador is due to arrive from Washington this month, filling a post that has been vacant since March, 1981, when six US diplomats were accused of spying and expelled

Machel's willingness to restore relations with the West is also reflected in his decision to welcome back Portuguese citizens who wish to resettle here

Most of the 250 000 Portuguese who were here left at the time of independence, on June 25 1975

The skills of the departed Portuguese have been missed. There has been much mismanagement, and the economy is in

trouble, a situation which has not been helped by the process of converting capitalism to socialism

## Security measures

The anti-Government rebels, members of the Mozambique National Resistance, have made it necessary for the Government to adopt strenuous security measures. Maputo does not appear to be in any danger, but there are checkpoints on all the roads leading to it

In the city, which has more than 850 000 people, there is a daily struggle to get enough to eat. Essentials are rationed, and people have to queue for hours. The stores have little to offer

# MNR offers exchange for Soviet pilot

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

LISBON — Mozambique's anti-Communist rebels have offered to exchange 24 Soviet civilian hostages held captive for 13 days for the Soviet pilot who shot down a South Korean Boeing 747 with 269 people aboard.

In telephone calls to reporters yesterday, the secretary-general of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said the guerillas would free their Soviet hostages "immediately" if Moscow "hands over to South Korean authorities the pilot responsible for downing the jetliner".

Rebel chief Mr Afonso Dhlakama was "profoundly shocked at the cold-blooded Soviet attack" and made the exchange offer in "good faith," MNR secretary-general, Mr Eyo Fernandes, said

MNR forces killed two Soviet mining technicians and captured 24 others on August 21 in a strike on a mine complex in central Zambezia province

Mr Fernandes said guerillas had taken the Sofala province town of Maringue on September 4 after four days of "intense fighting"

*Too much detail*

# Fears of (18) a growing Soviet hand in Maputo

Jul 15/9/83.

**MAPUTO — Fears of growing Soviet involvement in Mozambique have been expressed by Western diplomats after the reported death of some Russian hostages captured by guerillas last month.**

Diplomatic sources say Soviet warships have been deployed along the coast since the incident.

The Soviets are understood to have offered to be directly involved in the search for their citizens, but this has been declined by the Mozambicans for the time being.

Western diplomats fear that such involvement would affect the already precarious balance of East-West forces in this part of Southern Africa

Twenty thousand government troops have joined the search in the northern province of Zambesia for the Russian geologists

and four Mozambicans. Sources in Maputo say the army believes it knows the general area where the captives are being held.

The rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement has threatened in a broadcast on its clandestine radio to kill the prisoners if government troops try to release them. It has not set any conditions for their freedom.

American concern was expressed at a recent meeting between Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and US diplomats.

The Americans are reported to have condemned the abduction and to have accepted the Mozambican contention that all MNR activity against Mozambique is primed by South Africa, which the Republic denies.

Informed sources say Washington may have already contacted Pretoria to intercede with the MNR.

The geologists were captured in an evidently well-planned attack on the remote mining station of Morrua in central Zambesia. According to witnesses, 40 heavily armed attackers fought a two-hour battle with local militia guards, killing four.

The incident seems to confirm the extent to which the MNR has undermined the authority of the government in Zambesia.

The province's three million people, hard hit by acute shortages of basic foodstuffs and other essentials, have a long-standing aversion to the Marxist government of President Machel, and are readily receptive to MNR promises of a better life.

The Mozambicans themselves are resigned to prolonged conflict with the MNR. "We will develop our country with a hoe in one hand and an AK in the other," said a senior official —  
The Observer News Service

# Maputo <sup>218</sup> warns SA about war

*For 19/83*  
Own Correspondent

LISBON — The Mozambican Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Jacinto Veloso, who is seen as President Machel's right-hand man, has warned South Africa not to start a war with Mozambique.

In an exclusive interview published in yesterday's edition of the independent weekly "O Jornal", he said "There is the threat that South Africa could start a war against Mozambique, above all from the more extremist elements of the South African Army. They could, out of despair, start a war with Mozambique."

Mr Veloso said that while diplomatic relations did not exist between the two countries, Mozambique was ready to talk with certain sectors of South Africa.

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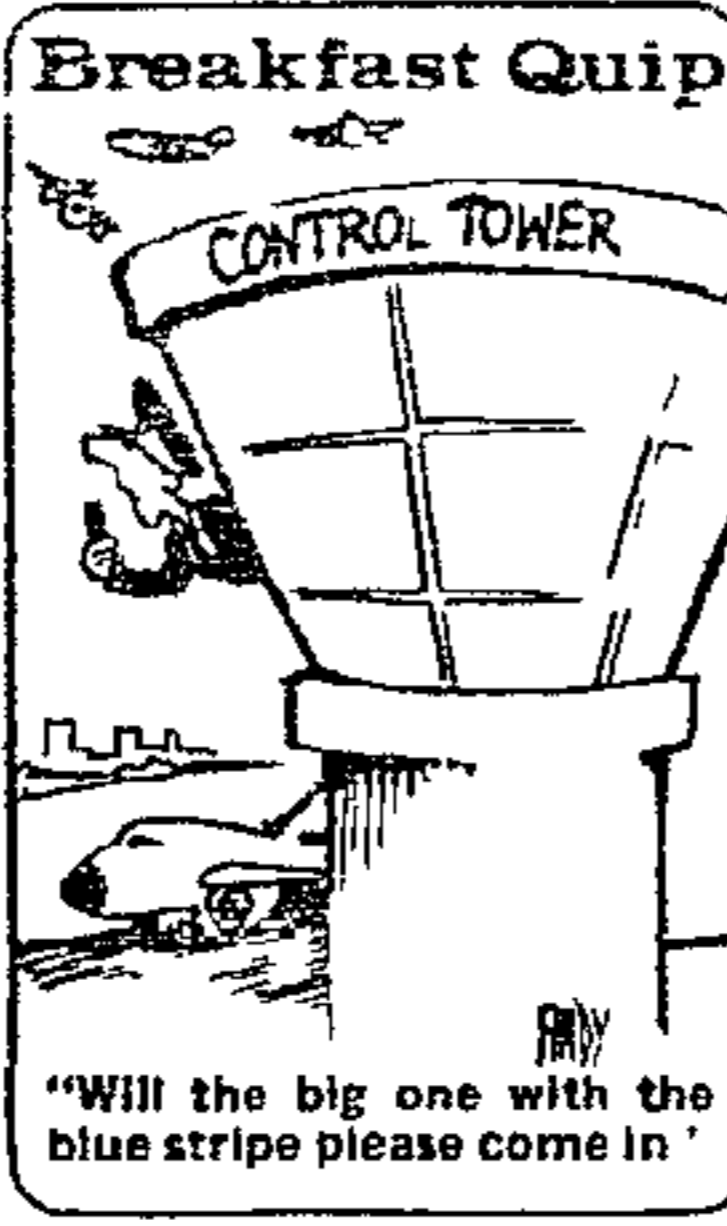
... hepatitis  
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Kate Haremse immedi-  
ately despatched an ambu-  
lance to the house and ther  
slowly told Mr Maboik  
wana to do to revive his  
child.

"Blow four times pull her  
head back to clear the air  
pipe. Mrs Haremse slowly  
told the desperate man  
Mr Maboik listened to other  
instructions on the tele-  
phone, and did as he was  
told

By the time ambulancemen  
arrived at the house the  
girl had already recovered  
slightly

They took Elsie to the Barag-  
wanath Hospital, where  
her condition was later re-  
ported as satisfactory



# Mozambican gets R72,000 after police shooting

**218** Court Reporter **248**  
AN ILLEGAL immigrant  
from Mozambique was  
awarded R72 000 damages in  
the Rand Supreme Court ves-  
terday following a shooting  
incident early last year  
which has left him "100%  
physically handicapped"

However, Mr Joseph  
Khoza 24, now faces arrest  
and possible deportation

He became a paraplegic on  
February 22 last year when  
he was shot in the back by an  
unknown policeman

The Minister of Law and  
Order admitted in papers  
that a policeman had shot  
and injured Mr Khoza. He  
claimed Mr Khoza had fired  
at a policeman who had re-  
taliated in self-defence

He alternatively said the  
policeman was entitled to  
shoot at Mr Khoza to stop  
him escaping arrest

Mr Khoza was charged  
with attempted murder and  
the illegal possession of a  
firearm but charges were  
later withdrawn because of  
insufficient evidence

# ig — Hope plans to be space comic

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"Bob Hope's Salute to Nasa 25 Years of  
Reaching for the Stars" They were Neil  
Armstrong first man on the moon, Sally  
Ride, first American woman in space, Bob  
Crippen two-time shuttle pilot, Alan Shep-  
ard, first American in space and Guy Blif-  
ford, America's first black astronaut

Hope, who comes up with fresh themes  
for his shows time and again, has long been  
associated with America's space pro-  
gramme, including a 1969 show from Nasa  
for the Apollo 7 flight, with astronauts  
Wally Schirra, Walt Cunningham and Donn

Eisele

He recounts the day at Nasa in the  
weightlessness capsule simulator when he  
maintained his balance by using his ever-  
present golf club as a prop

"It inspired Alan Shepard to take a col-  
lapsible six-iron on his next flight" Hope  
said "He became the first man in history  
to swing a golf club on the moon I think he  
made a crater in one"

Talking about his new show, he said "In  
addition to the five astronauts, we'll have  
footage of 30 of the 57 astronauts who have

been in orbit We also show film of the  
eight female astronauts in training They  
are put through some tough stuff"

"We also have a lot of fun with astro-  
nauts demonstrating some of the weird  
stuff that is done in the weightless atmo-  
sphere of space capsules"

The comedian dispatching a chocolate  
sundae at his San Fernando Valley home,  
said he was saddened by the low-ranking  
comedy shows these days on American  
television — UPI

... It excluded the  
... situation because  
... ganisation re-  
... Ms Kate Philip-  
... In a statement  
... the new consi-  
... puses country  
... launched a per-  
... African Stud-  
... THE National Un-  
... Mail Repor-

**Vote I**  
**SAYS**  
**24/1/83**  
**NUSA**

... The witness said he had replied he could  
... ships in the country," he said  
... against whites, because we were having hard-  
... Angola and Mozambique so we could fight  
... come to recruit me and undergo training in  
... When I asked him why, he said he had  
... fetch him  
... house last October and said he had come to  
... told the court Mr Motisi visited him at his  
... ined by defence counsel, Mr David Soggor,  
... The witness, who was being cross-exam-  
... Justice H H Moll  
... They have pleaded not guilty before Mr

# Accused tried to recruit me, treason trial told

CLEVELAND — Michael  
"Dynamite" Dokes was a 5-1  
favourite in man-to-man bet-  
ting on his World Boxing As-

... The court proceedings were open to the  
... in terrorist activities and attempted murder  
... facing charges of high treason, participating  
... Motisi 28, and Mr Jacob Molefe 23, who are  
... was testifying against Mr Alpheus Zacharia  
... The witness, who may not be identified,  
... whites  
... Africa so he could return and fight against  
... undergo military training outside South  
... high treason had attempted to recruit him to  
... A WITNESS told the Pretoria Supreme Court  
... Pretoria Bureau

... with the authority to in-  
... official controlling powers,  
... mission that they be given  
... dations by the Margo Com-  
... to implement recommen-  
... to appeal to the authorities  
... the aero club is preparing  
... he hang gliding division of  
... way unscathed, he said  
... ever, managed to land his  
... only their hands A few ho-  
... yesterday one of the two men charged with  
... Pretoria Bureau



100M 24/9/82

## Mozambican gets R72 000 after police shooting

(18) Court Reporter

AN ILLEGAL immigrant from Mozambique was awarded R72 000 damages in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday following a shooting incident early last year which has left him "100% physically handicapped"

However, Mr Joseph Khoza, 24, now faces arrest and possible deportation

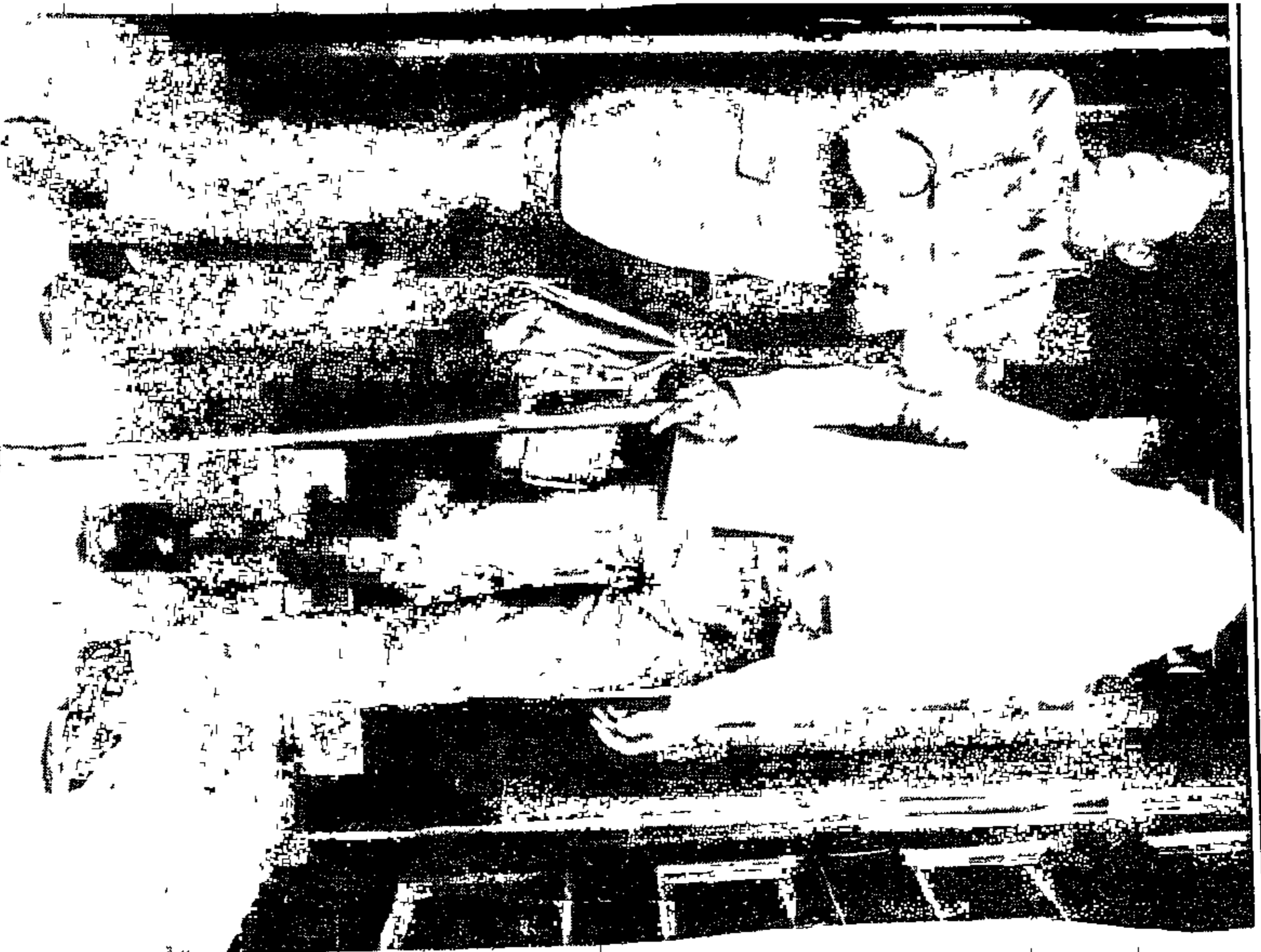
He became a paraplegic on February 22 last year, when he was shot in the back by an unknown policeman

The Minister of Law and Order admitted in papers that a policeman had shot and injured Mr Khoza. He claimed Mr Khoza had fired at a policeman who had retaliated in self-defence.

He alternatively said the policeman was entitled to shoot at Mr Khoza to stop him escaping arrest.

Mr Khoza was charged with attempted murder and the illegal possession of a firearm, but charges were later withdrawn because of insufficient evidence.





An illegal immigrant, Joseph Khoza, leaves the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court with his face covered. With him is interpreter Mr Barney Gwagwa.

Picture PAUL VELASCO

## Police shooting victim to be deported

By MIKE LOUW

A MOZAMBIKAN citizen awarded R72 000 by a Rand Supreme Court judge on Friday was yesterday convicted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court of being an illegal immigrant.

Joseph Khoza, 24, who according to the charge sheet has no fixed abode, appeared before Mr L S du Toit on a charge of being in the coun-

try illegally. The State alleged he entered the country during 1974 without a passport or permission. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' suspended for five years. Police say he will be held in custody pending his deportation. His attorney, Mr R Mendelow, told the court in mitiga-

tion that his client entered the country when he was 16. He said Khoza was a farm labourer and was severely injured when he was shot by a policeman. He said Khoza was receiving medical treatment which was unlikely to be available in Mozambique. Khoza, who walks with difficulty using a walking stick, covered his face with a shirt as he left the court.

Khoza was awarded R72 000 by Mr Justice G Coetzee in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday as compensation for being disabled in the shooting incident.

The judge was told Khoza was shot in the back when police found him during a raid at premises in Cornhill, Stoner Street, Johannesburg, on February 22 last year.

UIC

can policy was selfish; shortsighted" and "suicidal" — Reuter

# Major MNR base destroyed

The Star's Foreign News Service  
**MAPUTO** — Two Portuguese prisoners who escaped from their Mozambican guerrilla captors have described the destruction of a major rebel base by Fretilimo troops

The two, Mr Eduardo Ribeiro (45) and Mr Navanadra Bhay (28), claimed at a Press conference that the Mozambique National Resistance base at Tome, 450 km north-east of Maputo,

was overrun by army units in August. Mr Ribeiro was captured on December 27, less than 100 km north of Maputo to Mr Bhay and his mother were captured in a guerrilla ambush on Mozambique's main north-south highway in January

The two men claimed supplies were regularly air-dropped to the Tome camp. They said they sometimes ate meals with the MNR provincial mili-

# claim

218  
 tary commander, identified as Mr Joaquim Mapula, and the Tome base intelligence officer who was known as Mainga.

The two men alleged the officers talked freely about the support they received from South Africa

When the camp was attacked last month the guerrillas abandoned nine tons of arms, ammunition and clothing

latest outright warfare in the city and nearby hills — Reuter

# SA will be given TV time in UK to deny torture claims

LONDON — South African authorities will deny allegations of torture in Namibia in a special television programme next month, after the screening here of two controversial documentaries

The South African Embassy in London confirmed last night that agreement had been reached on a third programme

The first documentary, shown last night on Channel Four, centred on the attitudes of South African draft dodgers living in London

It was estimated that more than a million viewers had watched the programme

The second programme, scheduled to be shown next Wednesday, was filmed secretly because its makers entered Namibia as tourists after being refused permission to operate as a camera team

The producers have said they recorded interviews with people who claim to have been tortured

Last night's programme, entitled "South Africa — Resisting Apartheid", focused on two teenage brothers, Steve and Paul Annegarn, who left the country as "war resisters" — Sapa.

# Pakistan poll unrest hits Sind province

ISLAMABAD — Demonstrators burned railway coaches and blocked roads today as a strike shut down central areas of Pakistan's restless Sind province

The unrest is in protest at controversial local council elections, opposition sources said

Towns and villages throughout central Sind, scene of violent anti-Government protests for the past six weeks, obeyed the Opposition's call for a general strike against polls it considers a farce

Troops and paramilitary personnel patrolled towns in the province while police guarded polling booths

Only a few people had voted so far, the sources said

The provincial government declared today a holiday, apparently to try to mask the effect of the strike

# Woman

# life for killer her lover (79)

LONDON — Sixty-one-year-old Pamela Megginson has been jailed for life for murdering her millionaire lover (79) with a champagne bottle

She staggered and burst into tears when sentenced at the Old Bailey yesterday

Megginson, who denied murder, admitted throughout that she had killed tycoon Alec Hubbers as they made love in their South of France luxury flat when he taunted her about the bedroom charms of his new girlfriend (39)

Megginson killed her lover with a champagne bottle they had just opened for pre-lunch cocktails

Then she meticulously cleaned the bottle and threw it into a waste-disposal unit

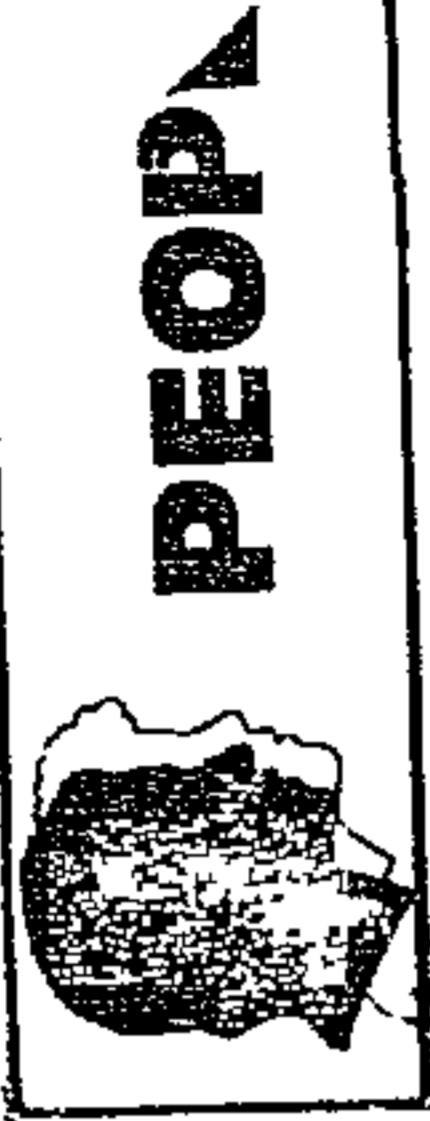
Hubbers was a Russian-born Jewish immigrant who made a fortune from bedroom furniture. At 60 he discarded his wife and took a lover

A few years later he discarded her too and took up with Megginson, a woman with the breeding, speech and manners of a lady

But after nine years he tired of her and met Frenchwoman Nicole Arnaud (39)

When Megginson went to the flat to plead with her lover, he told her as they made love "Nicole is better in bed than you"

"I went mad I didn't mean to kill him," Megginson said.



# PEOPLE

# Woman swallowed

CHESAPEAKE — Police in Chesapeake to examine a woman accused of swallowing a R200 worth stomach of Ms Pamela Perkin cell with only a bedpan to use as ring is in there, but we're waiting one officer said — Reuter.



# WEATHER

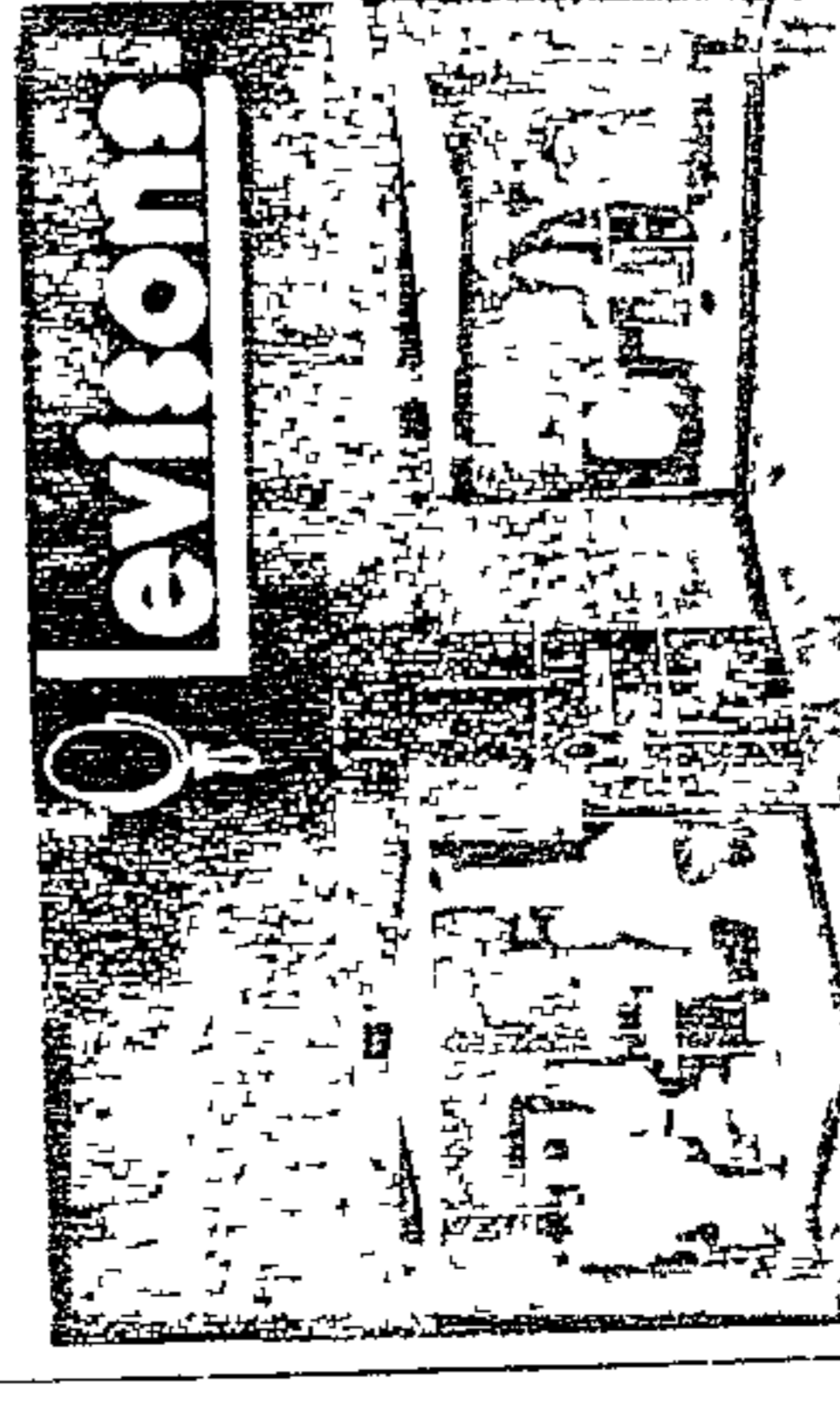
TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow Fine and hot but very hot north of the Soutpansberg It will become somewhat cooler over the southern parts of the Lowveld tomorrow

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period ended 8 am today

	Max	Min	Rain mm		Max	Min	Rain mm
Bryanston	29	16	—	Vereeniging	33	11	—
S. Suburbs (Hill Ext)	30	15	—	Cape Town	18	9	0.5
West Suburbs (Melville)	30	14	—	Durban	24	20	0.4
Nelspruit	37	13	—	Port Elizabeth	21	14	—
Pretoria	32	13	—	East London	21	16	—
Krugersdorp	30	13	—	Bloemfontein	34	9	—
Springs	34	15	—	Pieterburg	32	12	—

Wind direction today was N Yesterday Max 28 deg C Min 15.4 mm so far this year 2.1 mm Average

# Now Sandton City has a larger Levisons shop



# and look whats in store for you

In addition to an atmosphere of sheer sophistication, you will find the world's most exclusive designer names all exclusive only to Levisons

CHESTER BARRIE, D'AVENZA, ZEGNA, GREIFF, PALM BEACH,

SERRA DA GORON-GOSA, Mozambique — The chugging sound of the train caught the guerrillas by surprise and brought the column to a halt in the man-tall grass

"Johnny," yelled rebel chief Afonso Dhlakama to a commander, "run with half the men and mount an ambush"

In two hours, the unpromptu ambush left another locomotive burned, another railroad blocked, men and women dead. Underscoring why this obscure conflict is more than "just another African war".

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR, or "Renamo") guerrillas say they fight "a new kind of African

# Civil war in Mozambique — an inside view

war an ideological battle against communism"

Their fight is unlike the continent's countless "liberation struggles" for independence, tribal-based civil wars or border clashes over territory

The fighting affects the whole of Southern Africa. Most States in the region say Renamo's struggle is simply an extension of South Africa's battle to maintain white rule at home

The rebels were not expecting to hear a train as they marched towards the Trans-Zambezi railroad linking hinterland

Malawi to Beira, Mozambique's second-largest port. Sabotage had put the railroad out of action for almost two months.

But as the guerrilla column climbed from a gully, the train was almost upon it, advancing slowly toward Beira, some 130km to the south-east

Forgetting his sabotage mission, Dhlakama and his khaki-clad men sprinted toward the track. The savannah stillness was shattered as some 70 guerrillas blasted away with AK47 rifles, two 60mm mortars, two light machine-

guns and a bazooka, all Soviet-bloc or Chinese made

The 15-carriage freight train halted instantly and troops in armoured railway wagons returned fire with heavy machine-guns, mortars and small arms

For nearly two hours the out-manned, out-gunned guerrillas kept up an intense fire. Then, from the north, the chugging of a second train penetrated the roar of the ambush. A small aircraft appeared and circled, and the second train unleashed a poorly

aimed mortar barrage from a distance

Dhlakama, worried about shrinking ammunition supplies and the possibility the spotter plane might call in MiG-17 jet fighters stationed at Beira, ordered a quick assault. "and burn the locomotive."

United Press International correspondent ALEXANDER SLOOP is the first

journalist to enter Mozambique with rebels who have battled against the country's extreme Marxist regime for six years. In 28 days he marched 400km with guerrilla fighters, sharing their hardships, danger and food

They burned it. Then the guerrillas withdrew slowly, carrying captured weapons — a heavy Chinese machine-gun, an MG6 machine-gun and three AK47 submachine-guns — and two dead. They also carried three wounded

Three days and 120

blistering kilometres later, at his central base below the towering Serra da Gorongosa mountains, Dhlakama read an intercepted government radio message.

It said 27 soldiers, including two Cuban gunners, had died and there were "many wounded, including the wives of some officers".

That night there was dancing at the base and chanting "Down with Machel Down with communism Long live the revolution."

Dhlakama, the eldest son of a tribal chief, ignored the "kills" at the

ambush. But he was ecstatic with his Chinese machine-gun. His constant excitement at news of captured weapons undimmed grumbling that "our Western friends give us so little"

Dhlakama claims two-fifths of the country as "liberated areas" and another two-fifths as operational zones. But he said only 11 000 of his 15 000 men were armed. All his few heavy weapons and 45 percent of his light weapons were captured.

At the central base, men and women nurses extracted bullets from the wounded without anaesthetics in a cane-and-thatch operating theatre. Hardly a day passed without Soviet-built Antonov transport aircraft droning overhead. "How I wish I had ground-to-air missiles," Dhlakama often growled.

His forces have cut so many roads and railroads — only one of the international lines still lies outside striking distance — that Antonovs fly everything from grain to cannons from coastal cities to the interior. Early this year, Zimbabwe imposed severe fuel-rationing for a

month after saboteurs had severed its oil pipeline to Beira — the third time in a year. Dhlakama said he would continue cutting it "until Zimbabwe withdraws its troops from Mozambique."

Approached yesterday, UPI declined to disclose how their correspondent Alexander Sloop had entered and left Mozambique

Asked to comment yesterday on the allegations of South African support for the anti-communist guerrilla movement in Mozambique, a SA Defence Force spokesman said "This sort of allegation has been made so often that the SADF sees no point in continuing to react to such unsubstantiated claims"

# Temporary reprieve for 'illegal immigrant' worker

218  
~~218~~

1/21/83

Mercury

## Mercury Reporter

THE Pinetown factory worker threatened with repatriation to Mozambique has been granted a temporary reprieve.

A statement issued yesterday by the Department of Co-operation and Development's Chief Commissioner in Pietermaritzburg said Mr Jossias Lumene had been granted a temporary work permit while his case was being reconsidered.

Mr Lumene was to have left the country on Monday after being ordered out as, in terms of the Immigration Act, he was a

'prohibited immigrant'.

He could not prove he entered South Africa before July 1, 1966, although he has lived here for the past 20 years. He is married to a Zulu woman and has two school-going children.

## Complexion

Mr Lumene's employers of the past three years managed, however, to locate a previous employer who has signed an affidavit confirming he was in their employ during 1964.

The Chief Commissioner said this information had put a 'new complex-

ion on the whole issue'

He said that Mr Lumene had stated in his own affidavit that he was first employed in the Republic on December 12 1966.

Because of the new information, the Pinetown Commissioner has authorised Mr Lumene's continued employment with his present employers while the matter is being reconsidered by the department.

A spokesman for Mr Lumene's employers said although he had not yet returned to work, he would be doing so.

# Poison meted to Maputo's children

MAPUTO = Several children have died from eating poison handed out in the streets of Maputo — in plastic bags containing food.

The official news agency, AIM, quoted a hospital official as saying the poisonings appeared to be "a clearly criminal and premeditated act".

No figures were released on the number of deaths or cases treated.

Police said initial laboratory tests indicated the white powder distributed to children was "a highly toxic chemical", probably a pesticide or rat poison.

Several children were admitted to the emergency ward of Maputo's Central Hospital on Friday afternoon. City Radio immediately broadcast warnings against eating food acquired outside normal channels and to be particularly careful with anything similar to white powder.

Police called on city residents to report information on anyone seen handing out bags of food containing powder that looked like wheat flour.

Police also warned residents to "beware of rumours the enemy will try to spread in order to create panic", a reference to South African-backed Mozambican rebels. However, there was no evidence that the poisonings were politically motivated.

— Sapa-AP.

MOZAMBIQUE

# Trade trials in a Marxist state

It's hardly news to local businessmen that Mozambique is no place to make a fast buck. And the reason is not only that Maputo is a member of the Southern African Development and Coordination Conference (SADCC) which aims to reduce economic dependence on SA.

Despite the SADCC's rhetoric, Maputo officials privately admit that they are keen to attract investment from SA. The real deterrents to investment, however, are a vast, cumbersome bureaucracy and a crippling shortage of foreign exchange. This seriously limits remittance of profits, imports of equipment and raw materials and payment of expatriate workers.

Almost all legitimate business in this Marxist state has to be done through some government agency. As one businessman puts it, dealing with bureaucrats is bad at the best of times, but when they are relatively untrained and inexperienced, it is a lot worse.

Most government posts are now filled by locals and a few expatriates following the departure of 250 000 Portuguese, who left the country on independence.

"The loss of so many skilled people would collapse any infrastructure," says Piet Steyn, of Rennies Shipping, which has been operating in Mozambique for 50 years. "It is easy for us to sit in SA and be overly critical, but Mozambique's problems are immense and not all of her own making."

Says another businessman "The upper echelons of the bureaucracy try to be helpful, but they are often reluctant to take decisions for fear of making a politically unacceptable move. There are a lot of 'Dr Yes' types who will promise you the world and never deliver. At the lower levels, there is a critical shortage of competent clerical staff."

Would-be investors are subjected to a lengthy screening, and to get official approval, new projects must generate foreign exchange and create job and training opportunities for local labour. Decisions sometimes take up to two years.

But even with the final go-ahead, the prospective entrepreneur faces obstacles. If foreign skills are needed he must get approval from the interested ministries, such as labour, finance and foreign affairs, which often have conflicting interpretations of the rules.

There is a desperate shortage of skills, but it has been decreed that expatriates cannot make up more than 10% of the la-

bour force of any given organisation.

Foreigners must have work permits related to their specific projects and may not change jobs without government permission. Workers' permits sometimes expire before the completion of the projects, but are not automatically renewed. Wage remittances overseas must be negotiated individually.

"The country is virtually bankrupt and operates on a dual economy," says one frequent visitor to Maputo. "If you have foreign exchange, most things are possible, but ordinary people are forced to barter."

The lack of foreign exchange has spawned a thriving black market. One rand, for example, is officially worth about 35 Mozambique Meticals, but unofficially it can fetch as much as M1 000.

In an attempt to increase foreign exchange reserves, the government has introduced special shops called Loja Franca which sell hard-to-get consumer goods for hard currency. Foreign companies and aid agencies are also being asked to pay their water and electricity bills in foreign currency.

The money shortage has led to a dearth of goods and services and companies on contracts in Mozambique often find it easier to import everything, from food to cement, than to shop around locally.

If a company needs housing, transportation or foreign exchange, it must run the ministerial gauntlet each time.

Travel is difficult and limited. Visas can



The new Maputo ... relaxed and uncorrupt

take up to a month to obtain, are usually restricted to one city or area and must be renewed with every entry. Permission must be obtained to travel between centres and there are frequent road controls.

There are no private apartment blocks and, although private homes still exist, they can be sold only through the government. Rents are controlled and quite reasonable, but accommodation is scarce.

Hospital and dental facilities are inexpensive, but primitive and people badly in need of medical care are sent to SA or Zimbabwe.

There are frequent breakdowns in essential services such as water and electricity. Says one businessman "During the whole time I was in Maputo I never came across a lift that worked."

Entertainment is practically non-existent. In Maputo, a city of 500 000 people, there is one nightclub, although there are cinemas and restaurants.

"If you are looking for canned entertainment Mozambique is not for you," says Hanhill Industries MD Oliver Hill, who makes frequent trips to Mozambique. "But the fishing and boating is still excellent."

The Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM) limits business activity further. It was originally set up by the Rhodesians to harass the Frelimo government, but some businessmen believe it is now gaining more popular support.

"All it needs is a charismatic leader and Machel would be in big trouble," says one.

Another suggests that, although the rebels are active in at least two thirds of the country, they have so far have been unable to establish permanent control of any area.

Despite the problems and the uncertain future, SA businessmen have nothing but praise for the helpfulness and sincerity of the population and government officials.

Hill says he detects a greater flexibility on the part of the government. Other businessmen feel some officials are trying to distance themselves from doctrinaire Marxism.

All emphasise the total absence of racial tension or corruption. Says Hill "It is one of the most racially relaxed countries I have ever seen and I feel safer in Maputo at night than I do in Johannesburg."

Adds Steyn "I've been going down there for six years and I have never been harassed or abused. They object to SA's political system, but have nothing against individual South Africans."

United Press International correspondent ALEXANDER SLOOP is the first journalist to enter Mozambique with rebels who have battled against the country's Marxist regime for six years. In 28 days he marched 400km with guerrilla fighters, sharing their hardships, danger and food

THE chugging sound of the train caught the guerrillas by surprise and brought the column to a halt in the man-tall grass. "Johnny" yelled rebel chief Afonso Dhlakama to a commander, "run with half the men and mount an ambush."

In two hours, the impromptu ambush left another locomotive burned, another railroad blocked, men and women dead — underscoring why this obscure conflict is more than "just another African war."

The Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) guerrillas say they fight "a new kind of African war, an ideological battle against communism."

Despite growing Soviet-bloc support for Mozambique President Samora Machel's Marxist regime, the rebels advanced rapidly north and south during the past two years from traditional strongholds in the centre of the country.

Independent sources confirm they are operating in nine of Mozambique's 10 provinces, preferring to strike at the country's vital transportation network.

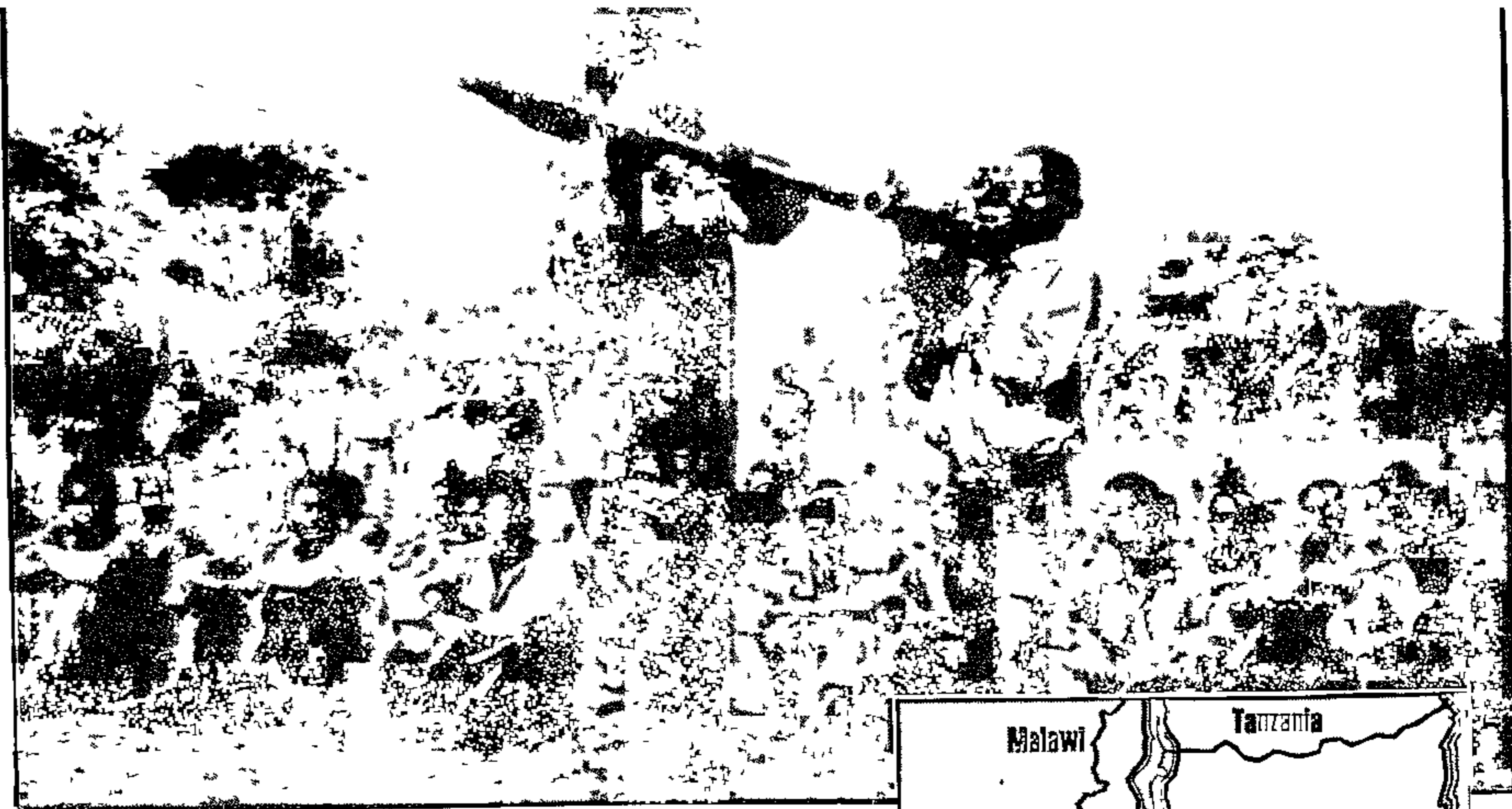
The fighting affects the whole of Southern Africa. Most states in the region charge that Renamo's struggle is simply an extension of South Africa's battle to maintain white rule at home.

Mozambique and its 13-million people stretch northwards along almost a third of the East African coast. It is crossed by five international railways linking five landlocked countries, including Zimbabwe, to its three deep-water ports — their only alternative to South African harbours.

Mozambique and its neighbours dismiss the guerrillas as "bandits." They say Pretoria backs Renamo less to oust Machel and end his support for anti-apartheid African National Congress insurgents than to paralyse Mozambique and increase the whole region's dependence on South African outlets to the sea.

South Africa and Renamo deny the charges. But 30-year-old Dhlakama, Renamo's boyish-looking "President and Supreme Command-

A rebel instructor shows a young recruit how to load an RPG-7 rocket launcher while other recruits look on



# The rebel raiders in Mozambique

From ALEXANDER SLOOP  
in Serra da Gorongosa, Mozambique

er", and his men had other worries.

They were not expecting to hear a train as they marched towards the Trans-Zambezia railroad linking hinterland Malawi to Beira, Mozambique's second-largest port. Sabotage had put the railroad out of action for almost two months.

But as the guerrilla column climbed from a gully the train was almost upon it, advancing slowly toward Beira, some 130km to the south-east.

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train halted instantly and troops in armoured railway wagons returned fire with heavy machine-guns, mortars and small arms.

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Dhlakama, worried about shrinking ammunition supplies and the possibility the spotter plane might call in MiG17 jet fighters stationed at Beira, ordered a quick assault "and burn the locomotive."

They burned it. Then the guerrillas withdrew slowly, carrying captured weapons — a heavy Chinese machine-

gun, an MGG machine-gun and three AK47 submachine-guns — and two dead.

They also carried three wounded, including Johnny Kupenga, the regional commander. Two visiting southern regional commanders were wounded but walking.

Dhlakama had bullet holes in the back of his shirt and ammunition belt but was unscathed.

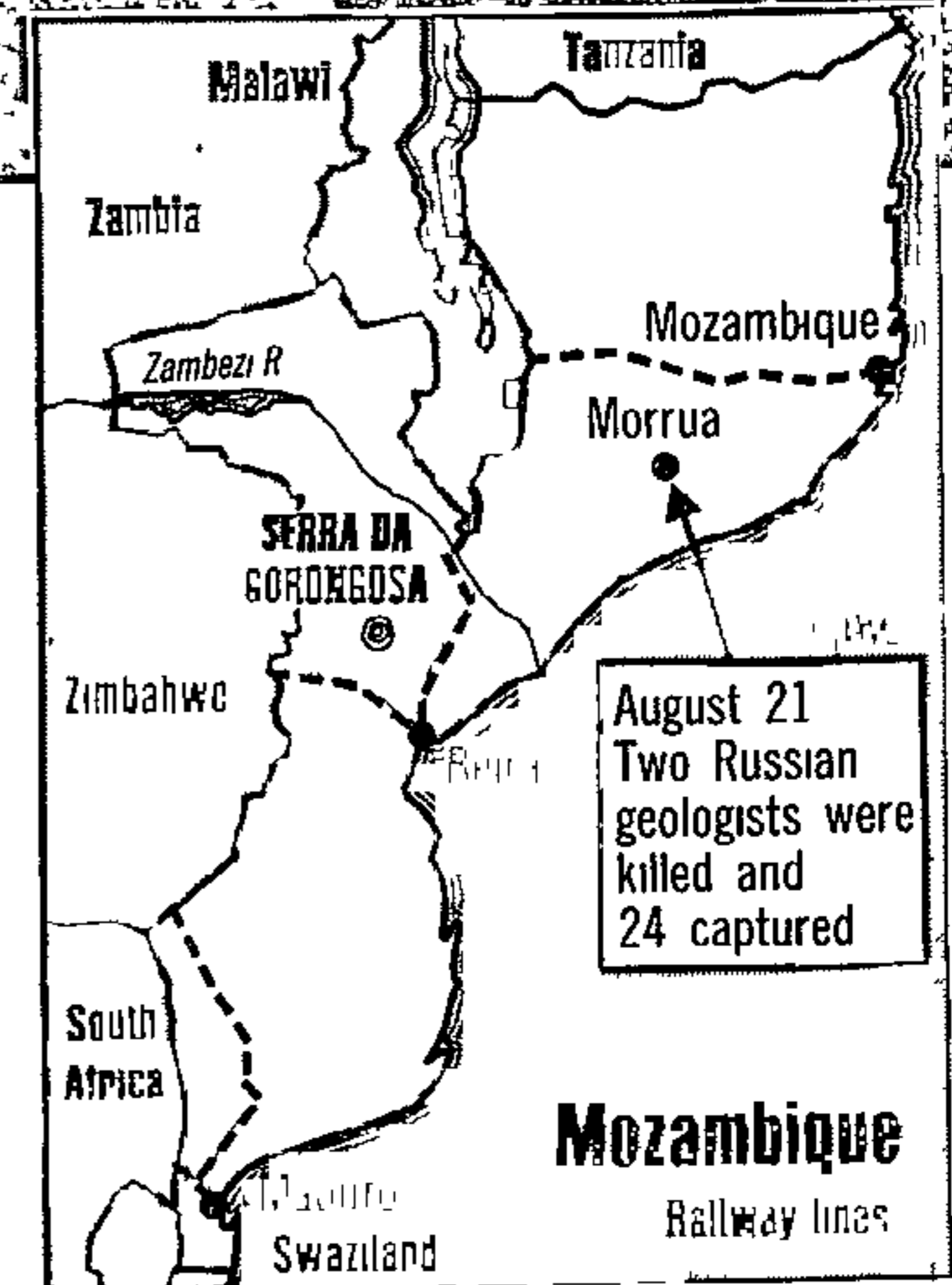
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It said 27 soldiers, including two Cuban gunners, had died and there were "many wounded, including the wives of some officers."

Dhlakama claims two-fifths of the country as "liberated areas" and another two-fifths as operational zones. But he said only 11 000 of his 15 000 men were armed.

At the central base, men and women nurses extracted bullets from the wounded without anaesthetics in a cane-and-thatch operating theatre.

Jose Soares, once a nurse in the Portuguese colonial army, was training more medics in a daily class for 35 teenage boys.



Food was plentiful for the 300 guerrillas at the base. Rebel "machambas" (farms) provide rice, sorghum, vegetables and fruit. A hunting camp in the Gorongosa game reserve supplies fresh or dried meat.

Hardly a day passed without Soviet-built Antonov transport planes droning overhead. "How I wish I had ground-to-air missiles," Dhlakama often growled.

His forces have cut so many roads and railroads — only one of the international lines still lies outside striking distance — that Antonovs fly everything from grain to cannons from coastal cities to the interior.

Early this year, Zimbabwe imposed severe fuel rationing for a month after saboteurs severed its oil pipeline to Beira the third time in a year. Dhlakama said he would continue cutting it "until Zimbabwe withdraws its troops from Mozambique."

Several thousand troops from Zimbabwe and Tanzania, plus several hundred

cial training, supplies, radio communications and air drops" for the guerrillas. South African Air Force pilots use unmarked planes to parachute supplies to Renamo, he claimed.

Most embarrassing for South Africa is the still unsolved murder on April 17 of Renamo's white secretary-general, Orlando Cristina. Cristina, a former big game hunter and Portuguese counter-insurgency expert, was killed on his farm 40km north of Pretoria.

But Dhlakama pounded a table angrily in denying "any links" with South Africa. He said he attacked Mozambique's transport system and took foreign technicians hostage simply because "no guerrilla movement has ever seized power without first battering its enemy to its economic knees."

In the past 20 months, Renamo has seized 50 West European and Soviet-bloc civilian technicians. The 20 Westerners were eventually released unconditionally, but six Bulgarian engineers were only

● Asked to comment yesterday on the allegations of South African support for the anti-communist guerrilla movement, an SA Defence Force spokesman said "This sort of allegation has been made so often that the SADF sees no point in continuing to react to such unsubstantiated claims."

11/9/83

Cubans and East Germans have bolstered Machel's forces during the last two years.

Rhodesia incubated Renamo in 1976-77 during its own guerrilla war. Dhlakama only became a serious threat to Machel once UN-supervised 1980 elections erased Rhodesia from the map, replacing it with Zimbabwe, and Renamo's headquarters staff left hurriedly for South Africa.

"It was the best thing that ever happened to us," more than one Renamo official said privately. One European diplomat said outside Mozambique that Renamo was "almost completely" dependent on South Africa for external support.

He said a "highly secret frontier wars section" in Pretoria co-ordinates "spe-

freed by government troops. On August 21, the guerrillas killed two Soviet mining technicians and captured 24 others in an attack on a gem mine 450km north-east of Serra da Gorongosa.

"Guerrilla groups have always been like prostitutes, accepting money from anyone offering it," Dhlakama said. "What's important is whether or not we have our people's support."

"Look at what you have seen. This is a peasant revolt. Our people have their traditional chiefs again instead of political commissars."

If Dhlakama is right, Machel has little time left.

"The fruit is over-ripe," he said. "All we have to do is shake the tree and it will fall. It probably will take another two years." — UPI

● Approached yesterday, UPI declined to reveal how their correspondent Alexander Sloop entered and left Mozambique.

HE WANTED to be a mechanic — "to work on airplanes and cars" — but Afonso Dhlakama became a guerrilla chief.

From his central base in the savanna beneath the Serra da Gorongosa mountains, he leads 15 000 Renamo rebels in an escalating, six-year-old fight against President Samora Machel's Marxist regime. But he still longs for machines.

Dhlakama looks like anything but a rugged bush rebel. He certainly is not enamoured with the spartan life of a guerrilla.

"What I miss most are movies, any kind, and Coca-Cola," said Renamo's non-smoking, teetotal commander.

He almost became a priest, but left a Franciscan seminary after two years to study plumbing and soldering.

But a barked command invariably brings a foot-stomping salute and a "yes, your excellency" from craggy-looking rebel officers, many of whom he has taught to read and write.

Dhlakama joined Machel's Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) guerrillas in 1974, after Portuguese officers toppled Europe's oldest dictatorship and promised Mozambique independence.

After a brief stint as a provincial Frelimo quartermaster, he had enough of Machel's sweeping programmes "to create a new socialist man" and deserted to join a fledgling rebel movement.

"Frelimo is worse than the Portuguese ever were," Dhlakama said. "The colonialists exploited us, but at least they didn't try to wipe out our tra-

## Leader who doesn't want to rule

ditions because they are so-called 'reactionary'."

On the death in combat of guerrilla leader Andre Matsangaiza in 1979, Dhlakama assumed the leadership of Renamo.

He is unruffled by constant charges, which he emphatically denies, that his prime support comes from neighbouring South Africa.

"I'm a nationalist, not a Marxist internationalist," he said, "and my only responsibility is to rid my people of communist oppression."

"South Africans, black and white, will have to resolve their own problems."

He feels he is close to seizing power in Maputo, Mozambique's capital, but beyond the vaguest talk of introducing "elections, real democracy and a mixed economy," he readily admits he does not know how to rule. "I need a crash course in almost everything except fighting," he said.

"My forces will win the war and guarantee peace, but we'll let the intellectuals and civilians govern." — UPI



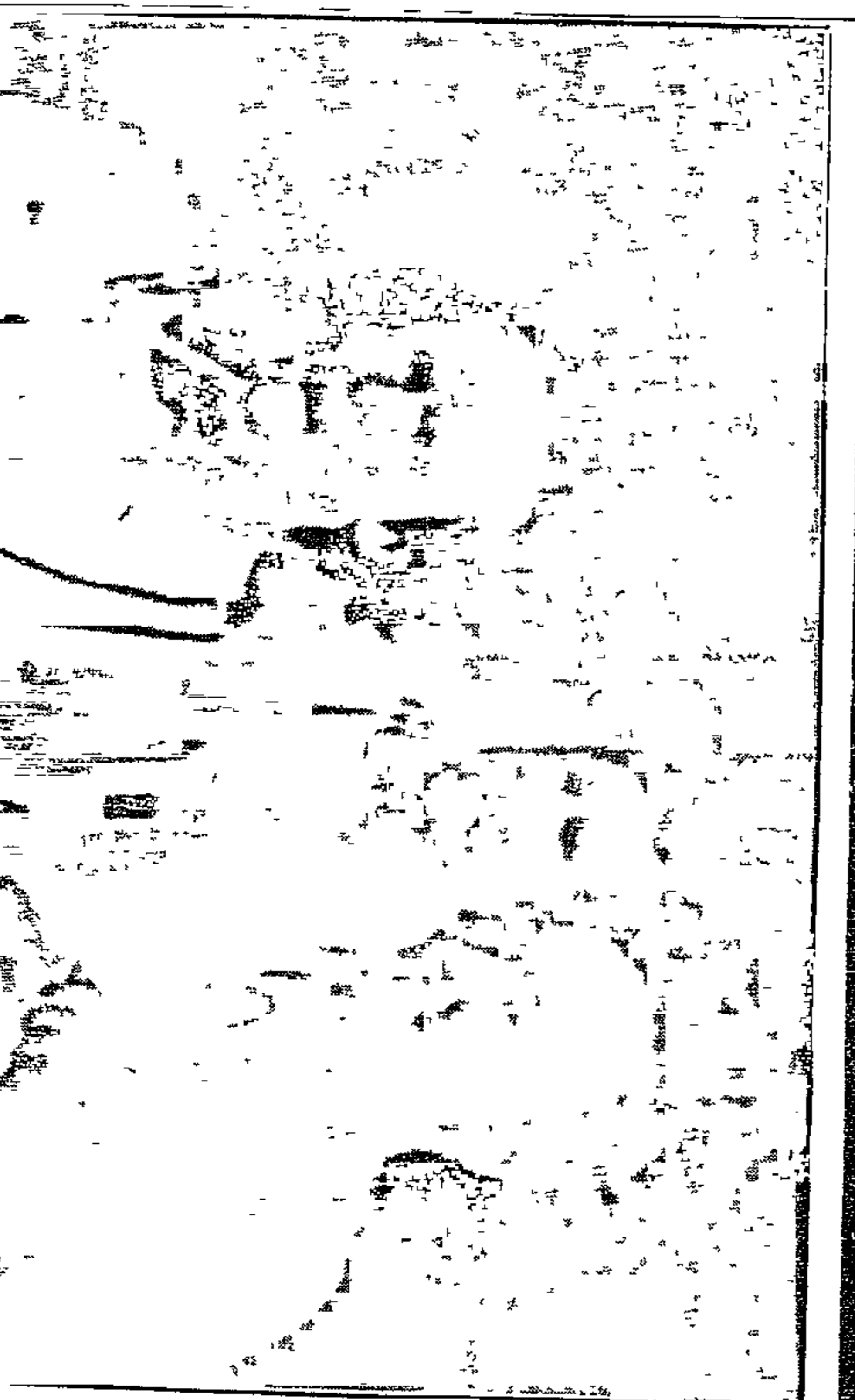
# P Holmes' gauntlet

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AND. eavy-arry aunt- t up. Bomb- ion — l be the the his- ill have months on hand surgery again ent his rdy, but his brit- l — ap- n pros- straight against day of omotor ar he's



By JOSE CAETANO  
A SOUTH AFRICAN citizen is being held in Mozambique after allegedly being caught in possession of explosives, according to a report published yesterday in the Maputo Sunday newspaper, "Domingo".

The report said a Mozambican military source confirmed the man, 27-year old Mr Dion van Rensburg, had been captured on August 23 while making his way to Maputo, on foot from the South African border.

Mr Van Rensburg was arrested by Mozambican border guards, three hours after crossing the border, after a tip-off from people living in the area.

He was found to be carrying explosives and a timing device.

During interrogation he stated that he was fleeing from South Africa and that he intended to join the ranks of the banned South African

# Maputo holds armed South African 'exile'

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revd by

26/9/83

National Congress (ANC)

Mr Van Rensburg, of Verenging, also claimed he had served in the South African army in Angola during January 1976, where he was wounded in the leg.

The report said the Mozambique authorities suspected Mr Van Rensburg intended to carry out acts of sabotage in Maputo.

The Rand Daily Mail established last night that Mr Van Rensburg's arrest was announced to Mozambican journalists by a senior milit

tary spokesman during a Press conference held on Saturday in Magu, in the Gaza province, by the Chief of Staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM) and Deputy Minister of Defence, Lieutenant-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote.

At the Press conference Lieutenant-General Sebastiao Mabote presented a group of 17 newly-captured members of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR). According to the Mozambique News Agency (AIM)

one of prisoners, Samuel Mucale claimed he and two of his colleagues had been trained for three months a place he named as Bukhakris, in Gazankulu. He said he had left Mozambique illegally and had been recruited into the MNR by a Portuguese man. "I crossed back into Mozambique at Mapulanguene in September of last year", he said. There were 50 of us, all armed. The first thing we did was to burn a bus near Mas

## Bruce and mumm beat 'em all

London Bureau

LONDON — Bruce Fordyce, winner of the London to Brighton ultra-marathon, was the star yesterday, but his mother, Nancy Whittaker, was a close runner-up as a source of inspiration. Fordyce sped to victory in 5hrs 12min 32sec — just 1min 55sec outside the record — and in the process set a new record for 80km of 4hrs 50min 21sec. And Mrs Whittaker, of Johan-

## UK rugby bosses player money re

London Bureau

LONDON — Rugby Union officials in Britain are studying allegations concerning "dubious practices" alleged to have involved British as well as other players during the tour by an international party to South Africa in July. The claims were made by French prop forward Robert Paparemborde, who was himself invited to join a World XV to celebrate the Western Province's centenary. He made his allegations in the French national rugby weekly Midi-Olympique in a front page interview. Paparemborde, who is also a committee member of the French Rugby Federation, was highly critical of the con-

gesting that "rackets" involved demands for payments for interviews and TV appearances. I understand that Rugby Union officials saw at least one British player at Twickenham on Saturday. Rugby Union secretary Bob Weighill confirms he has spoken to a Leicester player. However the player yesterday denied allegations that fees were demanded for newspaper interviews. Meanwhile, Rugby Union secretary Bob Weighill is refusing to discuss the matter further in public and says his report will be given to the executive committee on October 7. The report in the latest (1983)

1983

October

31/10/83 (218)  
Bid to form  
trades unions

MAPUTO — More than 300 Mozambican workers meet here today in another effort to form trades unions in the marxist state

delegates blaming irresponsibility on the part of some of their leaders and the lack of a tradition of unionism among workers

Guests from unions in more than 30 countries have been invited for "the founding conference of Mozambican trades unions" indicating that this time the bid is expected to succeed

Three years later, the councils are trying again

Mozambique's workers are at present grouped in production councils, set up in 1976, a year after independence from Portugal

The executive secretary of their national commission, Mr Augusto Macamo, said in a newspaper interview last week that "the political consciousness of Mozambican workers today bears on comparison to that of seven years ago, when the councils were created"

The councils, described at the time as embryo unions, have had a longer period of gestation than most anticipated

The ruling Frelimo party summoned this week's meeting, saying unions have a role to play in production planning, workers' training, the raising of living standards, organising social security and improving workplaces — SAPA-RNS

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

A meeting was held the following year to do just that but failed, with

# Mao Tse-Tung Street

MAPUTO'S grand Polana Hotel boasts a huge map of Africa that seemed conspicuously at odds with what took place in Mozambique's coastal capital this week.

Fired by political fervour, the cartographer has left South Africa off the map so that the Indian Ocean washes Botswana's dusty southern border.

Less than a kilometre from the hotel, however, there were ample and stark reminders that South Africa is alive, strong and using its "iron fist" at will on the subcontinent.

At the three-storey building housing the offices of the African National Congress in Mao Tse-Tung Street, rubble only partly covered the bloodstained floors and beds beneath gaping holes in the roof where saboteurs planted three bombs early on Monday.

It was South Africa's third raid on Maputo since 1981 and the second since May.

According to a statement by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria the raid was carried out by a "small task force" and was mounted to prevent sabotage attacks like the recent ANC bombing of fuel installations in Warmbaths.

The result of the single explosion that rocked central Maputo presented an increasingly familiar scene to reporters who visited the devastated offices some 30 hours after the attack

It is a scene that is becoming common in South Africa and the handful of dependent neighbouring states

Rubble lay in piles around the building, shattered glass littered the pavement and inside the offices posters of Nelson Mandela as well as ANC propaganda leaflets lay scattered over the floor.

In the nearby hospital four South Africans, described as "ANC militants" by Mozambican information authorities, were being treated for multiple injuries.

The ANC members refused to give their names but an ANC spokesman said they were not high-ranking members of the organisation. A Mozambican was lightly injured.

Two questions remain unanswered in the subject of an ongoing war of words between ANC headquarters in Lusaka and the South African Government — Exactly who executed the raid and what was the office used for?

That the South African Defence Force was intimately involved is without doubt. The SAD statement was made available hours after the blast but it was conspicuously lacking in detail. It described the target as a "planning office" but apart from saying the attack was carried out by a "task force," it said nothing about how it was conducted. It also said no further information about the operation would be released.

The Mozambicans in turn insist that local South African-paid saboteurs were responsible and maintain, probably incorrectly, that their tightened security could not be penetrated as easily as the SADF suggests.

The ANC believes it was infiltrated by saboteurs who had spent months gaining the confidence of Maputo activists.

An inspection of the battle scene suggested the bombers had considerably detailed knowledge of their target.

They entered the building at about 11pm on Sunday night, climbed up a drainpipe and broke into an office before breaking out on the far side of the building where they planted what seemed to be landmines on the balcony above rooms and offices.

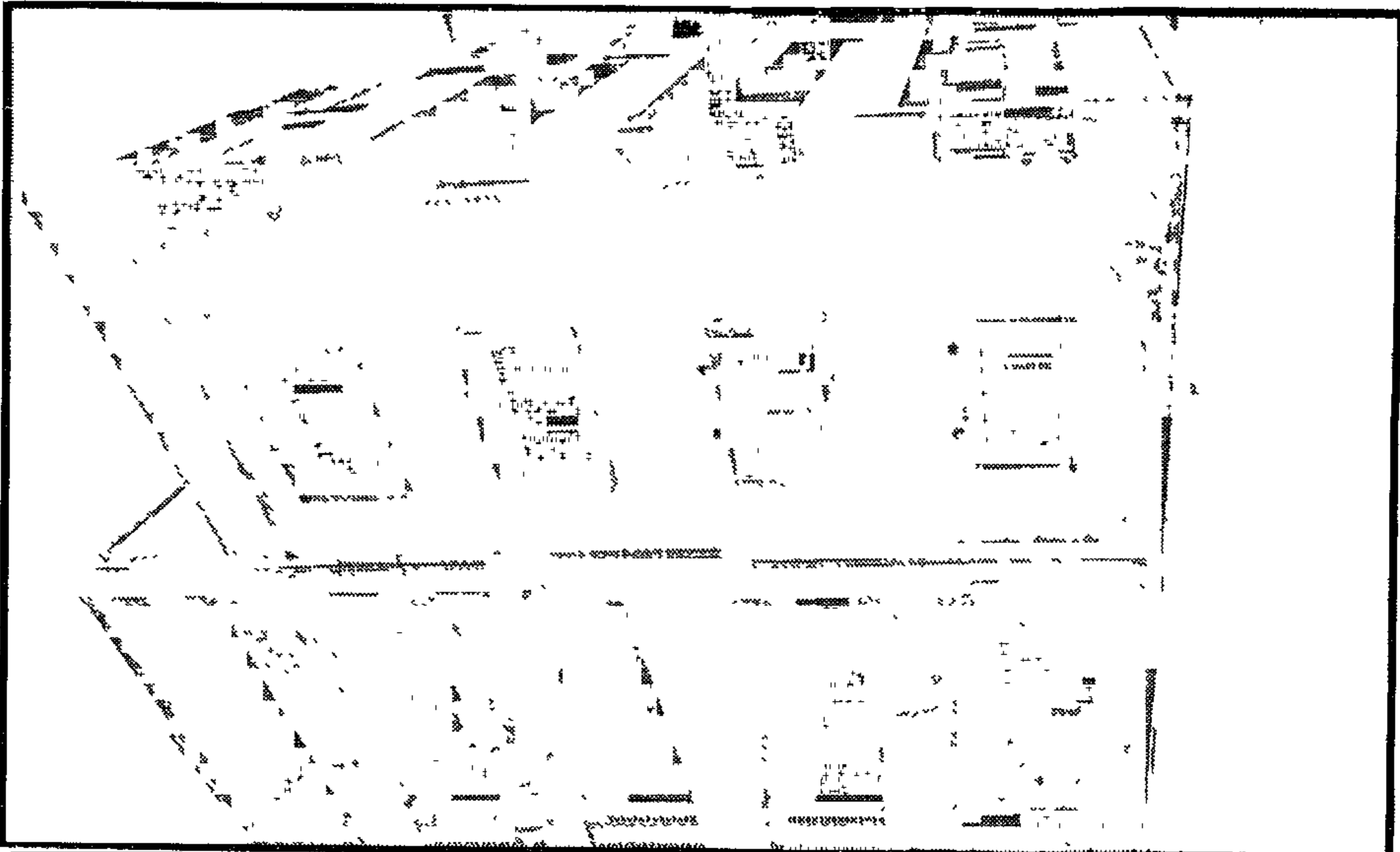
The ANC described the victims as civilians while Mozambican authorities said they were party militants.

There was no attempt to cover up the obvious fact that it was an ANC centre but whether it was used to plan operations is in doubt.

Mozambican information officials and the ANC insist the office was used for political purposes and "processing refugees". It seems likely that South African refugees arriving in Maputo met the ANC at the office and were sent either to universities or guerrilla training camps. But it is unlikely that guerrillas returning from camps would pass through the office en route to targets in South Africa.

Ironically the blast comes at a time when President Samora Machel is making overtures towards the West and has completed a successful six-nation European tour. The attack is likely to put him under even greater pressure to discourage the ANC from operating from Mozambican soil.

Until the South African Government is satisfied that he has done that the pattern of retaliatory raids in Maputo is likely to continue.

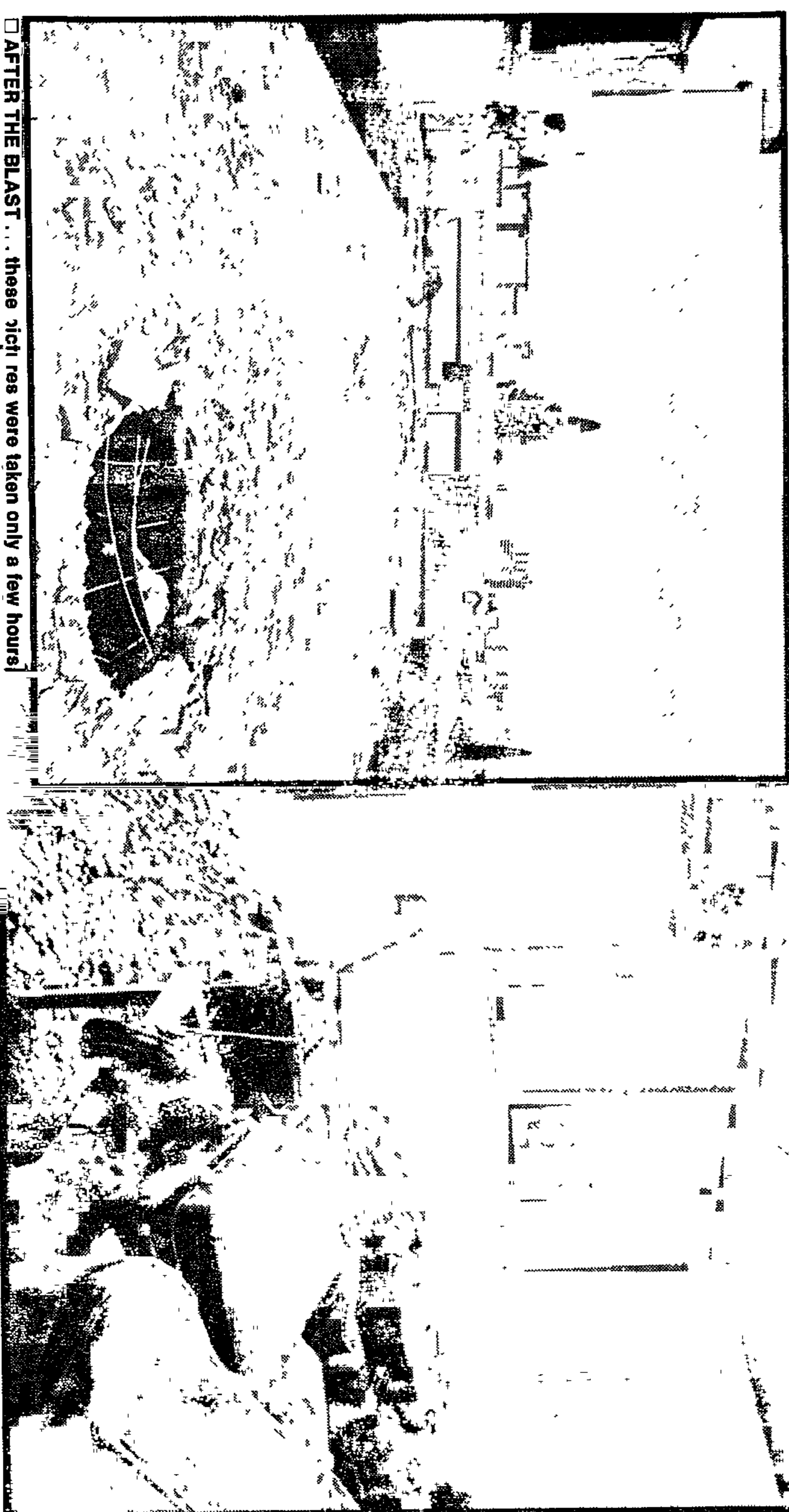
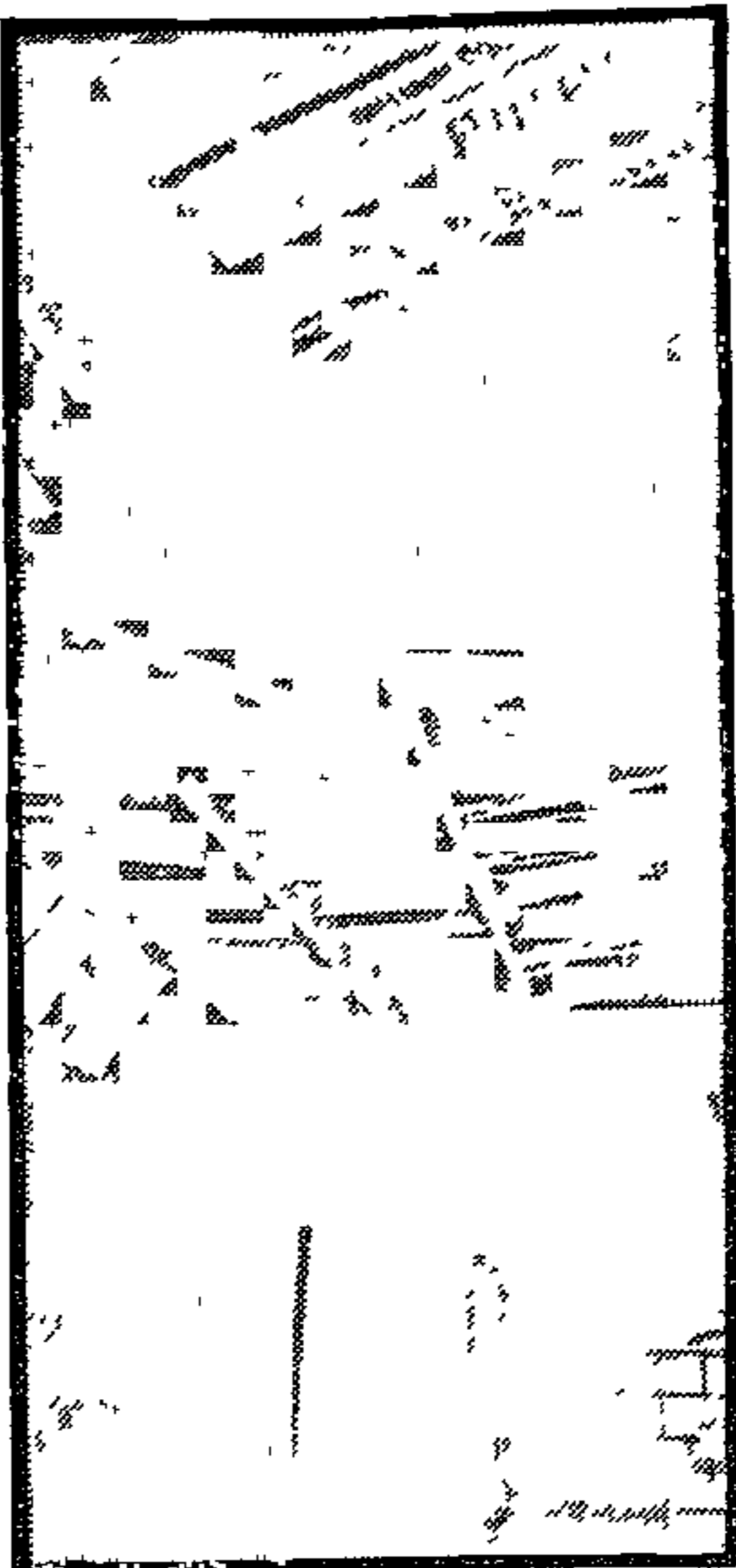


□ THE TARGET ... this is the building in Maputo's Mao Tse-Tung Street which was bombed by a SADF strike force this week.

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# Aftermath

Pictures by Philip Littleton



AFTER THE BLAST... these pictures were taken only a few hours

**The ANC target after the SADF strike force had planted their bombs and left.**

## Document hints at aid for ANC from Maputo

By PATRICK BULGER, Foreign Service

MAPUTO Mozambique's relationship with the ANC became the focus of attention when reporters visited the bombed offices this week.

Members of the foreign Press corps found a document in which two ANC members referred to themselves as "soldiers."

The Ministry of Health document, in which two "full time ANC members" had applied for permission for their child to stay at a Mozambican creche, bore no official stamp.

The document, and its possible implications, became the subject of heated debate between journalists and security officials.

It suggested that the government of Mozambique may know the identity of ANC guerrillas residing in Maputo and was prepared to provide them with humanitarian assistance.

Information Ministry officials said at first the document was genuine. They later said it was a forgery and then accused journalists of planting it in the wrecked offices.

The Mozambique Government has repeatedly stated that it supports the aims of the ANC, but that it stops short of providing direct military assistance.

The Mozambicans, as well as the ANC, argue that ANC bases are situated in South Africa itself — a charge hotly denied by the South Africans.

The South African Government insists Mozambique gives direct military assistance to the ANC. The SADF statement this week quoted Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan as saying "As long as they (Mozambique) continue to help the ANC with the planning of terrorist acts, the SADF will continue operations in that country."

# Unanswered questions remain after attack on ANC offices in Maputo

# Who really carried out the raid?

W/E Argus 22/10/83 2/8 11A

From PATRICK BULGER Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Maputo's grand Pohlana Hotel boasts a huge map of Africa that seemed conspicuously at odds with what took place in Mozambique's coastal capital this week.



Inside one of the library rooms of the ANC offices, dishevelled books and broken glass bear testimony of the force of the bombs.

## And what were

## the offices

## being used for?

Tse-Tung Street rubble only partly covered the bloodstained floors and beds beneath gaping holes in the roof where saboteurs planted three bombs early on Monday.

It was South Africa's third raid on Maputo since 1981 and the second since May.

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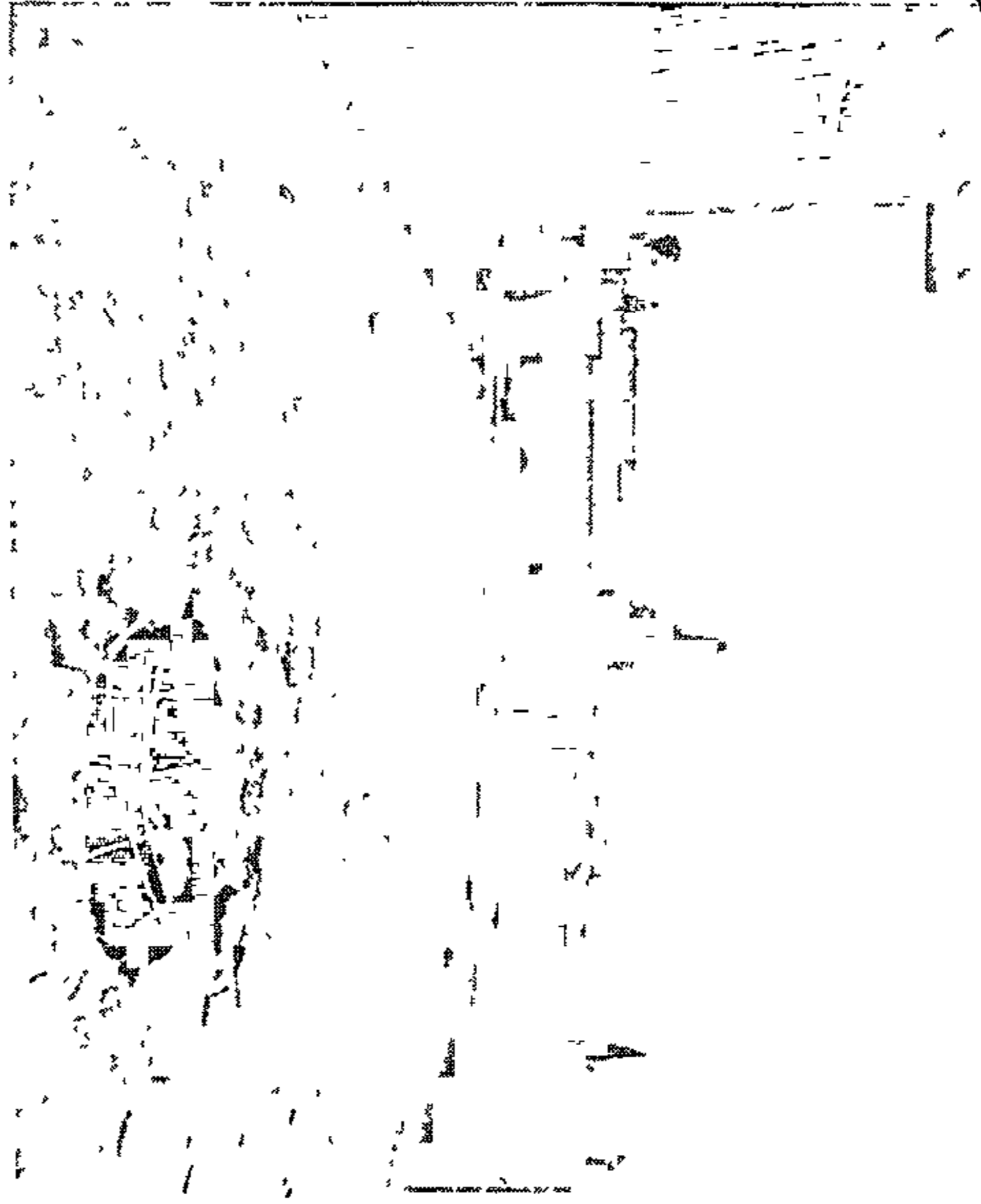
When reporters visited the devastated offices some 30 hours after the attack rubble lay in piles around the building, shat-

tered glass littered the pavement and inside the offices posters of Nelson Mandela as well as ANC propaganda leaflets lay scattered over the floor.

In the nearby hospital four South Africans — described as ANC militants by Mozambican information authorities — were being treated for multiple injuries.

The ANC members refused to give their names but an ANC spokesman said they were not high-ranking members of the organisation. A Mozambican was lightly injured.

Two questions remain unanswered and the subject of an ongoing war of words between ANC headquarters in Lusaka and the South African



The shattered roof of the building on Mao Tse-Tung Avenue hit by the saboteurs.

Government. Exactly who executed the raid and what were the offences used for?

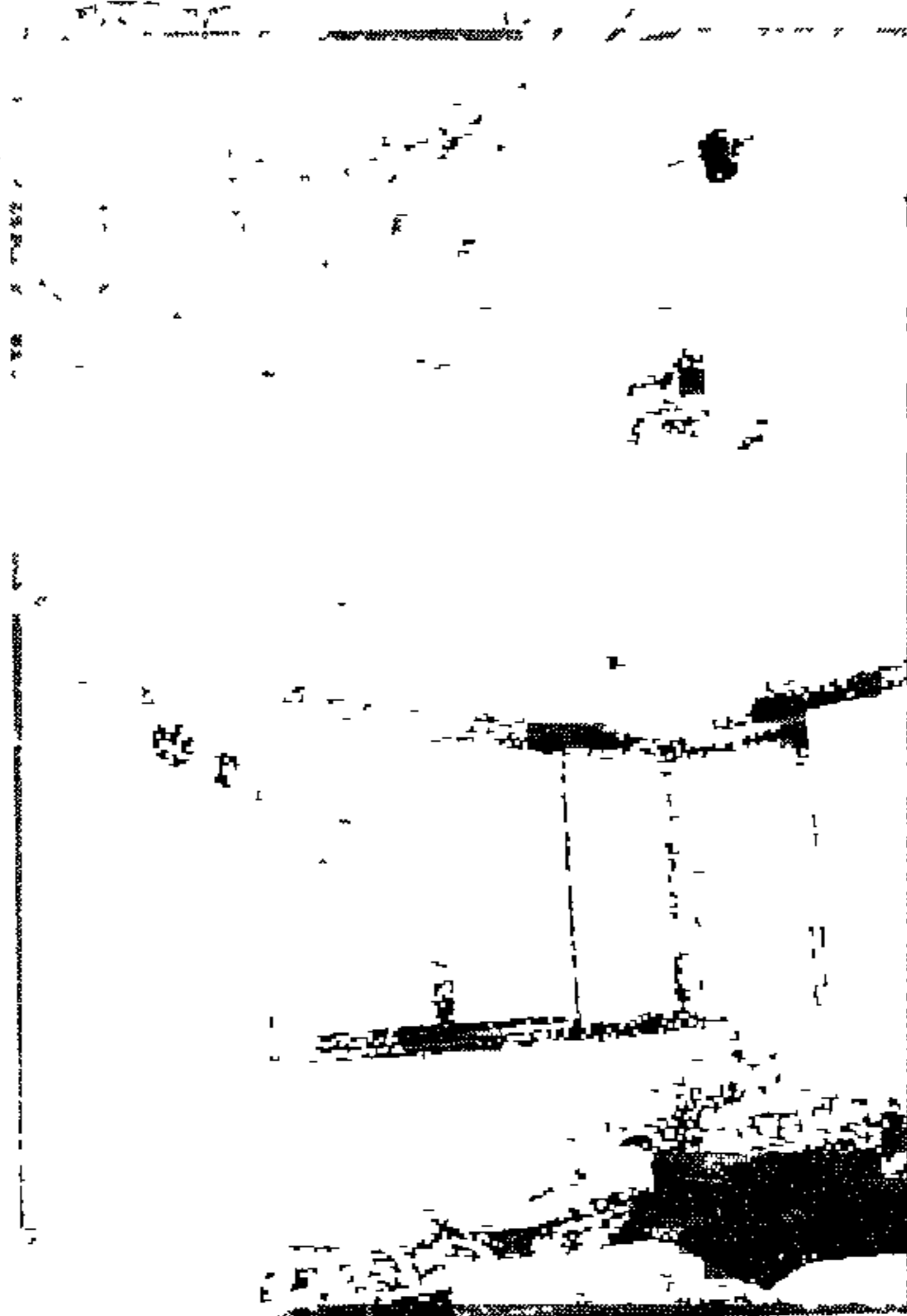
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One of the rooms hit by the bomb blasts. It is believed ANC members were inside the room at the time of the explosions.

The Mozambicans in turn insist that local South African paid saboteurs were responsible and maintain, probably incorrectly, that their tightened security could not be penetrated as easily as the SADF suggests. The ANC believes it was infiltrated by saboteurs who had spent months gaining the confidence of Maputo activists

An inspection of the battle scene suggested the bombers had considerably detailed knowledge of their target. They entered the building at about 11 pm on Sunday, climbed up a drainpipe and broke into an office before breaking out on the far side of the building where they planted what seemed to be landmines on the balcony above rooms and offices.

The victims the ANC described as civilians while Mozambican authorities said they were party militants. There was no attempt to cover up the obvious fact that it was an ANC centre but whether it used to plan operations is in doubt.

**Political**

Mozambican information officials and the ANC insist the office was used for political purposes and "processing refugees". It seems likely that South African refugees arriving in Maputo meet the ANC at the office and are sent either to universities or guerrilla training camps.

But it is unlikely that guerrillas returning from camps would pass through the office en route to targets in South Africa.

Ironically the blast comes at a time when President Samora Machel is making overtures towards the West and has completed a successful six-nation European tour.

The attack is likely to put him under even greater pressure to discourage the ANC from operating from Mozambican soil. Until the South African Government is satisfied that he has done that the pattern of retaliatory raids in Maputo is likely to continue.

**PRESIDENT Samora Machel's three-day official visit to Britain could mark the turning point in Britain's strategy for promoting regional stability in Southern Africa**

The shift is a somewhat belated response to the evolution of South Africa's militarily-dominated carrot-and-stick diplomacy towards its neighbouring states — a policy which carries the tag of destabilisation

Western diplomatic observers in South Africa have been quick to acknowledge the devastating short-term effectiveness of South Africa's formula for survival in a hostile sub-continent

While they have pointed to its potential for the "Lebanonisation" of Southern Africa and intensified East/West conflict in the region, they have not really formulated a response in terms of their own interests in the area

The evolution of South Africa's policy of selective destabilisation — for lack of another word — has been a gradual process which has accompanied the abandonment of the old-style diplomacy of the Vorster era and the subsequent rise of the generals and

# Has SA's Maputo raid helped Machel's move to the West?

From JOHN BATTERSBY in London

their political chief, Mr P W Botha

This week's bombing of a diplomatic office of the African National Congress in Maputo was a vivid illustration of this policy

In response, the chief victims of destabilisation — Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho — are struggling to reconcile their commitment (in spirit at least) to the "liberation movements" on the one hand and their increasing economic need for good neighbourliness with South Africa on the other hand

Pretoria's iron-fisted message is that they cannot have both

Apart from obtaining military and economic aid from wherever he can, President Machel's current priority on his six-nation tour of Europe has been to persuade Western nations — particularly Brit-

ain and the United States — to persuade South Africa to desist from its attacks

But, as the West has discovered, its influence with Pretoria is limited both by South Africa's strength and Western economic interests there

Britain under Mrs Margaret Thatcher has so far opted for a more formal diplomacy with South Africa than President Ronald Reagan's constructive engagement

But both approaches have been singularly unsuccessful in achieving a Namibian settlement, promoting regional stability or getting South Africa to change its internal policies

While Britain's initiative for closer ties with Mozambique is not directed against any of President Machel's neighbours, its potential effect on Anglo-South African

relations cannot be overlooked

South Africa's extreme sensitivity to anything it could construe as ganging up by Western countries with its neighbouring states cannot be underestimated

While this is clearly not Britain's intention, the potential for misinterpretation by Pretoria is unlimited

Anglo-South African relations under Mrs Thatcher have always rested on a tense undercurrent of uneasiness even at their most cordial.

The possibility of British military assistance to Mozambique, which South Africa sees as — at the very least — a logistic backer of the ANC's military wing, will undoubtedly anger Pretoria

But there is a much more fundamental question to be answered

An observer could well ask why South Africa should be angered by a shift in British foreign policy which promises to draw the socialist President Machel out of the Soviet sphere of influence and into the Western one

This spotlights the whole dilemma of destabilisation once you have destabilised your neighbours and weakened their governments, what next?

To install and keep in power a government of South Africa's choice would not only be exorbitantly expensive — as Namibia is proving — and a drain on South Africa's military resources, but the citizen force contingent of the military machine would almost certainly rebel against it

It would also not suit Pretoria to have a thriving, pro-Western, non-racial state on its borders and would pull the carpet from its bottom-line position look at the rest of Africa

At the same time, a pro-Western state would be far more difficult to destabilise for diplomatic rather than military reasons

Questions must therefore be asked about the timing of this week's raid in Maputo and the rationale behind it

It is almost certain to backfire on Pretoria and consolidate the Western shift, which is undeniably under way

It provided President Machel with a dramatic illustration of his claims which no amount of public relations could have achieved.

It would be a bizarre twist indeed if Pretoria's destabilisation tactics were to drive Mozambique into the Western camp

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LONDON — In discussions here today the British Government will try hard to draw Mozambique's President Samora Machel deeper into the Western camp.

It will also try to persuade him to curtail the activities in his country of the African National Congress

President Machel arrived in London yesterday for an official visit which has already included lunch with the Queen and contact with top British officials

Today he will have a brief, private discussion with Mrs Thatcher, followed by lunch and full-scale talks at Number Ten Downing street

The British team will include Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary

### REFUSED

While London representatives of the Machel Government have refused to comment on the visit, there have been reports that President Machel is looking for economic aid, investment, military training and military communications equipment

Today he will meet some top British businessmen and tomorrow he will spend the whole day at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst

His visit was organised some time ago, but it has come only two days after the South African punitive military incursion into Maputo on Monday

The British Government has made it clear that it is deeply concerned about cross-border violence in Southern Africa and it has not hesitated to condemn the South African violations of Mozambique's sovereignty

### VIGOUR

However, the Government has condemned terrorism with equal vigour

In an address to members of the South Africa Club on Tuesday night, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, went out of his way to condemn terrorism

So, while Britain will listen with some sympathy to President Machel's complaints about South African "aggression" and "destabilisation", it will also urge President Machel to try to prevent the ANC from using Mozambique as a springboard for attacks on South African targets.

## Starving villagers dying in rural areas

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Dozens of villagers were dying daily of starvation in drought-stricken Mozambique, the official news agency, AIM, said here

AIM said journalists had visited the worst-hit area in the north of Inhambane Province where 15 to 20 people were dying every day after living on nothing but wild fruit and roots

The newspaper, Noticias, described how families, at the end of their strength, were found lying under trees "waiting for death"

"Men and women, old people and children, present a desolate picture of vacant eyes, bones almost protruding through their skins and the swollen bellies of malnutrition"

Noticias said that even in the fertile Gaza Province, the country's "breadbasket", people were dying of starvation

Worst hit were the areas of Mabote, Bumanene, Cometela, Tome, Nharvarre and Gumane where government troops recently reassumed control from rebel guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance

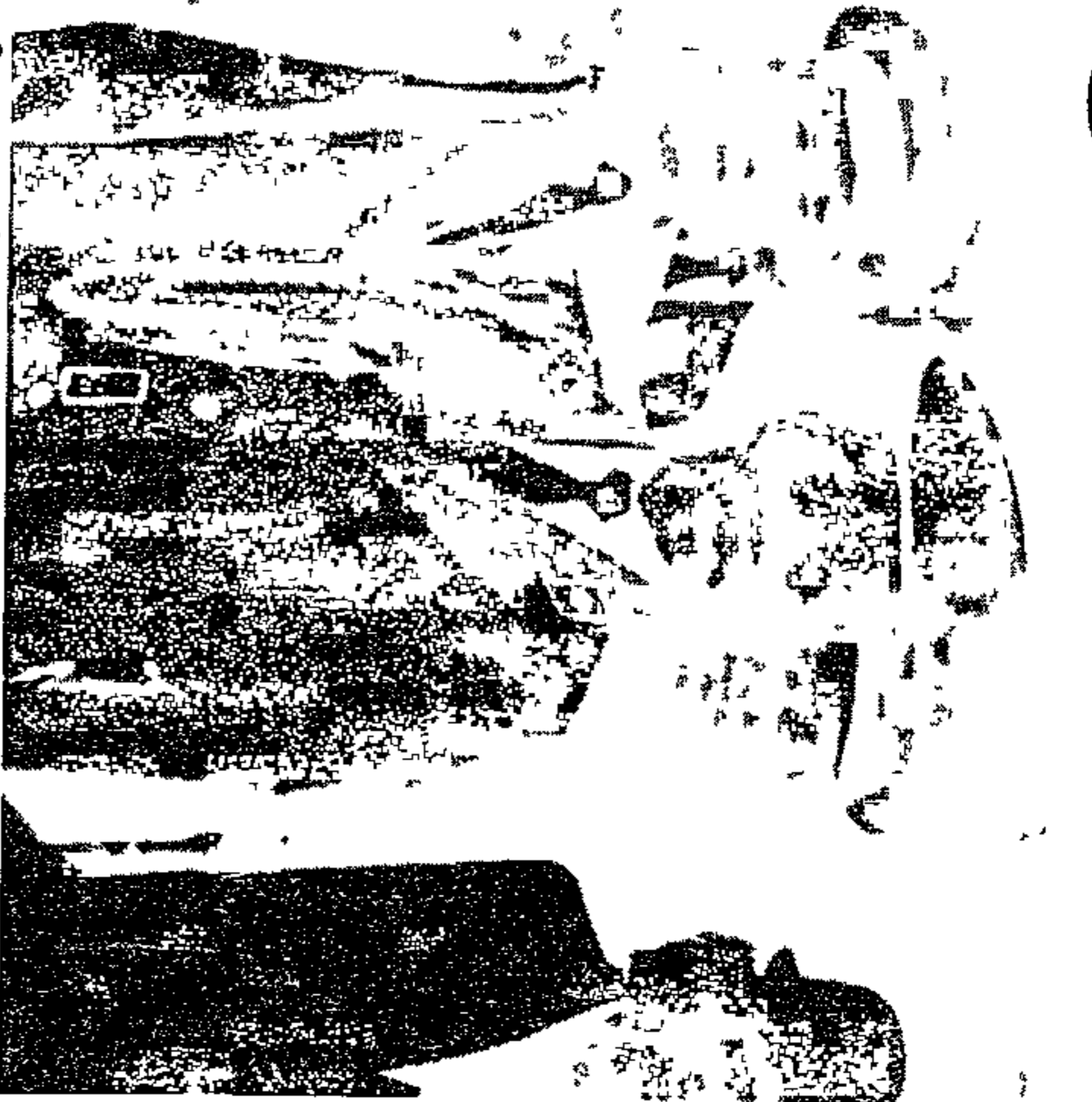
AIM said the MNR had stolen the area's food supplies left over from last year's harvest

The government was now moving in relief supplies

Mozambique President Samora Machel, centre, in civilian clothes, his arrival at London's Heathrow Airport yesterday to begin a five-day visit to Britain. He was welcomed by the British Foreign



Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe. President Machel is scheduled to have talks with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, today



# Britain to urge for ANC curbs in Maputo

By John D'Oliveira, The Star Bureau

# Document indicates Maputo aid to ANC

By Patrick Bulger,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

MAPUTO — A Mozambique government document which identified two African National Congress members as "soldiers" was found by journalists in the rubble of the wrecked ANC office in Maputo yesterday.

The Ministry of Health document, which suggested African National Congress guerillas are known and aided by the Mozambican government, sparked a row during a Press tour of the bombed offices.

It listed two South African exiles as "soldiers" and "full-time ANC workers" and suggested the husband and wife guerilla team had applied for permission for their two-year-old child to stay at a creche while they fought.

Journalists, who were ordered into a bus after the incident, were delayed at the airport for more than an hour after being accused of planting the document.

Information ministry officials, when pressed for an explanation, said at first they believed it to be genuine. They later said it was a forgery. An ANC spokesman said "soldiers" referred to "party militants".

No full explanation was given but it appeared the wrecked ANC office may have been far more than an information office.

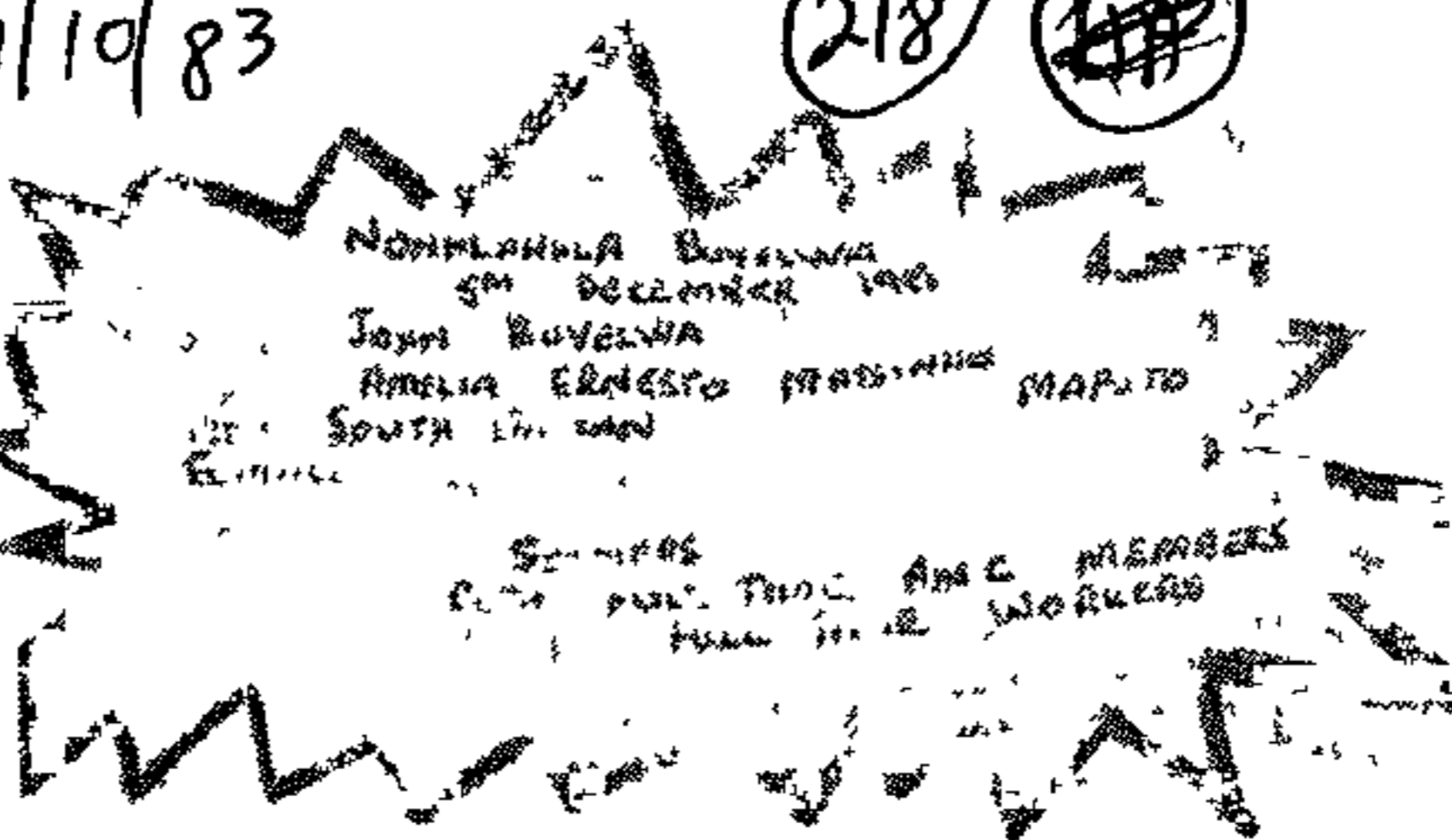
The document bore no official stamp.

See Page 11, World section.

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The document recovered from the scene of the blast listing the two South Africans as ANC soldiers.

# UK military aid offer to Machel?

From JOHN BATTERSBY

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by mismanagement of the economy

LONDON. — The British Government is prepared to offer military assistance to President Samora Machel, the Mozambican head of State who arrives here today on a three-day official visit.

According to reliable sources, if President Machel asks for British assistance in training the Mozambican army, as he is widely expected to do, he will receive a positive response.

He is due to meet the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for talks tomorrow.

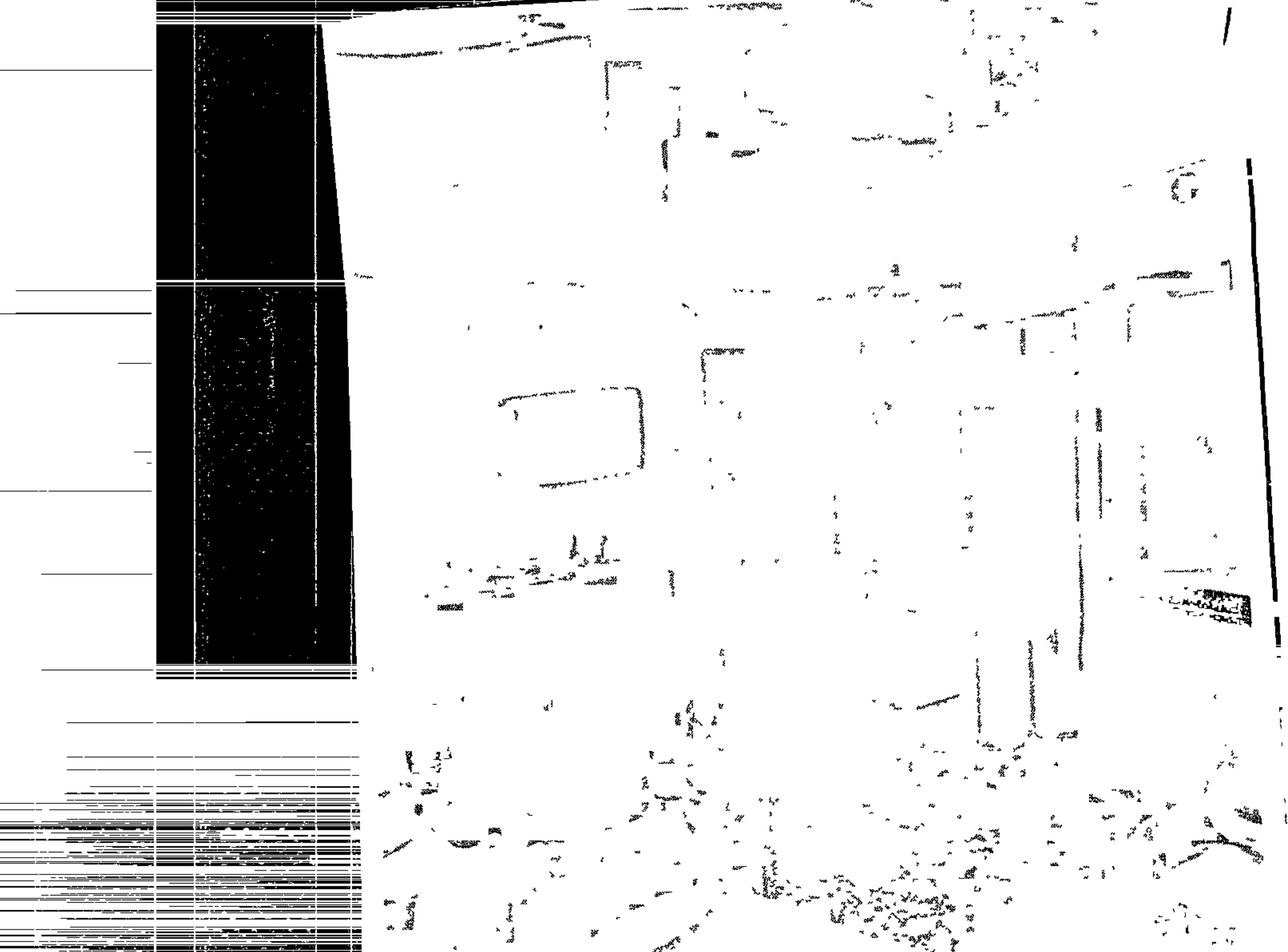
Mr Machel is on a six-nation European tour to seek much-needed military and economic aid for his ailing country, gripped by a crippling drought and strangled

President Machel is also looking to the West to use its influence with Pretoria to persuade the South African Government to stop its across-the-border raids which, he says, are destabilizing the whole sub-continent.

Significantly, President Machel is to spend one full day of his official visit visiting the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst where Britain's army top-brass are trained.

The British readiness to provide military assistance to a socialist State still squarely within the influence of the Soviet bloc is regarded by informed observers here as a significant shift in British thinking on Southern Africa.

CAPL Times 19/10/83



Shattered glass, dust and concrete debris fill one of the rooms at the ANC offices in Maputo which were badly damaged by explosives — thought to have been landmines — planted on the roof

Picture by Philip Littleton

## ANC portraits 'witnessed' bombing of Maputo office

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9.9/19/83

By Patrick Bulger,

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Framed portraits of African National Congress leaders Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela were mute yet symbolic witnesses when South African saboteurs entered and virtually demolished a strategic ANC office in Maputo this week

The portraits were on a short list of items left undamaged as three bombs reduced the organisation's administrative offices to a chaotic tangle of bloodstained bedding, splintered furniture and rubble in a single explosion that rocked Mozambique's coastal capital early on Monday

Observers believe the successful operation will add to the growing pressure on the Mozambican Government to loosen its close ties with the ANC

When the reporters yesterday visited the scene of South Africa's third acknowledged military foray into the country in the past three years, Marxist literature and ANC propaganda leaflets were strewn in disarray over the dust-covered floor

Four South Africans — all of them ANC workers — and a Mozambican living nearby were injured in the attack which the SADF said was carried out by a "small task force" Two ANC members are still in hospital

Concrete balconies surrounding the rooftop servants' quarters were blasted to the pavement where huge piles of glass were growing as workers used broomsticks to smash out the remains of shattered windowpanes from nearby shops and houses

Three gaping 1 m wide cavities in the rooftop marked where explosives, possibly landmines, were detonated at the three-storey building in Mao Tse-tung Street

A trail of blood leading down a concrete

stairway pinpointed the stark reality of a sub-continent gripped by mounting political violence in the tit-for-tat war being waged between South African forces and Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing

But while the battle scene bore all the marks of a highly successful commando operation, Mozambican officials remained dubious about South African claims of a task force entering the country

The ANC suspects the sabotage was the work of insiders and an ANC spokesman yesterday openly admitted the movement may have been infiltrated by South African Government agents who could still be in the city

It appears the bombers knew their quarry well. They climbed several flights of stairs, scaled a drainpipe, broke into an office and broke out on the far side of the building to reach the rooftop and place the bombs

A nightwatchman was on duty, fuelling speculation that the saboteurs visited the building regularly

But for the reinforced concrete roof, the occupants would almost certainly have been killed. In each case the bulk of the falling rubble narrowly missed the sleeping ANC members who had apparently bedded down in the office to prevent burglaries

According to government officials, the building was widely known as a public office in Maputo and was visited occasionally by Western diplomats

The officials denied it was a base for planning operations, saying it was used for "political purposes and processing refugees"

There was no sign of maps or other military operations aids to back the SADF claim that it was a planning centre although journalists were only allowed in 31 hours after the blast

# Slated by US and Britain

18/10/83

The American Government has conveyed its disappointment to both Pretoria and Maputo

In an official reaction the US State Department deplored "this latest incident of cross-border violence in Southern Africa, including the violation of Mozambique's sovereignty"

But the statement was careful not to lay the blame at South Africa's door only

It said "This event and others in recent weeks underscored the continuing necessity to reduce tensions in the region and to halt the cycle of violence These attacks resolve nothing"

The references to "other events" and "these attacks" are seen here as a denunciation of the terrorist attack on the oil depot at Warmbaths and the placing of limpet mines near a building where Mr P W Botha was scheduled to speak

The State Department repeated the US commitment to seeking a peaceful solution to the region's problems and offered again to assist in the process "We call on leaders in the region to join us in this effort," it said

Asked if there could be some justification for a retaliatory attack in the light of last week's ANC bombing in South Africa, a State Department spokesman said violence did nothing to settle the problems of Southern Africa "Whatever direction cross-border raids go," he said, "They disrupt the sort of political climate needed to resolve regional problems"

In the US Congress, the raids are likely to add more momentum to the drive by opponents of apartheid to force a number of anti-South Africa measures into law

Several of these measures have run into political problems that could result in their scrapping or delay, but the attack in Maputo is certain to give their promoters new vigour

In a weekend interview, Republican Senator Nancy Kassebaum, who chairs the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on Africa, and who is regarded as a potential Vice-Presidential candidate, said South Africa "would be wrong if it felt it had a mandate to molest its neighbours"

In London, Sapa reports that the British Government condemned the raid and said Mozambique's sovereignty "has once again been seriously violated"

A Foreign Office spokesman said "We deplore this We have in the past made clear our strong opposition to cross-border violations We do not believe the problems of Southern Africa can be resolved by violence"

"We condemn this raid by South African forces, just as we condemn the bombing incidents in South Africa last week"

The spokesman said South African authorities would be "made aware" of the statement, but would not comment on whether any further action would be taken

President Machel said in London yesterday that he had asked President Mitterrand of France for military assistance following the raid, and a spokesman for President Mitterrand indicated such a request would be "sympathetically considered"

Mozambique accuses South Africa not only of overt cross-border raids on suspected ANC targets, but also of covert support - and supplies - the Mozambique National Resistance (MNF) which is

By Neil Lursen, The Star Bureau  
WASHINGTON — News of South Africa's latest raid into Mozambique has been received with dismay by the Reagan Administration as well as in Britain which "deplored" the border violation

One of the immediate consequences has been a plea for more military aid, and training for his officers, from President Samora Machel who is presently visiting Europe

The raid came within days of the arrival in Maputo of the first American ambassador to Mozambique — a posting that Washington hopes will enhance Mozambique's role as a Frontline state that can help ease the tensions in Southern Africa.

The ambassador, Mr Peter Jon de Vos, will try to convince the Maputo Government that the US policy of constructive engagement does not encourage South Africa to feel free to take military action against its neighbours The raid will not make his task any easier The incident is also a domestic setback for the Reagan Administration which is under severe criticism both within and outside the Congress for its friendly relationship with South Africa — ties which are seen as making South Africa more intransigent

## French media ignore Machel's Paris visit

The Star's Foreign News Service

he was here  
It is possible that the French Government was not happy that he came here towards the end of his European trip, rather than at the beginning

A French Government spokesman issued a formal statement yesterday afternoon deploring the South African commando raid on Maputo, and did not mention Mr Machel's presence either

In an interview with the French Liberal newspaper Le Monde published yesterday, he said that he was working for closer co-operation with the West, particularly the United States, which he hoped would pressure South Africa to halt its military attacks on his country

Today, the last day of his visit, Mr Machel will watch army manoeuvres by an infantry division.

PARIS — Mozambique's President Samora Machel's first day in Paris was greeted by deafening silence from the French radio and television networks

No visiting African leader in recent times has ever been so totally ignored by France's media

France's three TV and four radio networks are all State-run

Generally, visiting African presidents, even from tiny states like Togo, get coverage in the 30-minute TV news bulletins at 8 pm and again at 11 pm, and it was presumed that a similar honour would be extended to President Machel

But all TV news bulletins ignored his arrival, his lunch with President Francois Mitterrand and even the fact that



President Samora Machel upon official visit.

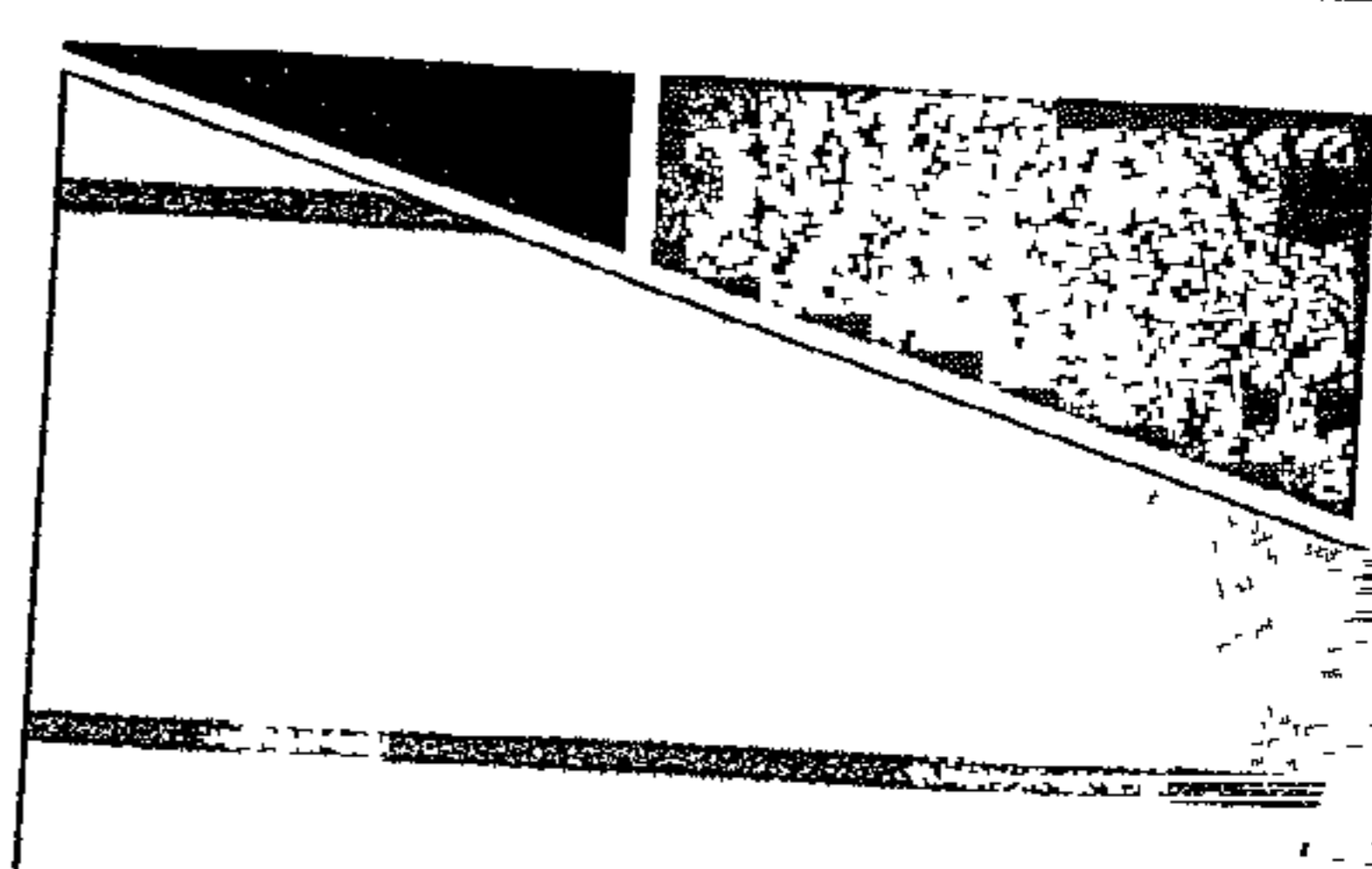
and, nose and ears, and hair on other parts thickened  
Following this lead Dr David Fenton and Wilkinson, dermatologists at Wycombe General Hospital, Buckinghamshire, have been testing ointments containing minoxidil, with a view to a local application might avoid the need for unwanted hair

found that 21 out of 26 patients treated with lotion containing minoxidil had at least some regrowth of hair, and 13 of them had been described as "cosmetically useful" — the drug was given in tablet form it will have severe side-effects, including a slow heart rate and a build up of sodium

Upjohn, the manufacturer of the drug, is conducting scientific trials at a hospital in Michigan elsewhere in the United States, on men with thinning hair and balding men.

Liminary reports suggest that minoxidil encourages regrowth of hair on thinning heads and receding hairlines, but that really long hair on bald heads do not respond," says Dr. Mchley, a doctor at Upjohn

# Sprinter.



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seeking to overthrow the present Frelimo government. MNR guerrillas have been responsible for the repeated sabotage of both the country's major railway lines, as well as bridges and power lines.

President Machel will be spending most of today at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, looking at British military training techniques, and he is expected to ask for some British military training involvement in Mozambique. He is also known to be interested in purchasing both military communications equipment and vehicles.

British officials say any military training involvement would be very limited, but could allow Mozambican officers to attend courses in the UK.

In South Africa, the attack has been denounced by the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front.

Azapo secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, said in Johannesburg yesterday that the raid was a calculated show of force.

"The intention is obviously to demonstrate to the white electorate that despite the Government's so-called constitutional proposals, it still has 'guts' and is as 'kragdadig' as ever.

"This act should show to those who are deluded into believing that there is change in South Africa, that in spite of the murmurings from the white community, the objective of the SA rulers remains the same — that of maintaining themselves in a position of military, social, economic and political superiority over black people," Mr Myeza said.

UDF publicity secretary, Mr Terror Lekota, said the UDF "condemns any form of violence as the solution to Southern Africa's problems. The South African Government in particular must be reminded that its racial policies are the direct cause of growing instability both inside and beyond the borders of our country.

"The South Africans in exile in Mozambique are there because of our rulers' unacceptable system of apartheid. These exiles now carry weapons against a Government they find insensitive and repressive.

"We repeat our demand for this government to allow all the people of South Africa, black and white, to sit together as equals and thrash out an acceptable constitution," Mr Lekota said.

# 'Aid to Machel by West must be modest'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — President Machel deserves encouragement, but Western assistance must be modest so long as Mozambique suffers the blight of a Soviet-inspired military and economic system

This is the advice offered by The Times today in an editorial on the Mozambique leader's imminent visit to Britain

The paper adds that it has taken Mr Machel eight years to recognise the failure of policies which have been evidently inadequate to any visitor to Maputo.

"Moreover," the paper says, "even allowing for the insurrection which threatens his regime, there are still enough incidents of arbitrary detention to serve as reminders that, for all its fine words, Frelimo is a dictatorship"

Looking at the wider issues, The Times notes that South Africa is incomparably the most dominant military and industrial power south of the Sahara, yet shares that endemic sense of insecurity which seems to afflict her black neighbours.

South Africa lives just as uneasily with its power as they do without it, says the paper

"Yesterday's South African raid into the Mozambique capital perfectly illustrates that paradox

Mozambique is no threat to South Africa. If South African society was one-tenth as self-confident as its troops are, the South African exiles in Maputo would live in peace since their contribution to any potential destabilisation within South Africa would not be held to justify the sort of military action which occurred yesterday"

"The South Africans know this. Their hit-and-run raids should be seen more as a continuing exercise in the intimidation of their neighbours than as any serious tactical operation to destroy the ANC."

7. 11. 83  
 Mayfair  
 Indians  
 old to  
 get out'

# World outrage over Maputo raid

**JOHANNESBURG** —  
 Thousands living in the  
 the Johannesburg  
 suburb of Mayfair were  
 told by a government  
 minister yesterday to  
 leave the suburb imme-  
 diately or face the con-  
 sequences of "drastic"  
 legislation  
 The Minister of Com-  
 munity Development,  
 Pen Kotze, also  
 made it clear that the  
 government had no in-  
 tention of finding May-  
 fair's Indians alterna-  
 tive homes  
 "These people didn't  
 fall from the sky before  
 they infiltrated Mayfair  
 they can go back to  
 where they came from,"  
 he said  
 Mr Kotze and the Min-  
 ister of Law and Order,  
 Louis le Grange,  
 visited the area yester-  
 day morning at the in-  
 vitation of the Langlaagte  
 and Jeppe National Par-  
 liamentary electoral divisions  
 Mr Kotze said "The  
 situation can no longer  
 be tolerated, as those  
 who are contravening  
 the law evidently have  
 no intention of heeding  
 repeated government  
 appeals, and persist in  
 disregarding the efforts  
 of the public bodies  
 concerned to assist  
 them to voluntarily le-  
 galize their position  
 "For this reason, the  
 government has decided  
 to introduce drastic  
 measures to rectify the  
 position in Johannes-  
 burg  
 "Legislation will be  
 introduced during the  
 next session of Parlia-  
 ment which will relent-  
 lessly deal with all of-  
 fenders, but  
 particularly with own-  
 ers who allow their  
 properties to be mis-  
 used for the purposes of  
 exploitation and illegal  
 occupation," the minis-  
 ter said — Sapa  
 ● NP shifting to right  
 — Hirsch, page 4

**GOVERNMENTS** in many parts of the world  
 yesterday condemned the South African De-  
 fence Force attack on an African National Con-  
 gress office in Maputo — an act described by  
 President Samora Machel of Mozambique as  
 "terrorism".



Britain and the United States deplored what they termed "a violation of Mozambique's sovereignty" France and Portugal also condemned the attack.  
 A statement from the British Foreign Office said  
 "We have in the past made clear our strong opposition to cross-border violence  
 "We do not believe the problems of South Africa can be resolved by violence We condemn this raid by South African forces, just as we condemn the bombing incidents in South Africa last week."  
 JOHN BATTERSBY reports that Western diplomatic observers in London have been stunned by the timing of the attack It illustrates for Western leaders President Machel has

Mozambique, held firm to its belief that the incident was part of a "cycle of violence"  
 "We deplore this latest incident of cross-border violence in Southern Africa, including the violation of Mozambican sovereignty," a guidance prepared for the department's regular noon briefing read  
 "In whatever directions cross-border raids go, they are disruptive of the sort of political climate needed to resolve regional problems"  
 ● At the United Nations in New York, African nations have discussed the raid and are expected to raise the matter during a Security Council session on SWA/Namibia, scheduled to begin tomorrow

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- ★ ALL SIZES — Regular, Long, Short and Portly Short Fittings

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The Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, also made it clear that the government had no intention of finding Mayfair's Indians alternative homes

"These people didn't live in the sky before they infiltrated Mayfair. They can go back to where they came from," he said

Mr Kotze and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, visited the area yesterday morning at the invitation of the Langlaagte and Jeppe National Party electoral divisions

Mr Kotze said "The situation can no longer be tolerated, as those who are contravening the law evidently have no intention of heeding repeated government appeals, and persist in disregarding the efforts of the public bodies concerned to assist them to voluntarily legalize their position

"For this reason, the government has decided to introduce drastic measures to rectify the position in Johannesburg

"Legislation will be introduced during the next session of Parliament which will relentlessly deal with all offenders,

but particularly with owners who allow their properties to be misused for the purposes of exploitation and illegal occupation," the minister said — Sapa

● NP shifting to right — Hirsch, page 4

# Over Maputo raid

CAPE TIMES

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**GOVERNMENTS** in many parts of the world yesterday condemned the South African Defence Force attack on an African National Congress office in Maputo — an act described by President Samora Machel of Mozambique as "terrorism".



Britain and the United States deplored what they termed "a violation of Mozambique's sovereignty" France and Portugal also condemned the attack.

A statement from the British Foreign Office said

"We have in the past made clear our strong opposition to cross-border violence

"We do not believe the problems of South Africa can be resolved by violence. We condemn this raid by South African forces, just as we condemn the bombing incidents in South Africa last week"

**JOHN BATTERSBY** reports that Western diplomatic observers in London have been stunned by the timing of the attack. It illustrates for Western leaders President Machel has met on his six-nation tour what the Mozambique information office in London calls "the growing danger of generalized conflict in Southern Africa arising from South African aggression and destabilization"

### 'Cycle of violence'

President Machel is due to arrive in Britain on a three-day State visit in two days

● **SIMON BARBER** reports from Washington that the State Department, while condemning the SADF raid into

Mozambique, held firm to its belief that the incident was part of a "cycle of violence"

"We deplore this latest incident of cross-border violence in Southern Africa, including the violation of Mozambican sovereignty," a guidance prepared for the department's regular noon briefing read

"In whatever directions cross-border raids go, they are disruptive of the sort of political climate needed to resolve regional problems"

● At the United Nations in New York, African nations have discussed the raid and are expected to raise the matter during a Security Council session on SWA/Namibia, scheduled to begin tomorrow

### 'Solidarity'

● In Portugal, where President Machel has just spent six days, the Foreign Minister, Mr Jaime Gama, condemned the raid and expressed "the solidarity of the Portuguese people with the people of Mozambique"

● In Paris a French spokesman said "We condemn this attack against a sovereign country as we have con-

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# Machel: France 'pledged arms'

demned similar raids in the past"

In Belgrade, Mozambique and Yugoslavia strongly condemned the raid in a joint communique issued in Belgrade after President Samora Machel's visit to Yugoslavia

Mr Machel left the southern Adriatic resort of Dubrovnik early yesterday and later arrived in Paris

President Machel was on his way to Paris for talks with President Francois Mitterrand of France when the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced that a "pre-emptive attack" had taken place

After coming out of a meeting with Mr Mitterrand, President Machel told reporters he had few details of the raid, but condemned "these acts of terrorism"

He said Mozambique was the victim of aggression by the "South African apartheid regime"

Mr Machel also accused South Africa of using the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) as its armed wing

He said South Africa was "trying to create a climate of insecurity and terror" in Mozambique

## 'Intimidate'

The ANC representative in London Mrs Ruth Mompati, said the South African attack on Maputo was an attempt to intimidate the "frontline" States

She said of the raid "It was the ANC office in Maputo in it there was an information and publicity section and a clinic That is all It was not a confidential office It was open to the public all the time"

She said South African authorities knew this, and had launched the raid in an attempt to intimidate both the ANC and the Mozambique Government.

"They hope that by doing this sort of thing they will get the 'frontline' States to throw us out," she said

The Anti-Apartheid Movement in London last night described the raid as an "outrage" — Own Correspondents and Sapa-Reuter-AP

PARIS — Mozambique's President Samora Machel said he had received a pledge of French military aid following a South African raid on Maputo yesterday

He told reporters here after talks and a working lunch with President Francois Mitterrand that he had asked for, and obtained, assurances of, "all kinds" of military support for the defence of his country

A French presidential spokesman said later that Mr Machel had made no such request directly, but France would study sympathetically any Mozambican appeal for military support

The Mozambican leader, who arrived in Paris earlier yesterday for a two-day official visit, condemned the South African attack as terrorism

Mr Machel had no further comment on the raid, but in response to questions he said "Yes, I need French military aid for defence I have obtained it all kinds of military aid"

The French spokesman confirmed that the two presidents had discussed military co-operation and said Mr Machel would be shown military material during his visit

Mr Machel is due to watch infantry manoeuvres in north-eastern France today

Liberation, an independent French daily, quoted Mozambican sources yesterday as saying Mozambique was seeking help in improving its forces' communications and transport

Authoritative French sources said Paris had given no military aid so far to Mozambique — Sapa-Reuter

# Warning by Malan on SA's 'iron fist'

EDENVALE — South Africa had not yet used its "iron fist" against those threatening it, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said here last night

He said that to date, South Africa had conducted operations like yesterday's raid on Maputo "clinically" and with small task-groups

He said he hoped it would never be necessary for South Africa to show its true military might, and that "countries like Mozambique" would take note and act accordingly

General Malan said South Africa had shown remarkable restraint in its retaliatory actions against the ANC

Commenting on Saturday's massive military parade in Pretoria, the minister said he hoped the country's enemies and those who harboured them would take note of the "iron-clad determination" of South Africa displayed at the event — Sapa

(Report by G Smith, Mutual Bldg, Harrison St, Johannesburg)

## 41 held in Karoo violence

CAPE TOWN — FORTY-ONE male residents of a small Karoo town, Vanwyksvlei, were arrested on charges of riotous behaviour at the weekend following incidents in which a police constable was attacked and a police vehicle stoned

The men had been arrested in follow-up operations after incidents on Saturday afternoon, Major Eddie Snyman, police liaison officer for the South-Western Districts, said yesterday

The violence started when a constable tried to detain a man and was attacked by four men The constable enlisted the help of two reservists, by which time a large crowd had gathered Stones were thrown and the police vehicle was damaged

The 41 men arrested will appear in the Vanwyksvlei Periodical Court soon

Mrs R Langmann of Kenwyn asked "How many video shops do the big shots at SATV own? After 15 minutes of this new programme, Town Guard, even the children walked out"

Mrs J M Edwards of Cape Town volunteered to raise money for a replacement for Town Guard

Mrs A Barter-of Wynberg congratulated SATV "because once again during an English programme, they have managed to ridicule and insult the English"

Thank you SATV for Sunday's showing of David Lean's classic film Great Expectations, said Mr C Sauerman of Sea Point

"In spite of their youthful appearances, John Mills as Pip and Alec Guinness as Herbert Pocket were 37 and 31 respectively at the time

"Wouldn't it be lovely if we could buy a copy of Radio and TV without the cover showing one or more of the Dallas stars," said Mr Maurice Bellon of Sea Point

Sean Kushner of Milnerton thought it time the news jingle was changed

Mr Herbert Silverman, of Oranjezicht praised Saturday night's film "It was exciting, entertaining and full of suspense"

Mr Maurice Bellon of Sea Point said "Tonight's showing of Town Guard was typical of what it was like during World War II when our own home guards were formed"

Mr H Van Amstel of Sea Point was "fed up" because "for the last hour they have been carrying on with religion These people are talking the biggest nonsense out"

Commenting on the religious discussion on Verslag Mrs M Badcock, of Sea Point said "It was the most boring, unenlightening brainwashing session"

Mr K Winter of Somerset West said "I would personally like to be able to shoot the people at Auckland Park that dish up a religious discussion on a Monday"

Mr E Variawa, of Observatory, also commenting on Verslag, said "When is Knight-rider coming back?"

If you would like to comment on television programmes or on any television issues ☎ 24-2233 Ext 219 tonight

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'Infiltrators' blamed as blasts rock ANC office

# SADF did not attack — Maputo

By JOSE CAETANO  
and CHRIS OLCKERS

MOZAMBICAN sources last night denied that a South African Defence Force strike group was responsible for blasts at African National Congress offices which rocked Maputo yesterday morning and blamed the explosions on "elements" which had infiltrated the organisation.

Meanwhile, the Mozambican Government has launched a "rigorous" investigation into the blasts, which seriously damaged a building housing ANC offices and injured four members of the organisation as well as a Mozambican citizen

Last night, well-informed sources in Maputo said the authorities were sceptical that the blasts had been the work of a "South African strike force" and suspected that the explosives had been planted by "infiltrated elements inside the ANC".

The sources also said this was the reason the identities of the injured people had not been released by last night.

By yesterday evening no official statement had been issued. Radio Mozambique had not referred to a statement by the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, which said the blast was carried out by "a strike force" of the South African Defence Force.

The damaged four-storey apartment block, situated in Pereira D'Eca Street, is a kilometre from the famous Polana Hotel and less than 400m from the Military Club

According to the Mozambican News Agency, the ANC had the use of half the third floor of the building as well as converted servants' quarters on the roof. The premises were used as an information centre for the sale and distribution of ANC pamphlets.

Sources in the Mozambican capital said the explosions, which shook Maputo at 3am yesterday, was caused by three powerful explosive engines on the roof, immediately above three rooms forming part of the ANC offices.

Eye witnesses said two rooms damaged by the blast were used as offices and contained typewriters, photocopying machines, propaganda pamphlets and magazines and books issued by the ANC.

The third room contained a variety of medical and pharmaceutical equipment and medicine.

The explosions, which caused 940cm gaps in the 10cm-thick concrete roof, injured two female and two male ANC members asleep in the rooms. A Mozambican national who lived in a flat adjoining the offices was also hurt.

None of the injuries was serious. Three of the injured were treated for minor lacerations and burns and discharged from Maputo's Central Hospital.

The three bombs were apparently set to explode at three and four minutes intervals, which enabled most of the occupants to escape unharmed.

The force of the blast shattered windows in adjoining buildings and the area was cordoned off as army explosives experts conducted a thorough search.

In a terse but low-key statement, Gen Magnus Malan said Mozambique had been warned repeatedly not to grant facilities to the ANC or harbour terrorists.

In his statement, Gen Malan said that "as long as they (Mozambique) continue to help the ANC with the planning of terrorist acts the SADF will continue operations in that country".

Gen Malan said the target of the operation by the small task group yesterday had been used by the ANC to plan terror incidents such as the limpet mine attack on a fuel depot at Warmbaths in the Northern Transvaal last week.

He also said several terrorists had been processed at the office and warned the ANC "not to hide themselves among Mozambican soldiers and civilians".

"The Defence Force will find their facilities and destroy them wherever they may be," he said.

The Defence Force yesterday refused to reveal how the operation was carried out or give any further details relating to the raid.

One of the rooms devastated by explosions at the African National Congress offices in Maputo early yesterday

## South Africa has not yet used its "iron fist" against those threatening it, says the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

In Edenvale last night General Malan said that, so far, South Africa had conducted operations such as that in Maputo yesterday morning "clinically", and with only small task groups

He said he hoped it would never be necessary for South Africa to show its true military might

"I hope that, in the interests of peace and stability, countries such as Mozambique will take note and act accordingly. This is in the interests of the whole sub-continent."

General Malan said South Africa was tired of its people being exposed to, and threatened by, sabotage and terror "for which the African National Congress later claims responsibility from some obscure office in some or other Southern African state".

General Malan said South Africa had shown remarkable restraint in its retaliatory actions against the ANC

But, when the country did strike back, "all these terrorists and their hangers-on suddenly turn into refugees and oppressed people who have fled from South Africa.

"Limpet mines and other bombs which explode inside South Africa do not just fall from the sky. They come here with the knowledge and co-operation of some of our neighbouring states"

## Peace with neighbours desired

South Africa desired peace with its neighbours, the general said.

The best way to counter terrorism and revolution was to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

"The whites in South Africa are, through the new constitution, satisfying these aspirations without losing any of their own right to self-determination," he said.

Commenting on Saturday's massive military parade in Pretoria, General Malan said he hoped the country's enemies and those who harboured them would take note of the "ironclad determination" of South Africa which had been displayed.

There has been widespread concern and condemnation over the raid on Maputo

An immediate consequence was a plea for more military aid, and training for his officers, from Mozambique's President Samora Machel who is visiting Europe.

The American Government has conveyed its disappointment to both Pretoria and Maputo.

But a statement from the US State Department was careful not to lay the blame at South Africa's door only.

It said "This event and others in recent weeks underscore the continuing necessity to reduce tensions in the region and to halt the cycle of violence. These attacks resolve nothing."

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said "We deplore this. We have in the past made clear our strong opposition to cross-border violations. We do not believe the problems of Southern Africa can be resolved by violence

"We condemn this raid by South African forces, just as we condemn the bombing incidents in South Africa last week

President Machel said in London yesterday that he had asked President Francois Mitterrand of France for military assistance and a spokesman for the French President indicated such a request would be "sympathetically considered".

Mozambique accuses South Africa not only of overt cross-border raids on suspected ANC targets but also of covert support for the Mozambique National Resistance, which is seeking to overthrow the present Frelimo Government — Sapa-Reuter

(Report by Greg Smith, 6th floor, Mutual Bldg, Harrison St, Johannesburg)

MAPUTO — The saboteurs who set off three bombs above the central Maputo office of the African National Congress (ANC) slipped past a guard and climbed a drainpipe to reach their target.

The three explosive devices, which detonated simultaneously, blasted massive holes in the office roof, injuring three officials and two Mozambicans. Today the office was still strewn with Marxist literature and ANC pamphlets.

The raid was carried out with such precise knowledge of the building's layout that some of-

By Patrick Bulger,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

Tired of sabotage and terror, says Minister

# Malan warns of SA's 'iron fist'

Maputo raiders must have known guard

Officials in Maputo believe it may have involved South African agents who have infiltrated the ANC network

The South African Defence Force said that the raid was in retaliation for an ANC attack on petrol installations in Warmbaths in the Transvaal. Official circles do not believe that the raid was the work of a South African unit as such.

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# SA blasts ANC headquarters in Maputo

(Contd from Page 1)  
time the ANC has been planning a series of terror actions in the RSA

"These attacks were aimed at military as well as civilian targets and did not exclude civilian casualties, regardless of race or colour

"Some of these attacks were planned at this office. It is also known that large numbers of trained terrorists were 'processed' here in the past two weeks"

General Malan warned the ANC that it would be to no avail to hide among Mozambican soldiers and civilians

"The Defence Force will find their facilities and destroy them, wherever they may be"

He said no further information about the operation itself or its intelligence sources would be revealed

President Machel arrived in Paris today from Belgrade for a two-day official visit, but made no comment on the incident

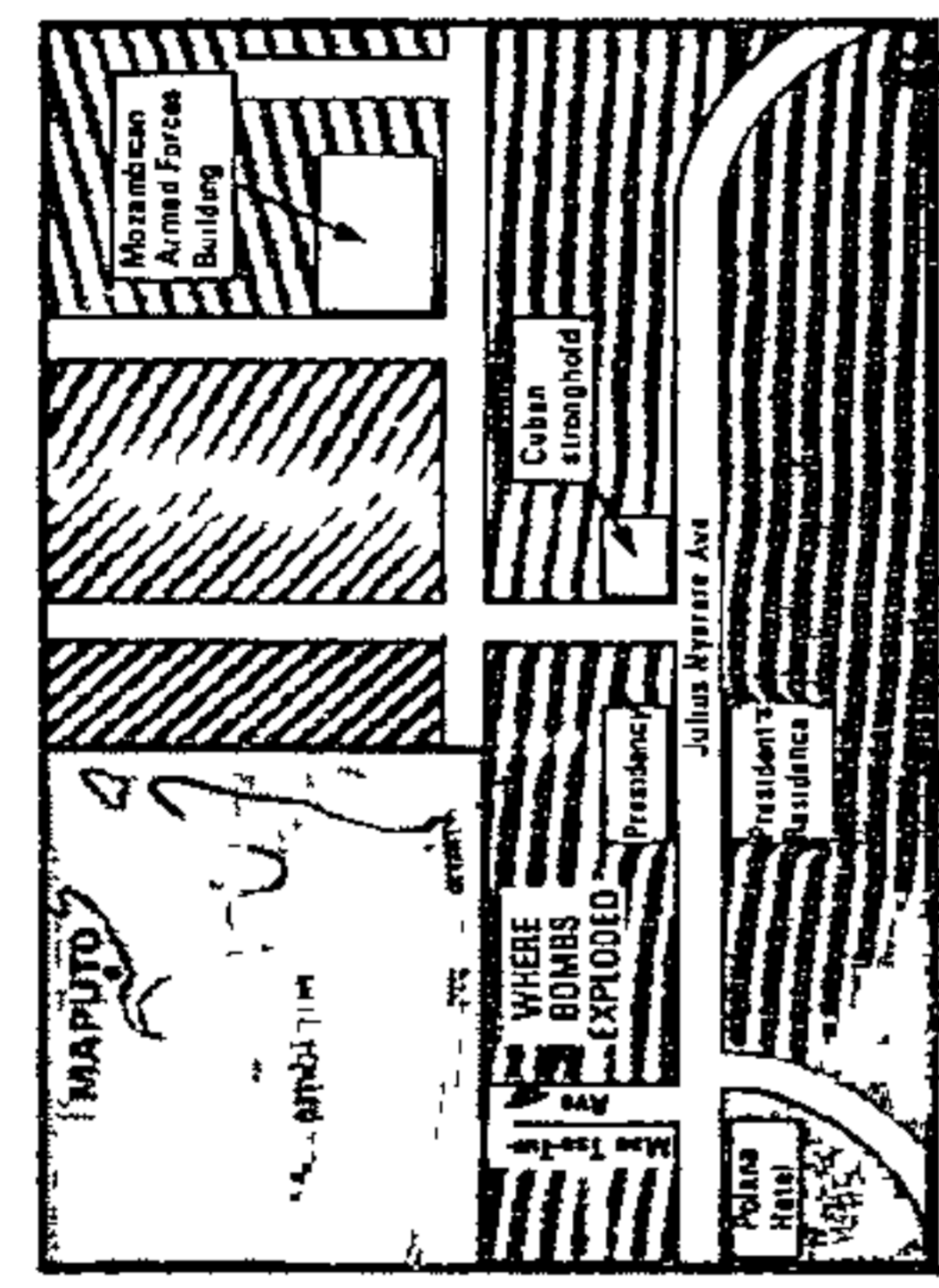
However, officials in Maputo said they doubted that a commando raid had taken place, and added that the attack appeared to have consisted of one large explosion

But a Western diplomat said "There was a series of explosions, perhaps three or four, about 3am (SAST), or 10 minutes after it could have been rockets, but more likely mines. It damaged a building on Mao Tse-tung Avenue. All the windows were blown out"

The diplomat said there was "a general calm" in the city, with no unusual security activity, "although a few East Germans are scurrying around"

The explosion was heard over a wide area. Troops guarded the area round the shattered building today and reporters were not allowed access

Mozambicans who had visited the ANC office said it was on the top



The map shows the area of Maputo where the SADF raid attack took place.

floor and appeared to be an information centre. People went there to borrow books about South Africa, they said

As is common in many parts of Maputo, the building was designed by the Portuguese as a block of flats, but it is now a mixture of offices and flats

The normal size for an apartment such as that turned into an office by the ANC would be about three or four rooms

Mr Philip Myburgh said the strike confirmed the PFP's view that violence begets violence and that therefore everything possible should be done to

resolve the problems of Southern Africa in a peaceful manner

The Argus correspondent in Durban quotes the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, as saying the raid had "clearly been triggered by the Warmbaths bomb attack

"It is a great pity that the Mozambican Government does not take steps against the ANC to make such raids unnecessary. Until they do so, this sort of action will be unavoidable for South Africa"

The Conservative Party today issued a statement congratulating the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and his soldiers on the raid — Argus correspondent, Argus Africa News Service, Sapa-Reuters-AP

A motion condemning the raid was put to the South African Methodist conference being held in Durban

It was proposed by past president the most Rev Simon Gqubule and will be debated later this week

# SA ask to deny help for rebels

Strike zone populated by key personnel

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG — The Maputo suburb attacked this morning by a SADF task force is one of the most sensitive areas in the capital

Former Mozambican residents said the Somserscheld suburb houses most of the foreign ambassadors accredited to Maputo

All Mozambican Cabinet Ministers, as well as senior members of the ruling Frelimo Party, live in the suburb

The Mozambican armed forces took over the tallest building in the suburb soon after independence. The building, near the target attacked by the SADF, is only about 500 metres from President Machel's official residence

Cuban security personnel are also known to live in the area

The British Government today condemned the raid and said Mozambique's sovereignty "has once again been seriously violated"

Staff Reporter  
THE Government was asked today to "deny categorically" that it was helping the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR)

Professor John Barratt, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, who delivered the opening address at the seventh quinquennial convention of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers in Cape Town, emphasised the need for South Africa to exert a greater stabilising influence in Southern Africa

"The South African Government has brought pressure to bear on the Mozambican Government, not only by its action and threatened military strikes, but also by the military support it is widely believed to have been giving to the MNR

"Those who should take the responsibility of solving the good

"If the Mozambican

We want to destroy apartheid

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Rooftop bomb blasts Maputo headquarters used for planning attacks — five hurt

# SA raiders hit ANCO

NR645

17/10/83

(2/8)

PRETORIA. — A small SADF task group today carried out a successful pre-emptive operation on an African National Congress planning office in Maputo, the Minister of Defence announced.

The official Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported that three ANC members — two men and a woman — and two Mozambicans were injured in an explosion at an apartment block

General Magnus Malan said the target was an ANC headquarters on the fourth floor of a building near the Frelimo Armed Forces headquarters

His statement did not mention casualties, but said the task group had returned safely

### “Much damage”

AIM said three explosive charges were detonated simultaneously at 3 am on the roof of a building less than 1 km from the well-known Polana Hotel. The blast caused extensive damage to the block and neighbouring buildings

The agency said five people were taken to hospital with injuries from glass. One was discharged soon afterwards. The three ANC members refused to give their names. Several others were slightly injured

It said the blast destroyed much of a wall edging the roof of the building and badly damaged rooms on two floors

### Confirmed

AIM denied that the wrecked premises were an ANC planning office. It said part was used as a medical treatment centre, and part as a distribution office for magazines

However, people in the neighbourhood confirmed today that the building, on the corner of General Pereira de Eca Street and Mao Tse-tung Avenue, housed key ANC personnel

General Malan's statement did not say how the attackers infiltrated one of the Mozambican capital's most sensitive and heavily defended areas

Observers say the operation was a result of the terrorist attack on fuel tanks at Warmbaths last week

### Further attacks

General Malan said in a statement it had been known for some time that the ANC was planning a further series of attacks on South Africa. Some had been planned in the premises against which the operation was carried out

It was also known that many trained terrorists had been “processed” there in the past few weeks

South Africa had warned the Mozambican authorities repeatedly not to grant facilities for terrorists or harbour them, thereby permitting them to launch and plan attacks and aggression against South Africa

### Pact offered

“In fact,” General Malan said, “the South African Government has offered to enter into non-aggression pacts with neighbouring states. In this regard the Mozambican Government has been specially warned to get rid of the ANC”

However, the Mozambican Government was obviously not prepared to heed these warnings

“As long as they continue to help the ANC with the planning of terrorist acts and continue to harbour and provide facilities to the ANC, the SADF will conduct operations in that country”

### President's home

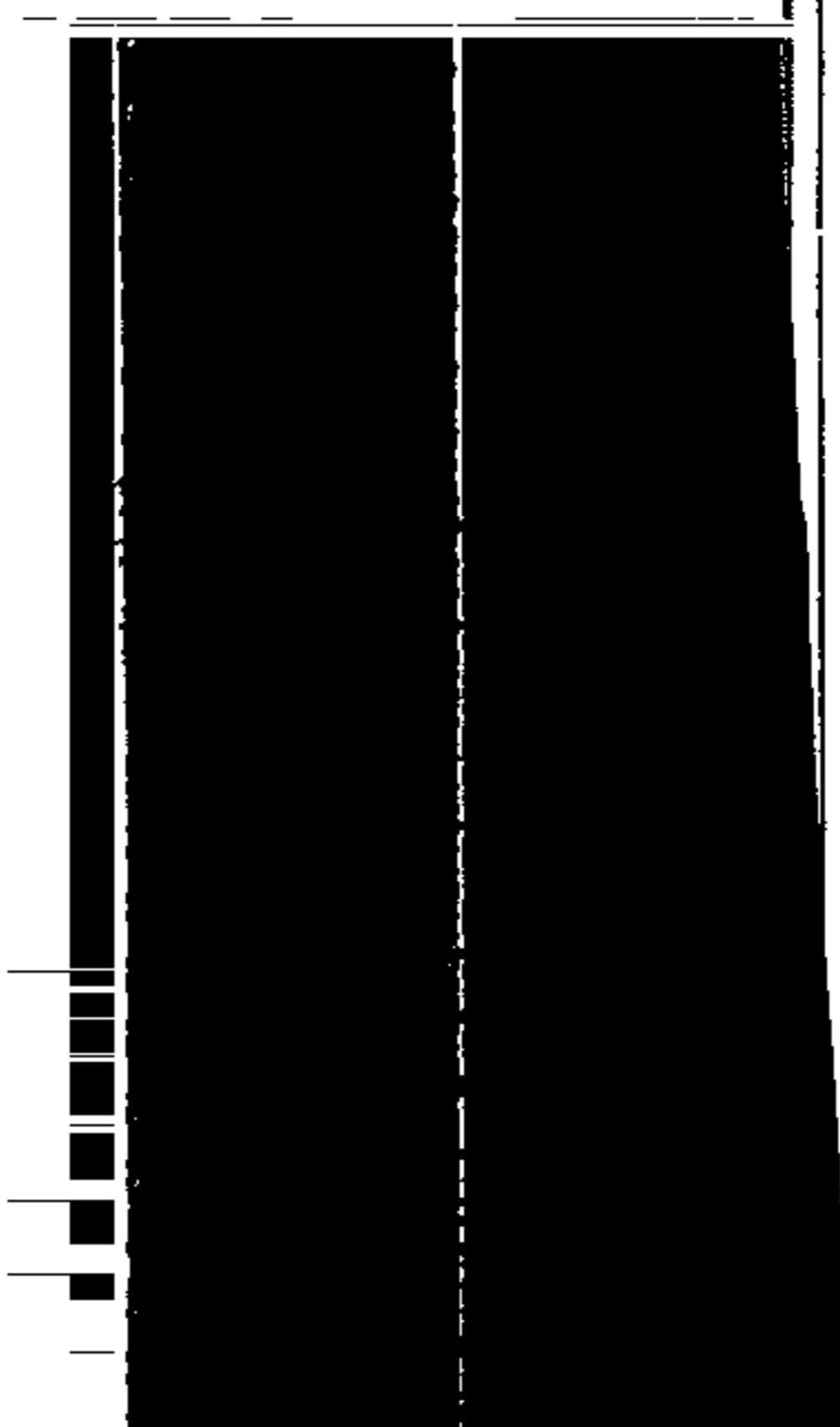
He said the headquarters attacked were in a penthouse and a flat in a residential area in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel lived. It was one of the ANC's planning offices in Maputo

“From offices like this acts of terror like the one last week in Warmbaths were planned, controlled and supported”

“It is known that for a long

(Turn to Page 2, col 3)

P. T. O.



NG AN EYE ON THE WORLD BEYOND OUR BORDERS

# Machel may get British aid

LONDON

RAY JOSEPH on British aid for Mozambique

BRITAIN'S Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is expected to announce a new aid scheme for Mozambique when President Samora Machel arrives in London on Wednesday on the last leg of a six-nation European tour.

The trip has been undertaken to elicit aid and improve his country's relations with the West.

It is now widely accepted that Mr Machel is prepared to swing his Marxist country to some extent away from the Soviet bloc in exchange for an injection of cash and aid from the West.

"The British Government is expecting a request for aid from Mr Machel and will respond favourably," a Whitehall official said.

Some observers even believe that, in the longer term, Mr Machel could be prepared to seek some sort of pact with Pretoria in exchange for an end to rebel actions in his country which are responsible for draining off much needed cash from his ailing economy.

Mr Machel is believed to have asked Western government heads of the countries he has visited to use whatever pressure they can bring to bear against South Africa towards bringing about the end of guerrilla activities in his country.

During his tour, which has taken in Brussels, the Nether-



Mr Leo Tinemans, Belgium's Minister of Foreign Affairs, greets Mr Machel

lands, Portugal, Yugoslavia and France, Mr Machel, besides asking for aid for his drought ravaged and economically troubled country, has also set out to convince the countries he has visited that the alleged destabilisation campaign by South Africa in the sub-continent could lead to a major conflict in the area.

Although Mr Machel has been warmly received in the countries he has visited, no precise details have yet emerged on any aid he may have been promised.

Another pointer to British aid to Mozambique that ob-

servers see as significant is the recent statement by Mrs Thatcher in reply to a letter from a Tory backbencher on Anglo-South African relations

She said that countries close to South Africa felt threatened by the Republic, and would continue to seek support and military assistance from whoever they could — a situation which the Soviets and their allies had been quick to exploit.

Assistance by Britain and other Western governments to Mozambique are seen as an attempt to redress the situation and limit the growing Soviet influence in the region.

# Govt <sup>218</sup> killed <sup>ROM</sup> 500 <sup>14/10/83</sup> rebels

LISBON — Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas accused the government this week of having killed about 500 peasants and burning hundreds of huts and farms in a "scorched-earth offensive" in the central Zambeze River valley.

A spokesman for the rebels also denied government claims that a recent three-month offensive in the south and centre routed the guerrillas, killing and capturing about 700 of them.

The MNR spokesman claimed the alleged week-old "scorched-earth offensive" aimed to turn a 200km swath along the Zambeze "into a desert".

There was no independent confirmation of the claims.

The spokesman claimed the operation involved "the indiscriminate killing of peasants, burning of huts and crops and poisoning of wells and streams" to obstruct rebel infiltration routes north into economically strategic Zambezia province.

Last week, the official Mozambican news agency, Aina, said about 700 "bandits" either had been killed or captured in an ongoing offensive in six provinces.

Meanwhile President Samora Machel flew to Yugoslavia this week after signing a treaty of "friendship and co-operation" with Mozambique's former colonial ruler.

Portugal and Mozambique have overcome the scars of an unjust (colonial) war," said the Marxist Southern African leader on his departure for Belgrade, the fourth stop on his six-country, three-week European tour.

High-ranking sources said some treaty clauses would remain undisclosed, including a possible military aid agreement. For six years, the Mozambican regime claims, it has suffered from an escalating South African-backed insurgency — UPI



# Machel urges more investment

**Own Correspondent**  
**LISBON** — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has urged Portuguese businessmen to invest further in Mozambique.

He was addressing about 300 businessmen at a lunch given yesterday by the Portuguese Industrial Association in his honour.

Also present were Portugal's President Ramalho Eanes, Prime Minister Mario Soares, Deputy Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto and other government figures.

President Machel praised those Portuguese companies

already working in Mozambique, and assured his audience that Mozambique was not hostile to private investment, and that a foreign investment code was in the process of being drawn up. This would respect the interests of investors.

"For our part", he continued, we are engaged in a battle against under-development, and in this battle we count on the participation of Portuguese companies who are also fighting against under-development in their own country.

He emphasized the significance of

of the Southern African Development Conference in the fight to reduce the dependence of the independent countries of the region on South Africa.

Earlier in the day, President Machel had visited the Lisbon City Council, where he was awarded the keys to the city.

This was followed by a ceremony at the Jeronimos Monastery, where President Machel laid a wreath on the tomb of Portugal's greatest poet, Luis de Camoes.

Outside the monastery, a

friendly crowd gathered to greet the President — a phenomenon that has occurred at almost all President Machel's engagements in Lisbon.

President Machel then held a private meeting with Mr Soares, at which he invited the Portuguese Prime Minister to visit Mozambique.

Leaving the meeting, Mr Soares said their discussion had been "a very happy one, full of emotion".

President Machel's visit dominated the Portuguese press yesterday.

The paper with the largest

circulation in the country, "Jornal de Noticias", published in Oporto, used President Machel's words, "I bring an embrace from the Mozambican people," for its headline.

"Emotion and joy instead of protocol" was how the afternoon paper "Diario Popular" headlined its story, while "Diario de Lisboa's" report was headlined "Between friends there is no protocol" — its front page was almost completely occupied with pictures of President Machel meeting Mr Eanes and Mr Soares.



President Machel

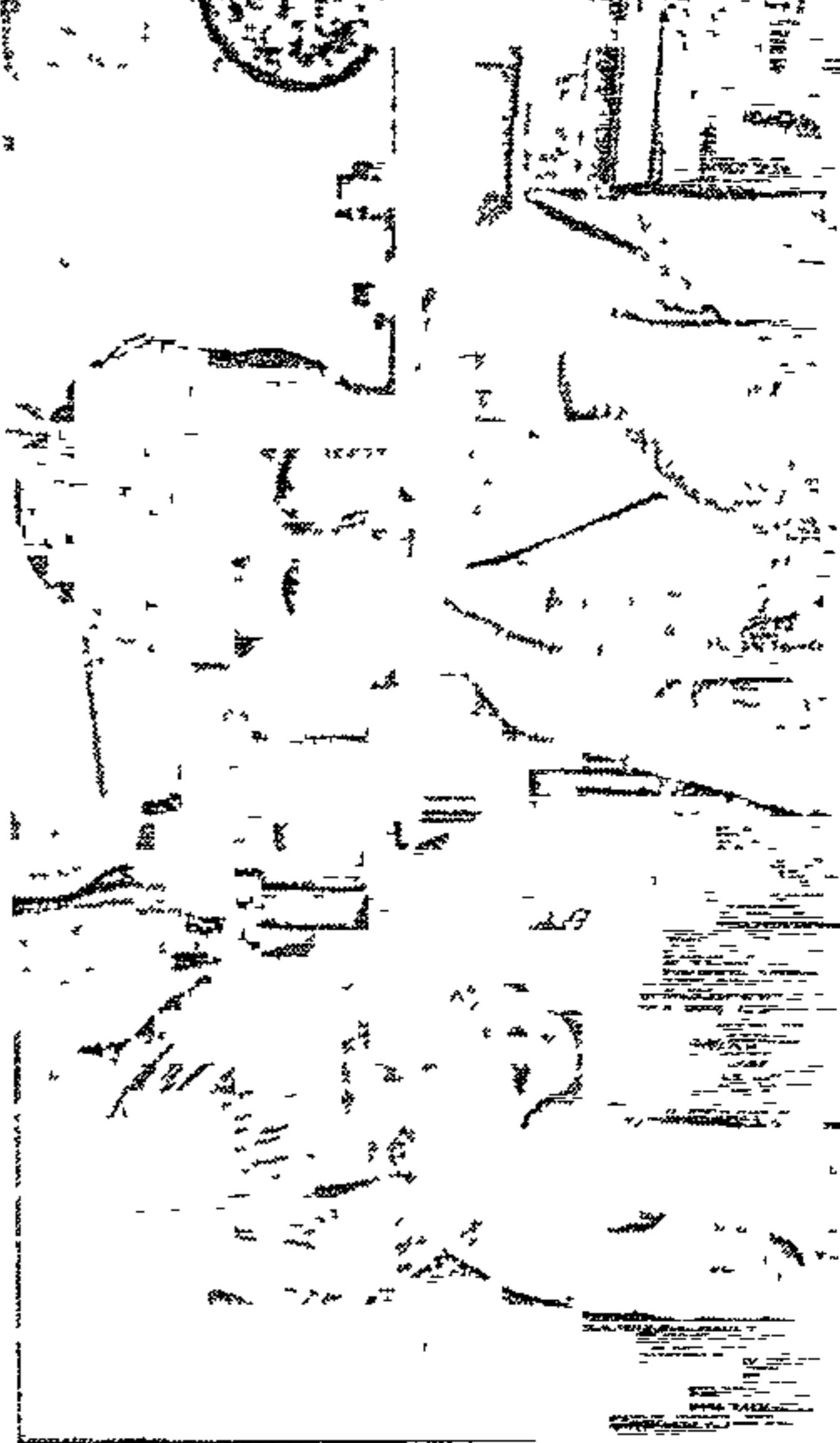
## City host to meeting of top businessmen

**Staff Reporter**  
**CAPE TOWN** is to be host to more than 150 of North America's richest and most influential businessmen this week for a conference devoted to "studying South Africa's economic, social and political affairs".

The jet-set executives are all members of the World Business Council (WBC), an international business leadership organization, which holds the conferences on an

**Secrecy**  
 The choice of Cape Town as a venue for the conference, which has

## Boy Scout tells of tragedy



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## KEEPING AN EYE ON THE WORLD BEYOND OUR BORDERS

## Changing face of Machel

## HARARE

**NORMAN ELLIS** backgrounds Comrade Machel's trip to Europe

IN South African eyes, Comrade President Samora Moises Machel may appear as a radical and a revolutionary

But increasingly in the West European and American view he is emerging as a realist and a pragmatist

Before he left Maputo for his current European tour — during which, among other events, he will be received by Britain's Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace — he put away his favourite, Fidel Castro-style jungle greens

Instead, he packed his smartly-tailored dark business suits which have set the tone for his visit to some of the citadels of Mammon

For President Machel, it seems, is changing

## Moderate

Maybe it is hard for Pretoria to accept, but the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary who seized power in 1975 is demonstrably more moderate than he used to be

If Western diplomatic reports are to be believed, the single world leader that Mr Machel admires above all others is none other than true blue Tory Margaret Thatcher

He is outspoken in his admiration he reads all her



speeches, follows her every move. And in some respects is said to want to model himself on her own "pragmatism"

"To most outsiders Machel's a radical and a revolutionary," a Harare-based diplomat formerly stationed in Maputo observes. "But those close to him see him mostly as a realist"

The realities of Mozambique — a mounting war against anti-Marxist rebels, a growing confrontation with white-ruled South Africa and an economy based on cashew nuts, prawns and sugar in ruins — are seen to lie behind Mr Machel's current foray into the West

His vast 783 000 sq km nation is an aid junkie with the Soviet Union and other East Bloc countries as its pushers. He is currently on a three-week, six-nation tour of Europe in a bid to drum up Western aid, trade and investment.

## Anxious

African diplomats believe Machel is anxious to break the East Bloc stranglehold of influence over his nation — a strategic chunk of Africa with 2 400 kms of coastline overlooking Indian Ocean sea lanes — by wooing Western support

It is support from the West — aid to blunt the devastat-

ing effects of two years of drought, investment to revive factories and businesses closed down by fleeing Portuguese and technology to exploit a suspected vast reservoir of oil — that Machel most wants

But he will find critics hundreds — from black marketeers to captured guerrillas — have been executed by firing squads in Mozambique, often after public kangaroo courts where thousands of spectators howl for the death penalty

Thousands of political deviates, drunks, drug addicts, prostitutes, thieves and others have also been thrown into re-education and labour camps



# Mozambique battles a two-headed monster

AS Mozambique's Frelimo Government struggles through its worst crisis since independence, President Samora Machel is preparing to visit Europe looking for more foreign aid

Southern Mozambique has been ravaged by a terrible drought for almost two years

Nearly two million people are completely dependent on famine relief sent by foreign aid donors. Anti-government guerillas are roaming much of the countryside, disrupting roads and railways

The cities are short of food, and the country's coffers are empty

The drought, which is affecting 4 million people on peasant farms — a third of the total population — in provinces south of the Zambezi, is the worst for decades

Local United Nations experts say 70 percent of the normal cereal harvest in the south was lost in 1982 and 90 percent this year

Water is dangerously short in Maputo, the capital, and if rain does not fall soon, the city's supply could dry up

With emergency foreign aid, 80 deep wells are being drilled now in the city

Relief in the rural areas is being hampered by anti-Frelimo guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). They were once backed by the Smith regime in Rhodesia and operated mainly in areas near the Rhodesian border.

When white rule ended in Zimbabwe, the MNR's leaders moved to South Africa. By the end of 1981, guerilla groups were crossing directly from the Transvaal into the Mozambique provinces of Gaza and Inhambane

By August 1982, there was yet another front, further north, in the province of Zambezia, bordering southern Malawi

The MNR's objective, a Western diplomat here said, is to make the country ungovernable. The guerillas are burning down shops, mining roads and railways, and ambushing

Ravaged by drought and battered by rebels Mozambique is facing an ever-worsening crisis, a crisis it hopes to beat with European financial aid and Zimbabwean troops. Tony Hodges filed this report from Maputo.



Machel . seeking aid

traffic, bringing commerce and transport to a halt

Only a few of the guerillas appear to have political objectives

Most, it seems, are hungry rural teenagers who, with guns from MNR, rule like local warlords in regions where government administration has collapsed.

Shaken by the spread of the insurgency, President Machel has assumed personal control of the armed forces. The Frelimo Army, which fought a long guerilla war against Portugal, is being retrained for bush warfare, and a thousand troops from Zimbabwe have been brought in to guard the vital railway and oil pipeline from the port of Beira to the Zimbabwe border

Since their arrival, there have been no serious attacks on the railway or pipeline, which were once prime rebel targets

Frelimo has been organising mili-

tias to supplement the regular army

Trains, for example, are now protected by squads of armed railway workers

The anarchic tactics of the rebels, or bandidos as Frelimo calls them, appear to have dented their popularity in many regions

This is particularly evident in the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane, where village militias have been created following successful counter-insurgency sweeps by the security forces this year, during which hundreds of rebels were captured and several of their leaders executed

The MNR may also have been weakened by infighting.

Last April, its secretary-general, Orlando Cristina, was murdered in South Africa, apparently in retaliation for plotting to depose the movement's president, Afonso Dhlakama

But rebel bands, albeit smaller than before, still operate in the southern provinces, planting mines on roads and the railway from Maputo to Zimbabwe

And further north, in the rich, densely populated province of Zambezia, the insurgency has spread dramatically this year

Last month, during a visit to the provincial capital, Quelimane, President Machel acknowledged that, of all Mozambique's 10 provinces, Zambezia is "the most seriously affected by banditry, causing great damage to our economy"

MNR began moving into Zambezia, using bases in Malawi, in August last year. Since then, Mozambican officials have held talks with Malawi, which now officially bars the MNR from its territory

However, some rebel groups are still thought to be slipping back and forth across the border undetected

Reinforcements and supplies are apparently reaching the guerillas by sea from South Africa. Arms crates have been discovered on beaches along the province's 400-km coastline □ — *The Observer*.

# Machel may be looking to West for a new deal

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Mozambique may be preparing to drop its close ties with Moscow in favour of aid from Western nations, the Christian Science Monitor reported yesterday

The newspaper said President Samora Machel's current tour of Europe apparently signals that a new relationship with the West is in the offing

President Machel's trip — to Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Yugoslavia, France and Britain — comes at a time when Mozambique faces its most damaging drought on record and a worsening conflict with South African-backed rebels, notes the Monitor

The Mozambique leader is said to be ready for a frank discussion of his problems during his five-day visit to Portugal — the first since his country obtained independence from Lisbon

And adds the Monitor "Portuguese officials suggest he is prepared to shift away from the Soviet bloc in exchange for a large infusion of aid

"Such a deal could radically alter the balance of forces in Southern Africa

"The Mozambique president is believed to be ready to 'live' with South Africa in exchange for an end to alleged SA support for the Mozambique National Resistance," says the newspaper

"This would mean tacit acceptance of South Africa's policies — which are repudiated throughout Southern Africa — and acceptance of South African investment and development in Mozambique

"The deal, as foreseen in Lisbon, would also involve a pledge of political non-alignment by Mozambique," says the report

Meanwhile, Reuter reports from Lisbon that President Machel arrived yesterday for a five-day State visit to a warm welcome by Portuguese leaders anxious to re-establish close relations with the former colony

Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes embraced the 50-year-old former guerilla leader as he stepped off the plane and a large crowd cheered as the two leaders drove away under heavy escort See Review

## Breast cancer: a choice

By Pamela Kleinot

Once there was no choice women with breast cancer had to have a breast removed (mastectomy) Today most women can have only the lump removed (lumpectomy) followed by radiation therapy to the breast

Although this method was pioneered in France about 20 years ago when French women began refusing to have their breasts removed, it has only recently gained acceptance in other Western countries

"Acceptance of this method has opened a new era in the handling of breast cancer," says Dr Selma Browde, acting head of the department of radiation therapy and oncology (cancer treatment) at the University of the Witwatersrand

"Most women today can be given the choice as to whether or not they would prefer mastectomy, sometimes with reconstructive surgery, or a lumpectomy and removal of the glands under the arm followed by radiation treatment"

In the past, surgeons removed the tumour and if it was found to be malignant they automatically removed the breast before the patient regained consciousness

With the French method the patient is given time to discuss the situation after the lump is removed

Results of trials showed that survival rates were equal for both mastectomy or this method provided patients were given adequate radiation

## Hospice centre needed for terminal patients — expert

By Pamela Kleinot

Cancer specialist Dr Selma Browde believes there should be a hospice centre to house terminally ill patients who cannot always die at home

The centre, she said, would not only save hospital authorities enormous amounts of money but would provide patients with the correct type of care

"It is uneconomical to

keep patients for long periods of time in acute hospital beds with highly trained medical staff," she said

And despite the cost of this, she said, patients were not always being given the correct kind of care

Some only need to be relieved of pain, comforted and counselled, she said

Dr Browde said the hospice centre, which

could be staffed by dedicated semi-skilled nurses, nuns and social workers, would take the load off hospitals and open up many more beds for patients who require active treatment.

● A spokesman for the National Cancer Association of South Africa said one 14-bed Hospice Centre was put into operation in Pretoria this year

## No flies on rubbish-truck hijacker

CAPE TOWN — A Noordhoek man "hijacked" and held a Divisional Council rubbish-collecting truck "to ransom" yesterday after his refuse had not been collected for two weeks

Mr Al Venter of Heldray Road, who moved to Noordhoek two weeks ago, thought desperate measures were needed because of the growing pile of refuse at his front gate

He had been told he had to enter into an agreement with the Divisional Council before it would touch his rubbish

After filling in the necessary form, his refuse was still not removed, as the form had to be processed at

remained firm, sitting on Mr Venter's grass verge while he negotiated with a Divisional Council official on the telephone

"I know I was in the wrong, but I had to do something," he said

"For two weeks, I have seen them collecting everyone else's rubbish and not touching mine Flies from the garbage could have caused a health problem — I have young children and there are others in the neighbourhood"

The problem was solved when the driver, Mr R Trusky was given orders by telephone to accede to

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care Times 7/10/83 218

# Machel wants new deal with SA

**Own Correspondent**  
**LISBON** — The current six-nation European tour by Mozambique's Marxist leader Samora Machel could mark a radical turning point in that State's relations with South Africa and the West, according to well-informed Portuguese sources.

The President arrives in Lisbon today for a five-day State visit, the first since gaining independence from Portugal eight years ago. He is expected to hold frank discussions with Portuguese officials about the problems plaguing his country.

These include a disastrous drought said to be affecting five million people, and a worsening

guerrilla conflict with allegedly South African-backed rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance, known by its Portuguese acronym as Renamo.

Such is President Machel's concern about the deteriorating internal situation that Portuguese officials believe he is ready to negotiate a deal which could significantly alter the balance of forces in Southern Africa.

Essentially, the Mozambicans want an end to rebel actions in their country, and are said to be seeking a mutual security agreement with South Africa to this end.

The Mozambican leader is said to be willing to live with South Af-

rica's troublesome racial policies, accept South African guerrillas before tension between the two countries can be reduced.

President Machel is expected to seek Lisbon's help in committing the West to large-scale injections of cash and other aid, in exchange for his proposed radical swing away from Soviet bloc influence.

The drama facing this former Portuguese territory was spotlighted by Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, only hours after the presidential party touched down in Brussels on Monday on the first leg of their three-week trip. The minister called for "mas-

sive and immediate Western investment and aid in Mozambique", and warned that the current drought was devastating the country.

Earlier, Mozambican sources had claimed that thousands were subsisting on leaves and berries, and many faced starvation as the calamity worsened. Food aid, already coming from a number of nations, had been insufficient to deal with the problem.

While the drought and the guerilla war are undoubtedly major factors in present Mozambican willingness to turn to the West, the Portuguese say that irritation with the Eastern bloc has been growing in Maputo for years. Soviet prom-

ises of aid have failed to materialize and other East European co-operation programmes have encountered difficulties.

In a newspaper interview published in Lisbon, President Machel said the Portuguese were welcome to invest in raw material projects and factories in the country, and emphasized that a new page had been turned in bilateral relations.

Lisbon is treating the State visit as the most significant development in its post-colonial relations with Africa.

President Machel's tour began in Brussels, went on to the Netherlands and continues with Portugal, Yugoslavia, France and Britain.



President Machel

## Attempted coup in Niger fails

**NIAMEY** — An attempt by "a group of armed men" to overthrow the government of Niger had been foiled by the army and order had been re-established, the government said yesterday.

In a message to the nation, the Prime Minister, Mr Mamane Oumarou, said the men had taken advantage of the absence of the head of State Colonel Seyni

## Collapse and ruin coming, says Kinnock

**BRIGHTON, England** — The new Labour Party leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, used his first major speech to attack the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, accusing her government of "profound economic treachery".

He accused Mrs Thatcher of being "fond of hoping that her place in history will be that vacated by Winston Churchill".

'More cuts' "It's going to get worse", he said, saying

**WESTERN PROVINCE HARDWARE**

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(218) Star 7/10/83

## Machel: We don't support insurgents

The Star's Foreign News Service

UTRECHT — President Samora Machel of Mozambique says that while he "politically and morally" supports black nationalist groups inside and outside South Africa, he does not support them materially.

Speaking to Dutch Prime Minister Mr Ruud Lubbers at a meeting in The Hague yesterday, he said "No-one has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country. We don't do this, nor do we offer ourselves as a base for anti-apartheid forces."

He rejected South Africa's policy of making withdrawal of its troops from Namibia conditional on the departure of Cuban troops from Angola.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, also at the meeting, said the Netherlands shared this view.

Mr Machel also called on the Netherlands to step up food aid.

# Russian plea on 9 to SA Red Cross

By ALAN DOWNING

GENEVA — The Russians have approached the South African Red Cross to help secure the release of eight Soviet technicians seized by guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM).

This was disclosed yesterday by the President of the South African Red Cross Society, Dr P Smit, who is in Geneva for a Red Cross conference.

The Russians made a direct appeal to the South African Red Cross after attempts to win the help of the all-Swiss international committee of the Red Cross, the guardian of the Geneva Con-

vention and Red Cross principles. A spokesman for the International Red Cross said their negotiations to free the Russians "were not proceeding normally".

Dr Smit last year helped secure the release of hostages, including two Russians, held by the Unita guerrilla movement in Angola.

He says he was instrumental in re-establishing contact between the International Red Cross and the Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi.

However, Dr Smit has caused some embarrassment within the Red Cross because he awarded a Red Cross medal to Dr Savimbi.

# Man dies 12 weeks after paid R1m compensation

By RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — A man imprisoned 24 years for a murder he did not commit has died 12 weeks after being awarded R1 108 540 as reparation.

Mr Isidore Zimmerman suffered a massive heart attack while shopping near his home in Queens, New York. He was 66.

In 1938, when 21, he was sentenced to die in the electric chair for complicity in the murder of a Manhattan

detective. He was within hours of death when the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

He spent the following decades proving his innocence with the help of law books he had smuggled in. He took a job as a doorman after his release and battled 20 years to win the right to sue for damages.

He planned to use some of the money, which he finally received in August, to help others wrongly convicted.

points behind that of the leader, Alain Prost of Renault.

After yesterday's final timed practice, when his best time was 1 07,029, Tambay said he was not quite as confident of winning as he had been on Thursday.

The higher temperatures yesterday had slowed the car slightly and it had not felt so well balanced on the track.

He had passed on his winnings, for taking pole position, to the Ferrari mechanics as a parting gift.

Third place fell yesterday to the second Brabham BMW, driven by Riccardo Patrese. He rocketed around the track — and up from 12th place on the grid after Thursday's runs — with a lap in 1 07,001, an improvement of more than 1 sec.

His starting position, on the other side of the track and seven metres behind his team leader's car, may help Piquet in his drive for his second world title, as Prost's Renault is now behind Patrese's car.

Arnoux's Ferrari is behind Piquet on the provisional grid, which will only be finalised after the drivers' briefing this morning.

Arnoux was one of several drivers to improve on Thursday's initial qualifying time yesterday, despite bruising his foot when his car was accidentally rolled over.

● Eight-page pull-out GP supplement inside  
● More GP news  
— Pages 18 — 20

Britain since the Profumo case. It was the climax to the controversy followed the revelation that he was expecting Mr Parkinson's child year relationship during which to marry her more than once.

The publication of Miss Kea in the Times, which contested the version of events in an apparent statement issued by Mr Parkinson, was the final straw in an embarrassing saga for the Conservative which has brought Mrs Thatcher's judgment into question.

She knew of Mr Parkinson's June 9



# Discus thro

BONN — Former world record discus thrower, Wolfgang Schmidt, is being held in jail in East Germany because of "unauthorised Western contacts" and attempts to leave the country.

Schmidt, 29, who set the

**Bachelor paradise attracts attention**

Cloudy and cool weather... adjacent interior, with occasional light rain... Orange Free State and Cape... north of the Orange River... Cape Province south of the Orange River... It will be fine and hot in the... and 22°C... 21°C and in Nelspruit 15°C... and maximum temperature will be 14°C and... In Pietersburg the minimum and maximum temperature will be 14°C and... with scattered rain... be partly cloudy and warm... veld and Escarpment it will... vaal, Eastern Highveld, Low-... Western and Northern Trans-... In the Central, North-... 28°C... and Potchestroom 14°C and... Vereeniging 10°C and 26°C... 24°C, Pretoria 14°C and 26°C

give field of interest of the individual races? I would have thought that virtually everything of significance would prove to be of common concern.

"Is the provision of three chambers not merely a hang-over from the outmoded ways of thought — a rear-guard action to preserve the domination of Afrikaner nationalists?"

"These are all serious questions to which it is hoped the Government has satisfactory answers."

"But the most serious objection of all is that the new system in its present form makes no provision for the

ment of the new proposals must wait until the details have been published and studied.

"At this stage only some general comments are possible. In the first place it is certainly a great change and a highly important step forward that this Government should contemplate a direct share in central government for the coloureds and Indians, with representation in Parliament, the Cabinet and the President's Council."

"On the other hand there must be doubt about whether these complicated arrangements will work or are really required. Why must there be

direct share in central government for the coloureds and Indians, with representation in Parliament, the Cabinet and the President's Council."

Mr Anderson said the proposals at the time "were a lot worse than they are now, but in spite of improvements Mr Oppenheimer had decided to vote "no".

"Mr Oppenheimer is entitled to change his mind, but the people of South Africa are due some explanation as to what has given rise to this change in attitude," Mr Anderson said.

Mr Soar said if one read the speech it was clear that Mr

# id not change his mind

boys who deliver SAAN publications — tried their luck at the ten-pin bowling



# 'SA copters drop supplies to MNR rebels'

4/10/83  
2A

Argus Foreign Service

MAPUTO — A captured Mozambican rebel officer has told a Press conference here that South African helicopters made regular trips to his base to drop supplies of weapons, ammunition and other equipment

Lieutenant Carlos Uisse Zandamela, 41, said five white South African instructors lived in the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) base at Tome, overrun by Frelimo forces in August

Equipment for the base was flown in from South Africa.

"When stocks were running low they radioed

South Africa for more," he said

"Within a few days helicopters would fly in with more material"

Zandamela said the guerrillas' radio equipment, uniforms and boots all came from South Africa

The former school-teacher said he was kidnapped by MNR guerrillas in February 1982 and given three months' military training.

At Tome he was given a rifle and, apparently because of his relatively high level of education, appointed head of logistics for Inhambane province

He was given the rank of lieutenant at a ceremony presided over by uniformed South Africans

His duties involved visiting isolated homesteads with a party of armed guerrillas to obtain food

## "Propaganda"

Some food was flown in from South Africa, but that was mainly for the instructors and the guerrilla commanders, who ate their meals together

Shortly before Tome was captured, he left with 200 guerrillas for another camp in the Chibuto district of Gaza province.

● Reacting in Pretoria, an SA Defence Force spokesman said Mozambique was apparently engaged in a large-scale propaganda campaign against South Africa to support the visit by its Prime Minister to Europe, reports Sapa-Reuter

"This is evident in the churning-out of this kind of propaganda over recent weeks — and more can be expected during President Samora Machel's overseas visit," he added

"This is a typical Marxist pattern — blaming South Africa for Mozambique's internal problems — in an ill-conceived effort to gain assistance from other countries"



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# Rebels get aid from SA, man claims

MAPUTO — A captured member of the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (RNM) claimed in Maputo yesterday that South Africa had sent instructors and weaponry to RNM camps inside Mozambique

The man, presented by the authorities to foreign journalists, identified himself as Mr Carlos Uisse Zandamela and said he had been a RNM lieutenant

Mr Zandamela, 41, said he had been kidnapped by the RNM in February 1982 in the Zavala district, 250 kilometres north of Maputo in the province of Inhambane. He claims he was not sympathetic to the RNM but had stayed with them for 18 months because he was afraid to flee

After his capture he was

given three months military training at a RNM bush camp in Inhambane and was taken to the main RNM base at Tome, about 200 kilometres north of Zavala

On the journey, he said, he was accompanied by two white South Africans

Mr Zandamela said in Tome he saw five South Africans whom he referred to as "instructors"

Armaments, radio equip-

ment, uniforms and boots were flown in from South Africa by helicopter

His statements came six days after two Portuguese citizens told reporters they had been held by the RNM at Tome until the base was captured by the Mozambican army on August 23 this year

Mr Zandamela said he had left the base shortly before it was attacked. He marched south to the prov-

ince of Gaza where he was captured at the end of August

Reacting in Pretoria, a spokesman for the SA Defence Force said Mozambique was apparently engaged in a large-scale propaganda campaign against South Africa to support the current visit by its Prime Minister to Europe

"This is evident in the churning out of this kind of propaganda over recent weeks, and more can be expected during President Samora Machel's overseas visit," he said

"This is a typical Marxist pattern — blaming South Africa for Mozambique's internal problems in an ill-conceived effort to gain assistance from other countries" — Sapa-Reuter

# Registered E Cape u

Post Reporter

SEPTEMBER unemployment figures for whites, coloureds and Indians in the Eastern Province increased to 10 006 this year compared to 7 561 last year.

Figures supplied by the Department of Manpower show that registered unemployment among coloured males dropped from a September high of 2 079 last year to 1 786 this year

Unemployment among white men increased from 352 last year to 571 this year and among white

## Algae with medicinal properties

# Seaweed will be collected along the Cape coast

By SHARON LI GREEN

SEAWEED harvesting will soon begin along the Cape's east and south coast where resources have not been tapped in recent times

The man behind the project is Mr Joggie van Loggerenberg of Port Elizabeth, who has been contracted by a large chemical company in Butterworth, Transkei, to harvest the algae, which will be used for medicinal and chemical purposes

Mr Van Loggerenberg said today he felt that exploiting the algae resources would not disturb the ecology, although others felt strongly about it.

"It's good for the seaweed, which is like a lawn of grass. Once you've picked some it grows again after three months"

Although harvesting has taken place for the past 50 years in South Africa, Mr Van Loggerenberg said he felt it was the first time it would be done in such bulk from Port Elizabeth in a long time

With the help of 50 workers next month, he will collect the red algae, *gelidium pristoides*, along the coastline from Kei Mouth to Mossel Bay

From this species of seaweed a chemical called agar is extracted and used for the production of condiments, sweets, preserves, texturisers (especially in meat and fish processing), medicines and explosives

Mr Van Loggerenberg, a former fisheries inspector from the Department of Environment and Fisheries in Port Elizabeth, said harvesting would take place eight days a month at low tide

"We gather two days before and two days after spring tides, which occur twice a month," he said



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# Maputo claims S Africa <sup>Star 3/10/73</sup> trains and abets <sup>218</sup> ~~insurgents~~ insurgents

The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — Men and equipment are being landed in increasing numbers by South Africa along Mocambique's 2 500 kilometre coastline to bolster right-wing insurgents, the country's Information Minister, Mr Joseluis Cabaco, claims

Mocambican officials do not know what kind of vessels are being used in the operations, Mr Cabaco says in an interview published in the New York Times yesterday.

But captured rebels and released hostages have told of landings by small barges that are used to deposit men and equipment from larger ships and remove fresh recruits for training

"It's a remarkable military effort," the Minister told Mr Joseph Lelyveld in Maputo

The correspondent says evidence presented to support the charges is "essentially second-hand"

He writes that captured Portuguese nationals released from captivity with the rebels last month after more than eight months in custody, said they had been told of the coastal landings but had never witnessed them

● A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said this was another absurd statement from Mozambique

"It is a rehash of the same old monotonous story which has been trotted out over the last few years," the spokesman said

1 after 12

Faint vertical text on the right edge of the page, possibly bleed-through or a separate column of text.

# Document an embarrassment

w/c Areas 22/10/83

**Argus Africa News Service**  
MAPUTO. — Mozambique's relationship with the African National Congress became the focus of attention when reporters visited the bombed offices this week.

Members of the foreign Press corps found a document, pictured, in which two African National Congress members referred to themselves as "soldiers".

The Ministry of Health document, in which two "full-time ANC members" had applied for permission for their child to stay at a Mozambican crèche, bore no official stamp

The document, and its possible implications, became the subject of heated debate between journalists and security officials. It suggested that the Government of Mozambique may know the identity of ANC guerrillas living in Maputo and was prepared to provide them with humanitarian assistance.

Information Ministry officials said at first the document was genuine. They later said it was a forgery and then accused journalists of planting it in the wrecked offices.

The Mozambique Government has repeatedly stated that it supports the aims of the ANC, but that it stops short of providing direct military assistance

In the most recent statement on the issue, Mozambican Information Minister Mr Jose Luis Cabaco said: "We give them humanitarian, political and diplomatic support, as we have often stated openly because we support their just struggle. We deny there are any ANC training bases or transit camps in Mozambique."

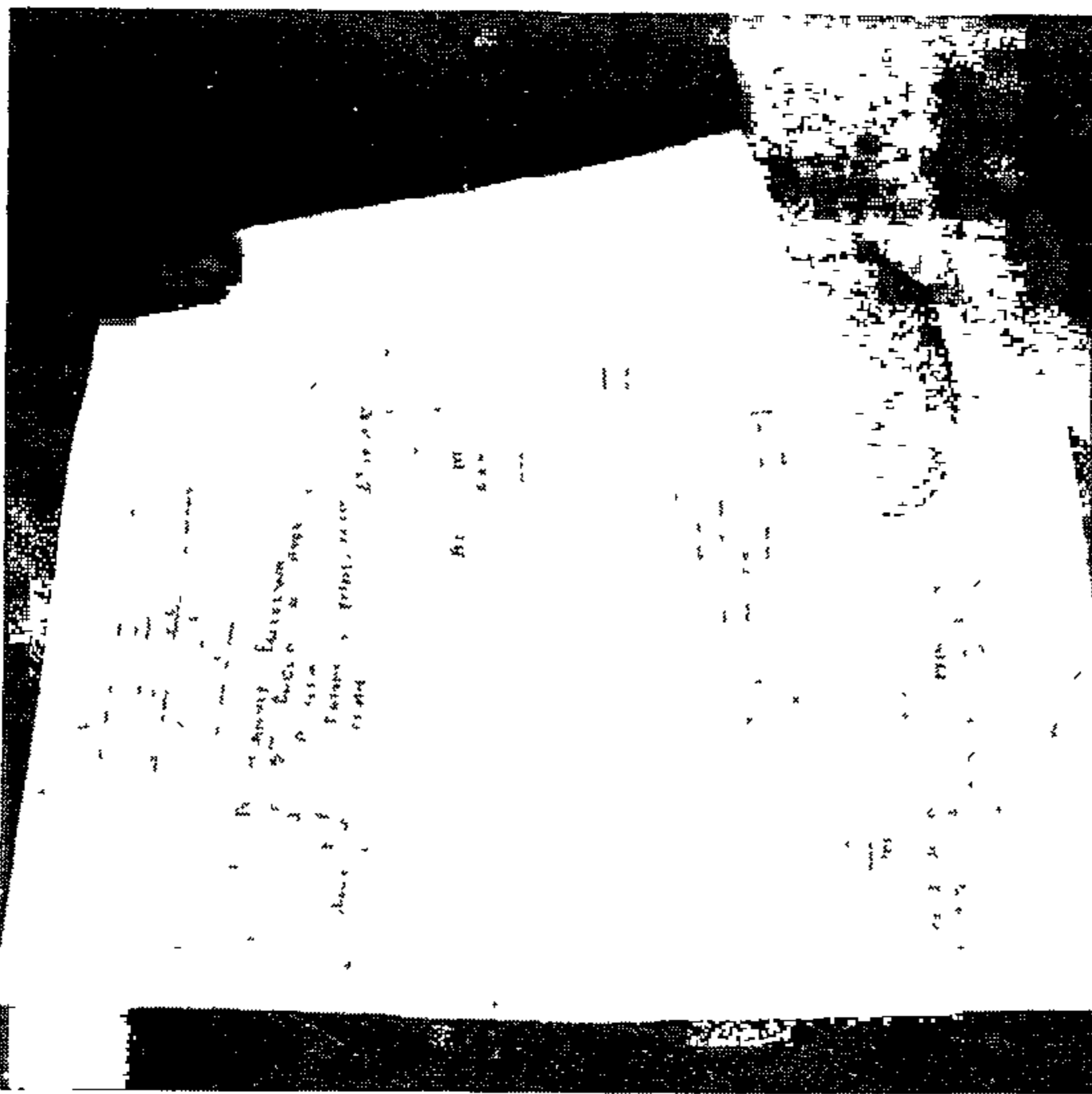
The Mozambicans — as well as the ANC — argue that ANC bases are situated in South Africa itself, a charge hotly denied by the South Africans

The South African Government insists Mozambique gives direct military assistance to the ANC. An SADF statement this week quoted the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, as saying: "As long as they (Mozambique) continue to help the ANC with the planning of terrorist acts, the SADF will continue operations in that country."

Some observers believe the document says nothing about Mozambique-ANC relations that is not already known, but the Mozambican Government is clearly embarrassed by its discovery

It suggests that people who may be active guerrillas are known to the Mozambican Government and receive aid, albeit of a humanitarian nature, from various Government departments.

It did not, as some observers suggest, provide proof that Mozambique gives direct military assistance to the ANC



informal

unity development project.

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Box 549  
London

ly Childhood Education)  
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# UK waives R36m loan for Machel

S Times 23/10/83

PRESIDENT Samora Machel returned to Mozambique yesterday from a six-nation European tour and an aide said his last stop, in Britain, was a "brilliant success".

The 18-day tour of Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Yugoslavia, France and Britain was aimed at securing more economic aid and investment and at winning support for the Marxist government's battle against rebels it says are backed by South Africa.

The aide, Mr Fernando Honwana, said President Machel's stay in London was a "brilliant success" and helped consolidate existing economic relations with Britain and boost mutual political understanding.

Talks with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had gone extremely well, he said.

## Red carpet

"We believe that as a result of her talks with President Machel she is going to re-examine some of her views on SWA/Namibia, South Africa itself and Southern Africa in general," Mr Honwana said.

As President Machel flew home — after red carpet treatment during his tour — Britain said that "it would waive loan repayments totalling R36-million, spend R16-million rehabilitating a railway line from Mozambique to Zimbabwe and give 11 500 tons of cereal to help combat a severe drought".

Asked if there was a possibility of military co-operation with Britain, Mr Honwana said only "There is an

**MAPUTO**  
SAPA-REUTER on President Samora Machel's "brilliant" visit to Britain

IS IT  
SIR COMRADE PRESIDENT  
OR  
COMRADE SIR PRESIDENT?



initial agreement which will eventually be built on in order to increase our co-operation to that level."

The Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said in London that none of the five Western countries visited had offered Mozambique arms, but said such a move could not be excluded in the future.

RAY JOSEPH in London reports that the mission of President Machel and his team was also one to explain the destabilisation role allegedly being played by South Africa in the region, and was an attempt to try to swing

opinion in Europe — which they complain has inevitably been on the side of South Africa — in their favour.

"They understood very well our position and we had no trouble convincing them of South Africa's role in the region," Mr Chissano said.

Mozambique is regarded in the West as of key strategic importance, and, unlike other frontline states, Mozambique is respected in the West for at least entering into discussions with South Africa instead of merely hurling insults.

## Influence

An added attraction to closer Western ties with President Machel's government is that he, along with Zimbabwean leader Mr Robert Mugabe, is considered a rising star of black Africa whose policies are having an increasing influence over their colleagues.

Mr Chissano said the trip had been undertaken "better to acquaint ourselves and set up a political basis to deepen co-operation with the countries we have visited".

"Our visit was successful in all the six countries we visited, and we achieved our main objective of creating an atmosphere of political awareness and understanding of the problems we face in Mozambique."

"We have informed all the countries we have visited about the situation in Mozambique and appealed to them to do anything they can to increase our defence capacity, whether it be in the supplying of weapons, money or food."

Five wounded as bomb wrecks ANC office Machel's home

# SA 'task force' in Maputo attack

Three ANC officials — a woman and two men — and two Mozambicans were injured in an early morning SADF commando raid into the heart of the Mozambique capital today.

The SADF described the attack as a "pre-emptive strike on an ANC planning office" in central Maputo.

According to the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, the three wounded ANC members refused to give their names at the hospital where they are being treated after three explosive charges were detonated on the roof of what AIM described as a distribution office for the African Communist and Sechaba magazines. Four people were admitted to hospital, AIM said.

The bombs exploded simultaneously at 3 am less than a kilometre from the well-known Polana Hotel. AIM denied the wrecked fourth floor was an ANC planning office, however. It said part of it was used as a medical treatment centre.

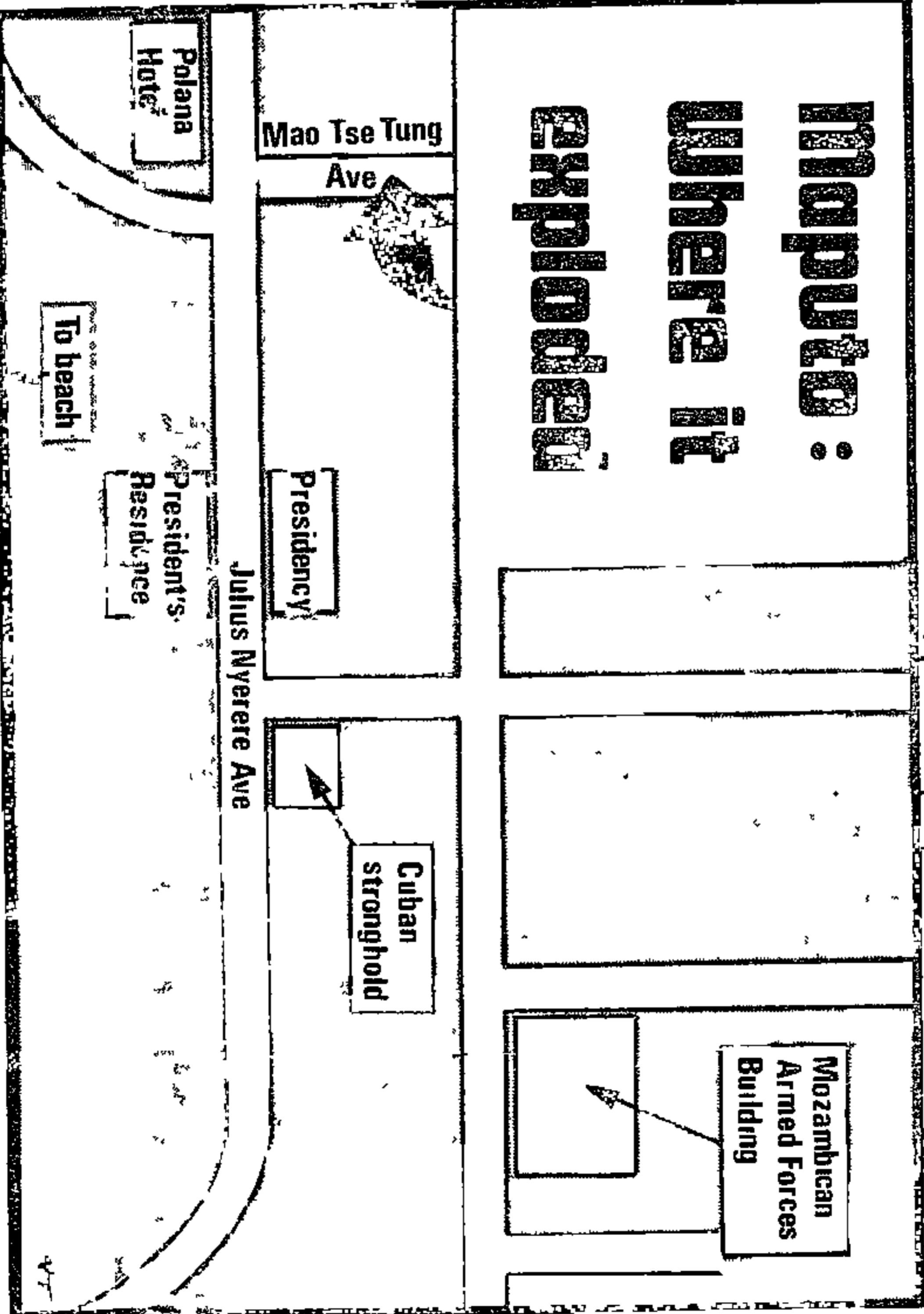
"After burglaries against ANC offices in various parts of the world, ANC members are staying in the offices overnight to guard against possible robberies," AIM said.

A statement released by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria said all members of a "small task group" returned safely but did not say how the attackers infiltrated into one of the Mozambique capital's most sensitive and heavily-defended areas.

Mozambican officials doubted that a commando raid had taken place. They said the attack appears to have been confined to the simultaneous explosions.

Independent sources in Maputo confirmed that the building housed key ANC personnel in an office. The blast, heard over a wide area, took place near the headquarters of the Mozambican Army and the official residence of President Samora Machel, who is on an official visit to Europe. AIM said the explosion severely damaged the apartment block in the Rua General Pimenta.

**Maputo: Where it exploded**



## Target suburb houses Machel and top MPs

The Maputo suburb attacked this morning by an SADF task force is one of the most sensitive areas in the Mozambique capital.

Former Mozambican residents said the Sommerschield suburb houses most of the foreign ambassadors accredited to Maputo.

All Mozambican Cabinet ministers as well as senior members of the ruling Frelimo Party live in the suburb.

tallest building in the suburb shortly after independence. The building, near the target attacked by the SADF, is only about 500 metres from President Machel's official residence.

Cuban security personnel are also known to live in the area, former residents said. President's Machel official residence is on a hill overlooking the bay, a few hundred metres from the beach. It is on the same street as the famous Polana Hotel.

Provides in-service training for teachers, pre-schools, day care centres and creches.

17/10/83

218

near its intersection with Avenida Mao Tse Tung, one of the Mozambican capital's major thoroughfares.

Local security forces were investigating its cause, AIM said

The SADF statement said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had warned Mozambique repeatedly not to grant facilities to the ANC and also not to harbour terrorists.

"As long as they continue to help the ANC with the planning of terrorist acts the SADF will continue operations in that country," the statement reported the Minister as saying.

The general said the target was an ANC office from which acts of terrorism, like the attack on fuel storage facilities in Warmbaths last week, were planned

A large number of trained terrorists had been "processed" in the office in the past few weeks, General Malan said

"The ANC is warned that it will not help them to hide among Mozambican soldiers and even civilians.

### 3rd raid on record

By Fiona Macleod

Today's strike into Maputo is the third acknowledged South African Defence Force raid into Mozambique since January 1981.

The first raid was on January 30 1981, when SADF troops attacked three ANC houses in Matola, about 15 km from the centre of Maputo

Several ANC members, a Portuguese technician and a SADF soldier were killed in the attack

On May 23 this year SADF Impala Mark III jets bombed and strafed the Mozambican capital in retaliation for the Pretoria bomb which claimed 17 lives and injured more than 200.

Sixty-four were killed

### The Star's Foreign News Service: MAPUTO

"The Defence Force will find their facilities and destroy them wherever they may be"

The SADF was not prepared to reveal more information about the operation itself or about its intelligence sources, the statement said

The Star's Cape Town correspondent reports that Opposition defence spokesmen were informed of the raid early today.

Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, who is the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on defence matters, said a defence force spokesman had told him that the raid had been a reaction to last week's bomb attack in Warmbaths.

He said he had been told the attack had been aimed only at ANC members and that casualties had been suffered by them

Professor Deon Fourie, professor of Strategic Studies in the

Department of Political Sciences at Unisa, said today that unless South Africa "discerns a winding down" of ANC attacks, raids like this morning's one on Maputo would continue.

Professor Fourie said a "police state like Mozambique" should have no difficulty cracking down on ANC activities within its borders

Professor Fourie said if the task force responsible for today's Maputo raid brought back documentary proof of ANC activities, it would be difficult for anyone to criticise South Africa.

He said while western countries, who were friendly towards South Africa had "a degree of sympathy for us, they take the one-sided point of view that raids like this cause more difficulties between the countries concerned"

# International outcry over Maputo raid

# S.A.D.F.

# UNDER FIRE

*Sowetan 18/10/83* ~~218~~ 218

THERE has been world-wide condemnation of yesterday's SADF attack on an office in Mozambique, when five people, including three ANC members were injured in a bomb explosion.

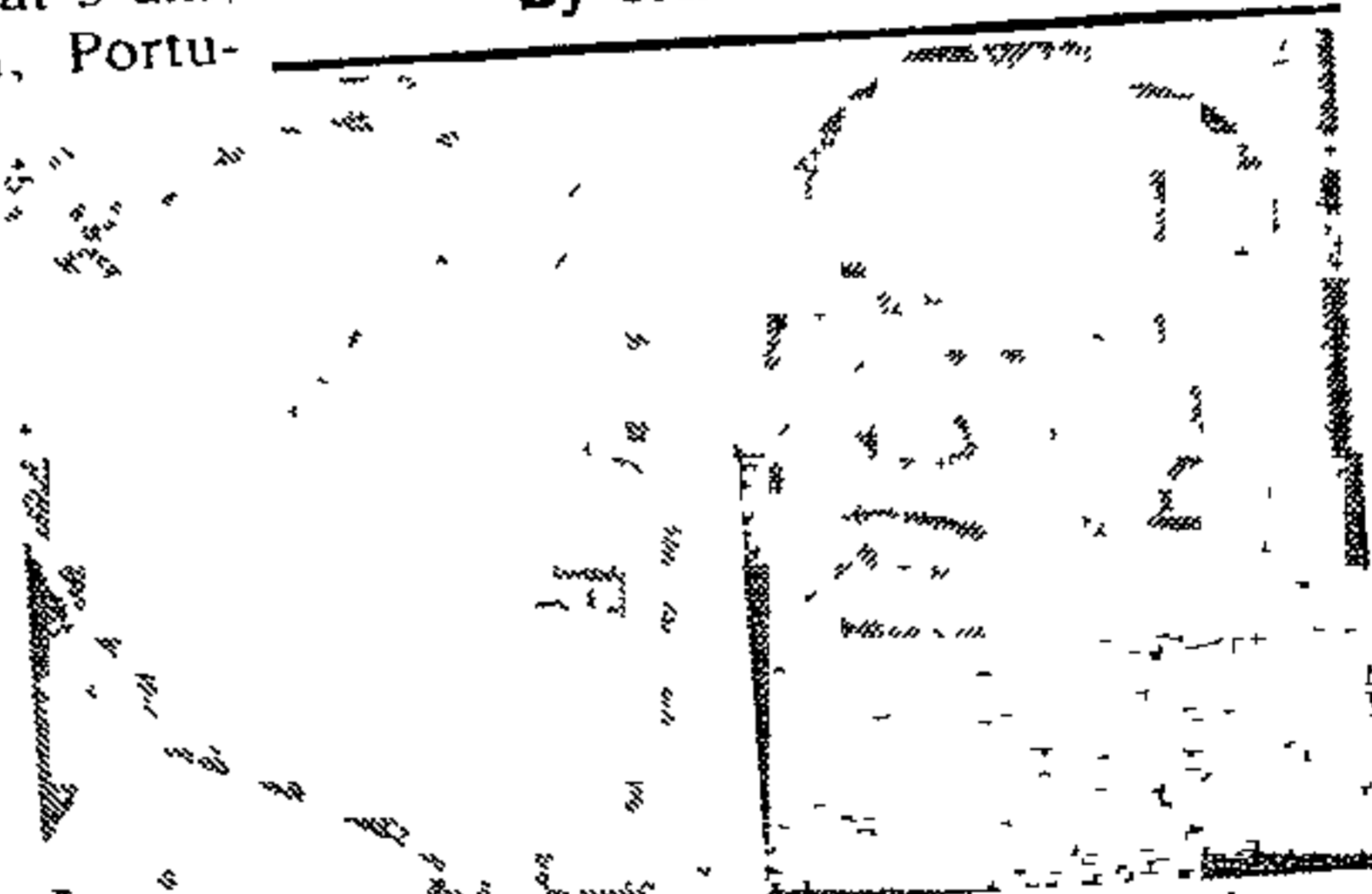
The condemnation of the attack, which took place at 3 am, came from the British, Portuguese and French governments and local black leaders

In a statement released from Pretoria the SADF said a small task group which carried out the pre-emptive strike on an ANC planning office in the heart of Maputo returned safely after the attack

Mozambique's State-run news agency, Aina, confirmed that an ANC office in which three members were sleeping was blown up and two Mozambican women who were in a next door flat which was also rocked by the bomb explosion were injured

General Magnus Malan Minister of Defence, was yesterday reported as saying Mozambique had been warned not to harbour "terrorists" who plan attacks on South African targets like last week's attack on fuel tanks at Warmbaths

By SAM MABE



PRESIDENT Machel

WARNING Malan

He also warned that similar pre-emptive strikes would be carried out again as long as Mozambique continued to provide the ANC with facilities

Yesterday's attack was the third allegedly aimed at ANC targets in neighbouring countries. The first was in Maputo in December 1981 and the second was in Maseru, Lesotho in January this year

The British Government said the raid into Maputo was a violation of Mozambique's sov-

erignty. The attack was contrary to what was once said by General Magnus Malan that South Africa's problems were 80 per cent political and only 20 per cent military

He said he did not believe that violence was the best way of solving the country's problems which, he added, could be solved by sitting round a conference table with legitimate leaders of the black people

Bishop Tutu also said that South Africa would not at any stage contemplate attacking Britain for offering offices to the ANC in London. He said Mozambique was being attacked simply because South Africa had the military power to carry out such attacks

Mr Lybon Mahasa, president of Azapo, said the attack was aimed at destabilising South Africa's neighbours and that it was a reflection of the violent nature of the South African system

eighty. We deplore this. We have in the past made clear our strong opposition to cross-border violations. We do not believe the problems of southern Africa can be resolved by violence. We said the British Government's statement

The Portuguese Government pledged solidarity with the people of Mozambique and the French Government also expressed its condemnation of the raid

Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SACC said

THE CURRENT six-nation European tour by Mozambique's Marxist leader, President Samora Machel, could mark a radical turning point in that state's relations with the West and with its giant neighbour South Africa, according to well informed Portuguese sources.

The President arrives in Lisbon today for a five-day state visit — the first since gaining independence from Portugal eight years ago — and is expected to hold frank discussions with Portuguese officials about the problems plaguing his country.

These include a disastrous drought said to be affecting 5 000 000 people, and a worsening guerrilla conflict with South African-backed rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance, known by its Portuguese acronym as RENAMO.

Such is President Machel's concern about the deteriorating internal situation that Portuguese officials believe he is ready to negotiate a deal which could significantly alter the balance of forces in Southern Africa.

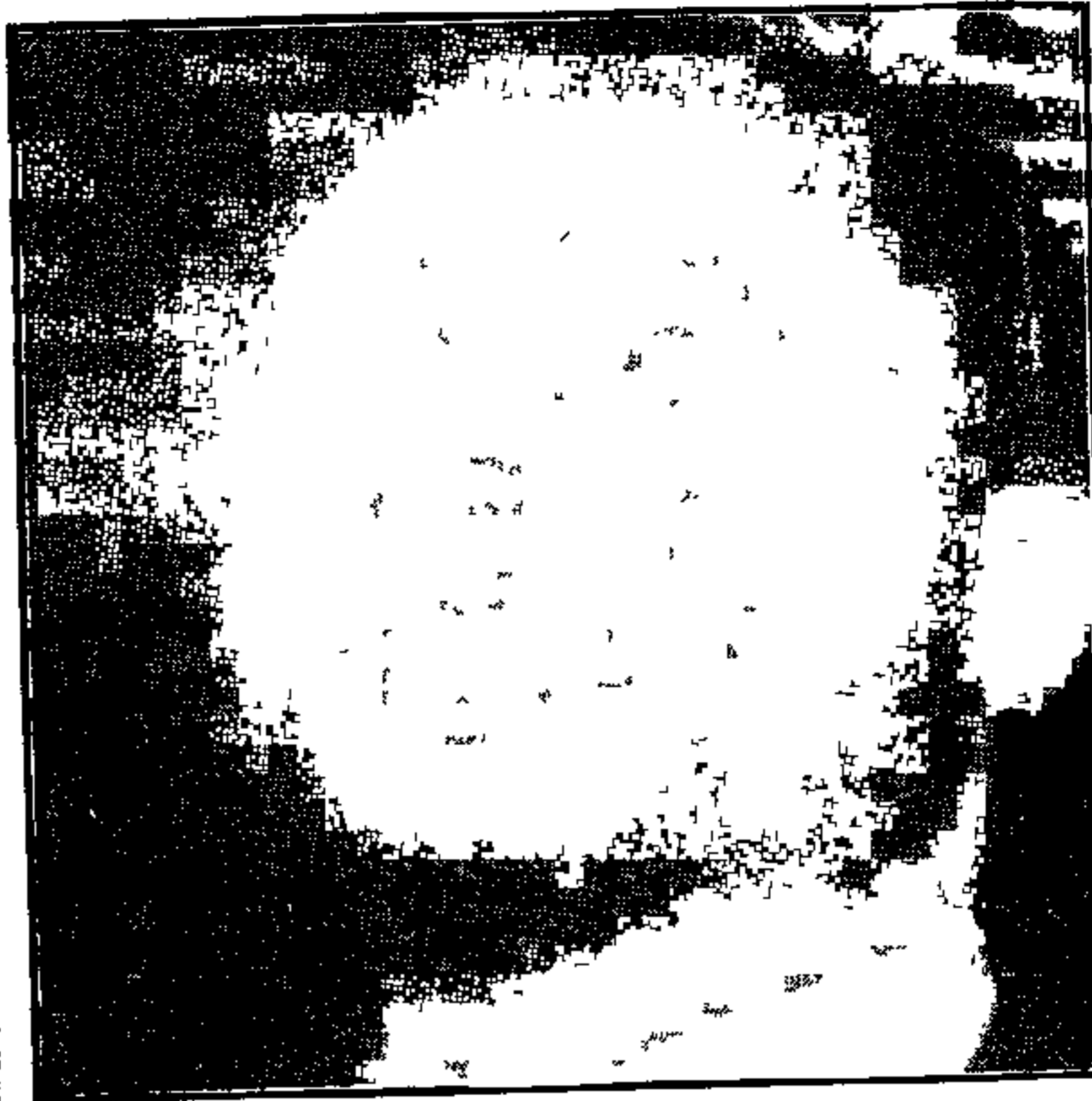
Essentially the Mozambicans want an end to rebel actions in their country and to this end are said to be seeking a mutual security agreement with Pretoria.

The Mozambican leader is said to be willing to live with South Africa's troublesome racial policies, accept South African investment in and development of his country and pledge genuine Mozambican non-alignment in exchange for massive Western economic aid and a halt to guerrilla insurgency.

The South Africans have long insisted that Mozambique end transit access to anti-South African guerrillas of the African National Congress, before tensions can be reduced between the two countries.

President Machel is expected to seek Lisbon's help in committing the West to largescale injections of cash and other aid in exchange for his proposed radical swing away from the influence of the Soviet Bloc.

The drama facing this former Portuguese territory was spotlighted by Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr



PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL ... turning point?

# Machel now ready for a deal with SA?

(218) RDM  
7/10/83

From KEN POTTINGER in Lisbon

Joaquim Chissano, only hours after the presidential party touched down in Brussels on Monday on the first leg of their three week long trip.

The Minister called for "massive and immediate Western investment and aid in Mozambique" and warned that the current drought was devastating the country.

Earlier Mozambican sources had claimed that thousands were subsisting on leaves and berries, and many faced starvation as the calamity worsened.

Food aid, already forthcoming from a number of nations, had been insufficient to deal with the problem.

While the drought and the guerrilla war are undoubtedly major factors in present Mozambican willingness to turn to the West, the Portuguese say irritation with the East Bloc has been growing

for years in Maputo.

Soviet aid promises have failed to materialise and other East European co-operation programmes have encountered difficulties.

In an eve-of-departure newspaper interview published in Lisbon, President Machel said the Portuguese were welcome to invest in raw material projects and factories in the country and stressed that a new page had been turned in bi-lateral relations.

Lisbon is treating the state visit as the most significant development in its post colonial relations with Africa, and is determined to get maximum mileage from it.

President Machel's tour started in Brussels, went on to the Netherlands and continues with Portugal, Yugoslavia, France and Great Britain.



told Holmes wanted R150 million to fight him at Sun City

"I don't think Holmes will want to fight me in Sun City. I think he would prefer the clash to be in the United States. No matter where, I want him in the ring," said Coetzee.

Talking about the possibility of fighting in South Africa, Coetzee said he planned to have at least one fight before a home crowd before returning abroad to defend his crown.

"Don King is not likely to promote in South Africa because of his political beliefs and anti-apartheid stand. But another promoter would be interested," said Coetzee.

He was "knocked out" when told four glittering functions have been planned to welcome him home.

First the South African National Boxing Control Board will host him at Jan Smuts airport tonight and present him with what secretary Stan Christodoulou described as a "spectacular gift".

A second function is planned for the South African National Boxing Board of Control's headquarters in Johannesburg.

The third is a civic reception by the Boksburg town council at which he will be given the "freedom of the town".

The fourth will be a plush party where he will be presented with a solid gold trophy of a Springbok and a pair of boxing gloves which cost an estimated R18 000.

Telegrams and letters of congratulations have been flooding into Coetzee's Boksburg home, and invitations for celebrations and gifts from scores of fans are still pouring in.

But the big money offers for endorsements will be considered next week, and within a month the first R1 million deal should be tied up.

and sent to all the country's special containers to hospitals'

# Maputo captive is SA fugitive, says Pik

Staff Reporters

A South African citizen currently being held in Maputo was nothing but a fugitive from the South African Police, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha revealed last night.

Speaking in Roosevelt Park in Johannesburg, Mr Botha made public the text of a telegram he sent to Mozambique authorities.

The subject of the telegram

was Mr Deon van Rensburg, captured in Mozambique on August 23 allegedly carrying explosives.

Mr Botha has warned Mozambique that any attempt to link Mr van Rensburg or his actions to the South African Government and to parade him as anything other than a fugitive from justice, would further erode progress towards co-operation between the two governments.

## Hot weekend ahead

Highvelders can expect a hot, dry weekend with no prospect of rain.

"The cooler air which has brought cold and rain to the Cape is not expected to reach the Highveld until late on Sunday - if at all," a Weather Bureau spokesman said.

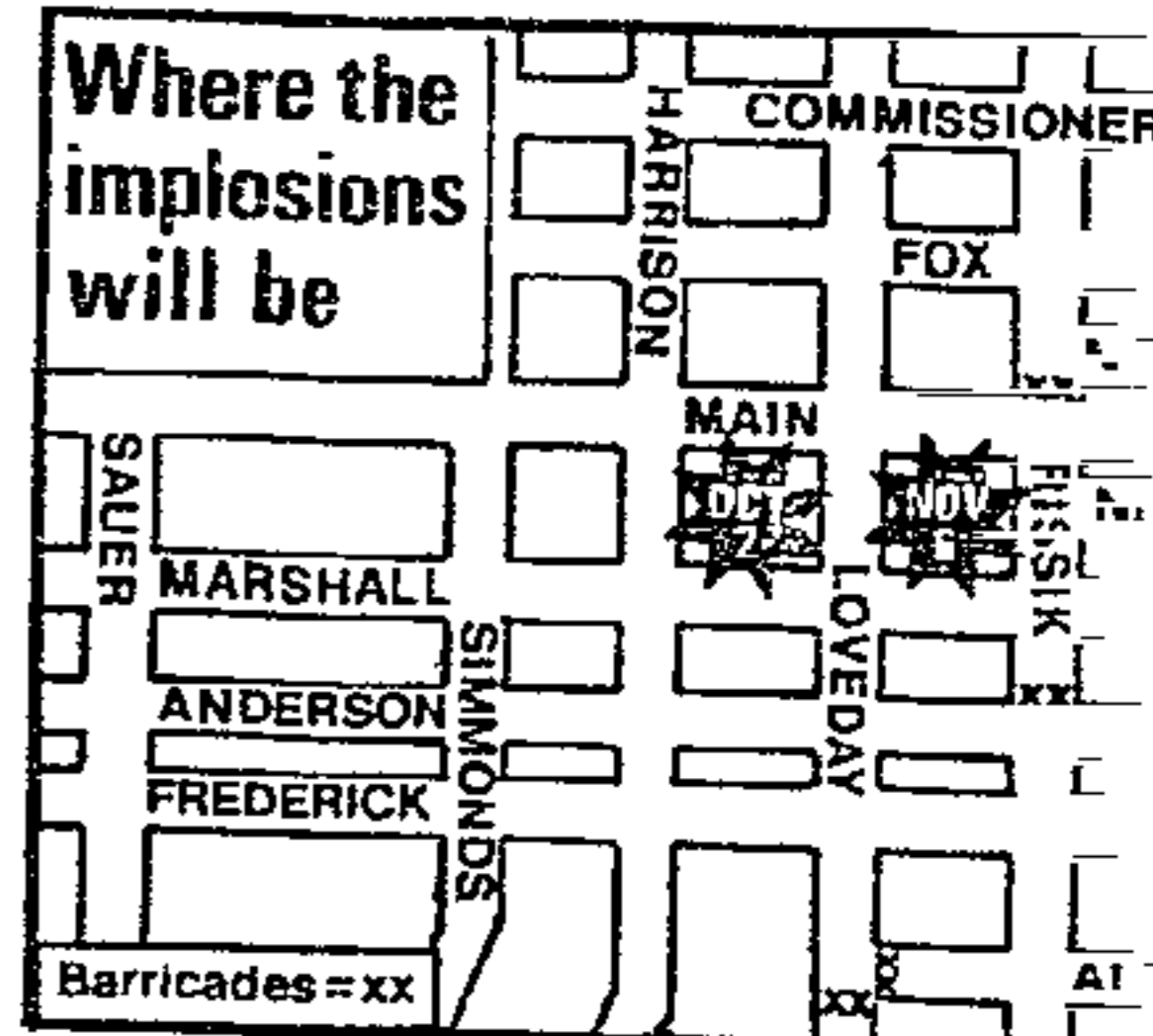
Johannesburg's expected maximum is 30 deg C.

at 10 am tomorrow. The building between Marshall Sts will make way for new quarters for Nedbank.

Several streets will be cordoned today at 2 pm. Main, Loveday and Marshall will be closed. From 7 am tomorrow, Riebeeck, New St North and Anderson St will be closed.

A wider area will be closed to traffic in the west, Harrison to the east, Loveday and Albert in the south. Only authorised vehicles will be allowed into the cordoned area.

Johannesburg's next implosion is set for September 6 when Van Eck House, between Main, Loveday and Marshall Sts, will be



## Public speak out against robbery

By Joao Santa Rita and Zenaide Vendeiro

Bank and building society robbers would soon become an endangered species if some of the suggestions made last night by Star readers were taken seriously.

People were invited to SPEAKOUT on what should be done to ensure security of life and property in them.

Mr H C Lombard of Rustenburg felt snipers with telescopic sights should guard the bank by sitting in cubicles above the entrances. "If the sniper sees any robbers inside the bank, he should ask no questions and blow their brains out."

Trapdoors should be installed in front of the counters, said Mrs S Jarvis of Ridgeway. "If a teller sees a robber she presses a button and the robber falls into a vault."

Mrs J Singer of Potchefstroom said banks and building societies should rob the robbers by having some Monopoly paper money handy in the cash counter.

Other ideas included metal detectors and the "frisking" of customers.

## SPEAK OUT

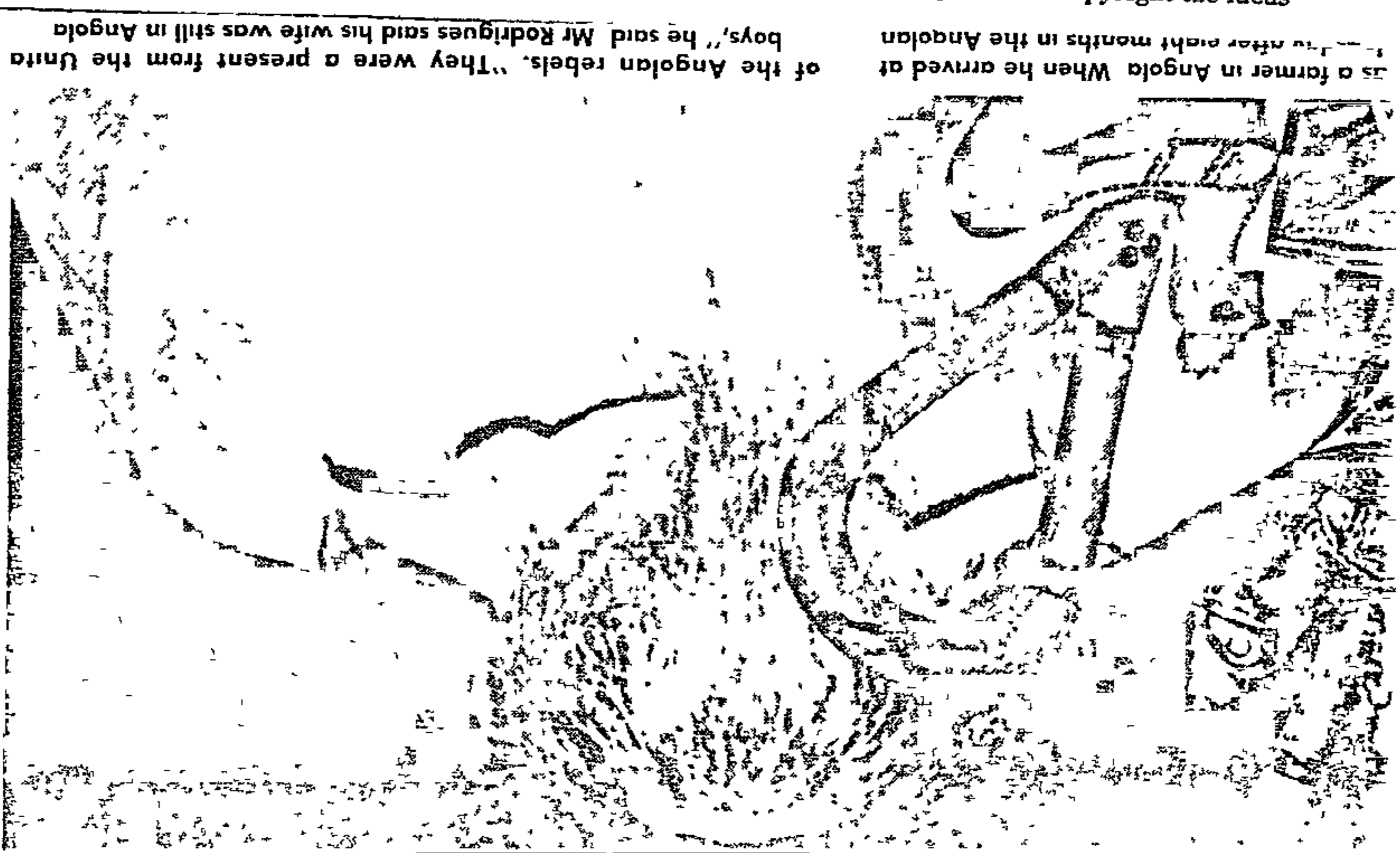
Men called up for army camps should volunteer to guard banks in their suburbs. "After all those lads are to tears and they should do something useful," said Cliff of Johannesburg.

Most readers were in favour of stricter police and the installation of bullet-proof glass.

Mr A Berardi suggested a system widely used in security double doors. "A customer walks through the first door. It closes behind him and a security guard opens the second door."

The final word goes to Mr M O Sahabodhi of Johannesburg. He said he had two "innovative inventions" for preventing robberies but would not say what they were. He wanted to "patent or copyright the ideas".

At the end of a five-hour meeting yesterday the so-called Security Committee said it had agreed to exchange detainees, remove barricades and open more roads around Beirut. A committee statement reported that the state-run Beirut Radio said that the sides would start handing their captives immediately. "The right-wing Christian 'Lebanese Forces' are holding 200 Druze women and children and an unknown number of Druze men north of Beirut while the Druze militias have trapped more than 30 000 Christians in the mountain town of Deir-El-Qamar. The statement said the committee decided fortification activities should stop and discussed ways to ensure the ceasefire would continue to hold. Beirut Radio said earlier that...



of the Angolan rebels. "They were a present from the United States," he said. Mr Rodrigues said his wife was still in Angola.

# Machel likely to <sup>(218)</sup>

## cash-in <sup>17/10/83</sup> in Britain <sup>the country</sup>

MOZAMBIQUE'S President Samora Machel is expected to come away from a meeting with Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday with an impressive aid package which will not please Pretoria

Western observers here are cautiously optimistic that the Machel-Thatcher meeting could weaken Maputo's present reliance on Moscow and draw Mozambique closer into the Western camp.

The three-day State visit is regarded here as of considerable significance for future political developments in southern Africa

The relationship between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Machel is one of mutual respect.

He has publicly called her Britain's best Prime Minister for 15 years and has praised her for her 'strong and decisive leadership'

Mrs Thatcher, in turn, regards Mr Machel as a pragmatic socialist leader in an area where Britain has considerable commercial interests and a number of Commonwealth partners.

Mrs Thatcher will be told by President Machel

### London Bureau

of South Africa's destabilising activities in his country and its support for the Mozambique Resistance Movement and its wider activities in the sub-continent

The British Prime Minister is likely to use the occasion to repeat her forthright views on apartheid and to voice concern about South Africa's alleged activities in the region

Military assistance in the form of sophisticated military software and British help in the training of the Mozambican army is likely to feature high on the agenda

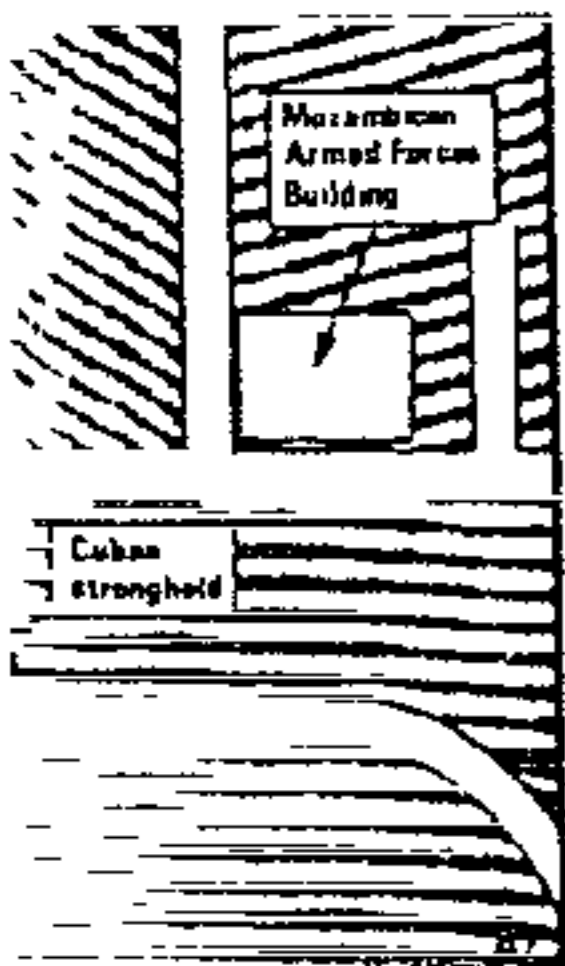
A strengthening of ties

between Britain and Mozambique at a time when relations with Zimbabwe are at an all-time low following the re-detention of six acquitted white air force officers, could upstage the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe

Britain has given some R40-million to date in aid and grants but this is likely to be dramatically increased after this week's meeting

British companies have more than R170-million invested in Mozambique while trade between the two countries is valued at R70 million a year

# raids in Maputo



Area of Maputo where raid took place.

The Argus political correspondent reports that opposition defence forces were involved in the raid early on.

Philip Myburgh, a Progressive Federal League spokesman on defence matters, said the Defence Force spokesman had told him the raid was a reaction to the week's Warmbaths attack.

Myburgh said the Defence Force confirmed the view that violence was necessary and that everything possible should be done to

resolve the problems of Southern Africa in a peaceful manner.

The Argus correspondent in Durban quotes the New Republic Party leader Mr Vause Raw, as saying the raid had clearly been triggered by the Warmbaths bomb attack.

"It is a great pity that the Mozambique Government does not take steps against the ANC to make such raids unnecessary. Until they do so, this sort of action will be unavoidable for South Africa."

The Conservative Party today issued a statement congratulating the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and his soldiers on the raid — Argus Correspondent, Argus Africa News Service, Sapa-Reuter-AP.

A motion condemning the raid was put to the South African Methodist conference being held in Durban.

It was proposed by past president the most Rev Simon Gqubule and will be debated later this week.

## Strike zone populated by key personnel

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Maputo suburb attacked this morning by a SADF task force is one of the most sensitive areas in the capital.

Former Mozambique residents said the Sommerschild suburb houses most of the foreign ambassadors accredited to Maputo.

All Mozambique Cabinet Ministers, as well as senior members of the ruling Frelimo Party, live in the suburb.

The Mozambique armed forces took over the tallest building in the suburb soon after independence. The building near the target attacked by the SADF, is only about 500 metres from President Machel's official residence.

Cuban security personnel are also known to live in the area.

● The British Government today condemned the raid and said Mozambique's sovereignty "has once again been seriously violated."

# SA asked to deny help for rebels

Staff Reporter

THE Government was asked today to "deny categorically" that it was helping the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR).

Professor John Barratt, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, who delivered the opening address at the seventh quinquennial convention of the South African Institution of Civil Engineers in Cape Town, emphasised the need for South Africa to exert a greater stabilising influence in Southern Africa.

"The South African Government has brought pressure to bear on the Mozambique Government, not only by its actual and threatened military strikes, but also by the military support it is widely believed to have been giving to the MNR."

### "Problems"

"If the Mozambique Government's claims are true — and they are believed throughout the rest of Southern Africa and in the West — then South African support for the MNR is contributing not only to the political and economic disintegration of Mozambique, but also to the severe economic problems of Zimbabwe and, to a lesser extent, of Malawi."

"If they are not true, then there is a need for a categorical denial at the highest level from the South African Government."

He said there was also a need for South Africa to make it known that it was willing to help, as soon as circumstances permitted, in the reconstruction of Mozambique, for the mutual benefit of all neighbouring countries.

This would have to be

was not being used for any hostile purposes against South Africa.

Commenting on the challenge to civil engineers in the Southern African region, Professor Barratt said "South Africans have made a great contribution to the development of the whole region in the past, and we can still do so."

"The potential and opportunities for further development for the benefit of all in Southern Africa should be the overriding incentive to resolve the problems which not only stand in the way, but threaten to engulf us all in conflict."

"We should not simply wait for politicians and military leaders to show the way — their record in resolving conflicts and settling differences is not good."

"Those equipped to do so should continue to take the lead in opening up the region and developing its potential to demonstrate the benefits of taking the road away from conflict towards co-operation."

## Children grab dad's car at knifepoint

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Two Durban teenagers who stole their father's car at knifepoint today and later crashed into a police car which was chasing them, are still on the run.

Police said a 17-year-old Waterfall youth and his sister, 16, arrived home about 1am today.

Their father spoke to them because they were so late and an argument started.

## We want to destroy apartheid — Curry

KIMBERLEY — The Labour Party had rejected the proposed new constitution but would participate in it only to destroy apartheid, Mr David Curry, president of the Association of Management Committees, said.

"We are taking part in the system not because we think it is right, but because we want to change it," Mr Curry told a crowd of about 2 000 at the Catholic Hall in Pedocia, Kimberley.

The Labour Party's policies supported integration but it realised this could not be achieved overnight, he said.

Mr Curry criticised those who practised "boycott politics" and who rejected the Labour



congratulating the chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, and his soldiers on the raid — Argus Correspondent, Argus Africa News Service, Sapa-Reuter-AP

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Resistance Movement (MNR)

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He said there was also a need for South Africa to make it known that it was willing to help, as soon as circumstances permitted, in the reconstruction of Mozambique, for the mutual benefit of all neighbouring countries

This would have to be coupled with an assurance from the Mozambican Government that it was doing all it could to ensure that its territory

challenge to civil engineers in the Southern African region, Professor Barratt said. "South Africans have made a great contribution to the development of the whole region in the past, and we can still do so

"The potential and opportunities for further development for the benefit of all in Southern Africa should be the over-riding incentive to resolve the problems which not only stand in the way, but threaten to engulf us all in conflict

"We should not simply wait for politicians and military leaders to show the way. Their record in resolving conflicts and settling differences is not good

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(News by Andrew Blau, 1 Woodley Street, Kimberley)

## Children grab dad's car at knifepoint

Argus Correspondent

DURBAN — Two Durban teenagers who stole their father's car at knifepoint today and later crashed into a police car which was chasing them, are still on the run

Police said a 17-year-old Waterfall youth and his sister, 16, arrived home about 1am today

Their father spoke to them because they were so late and an argument started

The son grabbed a knife and threatened his father with it

He then grabbed his father's car keys and a few rands before running out with his sister

The two sped off in their father's BMW

The father telephoned the police and while Constable G C Trail and Constable A K Schronk were on their way to the house they saw the car

They followed it into a cul-de-sac, where they forced it to a stop

When the policemen got out the BMW started up again, crashing into the police vehicle as it sped off

The policemen gave chase again, but the youngsters escaped

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# US dismay at raid on Maputo

ARGUS 18/10/83 (218)



President Machel



Mr Marais Steyn

## 'They plan murder and mayhem there'

Argus Foreign Service LONDON — There could be a healthy, normal and constructive relationship between Maputo and South Africa, according to South African Ambassador Mr Marais Steyn

"There has always been in the past," he said here yesterday

But he added "The only disturbing factor now is that they plan murder and mayhem from Mozambique and they allow it to be done by a proclaimed and a declared terrorist organisation that claims they commit these acts. They don't even attempt to deny it"

### IMPROVE LIFE

Mr Steyn, who was speaking on BBC radio on the South African raid on Maputo, said South Africa had "again and again" asked the Maputo Government not to harbour ANC terrorists

South Africa had suggested that the two countries should get together constructively to improve the quality of life of all their peoples

"We help them with their railways, we help

them with their major harbours, we employ their people by the tens of thousands and give them jobs in South Africa"

Mr Steyn said the target of the raid was an office where terrorists were processed, and where they came for money and instructions

"They can't bluff us," he said. "You must remember that the Mozambique Government has not got the people behind it"

"There are more Mozambicans on the side of South Africa than there are on the side of their own Government"

The South African attacks were pinpointed "with the greatest care and caution," he said

Asked what the point of the raid was since both the Mozambique Government and the ANC had said they would not take heed of any warning, he said

"What would be the point for us to sit still and welcome terrorists? Show me any country that would do that. Do you expect South Africa to do that?"

Argus Foreign Service WASHINGTON — News of South Africa's latest raid into Mozambique has been received with dismay by the Reagan Administration

It came within days of the arrival in Maputo of the first American ambassador to Mozambique

The Ambassador, Mr Peter Jon de Vos, will try to convince the Maputo Government that the American policy of constructive engagement does not encourage South Africa to feel free to take military action against its neighbours

### "Violation"

In an official reaction today, the US State Department deplored "this incident of cross-border violence in Southern Africa, including the violation of Mozambique's sovereignty"

Britain's condemnation is a measure of the Thatcher Government's concern over cross-border violence in Southern Africa, reports the Argus

Foreign Service from London

It is expected the issue will dominate the official discussions tomorrow and Thursday when Mozambican President Samora Machel makes his first official visit to Britain

In a statement today the Foreign Office said it had not yet received full details, but stated it was clear Mozambique's sovereignty had been violated

Mozambican Government officials believe the bomb blast which wrecked the top floor of a central Maputo building early yesterday may have been the work of saboteurs who successfully infiltrated the ANC network, reports the Argus African News Service

Although the Mozambican Government has slammed the raid as an act of South African aggression, the feeling in official circles is that it was not the work of a South African raiding party as such

## Call to end race barriers

Staff Reporter

A SOUND technical education system with no racial discrimination is one of the most important priorities for the country's health and stability, according to the chairman of the South African Institute of Civil Engineers (SAICE), Mr C M McMillan

He told delegates at the SAICE's seventh quinquennial convention in the city today that science technology and engineering were the foundations on which a modern growing economy had to stand and that 'barriers to advancement or access to facilities purely on the basis of race must be eliminated — admission on merit should determine policy'

He said the 'enormous deficiencies' in education — particularly for blacks and coloureds — had been clearly identified

He urged the Government 'to eliminate all vestiges of unfair racial discrimination from the education system'

## Comoros invasion — three charged

Argus Correspondent MELBOURNE — Three men, including a pensioner with a wooden leg, were committed for trial here today charged with preparing to invade the Islamic Republic of Comoros off the coast of East Africa

William Lug, 31, a pensioner, John George Meyer, 23, and Dieter Burojevic, 36, are alleged to have been sailing to Comoros to put Prince Kamahal on the throne when they were arrested



TH'S

The Star's Foreign News Service

# SA equipped rebel base, says captive

MAPUTO — A captured Mozambican rebel officer has told a Press conference in Maputo that South African helicopters made regular trips to his base to drop supplies of weapons, ammunition and other equipment

Lieutenant Carlos Uisse Zandamela (41) said five white South African instructors lived in the Mozambique National Resistance base at Tome which was overrun by Frelimo forces in August

He said equipment for the base was flown from South Africa

"When stocks were running low they radioed South Africa for more," he said, "and, within a few days, helicopters would fly in more material"

Asked for comment, an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said Mozambique was apparently engaged in a large scale propaganda campaign against South Africa to support President Samora Machel's visit to Europe

"This is evident in the churning out of this sort of propaganda over recent weeks and more can be expected

"This is a typical Marxist pattern, blaming South Africa for Mozambique's internal problems in an ill-conceived effort to gain assistance from other countries," the spokesman said

At the Press conference Lieutenant Zandamela, a former teacher, said he was kidnapped by MNR guerillas in February 1982 and was given three months' military training

At Tome base he was given a rifle and, apparently because of his relatively high level of education, became head of logistics for Inhambane province

Lieutenant Zandamela said he

was given the rank of lieutenant at a ceremony presided over by uniformed South Africans

He said his duties involved visiting isolated homesteads with a party of armed guerillas to obtain food

Some food was flown in from South Africa but that was mainly for the instructors and the guerilla commanders who ate their meals together

Shortly before Tome base was captured he left with a party of 200 guerillas for another camp in the Chibuto District of Gaza province

He left the camp to look for someone to help carry equipment and spent a night with a "peasant" family who claimed to be MNR supporters

But they tied him up and handed him to the authorities

## Frelimo takes MNR base

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Two Portuguese prisoners who escaped from their Mozambican guerilla captors have described the destruction of a major rebel base by Frelimo troops

The two, Mr Eduardo Ribeiro (45) and Mr Navanadra Bhay (28), told a Maputo Press conference that the Mozambique National Resistance base at Tome, 450 km north-east of Maputo, was overrun by army units on August 23

They said the base had served as the MNR command centre in Inhambane Province

Mr Ribeiro was captured on December 27, less than 100 km north of Maputo Mr Bhay and his

mother were captured in an ambush on Mozambique's main north-south highway in January

When the camp was attacked last month the guerillas abandoned nine tons of arms, ammunition and clothing, said to have been dropped to them two weeks earlier

The rebels took the three Portuguese with them as they fled The party was on the run and under Frelimo attack until September 13 when the two men were able to escape into the bush

Observers say that the capture of the Tome base and the fact that it was now safe to drive on Inhambane roads indicated that the MNR had suffered major reverses

# Ride the Chair of Fire

1983

November

LONDON — Reports are reaching Oxfam from Mozambique that the food crisis caused by drought is developing into a fullscale famine threat in the country's southern provinces.

The crisis follows disruption of relief supplies and widespread destruction of the district's infrastructure by guerillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR).

Hundreds of thousands of people in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane have been displaced from their homes, but only a limited amount of food aid and emergency supplies have been made available for their relief.

Oxfam is concerned that conditions will deteriorate seriously unless a big international aid effort is launched.

Oxfam's field director, Mr Michael Behr, who last week visited a centre for 12 000 displaced people in Gaza, said: "It is my strong impression that there exists a disaster of major proportions, the gravity of which has only recently become apparent to the outside world."

About four million people living south of the Zambesi, half of them in Gaza and Inhambane, are affected by what the UN's Food and Agricultural Organisation calls "the worst drought in many decades".

The three-year drought has been aggravated by poor farming methods.

The FAO reports almost complete failure of the main crops in the centre and south of the country. The losses include 300 000 tons of grain, over half the normal annual production.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said this week that the security situation in Mozambique was one of the most important topics discussed during the talks he had just had with Portuguese leaders.

● The United Nations High Commission for refugees has granted emergency supplies of food and medicine to the Zambian Government to help it cope with an influx of refugees from Angola.

The refugees, apparently fleeing from the fighting between Unita rebels and Government forces in eastern Angola, began crossing the border in the remote north-western tip of Zambia last week.

Local relief workers reported that about 1 000 refugees crossed during a two-day period.

The UNHCR immediately flew a team of specialists into the area. They are now in Lusaka briefing UN officials on the extent of the problem, but it appears that initial fears of a much bigger exodus have not been realised.

Many of the refugees came through an official immigration post at the border town of Jimbe before being taken to one of the main refugee camps at Maheba, about 220 km from the Angolan border.

Among the first group were three Angolan district governors, who will be repatriated to Luanda by the United Nations.

The Star Bureau

# Mozambique faces famine threat because of drought

(210) 975 3811/23



218 23/11/83

# Mozambique fugitive tells of life of hell in the army

**MBABANE.** — Mozambique has resorted to forced conscription and subjects youngsters to appalling army treatment, according to a fugitive who escaped to Swaziland

A Press report in Mbabane yesterday describes how the former Frelimo soldier fled after surviving an ambush in Mozambique by members of the National Resistance Movement.

The man, whose name is not mentioned, said he and

other young Mozambicans had been "arrested" in April this year and forcibly recruited into the army

He described conditions at the Boane Mavene training camp, which housed about 500 recruits, and the treatment by the officers as "very poor indeed"

Identity cards were taken away and recruits were made to shave their heads with pieces of broken bottles as there were no scissors. There were also no beds or blankets, he said. — Sapa

# Professor warns SA of Mozambique 'whirlwind'

ARGUS 10/11/83 218  
Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa should demonstrate a more positive and realistic attitude towards Mozambique to contribute to the stability of states in Southern Africa, the director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Professor John Barratt, said last night.

Addressing the institute's annual meeting, Professor Barratt said South Africa would "reap a whirlwind" in the sub-continent unless it indicated a willingness to help in the reconstruction and redevelopment of Mozambique.

Next to South Africa, Mozambique, with its 2 700km coastline, was strategically the second-most important country in the region, and its most important source of instability.

## CIVIL STRIFE

The collapse of the Mozambican economy and the civil strife caused by the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) held serious long-term effects for the region.

Four landlocked countries — Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Swaziland — were unable to use the shortest rail routes to the seaports of Beira and Maputo because of constant MNR sabotage, and had to depend on South African routes.

Zimbabwe was the most seriously affected, and remained as dependent on South Africa as besieged Rhodesia had been.

## RESENTMENT

Professor Barratt said this was an unhealthy political situation, as it always caused resentment towards the country in the strong position.

This was proved by these countries looking for ways to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa.

He said there were strange ironies in the relationship between South Africa and Mozambique.

In spite of the fact that Mozambique allowed the ANC to operate from its



Professor John Barratt

territory and South Africa had conducted three strikes against the ANC inside Mozambique, the main economic links established by the Portuguese with South Africa still continued, although on a smaller scale. Labour for South African mines was also still recruited in Mozambique.

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Mozambicans are flocking over the border into Zimbabwe in their hundreds in search of food.

The Ziana news agency in Harare reported that in the north-eastern Rushinga district of Zimbabwe, many of the Mozambicans had decided to settle permanently and had built huts.

Most of the refugees appear to have crossed into Zimbabwe from areas inside Mozambique close to the border. Others have walked from Tete, about 150 km away.

# Mozambicans cannot escape from hunger

218

Star 14/1/73

Many Mozambicans have brought goats and other livestock with them, which they sell to buy food.

Others sell furniture and baskets to raise money.

The influx has put a considerable strain on the local people in the Rushinga border area,

which has also been severely affected by two years of drought.

Drought relief supplies from the Zimbabwe Government, which came into the area regularly, have stopped, and there is starvation in parts of the district.

One mother sent a

note to the local school saying her children were so weak from hunger they could not walk to class.

An old man was reported to have died after hunger caused him to eat rolled-up newspaper, plastic and unripe fruit

Some residents in the area have been surviving on the cream of tartar fruit of the babab tree.

Schoolteachers have handed out raw maize meal and water to the hungry Mozambicans

The Mozambicans

interviewed by Ziana maintained they had fled their country because of hunger, and not because of the guerrilla activities of the Mozambique National Resistance forces.

A representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said in Harare recently that the commission could help only if it was approached by the Zimbabwe Government.

He added that it might be difficult to regard people fleeing from hunger rather than persecution as "refugees".

3  
*[Handwritten scribbles]*

reuter.

14/1/83

## Machel picks new deputy

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has appointed Mr Daniel Saul Mbanze as Deputy Foreign Minister, the semi-official daily newspaper Noticias reported in Maputo yesterday.

He was previously Deputy Interior Minister, then in the first independent government of Mozambique in 1975 he became Deputy Governor of Nampula Province.

Then in 1980 he was appointed Ambassador to Zambia — Sapa-Reuter

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Dr Gert du Preez the WCAB's chief liaison officer said yesterday board spokesmen could not react to verbal statements

He confirmed that 40 people — 12 men and 28 women — had been arrested during the pass raid on Tuesday morning and that 67 shelters had been demolished

A number of men and women arrested during the raid appeared in the Langa Commissioner's Court yesterday

● A young Crossroads resident, Mr Maxwell Ntshayi, came to the court yesterday morning to search for his wife, Gladys, whom he said was separated from their three-month-old baby when she was arrested

A Crossroads Committee member who attended the court proceedings said later that arrangements had been made to have Mrs Ntshayi released on bail from Pollsmoor Prison

**Barratt calls for SA denial of MNR links**

Staff Reporter

IF the South African Government was covertly supporting the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), it would be contributing to the political and economic disintegration of Mozambique and the severe economic problems of Zimbabwe and Malawi

This was said by the Director-General of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Professor John Barratt, at the annual meeting of the institute's Cape Town branch last night

"Claims that South Africa is supporting the MNR are believed throughout the rest of Southern Africa and the West," Professor Barratt said

"If the allegation is not true then there is a need for a specific, categorical and detailed denial at the highest level from the South African Government, because of the negative effect the reported intervention is having on attitudes towards South Africa"

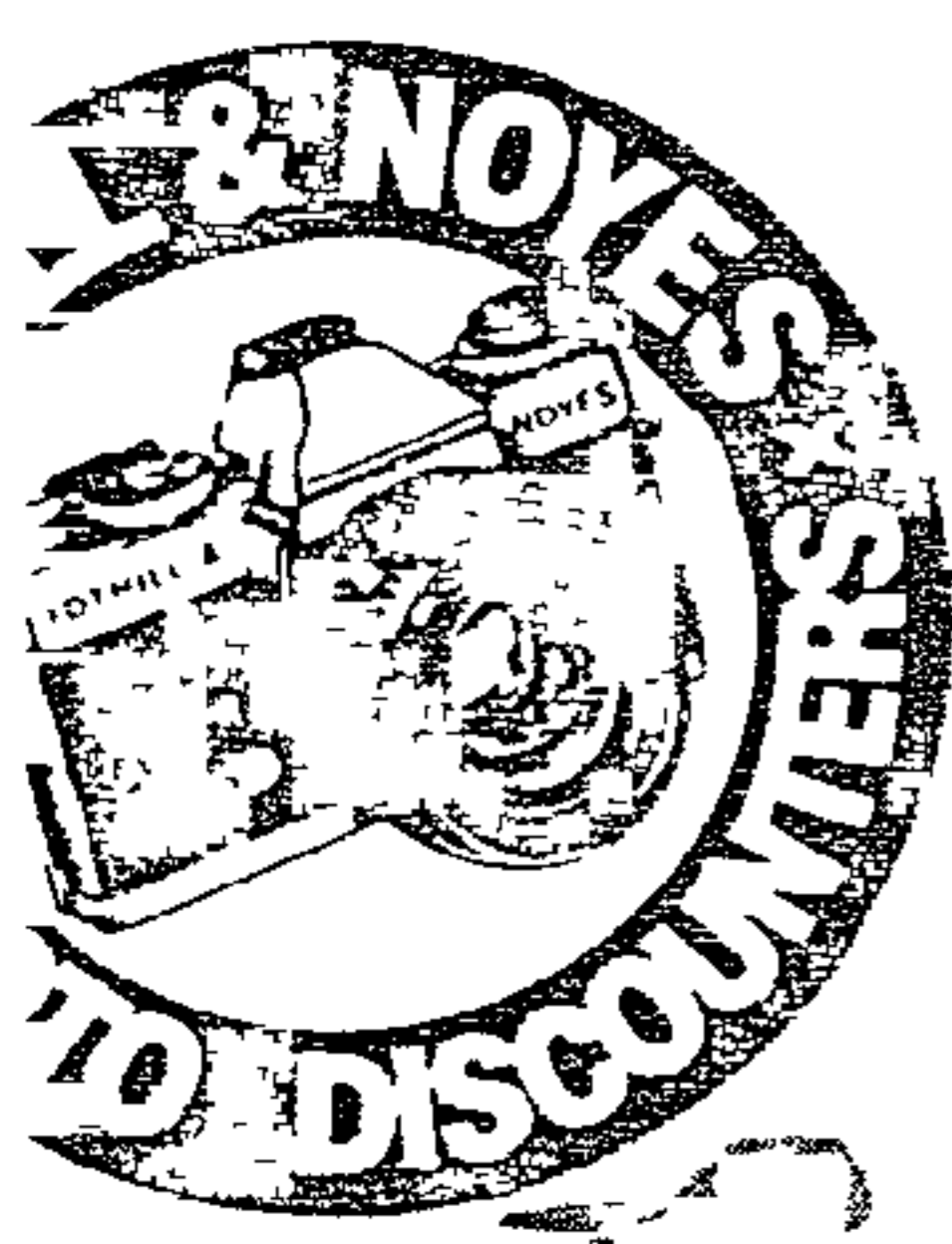
Professor Barratt said Mozambique's economy, which had never been

strong, had deteriorated since independence. In addition the MNR in its attempt to overthrow the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel was 'ravaging' large areas of the centre of the country. The effect on the whole region, including countries like Zimbabwe and Malawi, made the situation more serious

"The South African Government has brought pressure to bear on the government of Mozambique not only by its actual and threatened military strikes but also by the covert military support it is widely believed to have been giving to the MNR"

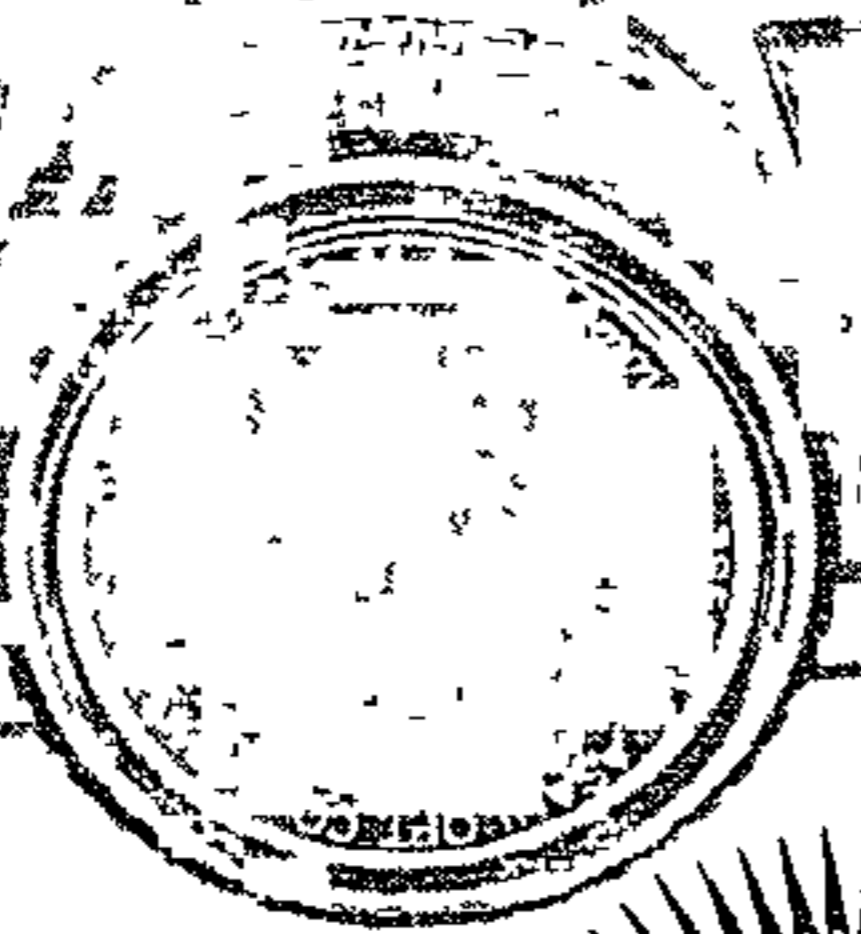
"Apart from denials of interventionist activities, there is a need for South Africa to demonstrate a positive attitude by indicating, for instance, willingness to assist in the reconstruction and development of Mozambique, for the mutual benefit of all the countries in the region," Professor Barratt said

● Leading article, page 12



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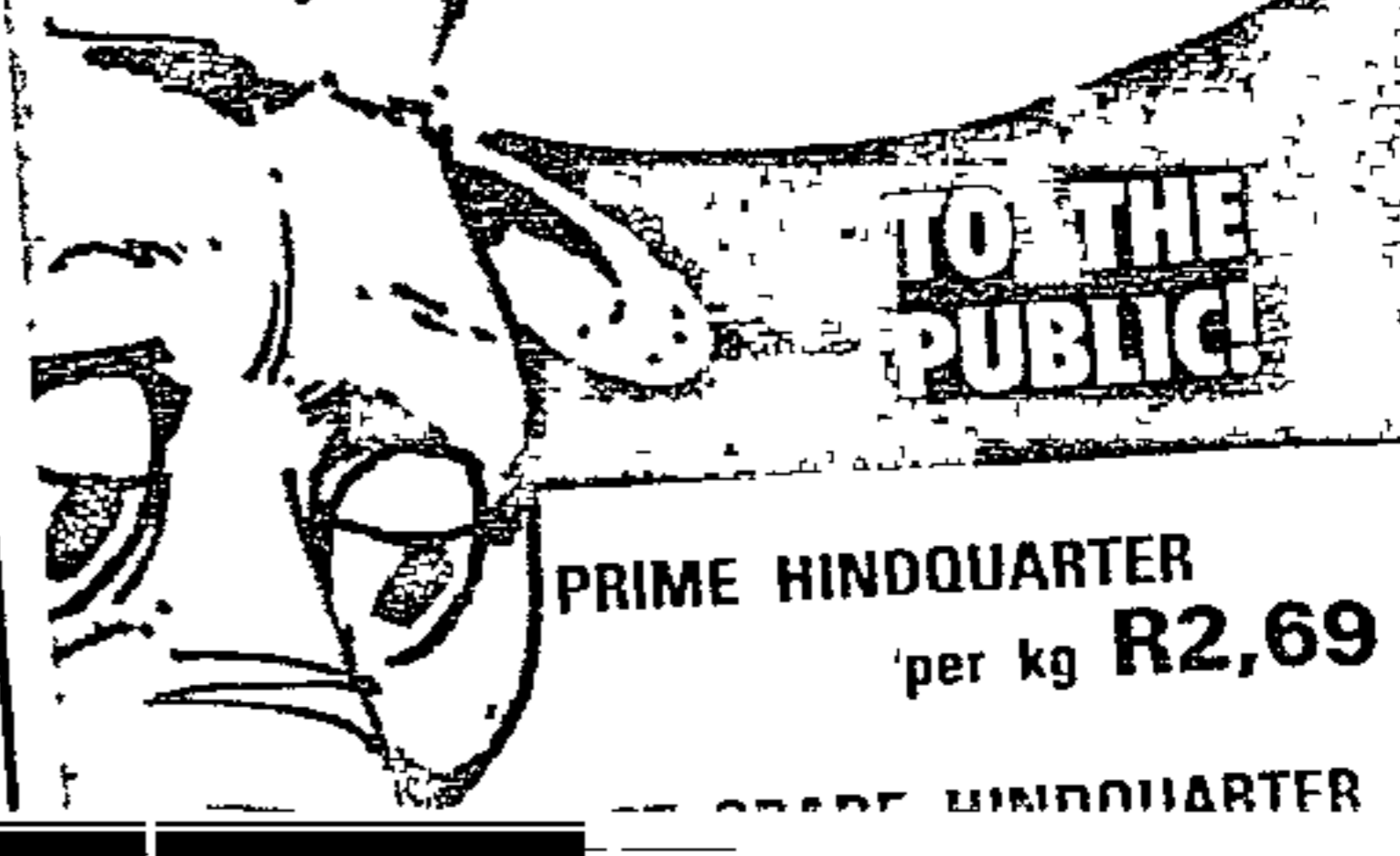
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**Fast action**

THE views expressed by Cape Times readers in Teleletters, on the experimental use of speed humps in White Road, Rondebosch, have been noted by the chairman of the City Council's Utilities and Works Committee, Mr Dick Friedlander

Today's Teleletters, on page 13, carries Mr Friedlander's view of the matter. He telephoned the Cape Times yesterday to reassure readers and to explain the proposed experiment

**WHOLESALE MEAT**



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## win from Colesburg

THE first prize of R50 000 in the latest monthly Bonus Bond draw has been won by the holder of certificate number 3207610186, which was bought at the Volkskas Bank in Colesburg the Treasury announced in Pretoria today.

The second prize of R30 000, was won by the holder of certificate number 3307245901, which was bought in Vredenburg also at a branch of the Volkskas Bank.

The third certificate drawn, to win R15 000, was bought at the Newton Park post office in Port Elizabeth and the number is 0501199710.

This month's draw, with a total prize fund of R1 336 000, involved all bonus bond numbers on certificates bought before September 1 this year. There are a total of 1 414 winners — Sapa

# Machel appeals to US to 'join us to end apartheid'

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Samora Machel yesterday appealed to the United States to join Africa in working to end apartheid in South Africa.

"We want to join forces with the Americans so that South Africa can become like the United States — not a collection of races but a union of equal human beings," President Machel said.

Speaking at a ceremony in which the first US ambassador to Mozambique for three years presented his credentials, Mr Machel said apartheid was the source of instability and violence in Southern Africa.

"The United States has a great responsibility as a power and as a country which respects human rights. It cannot ignore this case," he

said. <sup>(218) (11/83) (10/83)</sup>  
The new ambassador, career diplomat Mr Peter John de Vos, said the United States and Mozambique were interested in making immediate efforts to secure conditions for lasting peace in Southern Africa.

In a rare US tribute to Mozambique's Marxist leader, Mr De Vos said both President Ronald Reagan and the US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, were aware of his "outstanding role as a statesman in this important region of the world".

Relations between the US and Mozambique have improved greatly over the last year, after hitting rock bottom in March 1981 over the expulsion by Mozambique of four US diplomats on charges of recruiting for the Central

Intelligence Agency.

In October last year the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, met Mr Shultz in New York and said there was a "greater understanding and dialogue" between the two countries.

Since then, a State Department envoy Mr Frank Wisner and assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker, have visited Maputo for talks on bilateral issues and Southern Africa.

Washington has been represented in Mozambique at charge d'affaires level since June 1980 when the last ambassador finished his assignment.

Two months ago Mozambique appointed Mr Val Riano Ferrao as its first ambassador to Washington — Sapa-Reuter

## Loans for building or buying

By LIN MENGE

BATTLING to get a loan to buy or build a house?

Don't forget that individuals of any race who are unable, for some reason, to obtain building society loans, may apply to the Department of Community Development for a 90% loan.

The loans cannot be used for home improvement, only for house purchases. The value of the house must not exceed R33 000.

The interest is lower than building society rates, being equivalent to the economic interest rate of the National Housing Commission, a spokesman for the Depart-



ment of Community Development told HOME FRONT.

This loan scheme is not new. It has been especially popular among coloureds in the Western Cape where private building contractors often help prospective homebuyers negotiate a loan with the department.

Applicants must produce proof that they are unable to get building society loans.

They should apply for such

loans to the regional office of the department of community development for the region in which they live.

The department also subsidises building society interest rates on loans to first-time buyers of brand-new homes, provided the new houses or flats do not cost more than R40 000, EXCLUDING the cost of the land.

The effect of the subsidy is to reduce monthly bond repayments for up to five years. Building societies which apply the subsidy are refunded by the Government.

Ask your building society for details.

## R10 000 catch for angler

CAPE TOWN — Milnerton angler David Unite is R10 000 richer after landing a specially-marked black bass in the Clanwilliam Black Bass Classic fresh water fishing competition yesterday morning.

He noticed the bonanza prize tag attached to the fish only after dumping it in a bucket on board his single-engined boat.

He set off at 5am yesterday morning — one of 780 entrants — and cast his lines about 4km up the Clanwilliam Dam.

"I naturally feel very pleased and surprised, but I'll feel much better when I get the cheque," said Mr Unite.

The Black Bass Classic — with prizes totalling R20 000 — got off to a good start with hundreds of entrants in boats and on the banks casting their lines in perfect fishing conditions.

The R10 000 black bass lured anglers from South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe — Sapa

## Trip on t

SAILING schedules for Safmarine's senger liner, MS Astor, have been

Booking for all voyages opens on at Safmarine offices in South Africa, London, as well as at travel agents.

The 19 000 ton luxury liner is to be after her first voyage. She sails from ampton on April 5 and is due in Cape April 19.

Following a subsequent coastal v and from Durban, she will then sail first voyage from Cape Town to South on May 3.

During her first year under the Sa flag, she will complete seven return between Cape Town and Southampt cruises from Durban to Reunion/M. two cruises from Durban to Seyche one cruise from Cape Town to Rio De. Depending on the grade of

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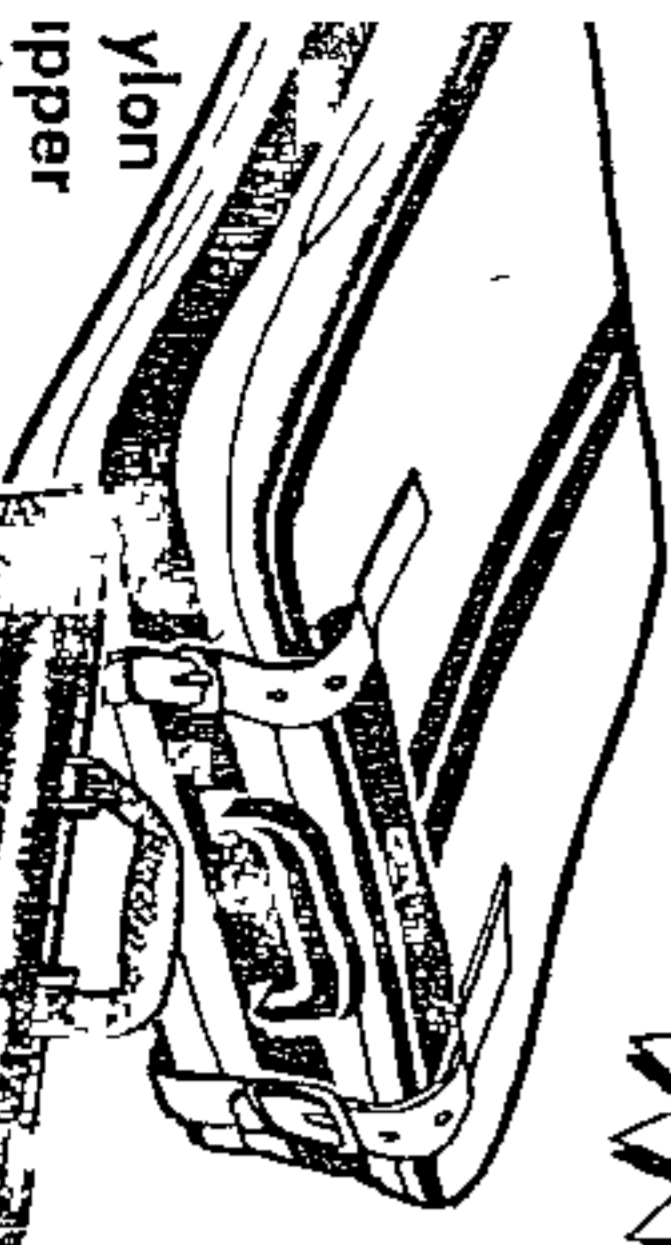
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## Soviets, Frelimo in talks on hostages

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

MAPUTO — Russian and Mozambican officials are meeting in Maputo to discuss the kidnapping of 24 Soviet geologists in the Mozambican Northern province of Zambezia 11 days ago. Radio Maputo reported last night a cloak of secrecy, however, has been maintained over a rescue operation mounted by the Mozambican armed forces

Official sources in Maputo would give no information about the hostages or the MNR guerilla threat to kill them if Frelimo pursuers closed in, but Radio Maputo reported that foreign affairs officials from Mozambique and the Soviet Union were meeting to discuss "the present international situation"

No mention was made of the kidnapping but the report said the present situation in Southern Africa would be one of the topics discussed  
The Soviet geologists were kidnapped during a Mozambique National Resistance attack against the mining town of Morrua in Zambezia province and the Soviet Union has offered to assist Mozambique in moves to free the prisoners

## Surprise in US as Mondale accepts backing from Carter

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In one of the biggest campaign surprises yet Mr Walter Mondale, who is seeking the Democratic Party's nomination for next year's presidential race, has sought — and got — the blessing of former President Jimmy Carter

## 'Polite' Lebanese hijackers give up

LIMASSOL — Twelve Lebanese hijackers who commandeered a Rumanian boat in the Lebanese port of Tripoli and forced the captain to sail here have surrendered, the Cyprus Government said

Commerce Minister Christos Mavrellis, who negotiated the surrender last night by radio, said the hijackers seized the ship to escape the heavy fighting in Tripoli

No one was hurt in the incident and the hijackers behaved "politely" — Reuter

## Two willing to step into Begin's shoes

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# Help us with Cahora Bassa, asks Portugal

Star 30/11/83 218

By Brendan Nicholson,  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

Portugal's request to South Africa to help maintain the financial viability and security of the Cahora Bassa power scheme appears to be a veiled plea for Pretoria to discourage the guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance

After talks in Portugal this week South Africa's Foreign Minister Mr R F (Pik) Botha said in an interview that the Lisbon government was "very concerned" about the Mozambican dam, particularly over financial and security issues

The Portuguese have good reason to be worried.

They still own most of the dam and owe loan repayments estimated at R740 million to international financing organisations

Assuming that these debts could be paid off within 15 years or so, Lisbon undertook to hand over the project to Mozambique by the end of the century

Unfortunately South Africa is Cahora Bassa's only customer and the high tension power lines running from Mozambique to the Transvaal have, since 1979, been frequently sabotaged by anti-Frelimo guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance

The scheme's Mozambique-registered holding

**The giant Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique is unable to supply power to its only customer, South Africa, because the lines have constantly been sabotaged by anti-Frelimo guerillas. Portugal, which has a R740 million interest in the dam, has hinted that South Africa might try to curb the activities of the guerillas.**

company, Cahora Bassa Hydro (HCB), of which 10 percent is owned by the Mozambican Government, had a contract with the Electricity Supply Commission to provide South Africa with 1373 megawatts of power but this was suspended last year because the supply was intermittent.

While the Cahora Bassa contribution represents only about eight percent of South Africa's demand, its hydro power is, generally, cheaper than that generated by South African coal-powered stations

If the full 1373 megawatts were delivered on a firm, reliable basis it would be worth between R45 million and R50 million to HCB

Escom confirmed today that, over the past two years, the Mozambican supply had been cut frequently and no power had been received since October 28 this year

Although Escom has developed alternative power sources to replace the erratic Cahora Bassa system an industry source confirmed that a reliable Mozambican supply would be welcomed as requirements would inevitably grow

Maputo claims that South Africa trains, arms, directs and provides logistical support for the MNR guerillas but these allegations are routinely rejected by the South African Defence Force

But, in February, the US State Department said: "The MNR appears to be basically a military organisation with none but the most general political programme, apart from trying to replace the Government of Mozambique"

"It receives the bulk of its support from South Africa"

International commentators have suggested that Pretoria simply wants to "keep the pot boiling" in Mozambique to force President Samora Machel to withdraw support from the African National Congress

In the meantime, the massive dam, once a monument to the potential of Southern African co-operation, has become a giant pawn in the game of regional power politics

The co-operation dream turned sour as the MNR stepped up its anti-Frelimo campaign and began sabotaging the virtually undefendable power lines

Ironically, because of the guerilla attacks, Escom was unable to meet peak demands for power in South Africa in the winter of 1981

Despite Mozambican attempts to extend the system so that power could be exported to Zimbabwe and Malawi, South Africa remains Cahora Bassa's sole customer at this stage

Although the sabotage initially caused power shortages in South Africa, Escom has developed alternative resources to replace the eight percent of local requirements Cahora Bassa once provided

And, as long as the Mozambican rebels are permitted to keep the southward lines cut the dam is likely to remain a massive white elephant.

## SA asked to 'discourage' MNR raids

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

LISBON — The Portuguese Government has made an urgent plea to South Africa to help ease the massive strain Cahora Bassa is putting on the battered Portuguese economy

Last year Portugal lost R47 million because so little electricity from Mozambique's enormous hydro-electric project reached South Africa

This was in part because of inefficient management by the joint Portuguese/Mozambique company which now runs Cahora Bassa

But the most serious threat to the flow of Cahora Bassa electricity comes from the Mozambique National Resistance movement, which has repeatedly cut the power lines — and which has recently threatened to cut the flow of electricity completely

After a year of relative calm, the MNR has started sabotaging the power line again and earlier this month the MNR secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes, threatened that the power line "will never function again"

Mr Fernandes claimed the MNR had given Portugal a year to offer the movement "some benefits" but that Portugal had not "talked seriously"

A Portuguese delegation was in Maputo earlier this month to review the situation with the Frelimo Government and, although no official statement was issued, it is understood Frelimo agreed to assume part of the financial load if Portugal

could obtain "security guarantees"

Clearly Maputo believed Lisbon could press Pretoria into restraining the MNR which is widely reported to receive assistance from South Africa

It was against this background that the issue was raised with Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by both the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares, and the Foreign Minister, Mr Jaime Gama

It is understood they pressed Mr Botha for a review of the tariff structure

Mr Botha conceded this in his Press statement yesterday and promised that South Africa would put together a panel of experts who would examine the request in the light of South Africa's own interests

However, it is also understood that Portugal asked South Africa — tactfully — to do what it could to discourage attacks on the power lines

Mr Botha appeared to confirm this when he said "security issues" involving the dam had been raised

He said later that relations between South Africa and Mozambique and Mozambique and Portugal had been the most important issue discussed

Mr Botha did not refer to the MNR. But it is clear that insofar as the "security situation" affected the MNR, this raised a problematical issue

South Africa has never admitted an involvement with the MNR and it is difficult to see what Mr Botha could have said on the subject to the Portuguese Ministers



25 20/11 83

# Cahora Bassa tripped out since October 28

By David Braun,  
Political Reporter

Top-level discussions have been held by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Portuguese Government on problems relating to the crippled Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria today said the department was unable to comment on the nature of the talks as progress had been made on a "minute-to-minute basis"

But an Electricity Supply Commission spokesman confirmed that there had been no power from the giant scheme since October 28

"We have had problems over the last few years with the reliability of the supply. We received some power intermittently over winter," he said.

Escom had not invested a cent in the scheme so it was not financially involved in the breakdown of the facility, he said

Because Cahora Bassa is a hydro-electric scheme, it is able to generate electricity considerably more cheaply than Escom's coal-fired power stations. Escom has contracted to buy 1 400 Mw, which is more than the total output of some of its older and smaller power stations and represents about eight percent of the total South African demand.

The unreliability of the supply, said to be connected with Mozambique's inability to prevent sabotage to the powerlines, means that Escom must generate extra power internally at greater cost

Failure of Escom to buy its contracted power means heavy losses for the owners of the scheme

● See Page 11, World section.

## Cahora Bassa — a white elephant?

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

The guerilla war being waged by the anti-Frelimo rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, allegedly backed by Pretoria, has turned the massive Cahora Bassa dam from a Southern African dream into a massive white elephant

In 1978, the Frelimo Government estimated that with two stages of the R435 million project completed it would earn nearly R22 million a year

from South Africa in desperately needed foreign exchange

However, an Escom spokesman said that over the past two years the South African grid had received only intermittent supplies from Cahora Bassa

Nothing had been received since October 28 this year

The project which created the second largest man-made lake in the world was intended to provide most of its power for South Africa though any one of the dam's five

massive turbines would be capable of providing all the power needs of Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania

An international consortium battled to tame both the unpredictable Zambezi and terrible climatic conditions.

The project survived Frelimo threats to blow up the dam during its construction and the political upheavals that followed the 1974 Lisbon coup. It finally began producing power for South Africa in March 1977

While the dam appears to be functioning well, the project's weak point has proved to be the 1 414 km of high tension cables crossing through

Mozambique and the Transvaal

The vulnerable pylons have been sabotaged repeatedly by MNR guerillas and the lines have become impossible for the Mozambican security forces to guard along their length.

### ALTERNATIVE

Though the sabotage initially caused power shortages in South Africa, Escom has developed alternative resources to replace the eight percent of local requirements Cahora Bassa once provided

South Africa has repeatedly denied claims that it provided the MNR with weapons, training and logistical assistance

# More Maputo contacts mooted

Cape Times 23/11/83 (218)

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

FURTHER contacts between the South African and Mozambique governments over regional security have been promised by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The government is also clearly giving top-level attention to the prospects for a settlement of the SWA/Namibian dispute and Cuban military presence in Angola.

Mr Botha yesterday took the unusual step of issuing a statement following a meeting of the State Security Council.

He said the meeting in Cape Town was attended by regular members of the State Security Council and "a considerable number" of cabinet ministers.

According to the statement, the meeting was largely confined to a report by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on his recent European visit and "the most important events in Southern Africa" over the past few weeks.

Attention was also given to proposals which emerged from this week's meeting in Swaziland between South African cabinet ministers and Mozambique representatives.

"Certain decisions were taken in this regard and will be conveyed to the Mozambique Government," Mr Botha stated.

His announcement of a large cabinet presence at the State Security Council meeting is seen as indicative

of the importance of developments over SWA/Namibia and Mozambique.

Mr Pik Botha's European tour — during which he met members of the Western contact group — seems to have concentrated on the stalled SWA/Namibia settlement initiative.

Mr Botha also travelled to Rome for a special meeting with the top United States negotiator on the issue, Dr Chester Crocker.

The Mozambique issue came to the fore during this visit, with Portugal pressing for less hostility between South Africa and Mozambique and offering to host a meeting between the two governments.

In the end Swaziland was chosen as neutral territory where Mr Pik Botha, accompanied by the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, met Mozambique cabinet ministers.

Their discussions followed South African military raids into Mozambique against what were described as ANC bases there and Mozambique accusations that South Africa gave active support to the rebel RNM (Renamo) movement.

Mr Pik Botha was expected to repeat the offer of a non-aggression pact with Mozambique, in terms of which the two countries would undertake not to harbour rebel groups seeking to attack the other.

Yesterday's statement gave no clues as to whether such a pact is in the offing.

BOTHA'S VISIT

# Portugal as bridge for SA

AG 43 28/11/83

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA, Argus Foreign Service, Lisbon, analyses SA-Portuguese relations

MR Pík Botha's official visit to Portugal Monday underlines an international relationship that has changed dramatically in the past decade

Ten years ago Mr John Vorster's South Africa and Dr Marcello Caetano's Portugal were right-wing allies Together with Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesia, they opposed the march of one-man-one-vote black nationalism Relations between the three countries were close, as were the links between their military establishments and their secret police

But the Caetano regime was overthrown and Portugal pulled out of its African provinces Portugal had its own revolution and, since Caetano, has had no fewer than 15 different governments

With Portugal and South Africa no longer "allies", Lisbon and Pretoria had very little to say to each other despite the fact that there are more than 600 000 people in South Africa who look on themselves as Portuguese

Apart from these people, the two countries had little more than history to draw them together

In a sense it was South Africa's problematical relationship with Mozambique and Angola, together with Portugal's desire to play a more active role in Southern African affairs, that provided the foundation for a new relationship

Portugal, whether under a right-wing dictatorship or successive left-wing govern-

ments, has always wanted to be seen to lead the Portuguese-speaking world It is handicapped by its poverty and its continuing economic crisis But this has not put reins on its ambitions

Portugal would now like to be seen as a bridge between the industrialised north and the under-developed south, a bridge between Europe and Africa — and, just possibly, a bridge between South Africa and its troubled and troublesome black neighbours

It has worked hard recently at its contacts with its former colonies and already South Africa and the Americans have found Portugal useful in exploring and developing con-

tacts with Mozambique and Angola

On Thursday last week, for instance, Portuguese Foreign Minister Mr Jaime Gama met his Angolan counterpart, Mr Paulo Jorge, in Paris Few people believe that this discussion did not feature prominently in Mr Gama's discussions Monday with Mr Botha And few believe that elements of Monday's discussions will not be passed on to Mr Jorge

Quite clearly Portugal would like to play a role — and be seen to have played a role — in helping Southern Africa towards peace and stability

There also appears to be a belief here that peace and stability in Southern Africa will help the economic development

of both Angola and Mozambique, and that this will help Portugal economically

But there is one issue that will have been raised pointedly Monday because of Portugal's very direct interest Cabora Bassa.

When the massive dam was planned and built in the "Good old days", Portugal guaranteed the loans Now the dam is run by a company in which Portugal and Mozambique are equal partners, but Portugal still carries the financial responsibility — and it is Portugal that suffers directly when the Mozambique Resistance Movement cuts the Cabora Bassa power-line to its only real customer, South Africa

It is understood representatives of the Portuguese Gov-

ernment intended appealing to the South African delegation to do what they could to stop the sabotage of the powerline

Mr Botha will almost certainly have responded with an appeal to Portugal to use its good offices to persuade Angola and Mozambique to stop allowing their countries to be used as springboards for attacks on South Africa by Swap and the African National Congress

Thus it is that, apart from the issue of Cabora Bassa, the real reason for Mr Botha's visit to Portugal appears to be the hope on both sides that improved communications will help resolve the dangerous situation in Southern Africa.

# Pik in Parley over Cabora Bassa dam

Mail Correspondent

LISBON — Portugal and South Africa have held "long and various discussions" on the security situation in Mozambique with special emphasis on the Cabora Bassa hydro electric dam, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told newsmen at the end of his three-day official visit to Lisbon yesterday.

Mr Botha, who is to hold talks in Bonn, London and other undisclosed European capitals during his two weeks' tour, said: "South Africa is sympathetic to Portugal's problems with Cabora Bassa."

"Although I can make no commitments on the subject, I have told the government here that we will give very serious consideration to their requests over the dam and will set up a team of South African experts to study the matter which is very complex."

Mr Botha would not elaborate on whether any increase in electricity tariffs would be granted to the Portuguese state company which runs the dam and earns its income from sales of power to South Africa.

He said the Portuguese Government had made it very clear their financial difficulties over the dam, which cost them R47-million last year, were a heavy burden to bear.

The Minister said this and the security problem in Mozambique had featured strongly in the day-long talks he had held with his Portuguese counterpart, Mr Jaime Gama, and in his meetings with socialist Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares

Portugal, which is financially responsible for debts incurred during the construction of Cabora Bassa and for its running costs until these are paid off, has complained bitterly that sabotage of powerlines by anti-government rebels in Mozambique has reduced income from power sales to a trickle, causing great strain on Lisbon's weakened economy.

Mr Botha confirmed that the central theme of his discussions in Lisbon had been the relations between South Africa and Mozambique and Angola and their effects on Portugal's links to its former colonies.

He said Lisbon was greatly concerned about the security problems facing Mozambique.

bique, because it would like to offer manpower and technical assistance to Maputo, but feared sending its citizens into a country where their safety could not be guaranteed.

Although he had discussed these problems at length with the Portuguese, Mr Botha declined to reveal details of any solutions that may have been found.

South Africa is widely reported to be backing anti-government rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance fighting the Marxist government in Mozambique.

Mr Botha said South Africa's biggest difficulty in relations with its Portuguese

speaking neighbours was "the degree of Moscow's control there. The truth is that we do not trust these governments, and while I admit that they probably do not trust us, it is not clear to me how confidence can be built to avoid an escalation of misunderstanding between us."

Earlier Mr Gama, at a dinner in honour of the Foreign Minister's visit, had offered to help in any way possible in overcoming the problems plaguing the regions.

He said Lisbon would spare no effort if asked to get dialogue going again between South Africa and Mozambique and Angola. He stressed that only in this way could all the states in the region co-exist successfully.

# Ironies in SA-Mozambique relations

CAF 6 Title 15/11/83

218

THE Mozambique economy was not healthy when the Portuguese gave up control in the mid-70s and the country was largely undeveloped

Since then, it has gone from bad to worse if the stories of food shortages, the collapse of even small agricultural industry and the widespread breakdown in effective administration are anything to go by

In addition, Mozambique is ravaged by subversion and violence across large areas of the centre of the country as the National Resistance Movement (MNR) attempts to cause disruption and bring the Frelimo government of Samora Machel to its knees

## Landlocked

This situation becomes all the more serious when one looks at the effects on the whole region. Mozambique's geographic location, with more than 2 700 km of coastline (compared to South Africa's 2 900 km), makes it strategically the most important country of the region, next to South Africa

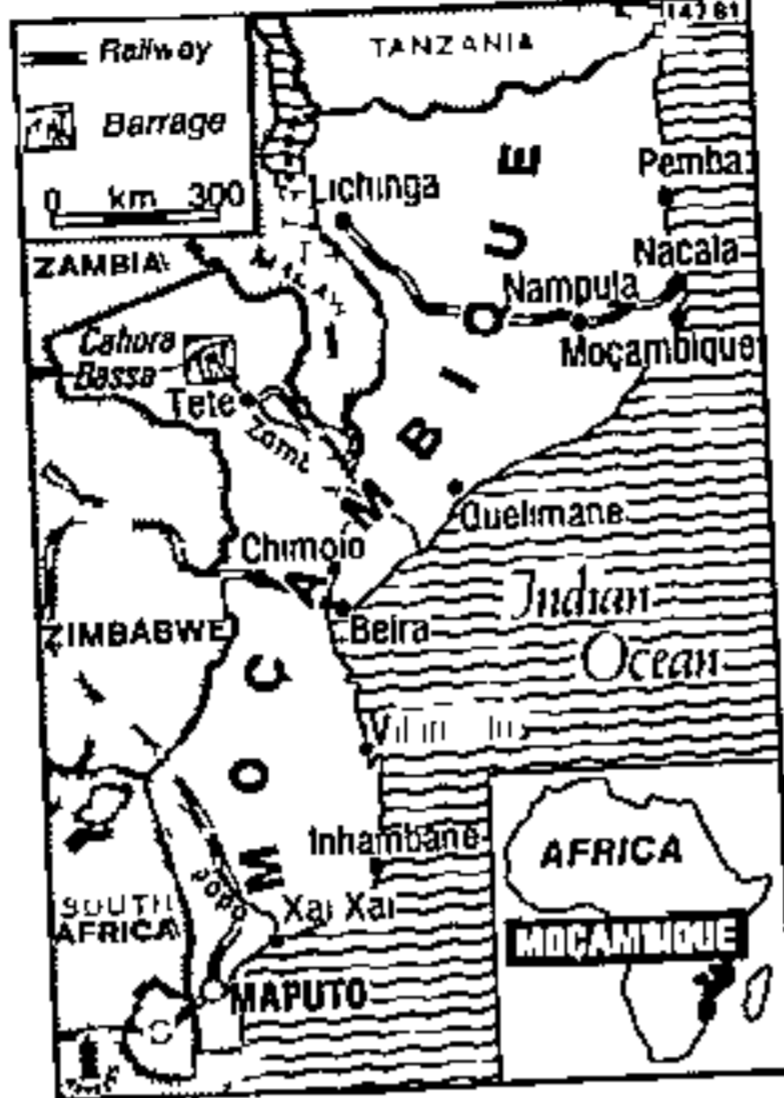
Four landlocked neighbours — Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland — are effectively unable now to use their shortest routes to the sea, which the Mozambican ports of Nacala, Beira and Maputo should provide them.

These ports all have railways leading inland to the landlocked countries, as essential parts of the infra-structure designed to promote the development of the region as a whole, and cannot at present be productively used, either because of the economic disintegration or sabotage and disruption by the MNR.

## Problems

Zimbabwe has been especially badly affected and has had to remain as dependent on South African transport routes as Rhodesia was during the final years of the war in that country. The transport and communications problems which all these countries face have been a major motivating factor in the establishment of the Southern African Development

This is the first of two extracts from a survey of South Africa's relations with its neighbours by Professor JOHN BARRATT, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs. The final extract will be published tomorrow



Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), of which nine African states are members, including eight of Southern Africa (as normally defined), plus Tanzania

## Outside

South Africa is, of course, not a member, neither are the four states granted independence by the South African Government. Namibia will probably also become a member of SADCC.

The aim of this organization, which has its small headquarters and secretariat in Botswana, is to co-ordinate the planning of development in various fields throughout the region, including the use of development assistance from outside

## Unavoidable

This assistance is, by the way, coming mainly from the West, particularly the United States and the European Economic Community, and none from the Soviet Union

While hopes for significant results, at least in the short-term, from the creation of SADCC cannot be rated very high, given the powerless state of the economies of the member countries, the efforts to co-ordinate the planning of development in the region on a rational basis must be considered as a positive approach

Unfortunately, the main political motivation behind SADCC is

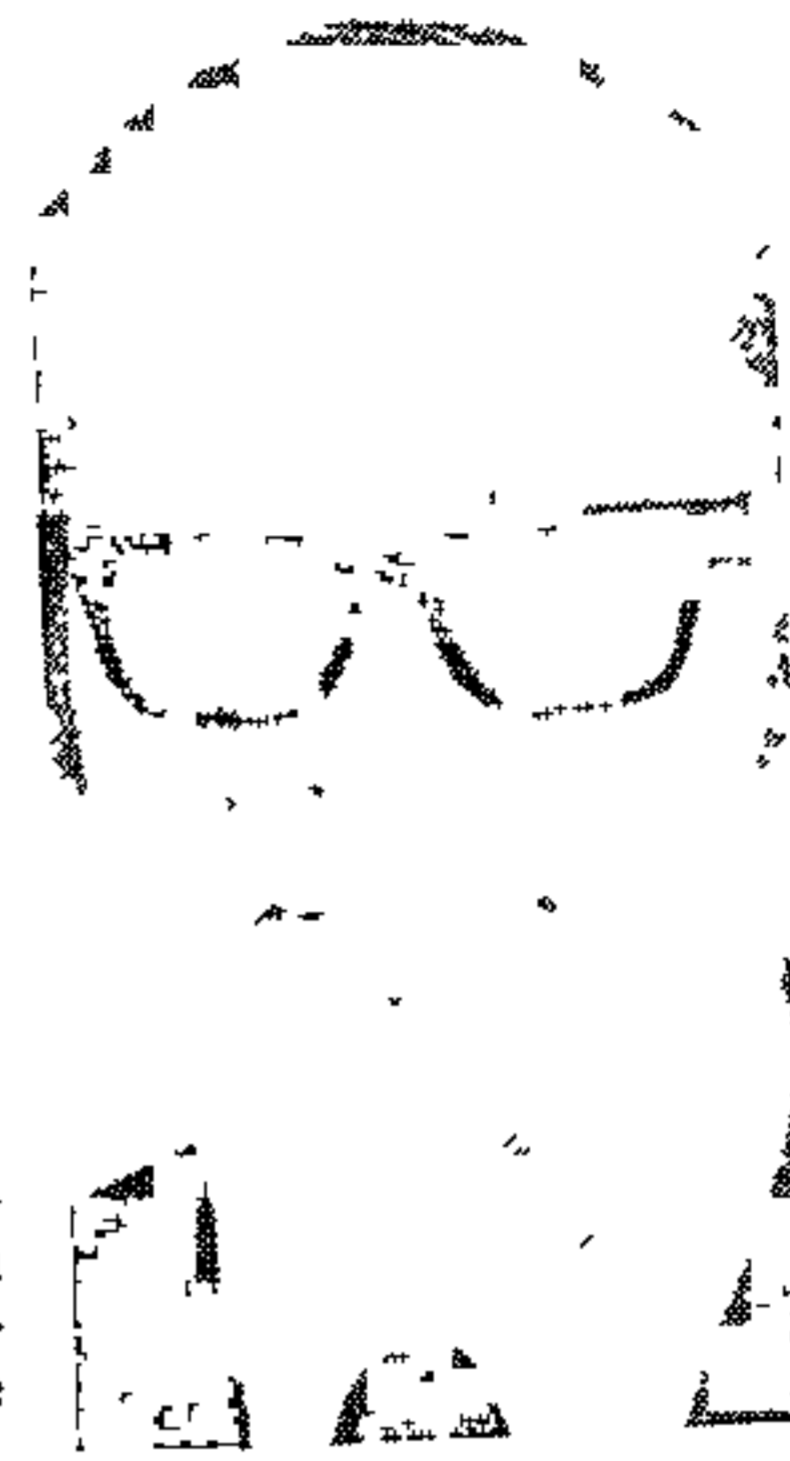
the desire to reduce in the long term the dependence most of these countries have, to a greater or lesser degree, on South Africa

It is their unavoidable need to use South African railways and harbours that have made them feel this dependence most acutely

If it had been possible for them also to use effectively the routes through Mozambique, their dependence would have been reduced. Mozambique would have gained economically and anti-South African political motivation would not have been as strong

This serves to illustrate that a relationship of dependence is not an easy or healthy one politically, the dependent state will always seek ways of trying to assert its independence of the stronger power

A more balanced rela-



The author

tionship is potentially much more stable so we should hope that SADCC does have some success in reducing the dependence of its member states on South Africa, in the interests of better relationships

in the longer term. Ultimately, one must hope that South Africa itself will become a member of SADCC or of a similar economic and technical organization

This situation also serves to demonstrate the significance of Mozambique's position. Its weakness is an important source of instability for the whole region, and it would clearly seem to be in South Africa's interests that Mozambique should be able to reconstruct its economy gradually and be able to play its proper part in the development of the whole region

## Strikes

Yet there are strange ironies in the relationship between South Africa and Mozambique

Despite the fact that the ANC has been able to use Mozambican territory to infiltrate South Africa and the fact that there have been three South African military strikes into Mozambique, the main elements in the economic link between the two countries, which were established when the Portuguese

Continued on Page 13

Community was not public property

● From Page 12

were in control, have continued, although at a reduced level, without either side officially trying to end them

These links are the provision of labour for South African mines, South African use of the port of Maputo and maintenance of the railway link, the purchase of power from Cabora Bassa, as well as the supply of electricity to Maputo from the South African grid, and some trade and investment

**Rationale**

The South African Government has brought pressure to bear on the Mozambican Government, not only by actual and threatened military strikes, but also by the covert military support it is widely believed to have been giving to the MNR

The rationale for this alleged covert intervention beyond our borders is by no means clear, but the main reason could be a desire to keep up the pressure on Machel to prevent him from actively supporting the ANC

This pressure is open-

by demonstrated in the military strikes against the ANC itself within Mozambique

If the Mozambican Government's claims in regard to South African support for the MNR are true — and they are believed throughout the rest of Southern Africa and in the West — then this South African activity is contributing not only to the political and economic disintegration of Mozambique, but also to the severe economic problems of Zimbabwe and, to a lesser extent, of Malawi

So its effects are much more widespread and costly than simply bringing pressure to bear on Machel's government

If the allegations are untrue, then there is the need for a specific, categorical and detailed denial at the highest level from the South African Government, because of the negative effect the reported intervention is having on attitudes towards South Africa in our neighbour states and on our relations with Western states

It is widely believed, despite denials, that the SA Government has a

policy of "destabilizing" some neighbour states and that support for the MNR is part of this policy

It is inconceivable that the government could have such an irrational policy, but this widespread perception of our attitude and policy towards Mozambique and some neighbours should then be effectively corrected (The British Minister of State, Mr Rifkind, referred to this perception recently in Johannesburg)

Apart from denials of interventionist activities, there is an need for SA to demonstrate a positive attitude by indicating, for instance, willingness to assist in practical ways — as soon as circumstances permit — in the reconstruction and development of Mozambique, for the mutual benefit of all countries in the region

The circumstances would, of course, have to include Mozambican assurances, backed up by evidence, that it is doing all it can to ensure that its territory is not being used for any hostile purposes against

There are encouraging indications that circumstances may be developing which will begin to allow for an improvement in Mozambique and an opportunity for economic reconstruction, with Western assistance

While the Soviet Union has provided Mozambique with weapons, it has been of help whatsoever in dealing with the increasingly severe economic problems of the country

**Associated**

As a result, Soviet influence in Mozambique has been declining, and gradually American influence has been entering the picture Full diplomatic relations have been established, with the exchange of ambassadors between Washington and Maputo, and American economic aid is likely to follow, with encouragement also to the American private sector to take a greater interest in Mozambique

Very recently, President Machel has been visiting countries in Western Europe where

he has been given clear signals that Mozambique is now open to Western assistance and investment from Western private sector sources

He has also indicated that his government will enter negotiations to become associated with the EEC through the Lomé Convention

Portugal has already shown that it wishes to restore and develop links with its former African territories and, while other Western states will be cautious in their approach, they are unlikely to reject the opportunity to develop at least a small stake, economically and politically, in Mozambique

Mrs Thatcher's government in Britain has, for instance, given assurances of assistance These developments will continue to reduce the influence of the Soviet Union and at the same time increase Western influence through the growing interests of the US, UK and other countries

While these developments do not signify a sudden change in the political and ideological

□ To be concluded

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(1)

1983

December.

# Botha, Machel may meet

ARGUS  
12/12/83  
218

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A summit meeting between Prime Minister P W Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel is on the cards for early next year as part of a new diplomatic initiative to bring Mozambique back into the Western fold.

This became clear today as the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, back home after two weeks in Europe, looked at the results of his trip.

The new initiative, with Portugal in the driving seat and the United States possibly providing financial backing, is aimed at wooing Mozambique away from Moscow's already-faltering grip.

It would bring stability to that country and perhaps see South African tourists flocking back there.

Portuguese workers might also return to Mozambique to shore up its

economy and accelerate its prosperity.

The initiative is still at a delicate stage. Portugal, South Africa and the United States are assessing its viability.

Mr P W Botha will brief the Prime Minister on the prospect of a summit meeting with Mr Machel as soon as possible, perhaps within the next few days.

Mr P W Botha has said he will meet any neighbour-state leader as long as South Africa's internal affairs were not meddled with.

President Machel is said to be amenable because he is disillusioned by Moscow's level of sympathy for Mozambique's problems.

Meetings between the South African and Mozambique governments are nothing new, but the proposed summit would be a "first".

## Venue

A possible venue for the summit has not been settled. If the meeting comes about, it is unlikely to be in South Africa or Mozambique.

The Portuguese are understood to have suggested Ilha do Sal, the Cape Verde island used in the past for SA-Angola meetings.

Crucial to the new initiative would be America's backing. Mr P W Botha is thought to have discussed this with Dr Chester Crocker, the US government's top man on Africa, in Rome last week.



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removal with far greater cir- gona factions could lie at the root

11/12/83 VE

S. T. via

2-18

# Portugal in peace mood

THE Portuguese Government is poised to launch a dramatic peace initiative in war-torn southern Africa.

Tentative steps to create the circumstances which could lead to rapprochement between South Africa and Mozambique are underway.

A Portuguese envoy has already visited Maputo to relay the substance of talks held between the Portuguese Government and Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The initiative by Lisbon's socialist Government comes at a time of increasing tension in the Western Contact Group and an ominous escalation in fighting in the former Portuguese colonies.

Mr Pik Botha, just returned from a two-week European trip, confirmed yesterday the contribution of the Portuguese in an area of traditional influence could be significant and far-reaching.

## Indications

And indications are that the United States — involved in its own intense Maputo-Luanda-Pretoria shuttle diplomacy — would welcome

In public statements during Mr Botha's two visits to Portugal during his European tour, the Portuguese Government made it clear it was prepared to help seek a resolution to the region's political turmoil.

Privately, Portuguese representatives expressed keen interest in stabilising the situation, in particular Mozambique, to allow further economic development in the country.

However, the possibilities of a Pretoria-Maputo summit are still slim and the new initiative is extremely complex and uncertain.

## Dismissed

Suggestions that the Portuguese Government might become a de facto member of the Western Contact Group — especially in the wake of the French Government's

withdrawal — have been largely dismissed in diplomatic circles.

The Western Contact Group was composed of the five western countries serving on the Security Council in 1977 and 1978 when United Nations Resolution 435 was adopted.

## Motive

Meanwhile France's withdrawal from further meetings of the contact group has drawn little response in Pretoria, where the general impression is that it will have little effect on settlement efforts in SWA-Namibia.

One possible motive for the French actions is that they wish to initiate their own diplomatic efforts to resolve the Angolan civil war in view of the increasingly cordial relations that have sprung up between the socialist French Government and Luanda.

France has long been a strong opponent of the US's linkage of a Cuban withdrawal in Angola to a settlement in SWA-Namibia.

By BRIAN POTTINGER Political Correspondent

the Portuguese involvement Parallel Portuguese-US political and economic efforts to offer post-war development aid could persuade President Samora Machel to become more amenable to Pretoria's demands for action against ANC bases

## Dependence

This may also persuade him to reduce his dependency on the Soviet Union and scale down the Mozambican civil war, widely held to be aggravated by alleged South African support of the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

With a reduced dependence on the Soviet Union and suitable qualifications about ANC activities from its territories, the presently tense Pretoria-Maputo relations could thaw with a reduction of conflict in Mozambican territory.

he said, was that the west

## Mugabe warning to maize millers

ZIMBABWE'S Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has warned that the government would take over the milling companies if it found that they were responsible for the present maize flour shortage.

Addressing a rally near Gutu, about 80km from Masvingo, Mr Mugabe said maize supplies in the country were

TRANSVAAL. Partly cloudy and warm with scattered thundershowers

FREE STATE: Fine and hot with isolated thundershowers

## WEATHER AND TIDES

High	0102/0743	Low	1401/1853
Port	0109/0761	Port	1356/1950
Port	0118/0800	Port	1405/2001
Port	0108/0751	Port	1411/1851

been involved in the alleged ANC assassination mission

He pointed out that it was normal ANC strategy for one team of ANC terrorists to reconnoitre the site of a planned attack, a second to plant caches of arms, and a third team to carry out the attack.

## RELACTIONS IN LOGU

The ambassador lauded the Lesotho Government for recently suspending diplomatic relations with South Korea

## Proof

In reply, King Moshoeshoe II said

"The exchange of visits between our peoples and the growing number of people from the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea who live and work here, are evidence of our strengthening relationship"

North Korea is the third Communist nation to be represented in Lesotho

Mr Pik Botha . . Influence con



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61 and

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# SA, Mozambique summit talks likely

(218) RDM 10/12/87

By KEN POTTINGER  
Mail Correspondent

LISBON. — Preparations for a summit meeting between South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel appeared to be well under-way yesterday as Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and his party flew out of Lisbon en-route to Johannesburg

In the two weeks since Mr Pik Botha paid an official three-day visit to Lisbon to discuss the situation in Southern Africa, Portugal has actively intervened in arranging the summit — a role confirmed yesterday by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry

Mr Pik Botha's departure was delayed 18 hours by a blanket of thick fog at Lisbon Airport giving him time to sound out senior Portuguese Foreign

Ministry officials about Maputo's attitude to the mooted summit.

According to reliable sources in Lisbon, a top Portuguese diplomat was in Mozambique last week to convey the gist of Mr Botha's talks in Lisbon during his visit and discuss a possible top-level meeting between the two neighbouring states

Nevertheless Mr Pik Botha was carefully non-committal about the matter when he spoke to newsmen moments before takeoff at Lisbon Airport

Taking refuge in the formula that "diplomacy is best carried out in private", the Minister avoided confirming or denying that Portugal had been playing a role in getting the two neighbours together

But he said "My Government has always been in favour of discussion at the highest possible level — I believe that is the area where solutions are

bound to be found"

"My Prime Minister has often stated publicly that he is prepared to talk on condition that his colleagues in our neighbouring countries display the same seriousness and sincerity in wishing to resolve problems"

Pressed about possible talks Mr Botha said "This is a matter between us, the Mozambican Government and perhaps the Portuguese Government"

Lisbon is very interested in developments in Mozambique for two reasons South African-backed anti-government rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance have made Portugal's nationals working in the country a prime target for attacks and kidnappings

Secondly, the sabotage plagued Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme, administered by the Portuguese, costs Lisbon a fortune every time it is attacked by guerrillas

# Russia cuts off aid to Machel

ARGUS  
9/12/83  
28

Argus Foreign Service

PARIS — The Soviet Union, angered by President Samora Machel's recent visit to Western Europe, has cut off vital oil and food shipments, precipitating Mozambique's worst crisis since independence in 1975

President Francois Mitterrand has received an urgent appeal for help from Mr Machel, who has also contacted Britain, West Germany and the European Common Market

"President Machel has told us that his country is in desperate need of oil as the shortage has created a catastrophic transport problem. Lorries and aircraft have ground to a stand-

still," a French presidential adviser said

"Meanwhile, we are sending immediately a shipload of 4 000 tons of wheat as the country is facing famine"

The Soviet Union, which produced 612-million tons of oil in 1982 — compared with 480-millions tons by the United States — uses this production as a strategic political weapon.

Soviet oil is supplied often at less than world market prices to the East European bloc as well as such African client satellites such as Mozambique

Moscow was displeased both by Mr Machel's Western European tour in October and by recent signs in Maputo that he was dropping communist projects like State-run farms

President Samora Machel of Mozambique ... the seven-year itch of a Soviet client. If he moves into the Western camp there could be benefits for South Africa.



"In other words, communism is not working in Mozambique and it has taken Mr Machel seven years to find out — the usual seven-years itch by Red client states," an African ambassador commented in Paris

"The Kremlin is tightening the screws in the hope things will get so bad in Mozambique that Mr Machel will crawl back

"But the West could take advantage of the situation by giving massive aid to Mozambique and bringing it into the Western sphere"

## Struggle

A French official said this week "The East-West fight for Mr Machel's soul is bound to be bitter and could even end with his being liquidated in a power struggle ..."

"But if he does survive and moves into the Western camp there could be enormous benefits for South Africa

"His example could also be followed by Angola."

The official said the Angolan Government was known to be uneasy about its "dependence on Havana and Moscow".

# Russia cuts crucial oil <sup>218</sup> and food <sup>Stan</sup> to Maputo <sup>8/17/83</sup>

PARIS — Russia, apparently angered by President Samora Machel's recent visit to Western Europe, has cut off crucial oil and food shipments to force Mozambique into its worst crisis since independence in 1975.

President Francois Mitterrand this week received an urgent appeal for help from Mr. Machel, who has also been in touch with Britain, West Germany, and the Common Market. "President Machel told us that his country is in desperate need of oil and the shortage has created a huge transport problem. Trucks and aircraft have ground to a standstill," a French presidential adviser said.

## CONCERTED

"We are sending immediately a shipload of 4 000 tons of wheat as the country is facing famine."

The Mozambique rescue operation and the shock French decision to withdraw from the contact group on Namibia appears to mark intense diplomatic activity throughout Europe on Southern Africa.

Political observers believe that France might be at the centre of a concerted effort to bring Marxist states in the region into the Western fold, even at the expense of relations with former contact group allies.

## DISPLEASED

The wide-ranging initiative has been launched to coincide with a 10-nation tour by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha.

Moscow is reported to be displeased by Mr. Machel's Western European tour last October and by recent signs in Maputo that he is dropping Communist projects like state farms.

An African diplomat based in Paris commented "The Kremlin is tightening the screws in the hope things will get so bad in Mozambique that Mr. Machel will crawl back. The West could take advantage of the situation by giving massive aid to Mozambique and bringing it into the Western sphere."

A French official said "The East-West fight for Mr. Machel's soul is bound to be bitter and could even end with his being liquidated in a power struggle."

● To Page 2, col 6.

# Famine in <sup>Star</sup> Mozambique

218

8/12 • From Page 1

"If he does survive and moves into the Western camp, there could be enormous benefits for South Africa

"His example could also be followed by Angola, known to be uneasy about its dependence on Havana and Moscow"

Reports of a planned summit meeting between the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, and Mr Machel were denied in Lisbon yesterday by the three countries that were reported to be involved in the effort

A spokesman at the Mozambican Embassy, first secretary Mr Francisco Eria, said he had heard that the meeting was being sponsored by the Portuguese Government but that he knew nothing about the efforts

A spokesman at the South African embassy said "It's the first we've heard of it"

Portugal's Foreign Minister Mr Jaime Gama said "Portugal is not preparing any summit meeting between any other two countries whatsoever, because bilateral ties between any two countries are the business of those countries"

Diplomatic sources have been quoted as saying that Mr Machel expressed a desire to meet Mr Botha during an official visit to Portugal two months ago —  
The Star's Foreign News Service, Reuter, Associated Press

ON

*South African  
Foreign Minister  
Mr Jaime Gama*

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# Kaunda's pledge to Frelimo

218  
9/12/83

## Mail Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda has assured the people of Mozambique of Zambia's full support in the difficult situation she is facing as a result of her stand in the liberation struggle of Southern Africa

President Kaunda said this when he received Mozambique's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Joachim Chissano, at State House on Wednesday night

Mr Chissano is in Zambia to deliver a special message to President Kaunda from President Samora Machel

"We in Zambia appreciate greatly the role that Frelimo is playing in this very difficult situation in Southern Africa," President Kaunda said when he welcomed Mr Chissano

He said Zambia supported Mozambique's stand because she realised that victory for the down-trodden will be victory for the entire progressive mankind and the world as a whole

In reply Mr Chissano condemned the reaction of the United States to the communique issued by the Commonwealth summit recently held in New Delhi, saying it indicated that the US was not ready to consider independence for South West Africa

# Pik to Lisbon to pave way for Maputo talks

AKG 65 8/12/83

Argus Foreign Service

LISBON — South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is to pay an unscheduled second visit to Lisbon to discuss new developments in the search for an accommodation with Mozambique

An official announcement here last night said Mr Botha would return "to get answers to some of his questions" A spokesman said Maputo had provided the requested information but Angola had not

News of the second visit was "leaked" at the weekend by the Lisbon weekly newspaper "Expresso" The same newspaper, usually authoritative, also quoted an unnamed official source as saying that representatives of South Africa and Mozambique would meet before the end of this year

### \* Secret meeting \*

Officials travelling with Mr Botha refused to comment on the Espresso report, nor on the secret meeting Mr Botha reportedly had in Bonn with representatives of another European country — a meeting that was apparently intended to pave the way for South African talks with Mozambique and Angola

Meanwhile John D'Oliveira reports from Rome that Mr Botha had a full day's talks with Dr Chester Crocker and other American officials Late last night the Foreign Minister said he could disclose nothing about the talks until he had reported to the Prime Minister American officials also declined to comment



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Gerald L' Ange, of the Argus Foreign Service in Washington, today quotes Administration officials as saying it would be wrong to speculate about a Namibia settlement breakthrough arising at Mr Botha's talks with Dr Crocker

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## Hout Street traffic to be reversed

Staff Reporter

TRAFFIC in Hout Street between Burg and Adderley, is to be reversed to prove traffic circulation problems caused by the closure of Castle Street for pedestrian mall next to the Cape Sun Hotel

This was decided by Council's utilities and committee yesterday

Cape Town's traffic warden, Mr Harry Attwood, he believed the current street network could handle additional rerouted traffic particularly now that the width of Strand Street is available

### PROBLEMS

The committee considering reversing the traffic flow on Hout Street after it was closed out that since the closure of Castle Street, between Castle Street and St George's Street, only nearby routes could take from Long Street St George's Street was Longmarket or Strand

Mr Attwood reported the Castle Street closure created "routing problems for motorists using this part of the city"

A motorist wanting to go to St George's Street had to go either along Loop Street to Longmarket Street before he could turn, or via Loop Street then along Riebeeck Street to reach his destination.

# SA's neighbours 'can't curb ANC'

From NEIL LURSEN  
Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — An American expert on security says that, even if they want to, Mozambique and Zimbabwe would find it very difficult to meet South African demands that they curb the activities of African National Congress activists.

Professor Michael Clough, of the US Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, was speaking at a seminar held by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University.

Professor Clough, a specialist on Mozambique and Zimbabwe, said South Africa was making demands on those countries in return for reducing "SA support for their insurgents" and reducing "destabilisation".

## "Little problem over bases"

One was that Mozambique and Zimbabwe give no active support for ANC guerrillas, such as permitting bases and helping logistically.

There was little problem in reaching an agreement here Zimbabwe had never provided such support, and it was clear that Mozambique was complying, too. Sabotage carried out in South Africa did not require large-scale bases.

But South Africa was also demanding efforts to ensure that ANC activities did not extend through Mozambique and Zimbabwe into South Africa.

In almost all the talks between the countries, South Africa had demanded direct communication between its security officials and security officials of Mozambique and Zimbabwe on ANC activities.

"It is going to be very difficult for Mozambique and Zimbabwe to ever fully meet the South African demands at this level — even if they make the commitment," Professor Clough said.

## "Border request is naive"

It was not a question of closing down bases. It was naive to think that Mozambique and Zimbabwe could control their long, "porous" borders with the Republic.

Also, South Africa was asking them to prevent what they saw as the liberation of South Africa, and this caused them severe political problems.

Yet another serious problem was compliance with an agreement "If a bomb explodes in South Africa, how do you demonstrate that there has not been a violation of the agreement?"

Another South African desire could not be met by either country — that they reduce their level of anti-South African rhetoric.

For these reasons, there was a very serious problem in trying to achieve "rules of the game" between the countries in the region, as envisaged in US policy towards Southern Africa, Professor Clough said.

**Deterrence**

Argus 6/2/83

2/8

**Thermans**



Suspected (218)  
Frelimo <sup>Staw</sup>  
deserters 6/12/83  
kill labourer

Pretoria Bureau

Two suspected Frelimo desert-  
ers have killed a farm labourer  
and terrorised local villagers  
near Komatipoort, two kms  
from the Mozambique border

Mr Jose Mike Onteiro Cha-  
vaan, was shot dead with an  
AK47 rifle near the Nordergate  
road last Friday.

He was employed by Mr Dek-  
ert van Rooyen, of the farm Le-  
bombo near Komatipoort

Mr Chavaan and a companion  
had been visiting friends on an  
adjacent farm

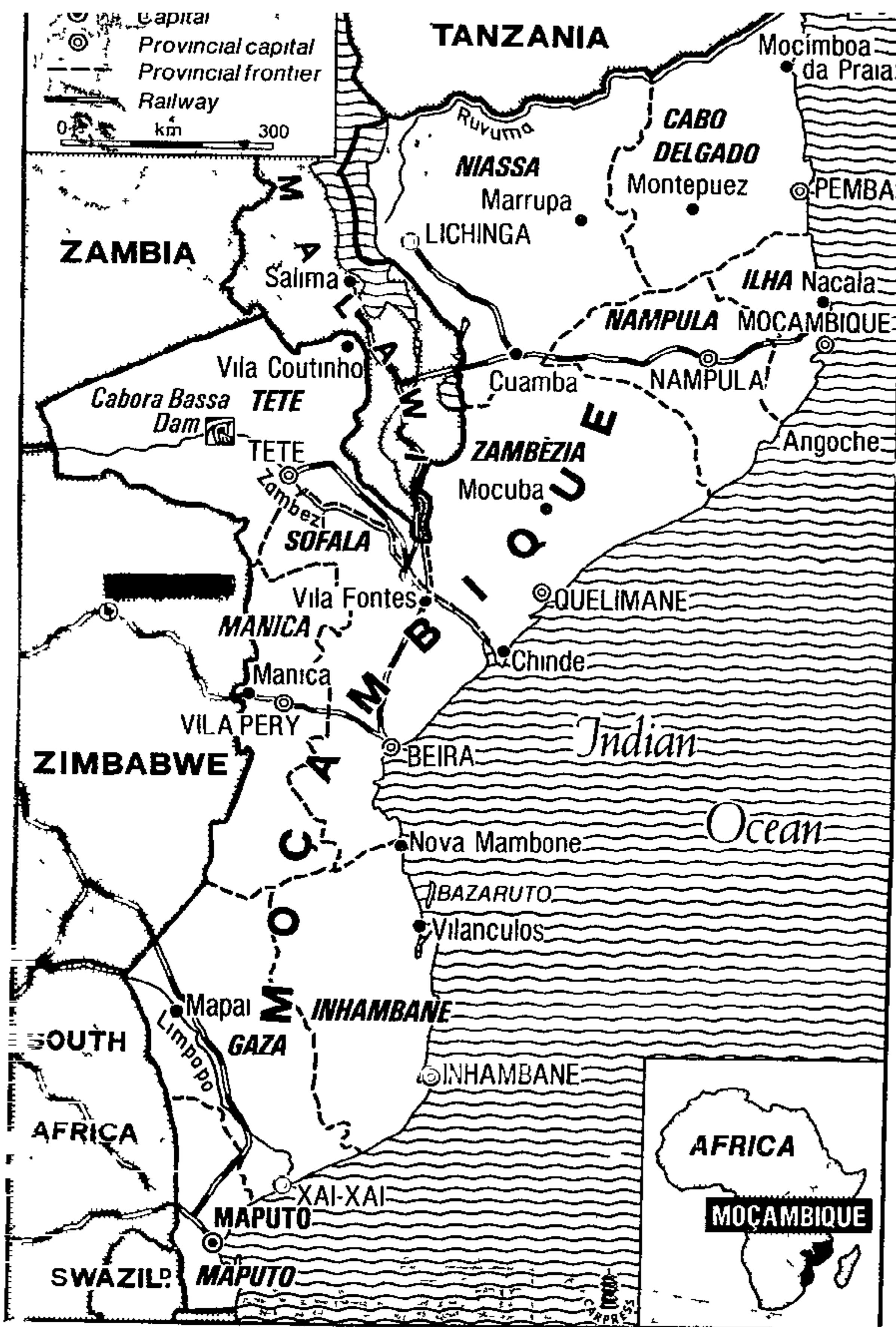
On the way back to Lebombo  
they were confronted by two  
men, one of whom was armed  
with an automatic rifle

They demanded the farm-  
hands' identity documents,  
which they apparently did not  
have with them

Mr Chavaan was shot, but his  
companion managed to escape.  
The two intruders robbed the  
inhabitants of a nearby com-  
pound of R20 and a radio.

Mr van Rooyen said Mr Cha-  
vaan was a Mozambican





President Machel

Government officials told reporters that rebel activity by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) had worsened the drought effects in the southern provinces of Inhambane and Gaza

Officials said MNR insurgents stole food from or abducted drought-stricken people, worsening their victims' plight

They said that in areas unaffected by drought, the Government maintained a steady flow of grain aid and few people there had starved to death

In 11 districts of Gaza and Inhambane, 700 000 people were suffering because of MNR attacks on trading posts and trucks carrying drought relief, the officials said in interviews

**FIRMS**

"The Ministry of Internal Trade has lost more than 30 trucks and the bandits have destroyed many more belonging to State and private firms," one official said

Two hundred trading posts had been destroyed by rebels in Inhambane alone during the past 20 months, he added, and as a result people there were hit by "acute malnutrition"

The Government has not disclosed the number of people killed by the drought, but officials said thousands had perished, mostly in areas affected by rebel action.

A British nutritionist said deaths were five to 10 times higher than in normal times

**RAIN**

During the past month, rain has fallen in some of southern Mozambique's drought-hit areas, according to weather officials

They said November rainfall figures in the provincial capitals of Maputo and Gaza this year were higher than the seasonal average, but virtually no rain had been recorded in Inhambane and parts of Gaza provinces

The Government has said that to avert catastrophe before next April's harvest, it desperately needs seeds and 250 000 tons of grain — Sapa-Reuter

SHORTAGES II

AR 6/2/83

# Mozambicans badly hit by starvation

218

MAPUTO — Thousands of Mozambicans have starved to death and about 700 000 are suffering acute malnutrition because of of Mozambique's worst drought in 50 years, officials in Maputo have said

To prevent more deaths, the Government of President Samora Machel last month appealed for 250 000 tons of emergency grain to supplement 124 000 tons already given by the international community

The Government is looking for seeds, milk, baby foods and medicines to help nearly five million people in five of Mozambique's 10 provinces threatened by the drought, which is ravaging most of Southern Africa

MAPUTO. — Thousands of Mozambicans have starved to death and about 700 000 are suffering acute malnutrition as a result of Mozambique's worst drought in 50 years, Mozambique Government officials have said.

Government officials said this week that rebel activity by the Mozambique Resistance Movement (RNM) had worsened the effects of the drought in the southern provinces of Inhambane and Gaza.

Virtually no rain has been recorded in Inhambane and parts of Gaza provinces.

To prevent more deaths, the Mozambique Government last month appealed for 250 000 tons of emergency grain aid to supplement 124 000 tons already given by the international community.

The government is looking for seeds, milk, baby foods and medicines to help nearly

(218) RNM 5/12/83

# Many die as drought ravages Mozambique

5-million people in five of Mozambique's 10 provinces threatened by the drought.

Officials said RNM insurgents stole food from or abducted drought-stricken people, worsening their victims' plight.

They said in areas unaffected by the drought the government had maintained a steady flow of grain aid and few people there had starved to death.

In 11 districts of Gaza and Inhambane 700 000 people were suffering because of RNM attacks on trading posts and trucks carrying drought relief, the officials said.

"The Ministry of Internal

Trade has lost more than 30 trucks and the bandits have destroyed many more belonging to state and private firms," one official said.

About 200 trading posts had been destroyed by RNM rebels in Inhambane alone during the past 20 months and as a result people there were hit by "acute malnutrition", he said.

The government has not disclosed the number of people killed by the drought, but officials said thousands had perished, mostly in areas affected by rebel action.

A British nutritionist said recently that deaths were five to 10 times higher than in normal times.

The government has said that to avert catastrophe before next April's harvest it desperately needs seeds and 250 000 tons of grain.

Successive seasons of fruitless sowing had devoured peasants' seed supplies, drought relief officials said.

"Seeds are the urgent priority to ensure that peasants can profit from the rain which has fallen in some of the drought-affected areas," the official news agency AIM said in a recent despatch.

"Without seeds even a normal rainy season will not end the hunger," the agency added — Sapa-Reuter.

2/12/83 (2/8) 8/1

# Thousands are dying in drought-hit Mozambique

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

MAPUTO — Thousands of villagers have starved to death in drought-stricken southern Mozambique and dozens more are dying daily, according to the official news agency, AIm

The agency today quoted an unnamed Government spokesman as saying the figure of 75 000 dead given by an American scientist who visited Mozambique recently was "an exaggeration but the situation is desperate"

No official death toll figure has been given yet but the

spokesman said the Government was aware of "several thousand deaths so far"

AIm said the death toll was highest in areas where the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance movement operated

An estimated 700 000 villagers in 11 districts of Gaza and Inhambane provinces were suffering from "acute malnutrition", the spokesman said

The agency said these areas were under MNR control until a series of successful offensives by the Mozambican armed forces against guerilla camps, including the 'central base' for Gaza at Hati-Hati and the main Inhambane base at Tome

In the past two years the Government has lost more than 30 trucks in MNR ambushes and landmine blasts as it tried to move emergency supplies into the stricken areas

The food was either stolen or went up in flames with the lorries, AIm said.

The Mozambican drought is in its third year and President Samora Machel's Government has asked for a total of 374 000 tons of food aid from the international community

So far, 124 000 tons of food has been pledged

A French diplomat, Mr Rene Revoltier, who visited the stricken areas, said he was appalled by the physical state of the villagers he had seen

"It is shocking to see tiny babies with next to no flesh on their bones sucking obstinately at the withered and empty breasts of their mothers"

# Starvation and disease claim 7 lives a day

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

MAPUTO — The famine that has hit four million Mozambicans, about a third of the population, is "a disaster of major proportions", says Oxfam, the British aid organisation

Harrowing scenes of starving children, dying cattle and orphans wandering aimlessly in the bush shocked British television viewers this week

People were dying at an average of seven a day, the Independent Television News team reported from a relief camp in Chibuto district in the southern Gaza province

Within minutes of the ITN film being screened on TV news, Oxfam's 15-line switchboard was jammed with calls from members of the public offering donations

"We haven't had a response like this for years," said an Oxfam staffer. An 86-year-old pensioner had phoned to pledge her Christmas bonus to Mozambique, and a Polish survivor of the Nazi concentration camps called to say the emaciated Mozambicans reminded him of Dachau.

At one relief centre, Pambarra, outside Vilanculos port, 5 000 people were waiting for a daily bowl of mielie meal, the Mozambique newspaper, Noticias, reported this week

A local doctor said the drought refugees' health was so impaired by malnutrition "that any infection, no matter how slight, kills them" Before food aid arrived, people were dying at the rate of 15 a day in Vilanculos district. Now the rate is five a day

But conditions at Pamabarra were better than at the more inaccessible towns of the hinterland where food aid is far scarcer

The drought appears to have been exacerbated by two factors

First, the extent of hunger seems to have been underestimated by aid donors. Despite warnings

# Mozambique famine now a major disaster

218  
875 11/21/83

in March that Mozambique was short of 1 300 000 tons of grain, Oxfam's field director, Mr Michael Behr, said this week that "the gravity of the disaster has only recently become apparent to the outside world"

Consequently what aid has arrived has been inadequate. The ITN team reported from the camp of seven deaths a day that the latest food parcel was sufficient for a mere three days.

Second, Mozambique's poor infrastructure and the attacks from the Mozambique National Resistance rebels have severely hindered the distribution of aid

"Many lorries distributing emergency aid have been destroyed by South African-backed bandits," the official Mozambique news agency AIM has said, although the SADF routinely denies supplying the MNR

(Portugal, made "security in Mozambique" a major topic of the discussions between its Prime Minister and South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha this week)

Sweden has just donated 21 lorries to Mozambique for relief work. Oxfam is to provide nearly R90 000 worth of baby foods and medicines

Worthy though these gifts are, the problem is far from being cracked and the Inhambane province alone is seeking 49 000 tons of cereal to feed its 800 000 drought victims over the next six months

Argus Africa  
News Service

MAPUTO. — The United Nations world food programme has promised more than 30 000 tons of emergency food aid for Mozambique, where it is estimated 100 000 people have died of famine in six months

It consists of 27 000 tons of maize and 3 600 tons of beans and should arrive in Mozambique at the end of the month or the beginning of January

A spokesman for the Ministry of Domestic Trade said in today's issue of the daily paper Noticias that the country's total needs in grains for the period from December 1 until April 30 next year were estimated at 436 600 tons

### Shortfall

So far Mozambique has available, or has been promised, 268 800 tons. This leaves a shortfall of 167 800 tons.

The ministry believes it will be possible, if further international assistance is forthcoming, to fill this gap and thus avoid further deaths from starvation

The ministry spokesman warned, however, that it was too early to make any predictions about next year's harvest, even though it had rained in many parts of the country

### A minimum

In Paris Mr Jean Marie Bockel, president of the Franco-Mozambican Friendship Association, said after a visit to Maputo that drought had hit about half Mozambique's 13-million people. Famine was afflicting 80 per cent of the worst-hit areas

"It has been so severe in the past six months that I estimate that it has killed about 100 000 people in the province of Inhambane alone, and I am sure this is a minimum total."

If more rain did not fall, and available food was not better distributed, it was likely that the death rate would increase over the next few months, he said.

# UN to send food to famine-hit Mozambique

News  
15/12/83  
2/18

## Long Kruger inquest is ending today

CAPE TOWN — The inquest into the death of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, which started with a brief sitting of the court a year ago on Thursday and the total cost of which is estimated to run to well over R1 million, ends today

The findings of the court will not be made known until next year.

Tomorrow is the 82nd sitting day of the inquest court with costs running at R10 000 to R25 000 a day

The Deputy Attorney-General, Mr Frank Kahn SC, has called for a fully motivated finding by the court

The naval dramatis personae of the inquest, who have been in court for most of the proceedings, are the commanding officers of the two ships that collided, SAS President Kruger and SAS Tafelberg, and the key officers on duty aboard Kruger when the two vessels collided on February 18 last year

The collision occurred when Kruger was crossing Tafelberg's bows a second time after making a virtual U-turn ahead of the oncoming tanker — Sapa

# Mozambique rebels attack over wide area

Z18  
Star  
14/12/83

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — As speculation on a Pretoria-Maputo summit mounts, anti-Frelimo rebels have stepped up their attacks in a wide area of Mozambique

Zimbabwean troops have been sent into Tete province to help recover a convoy of commercial trucks which was ambushed on Saturday on the main road to Malawi

At least three drivers were injured and an unconfirmed report said a fourth was killed

The trucks were bound from Zimbabwe to Blantyre

It was the first attack on the road for several months and nobody has yet been officially blamed for it

But the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas have claimed responsibility for most previous attacks in the area

The MNR is reported to have begun attacking emergency food depots in areas where thousands

of Mozambicans have already died of starvation

The heaviest attack took place two weeks ago when militia guarding the Macovane depot in northern Inhambane province fought off a force of more than 100 rebels

About 200 such depots were set up to distribute international food aid to several hundred thousand Mozambicans facing starvation in the continuing drought

Some of the depots, stocked with grain, supplied by such diverse donors as the United States and the Soviet Union, have been attacked several times

The areas worst hit by the Mozambican famine were those under MNR control until a series of government offensives, which began in August, overwhelmed several rebel bases

Mozambican officials say the distribution programme is now progressing well despite the MNR activity

# Blast in home of two SA refugees

Dec 1983

MAPUTO — A bomb exploded in the Maputo home of two South African refugees yesterday, injuring the men and damaging nearby houses, authorities said

The explosion, at 3am, occurred in the suburb of Xipamanine while the two residents were asleep

The men were taken to hospital with extensive burns, according to the official Mozambican news agency, AIm

The identities of the victims were not immediately available and authorities gave no motive for the blast

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said he had no comment, and the AIm dispatch did not mention South African involvement or suggest that the victims were ANC members

South Africa has said repeatedly that it will not hesitate to cross borders to hit the ANC  
— Sapa-AP



218  
16/12/83  
Sfan

# Mozambique has clampdown on rebels

MAPUTO — Thousands of bandits have been captured by the Mozambican armed forces following recent offensives against the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), President Samora Machel announced in Beira yesterday

Major military operations have been carried out in the areas worst hit by MNR rebels

Those who had committed the worst crimes would have their fates decided by the people, he said

# Truck convoy ambushed in Mozambique

218

D. Dispatch

11/12/83

HARARE — A convoy of trucks travelling from Zimbabwe to Malawi was attacked in Mozambique at the weekend by gunmen thought to be Mozambique National Resistance rebels

Three drivers who were wounded in the incident were in hospital in Blantyre, Malawi and reports that a fourth man had been killed could not be confirmed, the Zimbabwean news agency, Ziana said yesterday

According to a hospital spokesman in Malawi, the three wounded men were "out of danger"

Zimbabwean soldiers reportedly escorted a group of drivers to recover their companies' heavy duty trucks which were still stranded at the site of the ambush

north of the Zambezi River in a stretch of thick bush and virtually without communications links, between Tete and Zobue.

The Zimbabwean and Malawian trucks had been carrying exports to Malawi. A spokesman for one of the companies whose trucks were attacked said it used the route almost daily and had never had any problems before.

The area has not been as troubled by rebel activity as certain southern and central provinces where sabotage of fuel, transport and communications links are crippling the economy

The road to Malawi through Mozambique is 615 km long compared with the alternative 1 600 km route through Zambia — DDC

73/12/83

The Star Tuesday

# PW, Machel set to meet early next year on Ilha do Sal

By Peter Sullivan,  
Political Correspondent

The hush-hush summit between President Samora Machel and Prime Minister P W Botha will take place early next year, most probably at Ilha do Sal, if "delicate" negotiations now being channeled through Lisbon are successful.

Portugal's drive for more influence in Southern Africa was high on the agenda yesterday when US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz met the Portuguese president, foreign and defence ministers in Lisbon.

Last week, Mr P W Botha held a second round of talks in Lisbon paving the way for the summit next year.

All sides in the negotiations are hoping the summit meeting between Mr P W Botha and President Machel will come off.

The diplomatic initiative hopes to get Mozambique back into the Western fold and restore Maputo to the list of African tourist venues where South Africans and their currencies are welcomed.

President Machel is said to be disillusioned with Moscow, as the Soviets have been squeezing the country's oil and grain pipelines to manipulate the Mozambique economy.



President Machel

## 20 to be publicly tried at Maputo Airport

The Star's Foreign Service

218 Stan 12/12/83

MAPUTO — Twenty Mozambicans are being publicly tried in Maputo's international airport after a series of robberies there

The official Mozambican news agency AIM said the men were allegedly members of a gang which stole goods from the airport cargo terminal

The prosecution has claimed that the deputy secretary of the Frelimo party's "dynamising committee" at the airport, Mr Antonio Novela, was a key member of the gang

**Mall Correspondent**

**CAPE TOWN** — Further contacts between South Africa and Mozambique over regional security have been promised by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The Government is also clearly giving top-level attention to the prospects for a settlement of the South West Africa dispute and the related question of the Cuban military presence in Angola.

Mr Botha yesterday took the unusual step of issuing a statement following a meeting of the State Security Council (SSC) in Cape Town.

He said regular members of the SSC and "a considerable number" of Cabinet Ministers attended the meeting, which was largely confined to a report by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on his recent European visit and "the most important events in Southern Africa" over the past few weeks.

Attention was also given to proposals which emerged from this week's meeting in Swaziland between South African Cabinet Ministers and Mozambique representatives, his statement said.

"Certain decisions were taken in this regard and will be conveyed to the Mozambique government," Mr Botha stated. His announcement of a large Cabinet presence at the SSC meeting is seen as indicative of the importance of developments.

Mr Pik Botha's recent

(218)  
RDM  
23/12/83  
**PW promises more contact with Maputo**

European tour seems to have concentrated on the stalled SWA settlement initiative. He held talks in several European capitals, meeting members of the Western Contact Group.

Mr Botha also travelled to Rome for a special meeting with the top United States negotiator on the issue, Dr Chester Crocker. It is the outcome of these talks which would have been conveyed to the SSC yesterday.

The Mozambique issue came to the fore during this visit, with Portugal pressing for less hostility between South Africa and Mozambique and offering to host a meeting.

In the end, Swaziland was chosen as neutral territory. Mr Pik Botha, accompanied by the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange,

met Mozambique Cabinet Ministers.

Their discussions followed South African military raids into Mozambique against South Africa describes as African National Congress bases, and Mozambique accusations that South Africa actively supported so-called Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels seeking to overthrow President Samora Machel's government.

Mr Pik Botha was expected to repeat the South African Government's offer of a non-aggression pact with Mozambique, under which the two countries would undertake not to harbour rebel groups.

Yesterday's statement gave no clues about whether the conclusion of such a pact — the first such treaty with a Frontline state — is in the offing.

# Machel says talks crucial and decisive

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—President Samóra Machel of Mozambique described Tuesday's talks with South Africa, in Swaziland, as 'decisive and crucial for life in southern Africa'

He was speaking to journalists early yesterday before leaving Guinea Bissau where he attended a summit meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries.

The Mozambican President added 'The South African Government are as conscious of this as is the Western world and the United States'

## Agenda

President Machel also announced that he had received a long message from of support from the U S the day before the talks.

Tuesday's meeting in Swaziland between a South African delegation led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and a Mozambican delegation were the result of two weeks of intensive diplomatic exchanges involving Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique

The exchanges started with the arrival in Mozambique, two weeks ago, of an envoy of the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares, with a suggested agenda for a possible meeting between Mozambique and South Africa.

The arrival of the

Portuguese special envoy followed talks in Lisbon between Mr Pik Botha and the Portuguese Premier as well as his Foreign Minister, Dr Jaime Gama

It is believed the Portuguese envoy was Dr Matos Proenca, Director-General of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a close confident of the Portuguese Prime Minister

## Politbureau

On his arrival in Maputo he was flown to Pemba, the capital of the far northern province of Cabo Delgado, for a meeting with President Machel

President Machel then summoned to Pemba some of his most senior ministers, among them Maj-Gen Jacinto Soares Veloso, Minister for Economic Affairs, Col Jose Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice, and Maj-Gen Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Minister of Foreign Affairs

All three are members of Frelimo's 11-man politbureau and have participated in the Mozambican delegations to two previous meetings with South Africa

The Mozambican delegation to Tuesday's talks was led by Maj-Gen Veloso and included Col Monteiro and Col Sergio Vieira, governor of the northern province of Niassa and former Minister of Agriculture

Both colonels are

Mozambican-born Indians.

The South African delegation to the talks, held at the Royal Guest House in the Ezulwini Valley, included the Minister of Defence, Gen Magnus Maban, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis B Grange

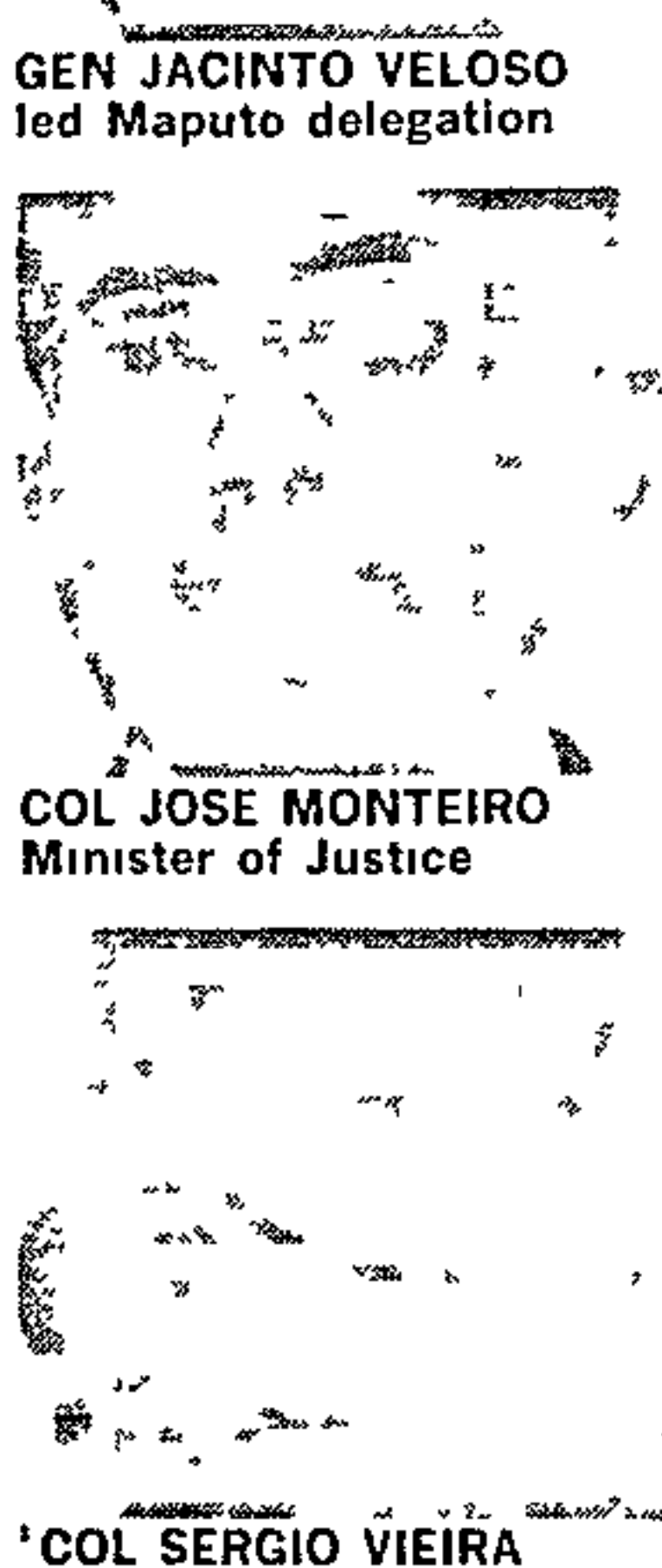
218

Mercury

22/12/83

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22/12/83

# Envoy's secret mission led to Maputo-SA talks



**GEN JACINTO VELOSO**  
led Maputo delegation

**COL JOSE MONTEIRO**  
Minister of Justice

**COL SERGIO VIEIRA**  
Chosen for talks

By **JOSE CAETANO**  
Tuesday's sensitive talks between Mozambique and South Africa in Swaziland were given the go-ahead two weeks ago when a Portuguese special envoy was flown secretly to meet President Samora Machel at his holiday cottage

The diplomatic shuttle led to South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha being told during a second Lisbon stopover that President Machel had agreed to talks

Yesterday, President Machel told journalists in Guinea-Bissau — where he attended a summit of Portuguese-speaking African countries — the talks at the Royal Guest House in Swaziland's Ezulwini Valley were "decisive and crucial for life in Southern Africa"

In Maputo, well-informed sources said President Machel was insistent there must be no "linkage of status" between the so-called Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and the African National Congress in the negotiations

Mozambique regards the MNR as "South African-supported bandits with no ideology" while maintaining that its support of African National Congress is confined to political, diplomatic and humani-

tarian aid Mozambique has denied repeatedly, that there are ANC bases in its territory, despite South African scepticism

Now the talks are over the dramatic story of two weeks of intensive behind-the-scenes diplomatic exchanges — involving Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique — can be told. It began when a special envoy of the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares, arrived in Maputo with a suggested agenda for a possible meeting

His arrival followed talks in Lisbon between Mr Pik Botha and the Portuguese premier and his Foreign Minister, Dr Jaime Gama

Information received in Maputo last week identified the Portuguese envoy as Dr Matos Proenca, Director-General of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a confidant of Dr Soares

Dr Proenca was flown to Pemba, the capital of the far northern province of Cabo Delgado, to meet President Machel, who was spending a three-week holiday in a cottage in the city outskirts

Immediately after the meeting, President Machel summoned some of his most senior ministers, among them Major-General Ja-

cinto Soares Veloso, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice and Major-General Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Minister of Foreign Affairs

All three are members of Frelimo's 11-man Political Bureau, and have been part of Mozambican delegations to two previous meetings with South Africa. During the Pemba meeting President Machel is known to have reviewed the results of past meetings with South Africa, drafted position papers for Tuesday's meeting, and named his delegation

Major-General Jacinto Veloso, the white Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs was chosen to lead the delegation which included Colonels Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice, and Sergio Vieira, Governor of the northern province of Niassa and former Minister of Agriculture

The Portuguese envoy then flew back to Lisbon to relay to Mr Pik Botha — on a second stopover after his 11-nation European tour — the message that President Machel had agreed to the talks

● See Page 2

# SA 'not fencing around' in talks with Maputo

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

218 ROM 22/12/83

SOUTH AFRICA was involved in serious negotiations with Mozambique and not "fencing around marginal issues" as in her discussions with Angola, Mr Michael Spicer, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday

"The people involved are serious," Mr Spicer, the institute's programme director, said of Tuesday's talks in Swaziland between senior members of the South African Cabinet and the Mozambique Council of Ministers

The talks, however, did not hinge on the dismantling of alleged African National Congress military bases in Mozambique, he added

President Samora Machel has previously insisted that the ANC has no military bases or training camps in Mozambique, a point which he again made when he an-

nounced that Mozambique and South Africa were involved in negotiations

President Machel's statement has been backed up by independent observers, who have identified Angola and not Mozambique as the territory where most ANC insurgents are trained

Military bases in the sense of camps where fighters are trained was not at issue in the talks, Mr Spicer said

"Pretoria is concerned about the ANC office where the planning (for raids into South Africa) is done and where ANC men get their final instructions," he added

On the question of whether South Africa would press for an undertaking by President Machel not to allow ANC insurgents to travel through Mozambique, Mr Spicer said Pretoria might have to settle for a reduction in the number of ANC men crossing into South Africa.

He explained "South Africa is not dealing with a

strong government which holds sway over the whole of Mozambique. Its control over the country is limited

Thus what South Africa could realistically expect was that the hoped-for accord would lead to "progressive disengagement" of the ANC in Mozambique, not a complete and immediate cessation of its activities

Mr Spicer pointed out that the Swaziland Government offered South Africa "maximum co-operation" on curbing the movement of ANC fighters through Swaziland — but that even it was unable to bring it to a halt entirely

A diplomat commented on the talks "They have to be to the good. Anything which increases dialogue has to be supported. Anything which facilitates peaceful political evolution in South Africa and stability in Southern Africa is to be welcomed"

According to unconfirmed reports South Africa has told senior members of the anti-Machel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) to "pack their bags and leave"

President Machel has accused South Africa of backing the MNR



# Pik hints at more talks with Maputo leaders



Mr Botha

CAPE TOWN.— There may be further talks between South Africa and Mozambique after yesterday's meeting in Swaziland.

South African sources attach great importance to the latest efforts to bring about better relations between the two countries

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said today that at stake were "great and extremely important matters" which could make the difference between war or peace in Southern Africa

The climate for yesterday's meeting was created during the recent European trip by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F (Pik) Botha. Portugal and the United States seem to have played key roles.

There have been indications recently that President Samora Machel of Mo-

zambique wants to move away from Russia and nearer to the West

Yesterday's talks took place between Mozambican Ministers, Mr Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Lous le Grange

The Mozambican team included the Economics Minister, Mr Jacinto Veloso, the former Security Minister, Mr Sergio Vieira; and the Justice Minister, Mr Jose Oscar Monteiro

Mr Botha said that the discussions had covered a wide field including security. He would not react to speculation that the meeting could pave the way for a meeting between Mr P W Botha and Mr Machel

Mr Botha said he could say nothing further until he had reported to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, but he

added that the possibility of more talks could not be ruled out

South Africa has accused Mozambique of harbouring African National Congress members who have committed terrorist bomb attacks and has launched several attacks on ANC bases in Maputo.

In turn, Mozambique has accused South Africa of sponsoring rebels fighting its Government

The Mozambican and Swazi Governments were silent on yesterday's talks although President Machel said the talks were essential for regional peace

"The main objective is that no country should attack another," he told newsmen in Guinea Bissau while attending a three-day summit of Portugal's former African territories

(218) 1004 2/1/2/3  
**Machel troops 'destroy two rebel bases'**

MAPUTO — Government troops have destroyed two guerrilla bases of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in southern Inhambane province, the government news agency AIM

said yesterday. AIM said the rebels suffered heavy losses in the attacks in Morrumbene district, which took place last week. Government forces captured 15 guerrillas and a

"quantity" of war material. The government launched a major offensive in August against insurgents of the MNR, which is opposed to the government of President Samora Machel — UPI

# Ministers hold talks in Swaziland

# Maputo in key talks with Pik

218 RDM  
21/12/83

By PATRICK LAURENCE  
Political Editor

IN A development of potentially great importance for the sub-continent, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and senior Cabinet colleagues met top Mozambican Cabinet Ministers yesterday.

Their discussions, on the "neutral ground" of Swaziland, could be the first preliminary move toward an agreement in which both countries would undertake not to support rebels seeking to overthrow their respective governments

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange

Their presence clearly points to the importance of security matters in the discussions. The Mozambican delegation is said to have been headed by the Minister of State for the Presidency, Mr Jacinto Soares Veloso, who, perhaps significantly has previously served as Mozambique's Minister of Security. South Africa has long charged that the Frelimo regime of President Samora Machel allows insurgents of the African National Congress to use its territory to plan attacks in South Africa.

In an effort to persuade Mozambique to neutralise or restrain ANC exiles South Africa has launched a series of raids on ANC targets in Mozambique in the last two years.

Mozambique has in turn, accused South Africa of supporting the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) in its rebellion against President Machel's government.

Saboteurs of the MNR, which was originally thought to have been financed by dispossessed Portuguese businessmen are widely reported to have inflicted crippling blows on the Mozambican economy.

The talks in Swaziland were confirmed by President Machel in a statement yesterday at the end of a two-day meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries in Guineau-Bissau.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday declined to comment on President Machel's statement, but it had earlier confirmed that Mr Botha would



It's happy days for three matriculants who gained seven dis with a bottle of bubbly on Church Square in Pretoria yester

## I can't pay, says broke former Deputy Minister

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INTERNATIONAL Construction Africa Ltd and a US company have launched a joint venture to carry out power station maintenance in Southern Africa  
— PAGE 4

## Gillooly's issue

THE Bedfordview and Johannesburg councils met yesterday to discuss immediate measures to curtail violence at Gillooly's Farm during the festive season.  
— PAGE 3

## Cheerless Christmas

ANGLICAN priest Father Timothy Stanton, jailed for refusing to answer questions concerning a treason trialist, will spend a very cheerless Christmas indeed in prison  
— PAGE 4

## Drought aid sought

BLACK states in Southern Africa are to seek R366-million in emergency aid to help alleviate the enormous suffering caused by the drought  
— PAGE 5

## Demo fears fade

THE manager of the South African Schools rugby team, Mr Jan Preuyt, yesterday brushed aside Anti-Apartheid threats to disrupt his team's Welsh tour  
— PAGE 5

## Flair

### Oh lucky Liz

LUCKY for Liz Taylor who was recently admitted to a rehabilitation centre that former First Lady Betty Ford publicly declared HER addiction to pills and alcohol  
— PAGE 7

## Show Mail

### Boring excitement

COMIC strip-styled film, "Mega-Force" should please the children. Adults will probably be bored with its emphasis on mindlessly "exciting" action  
— PAGE 9

## Sports Mail

### Elections for Pirates

Strife-torn Orlando Pirates announced yesterday that the club would hold snap elections for club officials next month in an attempt to settle the dispute that has affected the team's performance.  
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nas launched three big raids on ANC targets in Mozambique in the last two years

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Saboteurs of the MNR which was originally thought to have been financed by dispossessed Portuguese businessmen, are widely reported to have inflicted crippling blows on the Mozambican economy

The talks in Swaziland were confirmed by President Machel in a statement yesterday at the end of a two-day meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries in Guinea-Bissau

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday declined to comment on President Machel's statement, but it had earlier confirmed that Mr Botha would be in Swaziland for talks with Swazi leaders, who, it later turned out, hosted the meeting between the South Africans and the Mozambicans

In his statement President Machel stressed that the meeting did not imply recognition of apartheid or the "bantustans" or a willingness to destroy the ANC, which he characterised as a movement struggling for the people's right to justice and freedom

President Machel said "One cannot choose one's neighbours. The South Africans are as troublesome to us as we are to them. Our principal objective is to ensure that neither country attacks the other"

The meeting almost certainly had its immediate genesis in discussions in Lisbon last month between Mr Botha and the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares, and the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr Jaime Gama

At the time Portugal was reported to have offered to set up a meeting on "neutral ground" between South Africa and Mozambique

At the talks in Lisbon Portugal expressed concern over the sabotaging by rebels of the MNR of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique. Portugal is responsible for maintenance of the scheme and thus hard hit financially by attacks on it, which, of course, make it difficult to sell electricity to offset capital and running costs

As the former colonial governing power of Mozambique and as a country with diplomatic ties with South Africa, Portugal was ideally positioned to arrange a meeting between South Africa and Mozambique

Swaziland is well-suited to act as host for the talks. Swazi leaders have in the past expressed the hope their tiny state would serve as an "African Switzerland" and help to facilitate peace negotiations between hostile African countries

It has been speculated that yesterday's talks could be the prelude to a full-scale meeting between the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Machel. Swaziland could again serve as the venue



It's happy days for three matriculants who with a bottle of bubbly on Church Square in P.

# I can't pay, says broker former Deputy Minister

By WIM VANVOLSEM

THE Former Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, Mr Henrie van der Walt, was provisionally sequestered in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday

In a signed note handed into court, the former top Nationalist politician admitted that he had no money left and would be unable to pay any of his debts

The application was brought by businessman and Sannieshof Hotel owner, Mr Christiaan Servaas Herbst, who claimed Mr Van der Walt had told him he was unable to repay R22 000 he owed him

In another action at the end of last month Mr Van der Walt was ordered by the Supreme Court to repay a total of R137 000 after three Mafikeng men Dr Pieter Scott, Mr Andries Bloem and Dr Jacob Vorster, had sought

two default judgments and one summary judgment against the former Minister

It was claimed that cheques for that amount signed by Mr Van der Walt had bounced

The Rand Daily Mail was told at the time that "several people" in the Western Transvaal had been to see lawyers about investments they had made with Mr Van der Walt with the understanding they would get six-monthly interests of between 17% and 18% paid on them

The investments ranged between R5 000 and R20 000 each

The investors claimed to the Mail that the scheme seemed to work well for about a year, but since August this year interest payments and capital refunds started to create problems

The Transvaal Law

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## Breakfast Quip



"Pedigree indeed! I have adoption papers!"

## Barnard's barring the racecourse is

THE conviction and suspension of Mr P J Barnard from attending race meetings for a period of six months by the Stipendiary Board were confirmed yesterday by the local executive of the Jockey Club

Mr Barnard husband of trainer Jean Barnard, was found guilty of conducting himself in a manner which has the effect of discrediting horse racing at a race meeting at the Vaal Racecourse on August 3

Mr Barnard has the right of appeal to the Head Execu-

tive Stew Club

● The app Brady by the Sh that he the filly, when a taken afi Newmark was yeste the Local Jockey C

Deter tence was January

## Warring Test teams share hotel — and also the w

By RODNEY HARTMAN  
Mail Man on Tour

DURBAN — Both the Springbok and West Indian teams have been booked into the same central city hotel here — perhaps one way of increasing the 'needle' that already exists between the warring parties in cricket's Super Series

The Caribbean team arrived here yesterday — to spend a day

free from any official commitments — and the Springboks assemble tomorrow to prepare for the first four-day Test, which starts at Kingsmead on Friday

Meanwhile, opposing captains Peter Kirsten and Lawrence Rowe yesterday agreed that the scene is set for an uncompromising contest in the Christmas Test

The reason for their unanimity? The four-wicket victory by

SA in <sup>SALE TIMES</sup> <sup>21/12/83</sup> <sup>218</sup> talks with Maputo

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — In a development of potentially great importance for the subcontinent, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and senior cabinet colleagues yesterday met top Mozambican cabinet ministers on the "neutral ground" of Swaziland.

Their discussions could be the first preliminary move toward an accord, in which both countries would undertake not to support rebel insurgents seeking the overthrow of established governments in Pretoria and Maputo.

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, their presence clearly pointing to the importance of security matters in the discussions.

The Mozambican delegation is said to have been headed by the Minister of State for the Presidency, Mr Jacinto Soares Veloso, who has previously served as Mozambique's Minister of Security.

South Africa has long charged that the Frelimo regime of President Samora Machel allows insurgents of the African National Congress to use its territory to plan attacks in South Africa.

Mozambique has, in turn, accused South Africa of supporting the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) in its guerilla rebellion against President Machel's government.

MNR saboteurs are widely reported to have inflicted crippling blows on the Mozambican economy.

The talks in Swaziland were confirmed by President Machel in a statement yesterday at a summit meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries in Guinea-Bissau.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday declined to comment on President Machel's statement, but it had earlier confirmed that Mr Botha would be in Swaziland for talks with Swazi leaders who, it later transpired, hosted the meeting between the South Africans and the Mozambicans.

In his statement, President Machel emphasized that the meeting did not imply recognition of apartheid or the "bantustans", or a willingness to destroy the ANC, which he characterized as a movement struggling for the people's rights, justice and freedom.

President Machel said: "One cannot choose one's neighbours. The South Africans are as troublesome to us as we are to them. Our principal objective is to ensure that neither country attacks the other."

#### Lisbon talks

The meeting almost certainly had its immediate genesis in discussions in Lisbon last month between Mr Botha and the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares, and the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr Jaime Gama.

At the time, Portugal was reported to have offered to set up a meeting on "neutral ground" between South Africa and Mozambique. Portugal expressed concern over MNR sabotage of the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique. Portugal is responsible for maintenance of the scheme and is hard hit financially by attacks on it which make it difficult to sell electricity to offset capital and running costs.

**'Pik meets  
Chissano in  
Swaziland'**

20/12/83  
The Star's Foreign  
News Service

MBABANE — South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha met his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Joachim Chissano in Swaziland today, according to a BBC report monitored in Mbabane this afternoon.

The report followed speculation that the kingdom might be asked to host a summit between South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

It is not known what the ministers discussed today — but the activities of the African National Congress in South Africa and the Mozambique National Resistance in Mozambique were almost certainly high on the agenda.

The meeting follows Mr Pik Botha's recent European tour.

# EEC, UN rush drought aid to Mozambique

218 Star  
19/12/83

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The European Economic Community and the United Nations are sending emergency food and medical supplies to Mozambique where starvation has reached disaster proportions

The UN's world food programme has pledged more than 30 000 tons of emergency food aid

The Star's London Bureau says tens of thousands are believed to have died in the worst droughts in the history of Mozambique, according to aid workers who have recently visited the stricken areas

An American expert said the situation was comparable with that of the Biafra and Ethiopian drought disasters

A Mozambique official said the country's total grain needs until May were 436 600 tons of which 268 800 were available or promised

It was too early to make predictions about next year's harvest, but it had rained in many parts in November and early December

The Star's Foreign News Service in Brussels reports that a charter plane flew into Maputo on Saturday with aid from the EEC which has promised aid worth R225 000 altogether

EEC officials said the drought was thought to be as serious as the one which devastated Ethiopia in 1974

The aid is to be distributed by the West German Red Cross

# Mozambican Christians fear Frelimo clampdown

18/12/83  
218  
S. Tribune

CHRISTIANS in Mozambique will be entering the new year uncertain of their future after recent signs that Frelimo is getting uncomfortable with the strong Christian influence in the Marxist-ruled country, writes Leon Bekker.

The government-controlled newspaper *Noticias* has carried a number of reports focussing critically on aspects of Christianity, as well as a cartoon which suggested the Bible does not care for common humanity.

A missionary who has worked in Mozambique for many years, Edward Cain, has said in an interview the cartoon indicated a "blind hostility" to Christianity.

Mr Cain has also severely criticised Queen Elizabeth's investiture of President Samora Machel as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George.

It was "an insult to the Christian figures the order is named after," he said.

However, it is clear Frelimo still finds it necessary to tolerate the presence of Christian churchmen in the country, particularly because of the Catholic Church's strong support among the majority of the population after centuries of Portuguese rule.

The Catholics have deliberately refrained from criticism of the new order and have adopted a high profile in the current drought conditions the country is experiencing.

The Catholic organisation Caritas has done months of work in Mozambique's cities and countryside distributing food and other necessities to the country's hungry population.

Frelimo is aware of the psychological impact this work has had among the people and knows that to move against the church now would not be good politics.

Overt moves against the Christian presence in his country would also not endear Machel to the British, so soon after his investiture with one of the most respected honours in Christendom.

However, priests in Mozambique are carefully monitoring the government's official statements and religiously reading *Noticias*, which is the channel used by Frelimo to convey its thinking to the people.

Sometimes the signs are confusing. Within days of the anti-Bible cartoon, a front page report conveyed the country's thanks to Caritas for its work in relieving the human ravages of the drought.

Father John Coleman, who co-ordinates liaison between the Catholic arch-

bishops in Southern Africa, said he was not aware of increased hostility from the Mozambican government.

"They have their hands too full with the drought and value the assistance of the church in that regard," he said.

He also said the church had made it clear that it saw no purpose in the continuing acts of sabotage the Frelimo regime is experiencing.

The government of Samora Machel was, however, obviously anti-Christian and there were constantly noises from senior Frelimo men against the church, he said.

"The church in Mozambique has the support of the people and Frelimo knows that. They know that if they move against the church they will have trouble from the people of Mozambique." Mr Cain said the Frelimo Government demanded total revolution which included the overthrow of, among other things, the concepts of private property, liberty, culture and the legal system.

"They insist on a total break with the past," he said.

Criticising the investiture of President Machel, he said the Frelimo leader believed he could attract Western support and his new title would help him in this quest.

"However, Frelimo was clearly irrevocably opposed to Christianity and the Christian way of life," he said.

A white Mozambican, who has settled in Johannesburg, said this week he believed Frelimo and the Catholic church were "circling each other like wary enemies".

The man, who asked not to be named, said he thought the church, headed by Archbishop Alexandre Jose Maria dos Santos, was "cleverly playing a waiting game" and doing all the right things to remain in the government's good books.

"Especially their decision not to say anything in favour of the counter-revolutionary anti-Frelimo forces and indeed to delicately condemn those forces, has ensured that the Catholic Church will have a breathing space for a while.

"But it is obvious they are enemies. *Noticias* can hardly restrain itself from being anti-church whenever it gets the chance," he said.

"Once the drought had been overcome and the economy improved, Frelimo would not need the support of the churches anymore.

"Then we will see what happens," he said.



# Machel tells of fighting

Chc. Times 17/12/83  
218

LISBON — Mozambican President Samora Machel has said that in recent fighting troops captured "thousands of armed bandits" backed by South Africa, the official Mozambican news agency, Aim, reported on Thursday

In a related development, the agency said senior Mozambican and Zimbabwean ministerial delegations met on Wednesday in Beira to discuss the security of the oil pipeline linking the Mozambican port to its landlocked neighbour

In a dispatch monitored in Lisbon, Aim said President Machel told a public rally in Beira on Wednesday that "the most criminal" of the captured guerillas would be "selected for presentation to the people"

"Let the people decide what to do with them," President Machel reportedly said, adding that "thousands of armed bandits" had been seized in recent months.

The Marxist government has sent some 70 people before firing squads after summary "revolutionary tribunal" or mass rally trials in the past three years on charges of economic sabotage or belonging to the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo)

The guerillas claim to have 15 000 fighters operating in the entire country of 13 million people. Intelligence sources said they are active in nine of 10 provinces and get aid from South Africa

Senior Mozambican and Zimbabwean ministers met in Beira on Wednesday to discuss protection of their oil pipeline link which crosses rebel operational zones

A strong Zimbabwean military force has supported Mozambican troops during the past 18 months in protecting the pipeline — UPI

## Second arms cache found

MBABANE — Another cache of Russian-made arms and explosives, believed to have been hidden by the African National Congress, has been discovered in Swaziland, this time in an unoccupied farmhouse near Malkerns, 20km west of Manzini

A domestic worker said they discovered machine-guns hidden on shelves and an assortment of objects, which turned out to be bomb components and timing devices, in a bucket

A Swaziland Police spokesman in Mbabane confirmed the find

Last week, eight limpet mines were found in a bag in the bush in southern Swaziland — Sapa

# Frelimo launches major offensive against MNR

218 Star 28/12/83

The Star's Foreign News Service

GORONGOSA (Mozambique) — Frelimo forces have launched an offensive against the main bases inside the country of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) which, if successful, could break the back of the rebel movement

There are three MNR bases around Cavalo in the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain, 160 km northwest of Beira

Officials say there are more than 2 000 armed men in the bases, plus many more who are unarmed and untrained

MNR operations in the cen-

tral part of Mozambique are run from Cavalo, and it is an ideal location for guerilla action.

Guerillas based near Gorongosa can easily move into four provinces and attack roads and railway lines from Beira and Maputo to Zimbabwe

The Mozambican army has launched a pincer movement from the small towns of Gorongosa and Maringue.

Dozens of small MNR advance camps have been captured and the three main bases are now surrounded — according to Mauricio Bento, one of the army commanders — and heavy artillery is being moved up.

Gorongosa remains a dangerous area. Supply convoys to the two towns are frequently attacked, and there are daily skirmishes in the bush nearby.

Mozambique's military chief says the Government's armed forces are "fully on the offensive" against the MNR, reports the Mozambican news agency AIM

The forces Chief of Staff, General Sebastiao Mabote, told a Press conference in Maputo yesterday that the army had destroyed many of the MNR's major bases in five provinces.

He claimed that many of the bases captured had received supplies from South Africa

More than 3 000 "bandits of the MNR" had either surrendered or had been captured by the army during the offensive so far, General Mabote said

Many of the MNR's supply routes had been cut off, he said, and "their general staff in Pretoria will have to embark on a reorganisation if it is to continue supplying the bandits".

The army's success this year was a "great improvement" over last year, the general said

## First 25 amnesty prisoners freed

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The first 25 people to benefit from the Mozambican amnesty decreed on December 25 have been released from Maputo's Machava prison. On leaving custody, each of the former prisoners was given a document to be presented to their local authorities. The document explains clearly that, in the case of a further offence, the amnesty will be immediately withdrawn

Former prisoners are to be given their old jobs back wherever possible. If they have no job to return to, they must accept any productive work that the local authorities may give them. The authorities must find such work for them within 30 days.

# Rebels claim vast gains in Mozambique

LISBON. — Mozambican rebels killed 138 government troops, seized several towns and destroyed communication links in a campaign against the government of President Samora Machel, a guerrilla spokesman said yesterday.

The Lisbon-based spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance movement said the new offensive was the biggest since Mozambique won independence from Portugal in 1975.

He said the guerrillas had scored victories along the Zambezi River and along the important railway link from Malawi to the port of Beira.

Guerrillas destroyed the Ponte de Noventa, 55km from Beira, stopping all rail traffic, and attacked the town of Semacueza, 50km north-east of Beira, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the campaign began at the start of the rainy season three weeks ago and was still underway.

However, in Maputo, Mozambique's military commander said yesterday

Mozambique was "fully on the offensive" and in a much better position than it had been a year ago against rebels said to be backed by South Africa.

Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Sebastiao Mabote, said more than 3 000 "bandits" had been captured or had surrendered in the past year, and a number of arms caches uncovered.

"Bandits" is the official Mozambican term for guerrillas of the (MNR).

South Africa denies the charges that it gives rebels weapons and tactical support — Sapa-AP

**Mali Correspondent**

**LISBON** — The possibility of a summit meeting on neutral ground between South Africa and Mozambique grew stronger yesterday with disclosures in Lisbon of intense efforts to bring about such an encounter

The national news agency ANOP reported that during his official visit to Portugal last month South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told the Portuguese the SA Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was willing to meet with President Samora Machel to discuss the difficulties existing between the two countries

This followed a similar earlier statement by President Machel during his state visit to Portugal in October in which he emphasised his country's desire for "peaceful co-existence" with South Africa

The Portuguese despatched a senior Foreign Ministry official to Maputo hours after Mr Botha's visit, to relay South Africa's position to the Mozambicans — giving rise to current reports that Portugal is mediating between the two countries to help reduce tensions and to improve internal security in Mozambique

Mr Pik Botha, who returns to Lisbon today en route to

# Strong prospect of PW Machel summit

(218)  
ROM  
8/12/83

Johannesburg, is expected to explore further the proposed summit meeting between the two leaders, in a fresh round of talks with the Portuguese

Lisbon has offered its good offices to both sides in opening up dialogue because of its traditional links with southern Africa. Lisbon also has two major headaches in Mozambique

Portugal spent about R6 200 000 last year on the sabotage-prone Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique, and finds it difficult to recoup its expenditure from sales of power to South Africa because of guerrilla activity

Portuguese nationals working in Mozambique have become a prime target for attacks by rebels.

were reported  
it could not be  
if the work-  
received their  
standing pay,  
pay and bo-

s industrial rela-  
director, Mr Fred  
a, and other sen-  
agement person-  
e not available  
ment yesterday

Neer said the  
s would meet at  
a meeting on Jan-  
7, two days before  
factory resumed  
tion for the new

e two unions were  
volved in the work  
page, as workers  
it was purely a

five days, effect-  
Friday Workers refused  
to accept this explana-  
tion and walked off  
their jobs

After a meeting on  
Tuesday night, they de-  
cided they would return  
to work at 10am yester-  
day, but only to collect  
their wages, holiday pay  
and year-end bonuses. It  
was the same time the  
suspended worker had  
been told to collect his

Yesterday afternoon  
Mr Phaldie Kalam,  
Ford's public affairs  
manager, said that yes-  
terday was also the start  
of the annual shut-down  
for the company's other  
plants and for adminis-  
trative staff

Seven people were in-  
third blast in just over a week. Some  
Mr Piet Tlou, Mr George Lakgwane,

# Fate of MNR in balance say sources

*CAL Times 16/12/83*

**Own Correspondent**  
LISBON — The future  
of the South African-  
backed rebel movement  
in Mozambique — Ren-  
amo — appears to be in  
the balance following  
preliminary moves to  
reach a security agree-  
ment between Pretoria  
and Maputo, Portuguese  
sources believe

Renamo, the Portu-  
guese acronym for the  
Mozambican National  
Resistance movement,  
has been responsible  
for constant and some-  
times spectacular sabo-  
tage in Mozambique  
since 1977, and is widely  
held to be used by Pre-

toria for putting pres-  
sure on Maputo  
It has repeatedly sab-  
otaged powerlines car-  
rying electricity to  
South Africa from the  
Portuguese-run Cabora  
Bassa hydro-electric  
project, causing huge fi-  
nancial losses to Portu-  
gal and keeping prices  
artificially low

## Low profile

Following the visit to  
Lisbon late last month  
by the South African  
Foreign Minister, Mr  
Pik Botha, the Portu-  
guese have been active  
in working for a summit  
meeting between Mo-  
zambique's President,  
Mr Samora Machel, and  
the South African Prime  
Minister, Mr P W Botha,  
at which a "mutual se-  
curity agreement" is  
likely to be discussed

The Portuguese hope  
that if the rebels can be  
isolated, the dam will  
be able to operate effec-  
tively

Diplomatic sources  
say that since the Botha  
visit, the rebel's chief  
co-ordinator in South  
Africa, Mr Evo Fer-  
nandes, has been under  
pressure to keep a low  
profile, while a number  
of other Renamo offi-  
cials abroad have been  
removed from their  
posts

The South Africans  
have long been divided  
between those who be-  
lieve Renamo should be  
an active guerilla force  
harassing Maputo, and  
those who believe the  
movement should de-  
velop a political pro-  
gramme

Now, however, in ex-  
change for assurances  
that Mozambique will  
severely curtail the ac-  
tivities of ANC groups,  
South Africa seems to  
be reconsidering the  
role of Renamo

● Drought, attacks hit  
Mozambique, page 4

# William

**Own Correspondent**  
LONDON — Prince Wil-  
liam's walking-talking  
debut — well he did say  
"daddy" — has captivat-  
ed much of the world  
brought Christmas

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# SA deal with Machel can help Reagan in election year

CAPL TIMES 19/12/83 28

REPORTS are that Mr P W Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel, accompanied by their respective foreign ministers, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Joaquim Chissano, may meet to talk about things somewhere in Africa, possibly up in the Cape Verde Islands.

Of course there is a great deal to talk about between the two countries and their governments. But when you get down to things, to fundamentals, what can South Africa, ruled by the Nationalists, and Mozambique, ruled by people who call themselves Marxists, actually talk about with profit?

For instance, is it possible to strike any sort of bargain between Pretoria and Maputo which will induce the American senators to call off the prohibitions on further International Monetary Fund grants of cash to South Africa in these days of growing cash drought?

But this so obviously ties in with moves to institute a world-wide refusal to trade or deal with South Africa that it is backed enthusiastically by every black country in the world. What could dead-broke Mozambique do or say which could go in the teeth of this gathering campaign?

## Horse-trading

When South Africa last talked to a former African possession of Portugal, Angola, about coming to some sort of arrangement, there was some sort of obvious horse-trading to be done.

If the Cubans would go home from Angola, South Africa might be able to pull her troops back from parts of Angola and even SWA/Namibia.

However, only recently President Dos Santos of Angola told interviewers in a tired sort of way that the talks Angola had conducted with South Africa had led nowhere and resulted in nothing.

What could be considered a bargain between Mozambique and South Africa today? That South Africa could call off its alleged training and support of the Mozambique resistance movement, Renamo, which is causing such trouble around Gaza, Inhamitanga, Manica and Zambezia?

In return Mozambique could cease harbouring South Africa's guerillas in the African National

Congress

Mr Chissano would say of the Renamo fighters that they were simply "a band of fascists and criminals recruited by South Africa to be used as instruments to destabilize Mozambique"

To which one or other Mr Botha would retort that the ANC was largely a bunch of Marxist terrorists supported by Russia trying to destabilize South Africa.

Possibly the ANC might give some undertaking to stop using certain routes through Mozambique if the South Africans refused to send the Mozambican guerillas supplies and reinforcements — but



Anthony Delius

Machel and Mr Chissano has by accounts been something of a success.

The efforts to drum up business between Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, France, Yugoslavia and

easy, and that it can afford to go on employing more Mozambican labour, with the accompanying hand-over of gold payments to Maputo.

This is a period when President Ronald Reagan's treatment of South Africa as an ally in Africa has to be made to seem to pay off, especially in the treatment of South Africa's neighbours.

## Black voters

The election in America is not all that cut and dried in Mr Reagan's favour that he can afford to be seen backing outright South African activities on the subcontinent and thus

the United States has induced far more black voters to get on to the electoral register than were expected. Most of these extra voters have been argued into becoming politically more active by the assertion that they are needed there to defeat Mr Reagan.

Anything that South Africa can do to make its government appear to be doing more to help black labourers and black neighbouring states will be gratefully received by the Committee to Re-elect the President.

On the other hand, there is great activity going on among the Southern African Co-ordinating Committee for Development to free Southern African states from dependence on South Africa's economy and this is not really going to help Mozambique and South Africa come to any self-help agreements.

Nor is Mozambique going to allow itself to be kept quiet while the South Africans are seen to be helping Unita in a campaign to unseat the Angolan MPLA government in Luanda.

If Unita makes any preparations to mount a final advance on the central economic areas of Angola, the Mozambicans are not going to sit back politically and let it happen. Suspicions that something like this might be expected of them are bound to make them rather hard bargainers, however economically hard pressed they are.

Conversations between Mr P W Botha and President Machel could be very stilted if they ever face one another across a table.



Mr P W Botha



President Samora Machel

for how long would such a bargain hold?

Maybe there could be some sort of economic exchange. South Africa could ignore her own starving black millions to send in supplies of food to drought-stricken villages in Mozambique and help the Mozambicans run their transport better.

In reply, the Mozambicans could guard the supply lines from Cabora Bassa more efficiently from allegedly South African-backed guerillas so that the supplies from Cabora Bassa can continue to boost the Republic's grid.

Of course, both sides would be aware that the other has recently been around Europe. The tour of Europe by Mr

Mozambique have been quite successful on paper, at least, and it's now to be seen how fruitful in real terms it's all going to be.

Mr Pik Botha has followed up the Mozambique visit to Europe with one of his own and found himself less enthusiastically received — apparently Mr Machel's accusations about South Africa's "destabilization" practices made something of an impression.

The leaders might compare notes about European reactions, and see if they might come to some accommodation about their complaints about one another. South Africa may believe that its gold is going to hold up in price better than some European economists proph-

deeply offending the black voters in America. A large movement in

These are the right Western Cape Towards administration employers in (labour) would complement can employ dates for either 28 Feb of work inv had no Afr the labour b An emf

CAPE TOWN 22/12/83

# SA/Mozambique talks 'serious' (218)

Own Correspondent

LONDON — South Africa was involved in serious negotiations with Mozambique and not "fencing around marginal issues" as in her discussions with Angola, Mr Michael Spicer, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

"The people involved are serious," said Mr Spicer, the institute's programme director, commenting on Tuesday's talks in Swaziland between senior members of the South African Cabinet and the Mozambique Council of Ministers.

The talks, however, did not hinge on the dismantling of alleged ANC military bases in Mozambique, he added.

President Samora Machel insisted that the ANC has no military bases or training camps in Mozambique.

Military bases, in the sense of camps where fighters are trained, were not at issue in the talks, Mr Spicer said.

"Pretoria is concerned about the ANC office where the plan-

ning (for raids into South Africa) is done and where ANC men get their final instructions," he added.

Mr Spicer said Pretoria might have to settle for a reduction of the number of ANC men crossing from Mozambique into South Africa, in place of an undertaking by President Machel not to allow ANC insurgents to transit through Mozambique.

Thus what South Africa could realistically expect was that the hoped-for accord would lead to "progressive disengagement" of the ANC in Mozambique, not an immediate cessation of its activities.

● According to unconfirmed reports South Africa has told senior members of the anti-Machel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) to "pack their bags and leave".

The reported expulsion of South African-based MNR men is cited as evidence of Pretoria's determination to ensure that the negotiations with Mozambique succeed.

# Machel: 'Talks were crucial'

**Own Correspondent**  
**JOHANNESBURG** — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has described Tuesday's talks between Mozambique and South Africa, in Swaziland, as "decisive and crucial for life in Southern Africa".

He was speaking to journalists yesterday shortly before his departure from Guinea-Bissau where he attended a summit meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries.

The Mozambican President added "They (the South African Government) are aware of this as is the Western World and the United States".

President Machel also announced that he had received a long message of support from the United States the day before the talks were held.

Tuesday's talks between a South African delegation led by Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and a high powered Mozambican delegation were the result of two weeks of intensive, behind the scenes, diplomatic exchanges involving Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique.

The exchanges started with the arrival in Mozambique two weeks ago of an envoy of the Portuguese Prime Min-



President Machel

ister Dr Mario Soares, with a suggested agenda for a possible meeting between Mozambique and South Africa.

The arrival of the Portuguese special envoy followed talks in Lisbon between Mr Pik Botha and the Portuguese Premier as well as his Foreign Minister Dr Jaime Gama.

According to information received in Maputo last week the Portuguese envoy was Dr Matos Proenca, Director-General of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a close confidant of the Portuguese Prime Minister.

On his arrival in Maputo Dr Proenca was flown to Pemba for a meeting with President Machel.

Immediately after his meeting with Dr Proenca, President Machel summoned to Pemba some of his most senior ministers, among them Major-General Jacinto Soares Veloso, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, and Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice.

During the meeting with his "inner cabinet", President Machel is known to have reviewed the results of past meetings with South Africa, drafted the position papers for Tuesday's meeting and named the Mozambican delegation to the talks.

By decision of President Machel the Mozambican delegation to Tuesday's talks was led by Major-General Veloso.

The South African delegation to the talks was led by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

According to well informed sources in Maputo, President Machel is insistent that there should be no "linkage of status" between the so-called Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and the ANC in any negotiations with South Africa.

**CONFIDENTIAL**



10051  
218

# Cahora sabotage blocks power to SA

1/12/83 Mail Reporter RDM

THERE has been no power to South Africa from the Cahora Bassa hydro electric dam in Mozambique since October

An Eskom spokesman said yesterday the most recent power stoppage was due either to "sabotage or a fault, we are not sure which"

This break in supply is the latest in a series of frequent cuts since the two lines supplying South Africa from the Cahora Bassa scheme came fully into service in 1979

After a six-month break when the power lines were knocked out by fighting between Mozambique army and guerrillas, said to be of the Mozambique National Resistance, power to South Africa was resumed in June

Only two months later, in August, guerrillas belonging

to the Mozambique National Resistance Movement claimed responsibility for cutting off the power after sabotaging pylons

The multi-million Cahora Bassa scheme was a major subject in talks held in Portugal this week between Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and his Portuguese counterpart, Mr Jaime Gama

An Eskom spokesman said yesterday the dam was able to supply South Africa with some 5% of her total daily electrical needs

In talks between Mr Pik Botha and Mr Jaime Gama, Portugal complained that revenue from Cahora Bassa had dwindled because of acts of sabotage to the powerlines by anti-government rebels in Mozambique.