

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL
1984

JANUARY — FEB.

Drought has killed 100 000 people in Mozambique in the past year, according to Western diplomats and relief workers

But in this province of Inhambane, one of the worst-hit regions, government officials say deaths have been slashed in the past month from 15 to five a day by a combination of army anti-rebel operations and international aid

They told reporters on a government-sponsored tour of the province that the worst drought in 50 years had claimed thousands of lives in the 12.5 million population, but could not give detailed figures

The diplomats and relief workers based their estimate on deaths from famine, kwashiorkor (protein deficiency) and other drought-related diseases

The officials blamed the transport and security problems for mass deaths, mainly in the interior. They said the Marxist government of President Samora Machel was now able to save some people thanks to international aid and improved security

Drought victims had

Mozambique drought kills 100 000

TONIC SAKAIKE writes from Mabote military camp, Mozambique.

suffered severely until rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM) were dislodged last August from their main base at Tome, north of Inhambane's provincial capital and 500 km from the capital, Maputo, they said

Military officials said the guerrillas — whom they alleged were controlled by South Africa — had prevented drought relief from reaching the interior by mining roads and attacking trucks ferrying supplies. Pretoria denies supporting the RNM

They said the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) had helped slash the death rate by hiring a ship from the Seychelles Government to transport relief supplies along the Indian Ocean coast

The boat, which began relief voyages on October 27, had ferried 2 528 tonnes of maize, rice, milk, sugar, biscuits, tents, macaroni and cooking oil to the north-

ern ports of Vilanculos and Inhassoro by the middle of this month. Its chief officer, Mr Flavien Renaud said

Mr Renaud complained of slow loading and unloading at Mozambican ports, but said he expected to move 6 000 tonnes of drought aid by the end of January, when his task was due to end

Mozambican authorities, responsible for taking the food to the interior, said that despite some successes against the rebels, they still could not penetrate many areas

Mabote camp, which is on a full military footing, is supplied by truck under military escort at least once a month, but has suffered from its share of the drought

The local medical officer, Dr Andrea Man-

ete, said that until recently, up to 15 people had been dying daily in the district, but the toll had now slackened to five

He said his brick and tile clinic, encircled by pole and mud huts thatched with grass which serve as hospital wards treated mainly kwashiorkor and diarrhoea among old people and children

During a conducted tour of the wards, I saw old and young, reduced by malnutrition to living skeletons, squatting on dirty floors in semi-darkness in the unventilated rooms

The patients' condition matched the emaciation by famine of men, women and children lying almost naked and showing little sign of life in a nearby collective village

At Mabote orphanage,

consisting of two grass-thatched huts, 12 potbellied children, victims of acute malnutrition, sat by disinterestedly as two women volunteers prepared them a meal of thick maize porridge

During a four-day stay at Mabote I saw women and children carrying baskets of wild fruit and cashews, which do not have enough protein for a balanced diet. Their usual supplies of fish, meat and beans were not available

The villagers found only rice and maize meal on a relief truck whose noisy arrival under military escort early on December 21 awakened the garrison town

The truck also brought maize seed for this year's rainy season, which authorities predicted might be slightly better than the previous two disastrous years

Mozambican officials said security and the effects of the drought were their government's twin priorities, but they appeared more con-

cerned with the former than with fighting the drought

They blamed drought-related deaths mainly on the rebels whom they accused of stealing relief food as well as obstructing relief programmes

Red Cross officials told reporters before flying to Vilanculos last week that they wanted to see if they could bring in planes to take medicine and food to outlying areas

Although state officials said drought-relief camps had been set up in Inhambane and adjoining Gaza province, also seriously affected by drought, none was shown to reporters

For an estimated 800 000 drought victims, the government is seeking 250 000 tonnes of emergency grain and in addition to 124 000 tonnes already received from abroad

Vilanculos coastal district alone requires 28 000 tonnes of maize meal, 4 000 tonnes of milk powder, 21 000 tonnes of rice and large supplies of beans, officials said

"I was shocked by the starvation at Vilanculos," said Mr Renaud, the WFP relief boat's chief officer — SAPA-RNS

Dr. Asphoter
3/1/83

Rebels slay 40 bus passengers

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — More than 40 bus passengers were killed in a Christmas day massacre in Mozambique

They were "executed" by guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance, according to diplomats in Maputo

The massacre was carried out in Murrupula, 60 km west of Nampula in the North of Mozambique.

The rebels stopped an inter-city bus, and forced the passengers to disembark and strip off their clothes

Then they lined up the passengers and shot them

At least 40 people were killed and about 20 wounded. Six escaped and raised the alarm.

A Portuguese priest in a nearby church interrupted his Christmas Day Mass to go and help the wounded.

This was the second massacre of public transport passengers in two months. In early November guerrillas killed 30 passengers when they attacked a train at Savane, 50 km north of Beira. In August 1982 they killed 14 on a train in the same area

Notal bond got

FRELIMO WHIPPING THE war against rebels in southern provinces

The Mozambican army has scored major victories against anti-government rebels in the south of the country where the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) is on the defensive and appears to be in some disarray

There is no evidence on the ground of the MNR's "Red summer" offensive, which it claims to be its biggest yet

In the north of Mozambique, however, both the MNR and the Mozambican Army are on the offensive

The most dramatic change in the military situation is the reopening of the Maputo-Beira road, at least to military convoys. It was closed two years ago after several devastating attacks on convoys, especially in southern Sofala Province

In the past two months, the first two convoys have gone from Maputo to Beira without being attacked. The second convoy even included civilian buses

The reopening of the road comes after two major offensives. The main MNR base for Southern Manica and Sofala provinces, at Chimica, was captured recently. The main MNR base for all Southern Mozambique, at Tome in Inhambane, fell on August 23

Since then dozens of smaller camps have been taken and hundreds of MNR men captured

Particularly significant was the overrunning of a series of camps near the main road which had been used for launching attacks on traffic that included trucks rushing drought relief to stricken areas in which thousands of villagers have died

The successes come after an increase in the number of properly trained Frelimo troops, improved supply routes and sounder tactics

The latest round of claims

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance claimed yesterday that its forces had killed 244 government soldiers, wounded 350 and captured 27 in an offensive launched on December 4.

The Lisbon-based spokesman for the MNR said three Soviet-built T-54 tanks, 14 other armoured vehicles and 18 trucks had been knocked out and large quantities of equipment captured

The rebels also claimed that the rail links between Beira and Malawi and from the port to Zimbabwe had been knocked out

The MNR spokesman gave rebel casualties as 19 dead and 36 wounded

In Maputo, the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, said 54 rebels surrendered with their arms and equipment in Inhambane province between November 1 and the end of 1983. — Reuter.

difference. But the most important factor has been a steady series of small battles, during which the Mozambican army has picked off the small MNR camps from which attacks against the road and railway were launched.

North of the Beira-Mutare corridor, the picture is very different

The railway from Beira to Malawi and Tete has been closed for months. In early November the MNR attacked a passenger train and massacred more than 30 civilian.

Lorries going from Zimbabwe to Malawi through Tete have been ambushed

For some months the MNR has had virtually free movement in the sparsely populated areas of Northern Manica and Sofala provinces. The Mozambican army is now challenging this freedom

The town of Maringue has been recaptured and the garrison in Gorongosa town has been reinforced. From these two centres a pincer operation has been launched against the main MNR bases in the foothills of the Gorongosa mountain

Conflicting reports from both sides have painted a highly confusing picture of the fighting in Mozambique between government forces and the anti-Frelimo rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement. The Star's Foreign News Service correspondent in Maputo, who has just returned from a visit to the operational area, has filed this summary of the situation.

Tens of thousands of people have been trained and armed in the past year and posted to regular units, "Territorial Forces" the part-time militiamen

Previously the Mozambican army tended to stay in its bases, moving out to attack the MNR, but then returning to camp

This made it easy for the MNR to retreat and then return when the army went back to base

Now the regular army pursues the MNR and the territorial forces occupy the captured bases

At a recent Press conference army Chief of Staff Sebastiao Mabote said "In 1982 the bandits had the countryside to themselves. They were never confronted by anyone. But now, this is not true. We occupy the bush"

Investigations confirm Mabote's claims, at least in the south of the country

Heavy fighting is clearly continuing there with refugee camps and food aid lorries still being attacked in the district

But the difference now is that the Mozambican army is no longer simply reacting to incidents, but is on the offensive

Similar successes can be seen in the Beira-Mutare corridor.

In this strip, the presence of Zimbabwean troops sent to guard the oil pipeline also makes a

In Zambezia, Mozambique's largest and richest province, the MNR continues to expand into neighbouring Nampula Province and is strong enough to attack small towns

Last month its forces hit Pebane and Maganja da Costa, both near the coast north-east of Quelimane

On the other hand, in an offensive in September and October, the army reopened the road north from Quelimane to Mocuba and Lugela

Earlier last year it was considered highly dangerous, but now traffic moves freely. Tea plantations near Lugela, which were closed after MNR attacks in 1982, are being reopened

Similarly, the government troops have recaptured Megaza, a cotton ginning town near the southern tip of Malawi

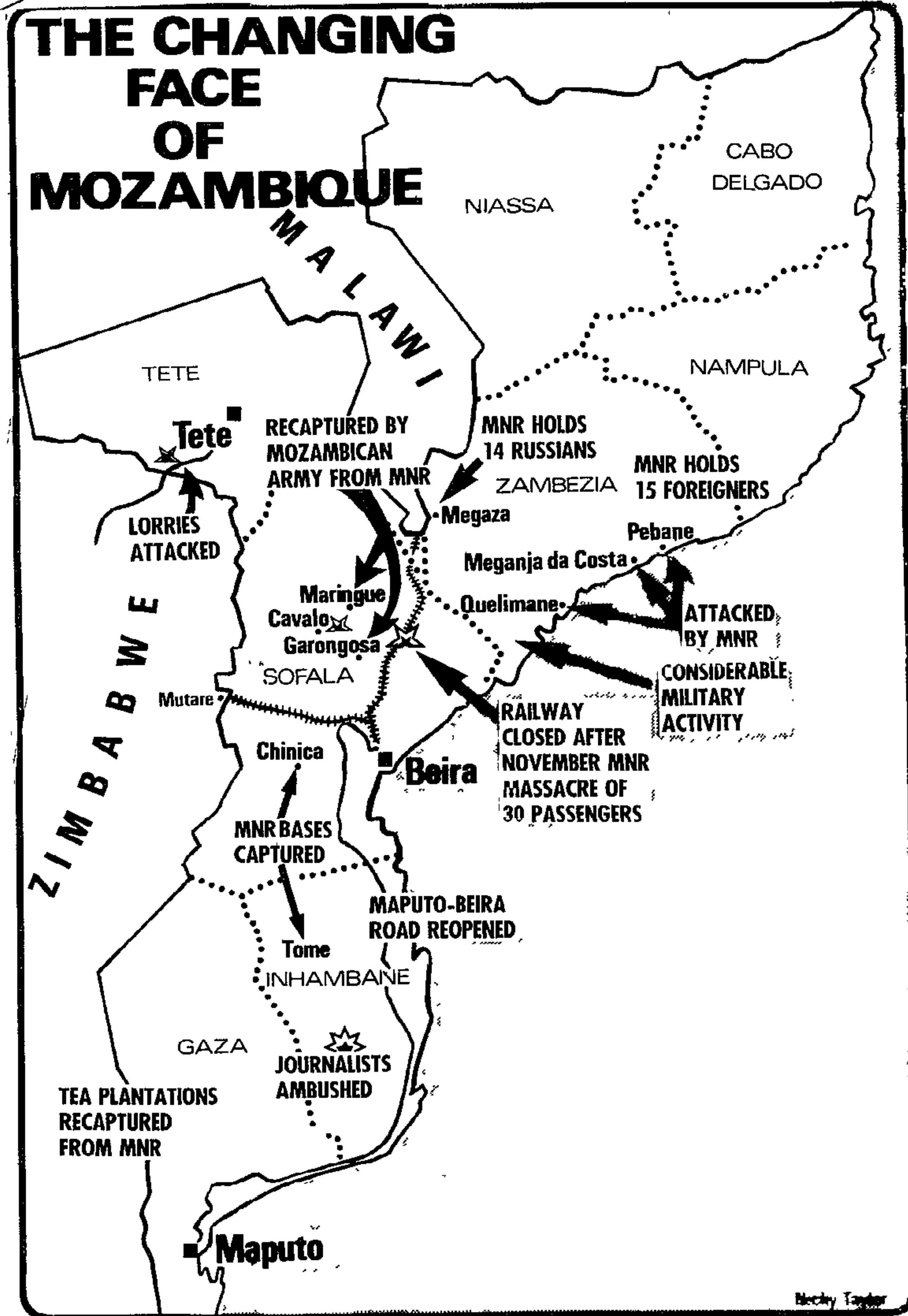
The MNR still holds 15 foreigners in Zambezia. A Sri Lankan tea technician captured over a year ago is known to be alive

In August the MNR captured 24 Soviet geologists and killed two others

Since then eight have been freed and two more killed by the MNR. The remaining 14 are believed to be held near Megaza close to the Malawi border

It is clear that fighting will continue in Mozambique for some time

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Saturday January 7 1984

ISSUE OF THE WEEK

Peace ?

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not that eas

There is some feeling in South Africa that we may soon be wandering down charming little narrow streets (right) in Maputo and Luanda once again. Peace, after all, is just around the corner — or is it? Brendan Nicholson reports

A FLURRY of diplomatic activity in Southern Africa and abroad has created a dangerous illusion that prospects for peace are good, that South Africa's enemies are finally "seeing the light" and that the Republic's citizens might soon be dining on prawns at the sidewalk cafes of Maputo and Luanda

Over the past 18 months there has been a succession of "developments", "talks", "truce offers", "summits", "moves" and "meetings", interspersed with various military invasions and all intended bring peace and security to the sub-continent

One fatal flaw damns all of these hopeful prospects to irrelevance in terms of bringing long term peace to Southern Africa

They are all based on the premise that South Africa is fighting a valiant battle against the evil forces of international communism on behalf of the Free World

And Pretoria's policy of battering its neighbours into submission with a combination of military and economic force appears to contain an inherent rejection of any possibility that the rulers of countries which support the African Nationalist Congress might be motivated by a genuine desire to destroy, not the West nor even South Africa, but simply the apartheid system

Many governments with a stake in the future of Southern Africa agreed long ago that the log-jam of confrontation on the sub-continent could be broken by a peaceful transition to independence in Namibia

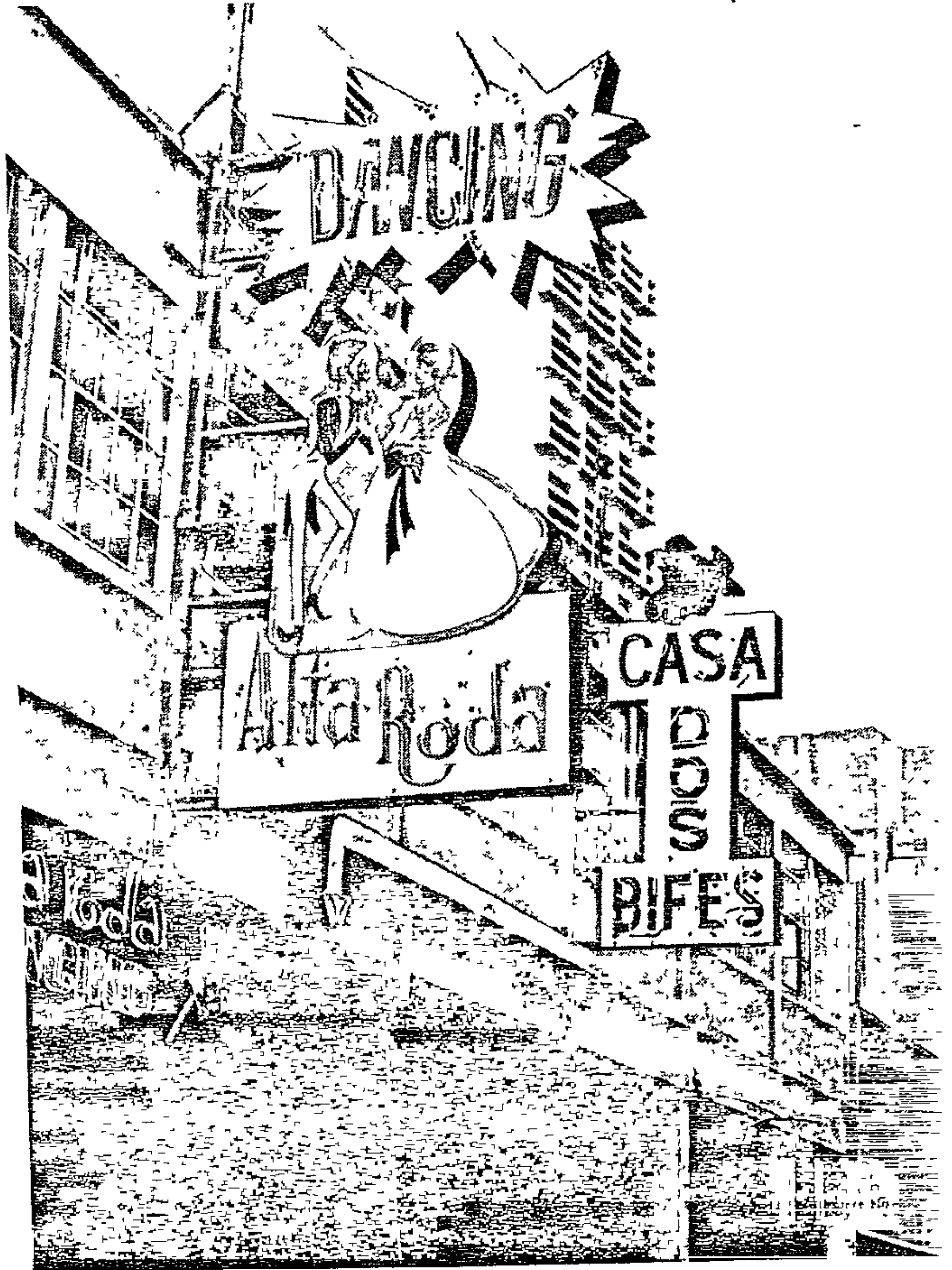
Then, using the jargon which has added an impression of movement to the whole confused process, the phenomenon of "linkage" was created by someone in Washington or Pretoria who insisted that before the benighted territory could be given independence the 30 000-odd Cuban troops in Angola should be sent packing

"Linkage" turned out to be simply a giant spanner which caused prospects for Namibian independence to grind promptly to a halt

There are good reasons for South Africa and the United States, along with several moderate governments in Southern Africa, to want the Cubans out

Washington does not want a Soviet surrogate force sitting in a strategic part of the world, Pretoria does not want such a force poised on the Orange River and the Angolan rebels of Mr Jonas Samimbi's UNITA movement would like to see the Luanda government lose its Cuban protectors

But no one has explained yet how President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola is to be persuaded



to commit political and military suicide by sending the Cubans packing

As long as UNITA is a threat to his government the Cubans will remain in Angola.

If, with the direct or indirect support of South Africa, UNITA can make sufficient territorial advances to force the MPLA to negotiate with a view to forming a government of national unity then the picture might change.

That prospect appears to be Most of Savimbi's substantial been in the comparatively thinly and centre of the eastern "side" far he does not appear to have any large concentrations of C- mined to stand and fight.

Having been outmanoeuvred

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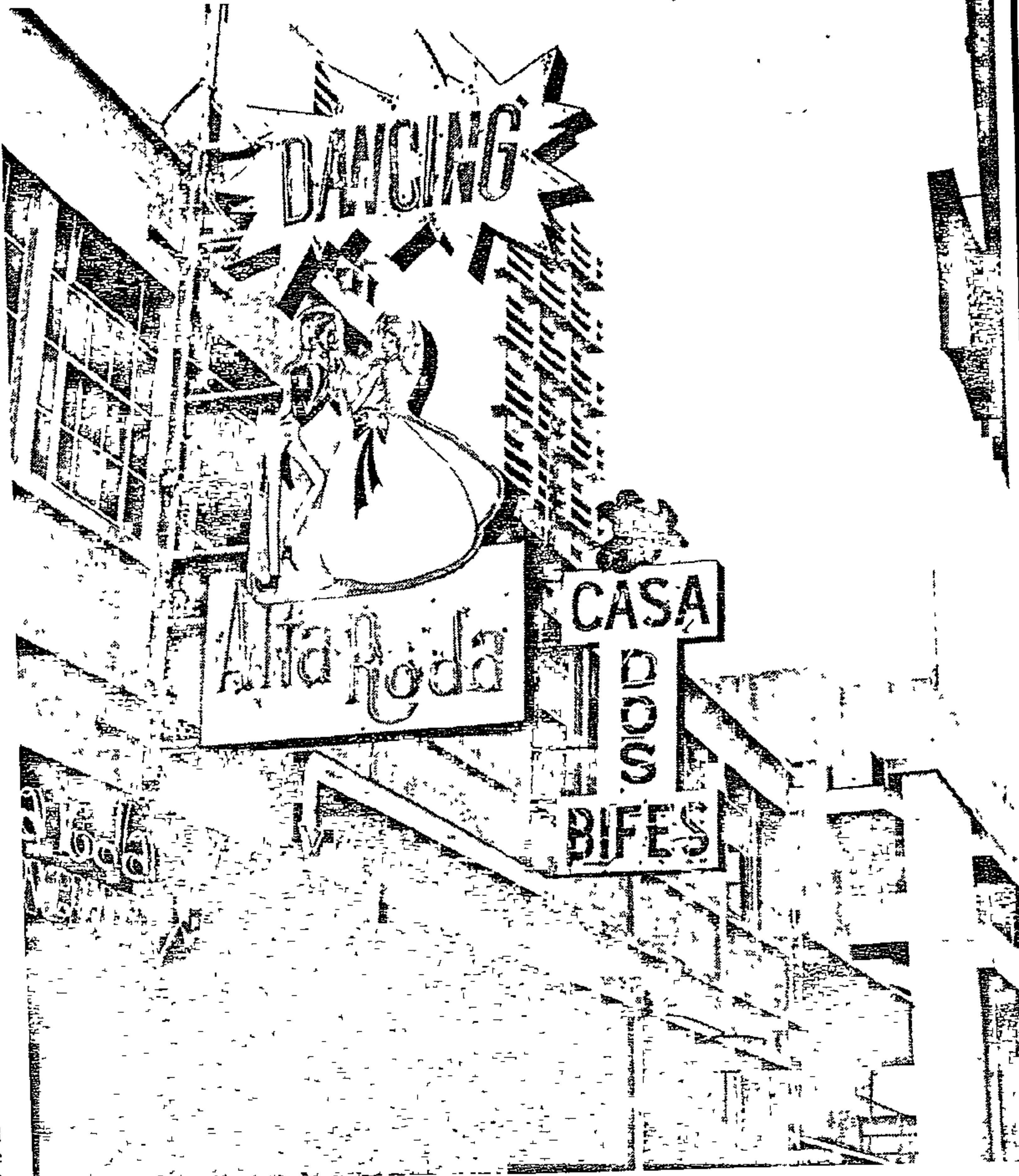
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far he does not appear to have come up against
any large concentrations of Cuban troops deter-
mined to stand and fight.

Having been outmanoeuvred and humiliated in
To Page 2.



HERE'S SOMETHING



But a freak knee injury — a bad twist as he turned to follow the flight of a ball in a Currie Cup match for Western Province against Transvaal at the old Ellis Park



Kirsten is carried off the field at Ellis Park

Vaughn, manager of the 1962 Lions — the fateful tour on which flyhalf Richard Sharpe was hurt in a controversial tackle by Manneljes Roux, told me in an exclusive interview in 1974 that Kirsten was the finest flyhalf prospect he had ever seen

The Commander was out here with one of the supporters parties and had just seen the seemingly frail Western Province lad play a blinder for the Quaggas against the Lions at Ellis Park

The Lions won 20-16 with a Tony Neary try in injury time. Kirsten kicked four penalties and laid on the Quaggas' only try by centre Gavin Cowley

Looking back at the report I wrote at the time I see that Commander Vaughn said "I think the lad's good enough to play for the

east, with the Springbok captain as he showed in keeping the West Indies in the field while the Springboks enjoyed batting practice on the final day of the first test in Durban. A hawk rather than a dove — just take a look at that pugnacious profile — Kirsten is a captain in the All Bacher mould, a relentless fighter, an astute reader of the game. Some say he is not all that popular with the players

Perhaps it is because he demands too much. If the selectors want the best from this gutsy little man, they should waste no time to assure him of their absolute faith and name him Springbok captain for the rest of the series

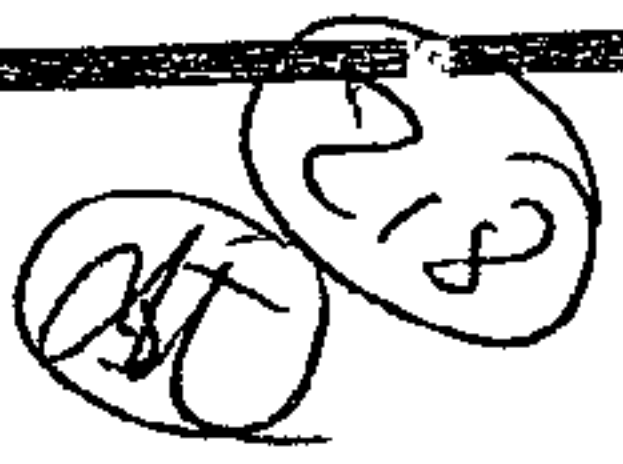
— Michael Shafiq is Sports Editor of The Star and rugby writer for the Argus Group of newspapers

100 in raids on Baalbek
Reagan says he would meet Syrian President in search for Lebanese peace
PLO expels Arafat's chief opponent, Abu Musa

French official report reveals SA Government was victim of the century's biggest oil swindle.
35 injured in day three of labour riots at grant Peugeot plant near Paris
Israel and Syria back President Gemayel's ceasefire plan for Lebanon

ISSUE OF THE WEEK FROM PAGE 1

7/1/84



Grenada the Cubans and their Russian mentors are likely to dig their heels in long before the rebels march into Luanda

The SADF says it has moved into Angola only to break up concentrations of at least 1400 Swapo guerrillas preparing to invade Namibia

The chief of the Defence Force, General Constad Viljoen, expressed indignation that the Angolan troops of FAPLA and Cubans had intervened on the side of Swapo

"We expect them to respect our fight against Swapo", he said

He was presumably speaking with tongue in cheek

The ideologically committed government in Luanda has stated that it is not interested in accepting any Pretoria truce terms until all South Africa troops are withdrawn and then only once a date has been set for a ceasefire in Namibia.

The SADF has confirmed that 14 South African and South West Africa Territory Force personnel have been killed in action so far during the current operation

Fifty-six Swapo members died

It is not clear yet how many casualties Pretoria feels it can afford to suffer in such attacks but it would appear that if the current rate of attrition continues then South Africa can expect to lose somewhere in the region of 300 men by the time those 1400 guerrillas are eliminated

Such cross-border forays are likely to become

progressively tougher as South Africa's neighbours become better armed, more experienced and more resolute

Towards the end of the Rhodesian war some guerrilla bases in Mozambique and Zambia were so well fortified that that the cost of "taking them out" became too high to contemplate

There is no guarantee that the same is not happening in Namibia's case

A senior SADF non-commissioned officer involved in the Namibian war has described Swapo guerrillas as "man for man" the best trained and equipped insurgents to emerge so far in two decades of wars on the sub-continent

They and their instructors have had the benefit of improvements in weapons and tactics tested under broadly similar conditions in Mozambique, Angola and Rhodesia and their morale has been boosted by the eventual victories of the guerrillas in those wars

There would appear to be no greater prospect of fully "normal" relations on the Mozambican side despite Mr P.W. Botha's meeting with Maputo ministers in Swaziland and hopeful hints of a heads of state "summit" to come

While little detail has emerged on what was discussed at the meeting President Samora Machel has made it clear since that he has no intention of becoming involved in any deal that involves him clamping down on the ANC in exchange for a South Africa agreement to "rein

in" the rebels of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance

If South Africa wished to reach an understanding with Mozambique then it must first drop its support for the MNR, he said this week

Since the meeting MNR activity has, if anything, increased in intensity and brutality with guerrillas believed to have murdered 40 bus passengers and axed five villagers to death in separate atrocities on Christmas day

When Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda met Mr P.W. Botha on the SA/Botswana border he was assured that Pretoria intended making significant moves towards internal reform

The only vaguely reformist move from Pretoria since then has been the constitution which promised a new deal for everyone except South Africa's black people

It is again unclear how anyone expected the leaders of the Frontline States, who happen to be black, to consider such "reform" as anything less than insulting

It is clear that, unless South Africa can find some mystical way to wipe its neighbours right off the map, then the most extreme military and diplomatic moves can provide nothing more than a short term solution

The abhorrence for apartheid, on the part of African leaders will remain and intensify as long as the system exists — The Star's Foreign News Service

SA-Mozambique talks hinge on security accord

By David Braun

The successful outcome of the high-level talks between South Africa and Mozambique next week would depend largely on the ability of the negotiating teams to settle the security problems between the two countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today

Discussions between four working groups from each government will be held simultaneously in Pretoria and Maputo next Monday to settle security differences, matters relating to the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme, economic issues and tourism.

Mr Botha said in a radio interview that the most important working group would be that dealing with security. Discussions would centre on finding practical ways to end all forms of subversion and violence

between the countries.

"It is a very important group because the achievement of our objectives in the economic, tourism and Cahora Bassa fields will depend on the measure of success obtained by the security group. I hope we can make progress on security because it will mean a lot to both countries and the whole region," said Mr Botha.

The Portuguese Government would be involved in discussions on Cahora Bassa and that working group would move to Lisbon after the initial round of talks in Southern Africa, he said

The new round of discussions was a result of a meeting he held in Swaziland on December 20 with Mozambican Economic Affairs Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso, Mr Botha said

● See Page 11, World Section.

Monday meeting planned for key discussions

Pretoria and Maputo to talk

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By JOSE CAETANO
and PATRICK LAURENCE

HIGH level South African and Mozambican delegations will meet simultaneously in Pretoria and Maputo next Monday for wide-ranging and comprehensive talks of crucial importance to both countries.

The news of the pending talks was confirmed last night by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, after the Rand Daily Mail approached his department for comment on exclusive information which it had received from well-placed sources in Maputo yesterday

The discussions come at a time of high tension between South Africa and

Angola, which, like Mozambique, is a former Portuguese colony ruled by a socialist government

Discussions between four working groups from South Africa and Mozambique will focus on security matters, economic concerns, the Cahora Bassa hydro-

MAJ-GEN MATSINHE in the talks

electric scheme and tourism
Next week's negotiations are a sequel to the meeting in Swaziland on December 20 between high-powered South African and Mozambican delegations.

According to Mr Botha's statement, the security talks will seek "practical ways and means of eliminating all forms of subversion and violence" and will establish "a mechanism" for implementing and monitoring any security agreement.

The SA team will be chaired by General Johan Coetzee, Commissioner of the South African Police, and will comprise representatives of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Law and Order, Defence and National Intelligence

From Maputo sources the Mail understands that the security talks will take place in Pretoria. Mr Botha's statement, however, merely confirmed that the four working groups would meet in the "two capitals".

The Mozambican team to the security talks is expected to consist of Major-General Mariano Matsinhe, Minister of Security, Colonel Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice, as well as Major-General Jacinto Veloso, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs

The South African negotiating team at the discussions on economic matters will be chaired by Mr J van Dalsen, Director-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and will include representatives of the departments of Transport Services, Manpower, Mineral and Energy Affairs, Agriculture,

Environmental Affairs, Industry and Commerce

The working group discussing the Cahora Bassa complex will "review the existing agreements in the light of current circumstances," Mr Botha said. The South African negotiating team will be chaired by the Director-General of the Department of Mineral

MAJ-GEN VELOSO in the talks

and Energy Affairs, Dr S J du Plessis, and will include representatives of the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Finance as well as Eskom

South Africa is understood to have sent envoys to Maputo after the Swaziland talks to inform the Mozambican Government of its "intention to pursue the negotiations".

The envoys' trip reportedly followed a recent meeting of the South African State Security Council at which last month's talks were discussed

Next Monday's negotiations will be the fourth meeting between Ministerial delegations of the two countries since initial talks in Komatiport in December 1981

According to information received from Maputo at last month's talks, Col Monteiro presented a list of South African military actions against Mozambique as well as what his government considered to have been "acts of military and economic sabotage undertaken"

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Correspondent

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"We review the water restriction situation at the end of every month. But so far there is still substantially less water in the Vaal River system than is required," he said.

Prospects for relaxation of water restrictions look decidedly brighter in the Durban-Maritzburg area. Top officials announced yesterday rationing would almost certainly be eased within the next few weeks, reports Sapa.

In the most optimistic statement since rationing was introduced on May 1 last year, the circle engineer for the Directorate of Water Affairs in Durban, Mr Fred Munro, said there was an excellent chance the 400 litres a day household ration would be relaxed early in February.

Confirming this, Mr Ray Haslam, chairman of the Water Contingency Committee, said he would make an announcement immediately after the emergency committee's next meeting in Durban on January 20.

Mr Munro said although only 8mm of rain had fallen over Midmar and Albert Falls Dams — Durban and Maritzburg's main sources of supply — in the past week, the inflow was still good.

Their combined level was now 25.3%, with Midmar Dam 51.3% full and rising by eight kilolitres a second.

One of Vryheid's two municipal dams, Grootgewacht, is 98% full. The other dam, Bloemveld, stands at 45% of capacity and Khepfontein State dam near the town is 55.7% full.

Durban recorded the heaviest rain in Natal on Saturday night when 85mm was recorded. Widespread storm damage was reported.

North-eastern Natal has reported good rains during the past week. Vryheid recorded 25mm and in the Calvert's area 60mm was measured. In the Blood River area of Utrecht 95mm has fallen.

A total of 41mm of rain was recorded at two farms in Colesberg on Sunday, after hail damaged vegetables and trees in the area.

Defence high on talks agenda

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en by South African agents. The Mail understands that discussions became heated because of Mozambique's allegations and a short adjournment was necessary to allow for tempers to cool.

The South African team was headed by Mr Pik Botha, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, and Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order. Another member was Dr Neil Barnard, Director of the National Intelligence Service.

The Mozambicans were led by Gen Veloso and included Colonels Monteiro, Minister of Justice Sérgio Viera, Governor of the Niassa Province, as well as Major-General José Moiane, Governor of Maputo.

The South African team to debate aspects of security at next week's summit will be padded out to include Dr J P Roux, Secretary-General of the Office of the Prime Minister and General A J van Deventer, Secretary of the State Security Council.

The tourism working committee will propose "joint ways and means by which tourism between both countries can be re-established," Mr Botha added.

The South African team will be led by the chairman of the South African Tourism Board, Mr D J Hough. Representatives of the Tourism Board and the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Industry and Commerce will participate.



Chaka the mutt's master is dogging Chaka's footsteps. Sparkle lies in his stomach. He swallowed Mr Hans.

black-white firm call

Metcash Ltd and Afrimet. Writing in the current edition of "African Business" Mr Motsuenyane gave three reasons for Nafco's stand.

The first was that black businessmen were not allowed to trade in white areas.

The second reason was that white-black partnerships in retailing posed a threat to, and represented unfair competition for, developing black business which was legally suppressed until only six years ago.

Mr Motsuenyane said the third reason was that blacks had acquired more experience in retailing than in any other sector of business and should find it easier to operate more successfully in this area.

He said Nafco decided on a boycott only after thoroughly and carefully investigating and unsuccessfully trying to persuade Metcash to sell their 49% sharehold in Afrimet to make the company 100% black controlled.

Zaire fails on embassy rent

JERUSALEM. Zaire's embassy in Israel has not been able to pay the rent on its ambassador's villa. Embassy sources confirmed that the R40 000 rent for the current year was outstanding, but said it hoped to obtain the money from Zaire now that the country's new financial year had started. — Sapa-Reuter.

Ciskei adopts new

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK Political Staff

IN A significant policy shift which could affect tens of thousands of people the Ciskei Government is to resist the removal of people to its territory.

The policy shift comes after more than a decade of forced removals to Ciskei which has left it one of the most over-populated and under-developed areas in southern Africa.

About 60 000 people living in "black spots" in the border corridor between Transkei

and Ciskei are at present under threat of removal.

The Ciskei has accepted in its entirety the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Economic Development of the Ciskei, headed by Professor N J Swart of Potchefstroom University released for publication today.

The report which details the severe crisis in the Ciskeian economy, sets out conditions for the "repatriation" of Ciskeian citizens from neighbouring states.

In future before a Ciskeian is repatriated he must have

MENTOUS JANUARY
ORIENTAL RUG SALE

Nato com was a seci

BONN — West Germany's Defence Minister Manfred Woerner fired four-star General Guenter Kiessling as deputy Nato commander because a military intelligence investigation showed the general was a security risk. a

Security the key to success of Mozambique talks — Pik

ARGUS 10/1/84 218
Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The successful outcome of the high-level and wide-ranging talks between South Africa and Mozambique next week will depend largely on the ability of the negotiating teams to settle the security problems between the two countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

Eglin welcomes meeting

Political Staff

THE official Opposition's foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Colin Eglin, has welcomed the Government's announcement of plans for a high-level meeting between South Africa and Mozambique.

He said today the proposed meeting was "an encouraging development".

"It contrasts sharply with the disturbing increase in the level of conflict and militarism which has taken place in Angola recently," Mr Eglin said.

He was reacting to a statement from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that top-level South African Government representatives would meet their Mozambican counterparts next week to discuss security, tourism and financial relations between the two countries.

The talks, to be held in Pretoria and Maputo from January 16, are the outcome of ministerial meetings between the two countries in Swaziland last month.

Mr Eglin said "It appears that the meeting, which is to be attended by top-level administrators and technical experts, is designed to try to achieve agreement on a basis of co-operation between South Africa and Mozambique in a number of important practical fields."

"If, in spite of the ideological differences between the two governments, such agreement can be reached, then the meeting will have been of tremendous benefit not only to the people of South Africa and Mozambique but also to all the people and countries in Southern Africa."

Discussions between four working groups from each government will meet simultaneously in Pretoria and Maputo on Monday to settle security differences, matters relating to the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme, economic issues and tourism.

The talks are a sequel to Mr Botha's recent visit to Portugal and the subsequent Swaziland talks between the two governments.

Mr Botha said in a radio interview today that the most important working group would be the security group. Discussions would centre on finding practical ways to end all forms of subversion and violence between the countries.

'Important group'

"It is a very important group because the success of our objectives in the economic, tourism and Cahora Bassa fields will depend on the measure of success that can be achieved by the security group. I do hope we can make progress on security because it will mean a lot to both countries and the whole region," said Mr Botha.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Maputo that next week's talks will be just the start of a long and complicated process.

Full normalisation of relations "will not come overnight", according to observers in Maputo.

Western diplomats based in Maputo have said that Mr Botha came under considerable pressure during his recent European tour, particularly Lisbon and London, to improve relations with Mozambique.

Top-level talks between SA Mozambique

CAPE TIMES 10/11/80 218

JOHANNESBURG — Top-level South African government representatives will meet their Mozambican counterparts next week to discuss security, tourism and financial relations between the two countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

A statement issued on Mr Botha's behalf said the talks, to start on January 16 in Pretoria and Maputo, were the outcome of the ministerial meeting between the two countries in Swaziland last month.

Besides security, tourism and economic matters, the representatives, in four working groups, would review the state of the Cabora-Bassa hydro-electric project.

The security team will be chaired by General J Coetzee, Commissioner of the South African Police, and its members will include Dr J P Roux, Secretary-General of the Office of the Prime Minister, and General A J van Deventer, Secretary of the State Security Council.

The economic negotiating team will be headed by Mr J van Dalsen, Director-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and will include representatives from the Departments of Transport Services and Mineral and Energy Affairs.

The South African team concerned with the Cabora-Bassa project will be headed by the Director-General of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Dr S-J du Plessis, and will include representatives from Escom and the Departments of Foreign Affairs and Finance — Sapa

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Opportunity to patch up quarrels with Maputo

The meetings to be held between South African and Mozambican officials next Monday will give the neighbours their best opportunity in several years to patch up relations over a broad front

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, announced on Monday night that high-level delegations from the countries, meeting in Pretoria and Maputo, would discuss security issues, economic relations, the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme and tourism

Mr Botha confirmed yesterday that, from the South African point of view, the talks on security would be paramount and it appears that the inclusion of the other topics is intended as little more than a carrot to dangle before the Mozambicans, showing them what they stand to gain by delivering what Pretoria wants on the security front

Mr Botha said "The achievement of our objectives in these fields will depend on the measure of success obtained by the security group."

The Pretoria Government has been twisting Maputo's arm to put a stop to activities by the African National Congress (ANC) in Mozambique.

CAMPS REMOVED

It might be asking for more than Mozambique can deliver Mozambican officials have insisted that they forbid ANC operations from their territory, and that there is little more they can do to curb the organisation's activities ANC camps have already been removed from the southern part of the country

In exchange for watertight assurances of less support for the ANC, the South Africans would probably scale down their backing for rebels of the right-wing Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) which has become increasingly active in recent months

South Africa is also likely to propose restoring some of the commercial ties which have been loosened since Mozambique's independence in 1975. A government official has confirmed that discussions on the economic front are likely to centre on transport links and labour Mozambique's shortage of foreign currency is a major obstacle to expanded trade links, and South Africa is able to offer extended trade credits

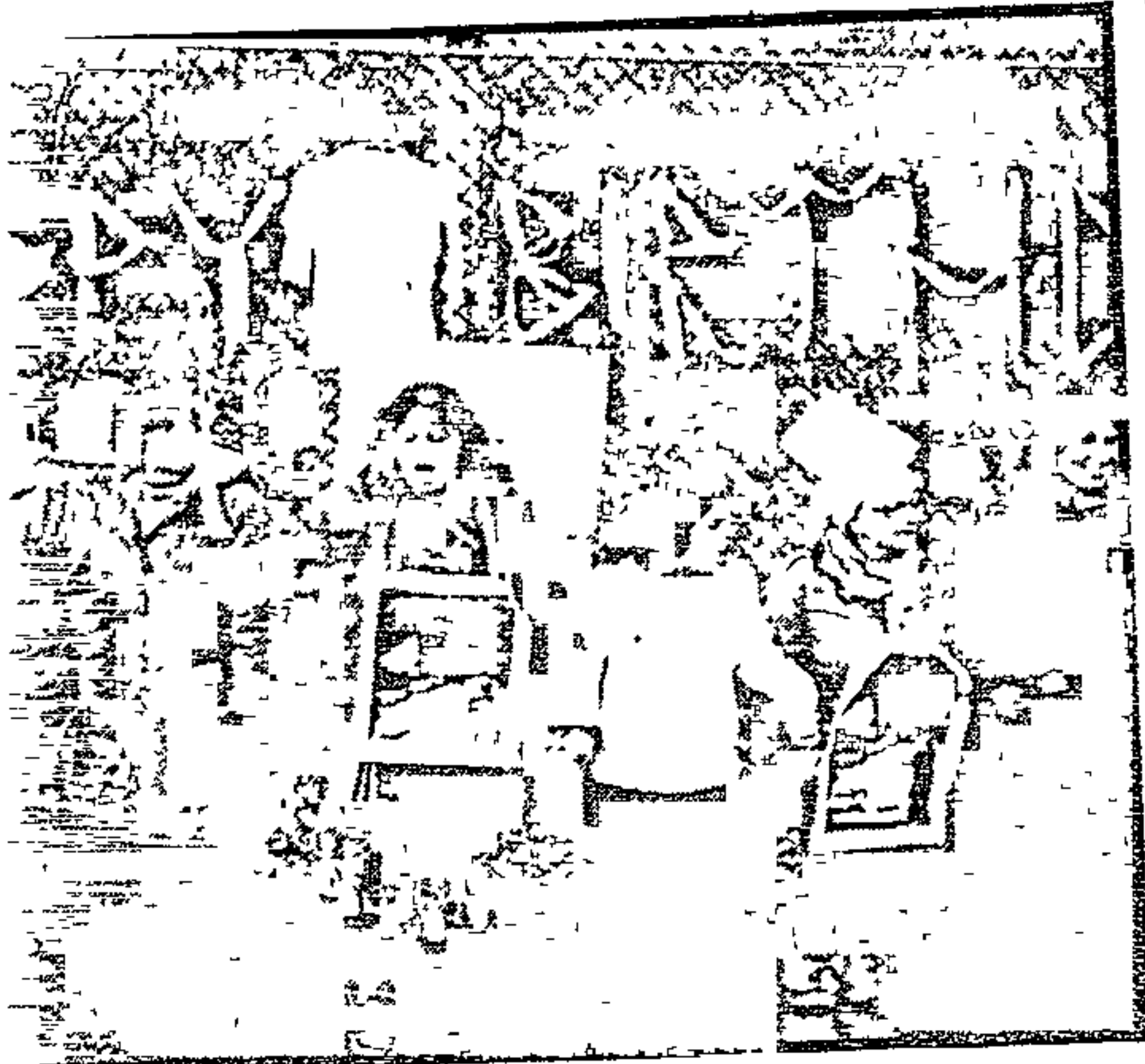
OBLIGED

In terms of the Mozambique Convention, signed more than half a century ago, South Africa is obliged to route two-fifths of imports for the Witwatersrand through Maputo This provision has fallen into disuse as South African shippers have diverted import and export cargoes to other ports in the wake of unsatisfactory conditions in Maputo

The position in Maputo appears to have stabilised recently The South African Citrus Exchange extended storage facilities in the harbour last year

An official of the Electricity Supply Commission said that South Africa was still not receiving electricity from the giant Cahora Bassa scheme. Pylons from the dam to the Transvaal have been blown up on several occasions in recent years by MNR guerillas

Cahora Bassa was built to supply more than five percent of South Africa's power needs and to become a major source of foreign currency for Mozambique — Financial Times Service



the women make the best of their makeshift home

theatre of war's setting

and still the women of their vigil on the cold, muddy morning protest against the sit-in in the heart of the English TWEEDIE joined them for

start to move back and forward, back and forward, pulling and pulling Away along the line the 3 m-high mesh begins to undulate, in and out, in and out

From the end of the line, dark figures move up — the police, plucking the women away

The police go up and down, plucking again and again at the women, not hard, not urgently, almost resigned, almost smiling No one is angry It is simply that everyone has a job to do

The eyes of the soldier opposite us suddenly click into focus As I watch, his face flushes and a spasm goes through him He leaps for the wire and hits out at our fingers, short, hard jabs from the chest I feel pain as his knuckles hit mine and look at him He is about the same age as my sons, there are flecks of hazel in his eyes, he is a handsome lad and his breath smells sweet, milky

I cannot understand why he is angry Young men like him do not, in my experience, usually identify so readily with their interests Can he feel

protective about the death they have stored at his back? Have they taught him so well? To myself I intone "he is only doing his job" but the flushed face, the furious jabs belie that There is more here than meets the eye

As I am thinking, hanging on, heaving, another soldier lunges forward, pushing his face at the face of the woman beside me The two of them are, I suppose, the same age, they could be twins The mesh rears between them, wicked little spikes of wire rise to their chins With a creak and a grind, the wire peels off its concrete posts and folds to the ground

Startled, a woman whispers "Oh, they can get at us now" Instantly the soldier reaches out, closes his fists round her shoulders and tugs her across the bars of the wire She cries out, five women close around her, he opens his fists and lets her go Nobody moves In the silence the soldier, eyes fixed on the ground, stretches his hand out and gives her back her camera which has fallen at his feet "Thank you", she says There are beads of blood at her throat

In seconds the soldiers, with the police, have got the mesh up and fastened it again We stand and stare as we did before and they stand and stare through us

It is well known that the relationship between male and female animals behind bars in zoos often becomes seriously disturbed

Maputo will continue to back ANC statement

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The first official statement issued here on the Mozambique/South Africa talks reaffirms that Maputo will continue to give political, diplomatic and moral support to the ANC

And Mozambique will not "recognise apartheid or the bantustan policy"

This was made clear in a statement from the official Mozambican news agency, Aim, released today, in which President Samora Machel's policy declaration made in Guinea Bissau last month is repeated as a background to the decision to talk to South Africa

PEACE POLICY

Aim said Monday's talks "will continue the implementation of our government's policy of peace and co-operation"

The agency quoted a government source as saying the talks "could represent an important step towards reducing tension in Southern Africa"

The source said "The talks follow the same line of principles and same objectives as announced by President Machel in Bissau and reaffirmed in his New Year message in Maputo"

On that occasion the president said that talks being held that day (December 20) between Mozambique and South Africa were based on concrete conditions put by Mozambique

The Mozambican Government has not yet officially revealed the names of members of the delegations making up the four proposed "working groups"

● See Page 7, World section

SAIC ma

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The South African may decide to ask for an election 45 seats in the new Indian Parliar

The matter will be considered sion of the council which is likely later this month

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chair cil's executive committee, confi 20 members had sent a signed r cial session But, in terms of ti

Cahora Bassa power finally fizzles out

218
ROM 11/1/84

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Editor

POWER supplies to South Africa from Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project in Mozambique have been cut off for nearly three months and may have ceased altogether.

The total breakdown in the expensive and carefully-planned transmission network, linking the R435m dam on the Zambesi River with South Africa, highlights the importance of next week's government-level talks between Pretoria and Maputo

Bringing the Cahora Bassa scheme back on stream is the goal of one of the four working groups in the talks

The group discussing the dam will be chaired by the Director-General of the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Dr Sarel du Plessis, and will include repre-

sentatives of the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom)

Escom said yesterday it had received no power from Cahora Bassa since October 28

"Over the last three years the Cahora Bassa power supply has been very unreliable and may now have ceased altogether," an Escom spokesman said

Escom originally signed a contract with the project's owners — a consortium based in Lisbon — under which the SA grid was allocated 1 373 MW

The contract was suspended two years ago when serious interruptions occurred to the dam's own power supply.

"For the first three years of operation the Cahora Bassa power supply came through on a regular and firm basis. But since 1980 it has been unreliable," the Escom spokesman said

In 1981 the rate of availability of Cahora Bassa power to the Escom grid stood at only 21,1%. In 1982 it fell to 16,4%. The 1983 figure is un-

likely to reach double figures

Figures issued by the Central Statistical Services show that, after buying 708 gigawatt hours (1bn watts) outside SA in October no power was bought externally in November

Nearly all electricity bought outside SA comes from Cahora Bassa

Although Escom has expanded its domestic generating capacity since the Cahora Bassa supply came on stream, the dam's contribution to SA's power supply next year could still be important.

With the task of meeting next winter's peak electricity demand in SA now demanding Escom's urgent attention, the inclusion of the Cahora Bassa scheme in the SA-Mozambique talks is timely

Escom only just met last year's record demand of 15 639 MW without power cuts

A full Cahora Bassa contribution of 1 373 MW to the Escom grid next winter would meet nearly 10% of peak demand

Death throes of a white elephant

By SIMON WILLSON

BUILDING the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project was a triumph of research, technology, political co-operation and economic foresight. Operating it turned out to be a five-year headache.

Construction of the R435m dam and power station started in 1969 and eight years later power from the project was fed into the South African national electricity grid

The 1 414km power line from the dam runs south from Songo, where the Zambesi River enters Mozambique, down its western border and into SA at Pafuri and then to Irene near Pretoria.

The length and vulnerability of

the line proved to be a major weakness. It was frequently sabotaged in the civil war that has raged since Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975

Safeguarding the power line is one of the main objectives of next week's Pretoria-Maputo talks.

Cahora Bassa's only hope of viability lies in supplying power to SA. No other country in the region has the demand to be a customer on the same scale

With a generating capacity of 2 075 MW its output is 15 times more than Mozambique can use.

Power output from the project could yet be doubled by the addition of another 2 000-MW power station

for which plans have been drawn up

The dam was financed jointly by loans and export credits from South Africa, Portugal, West Germany and France

The international Zamco consortium, which tendered for the project, beat worldwide political opposition, difficult terrain and political chaos to complete the dam acceptably close to schedule and budget

SA's financial stake comprises the power line, Government loans of R42m and the R100m sub-station at Irene

Next week's top-level SA-Mozambique talks could be the last chance the dam has of avoiding the status of white elephant

SA/Mozambique deal may hit ANC

218

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

IF South Africa and Mozambique come to a mutually acceptable understanding on security matters it will be a staggering blow for the African National Congress's campaign of violence inside the Republic.

Mozambique is essential to the ANC's South African operation from both the military and political viewpoint, observers pointed out yesterday.

The ANC South African operation is run

From Maputo, and the Mozambican border its best route into South Africa.

But any agreement on security matters between the two countries will inevitably require Mozambican restrictions on the ANC's freedom of movement.

It is unlikely this would take the form of an outright ban, but it might well result in the Machel regime reducing ANC activity in Maputo to a propaganda and information function rather than an operational one — as is the case in

Zimbabwe, Stricter border control, with Mozambicans and South Africans cooperating to close loopholes, are also likely.

It would be the latest of a series of moves, resulting directly from strong South African pressure on neighbouring countries, which have hampered the ANC operational capacity in Southern Africa in the past year.

The ANC cannot now operate effectively from either Lesotho or Swaziland, and has never been allowed to have an

operational capacity in Zimbabwe. Transkei and Ciskei are hostile to the movement, and Botswana shows no signs of changing its neutral stance.

Observers say there is no easy alternative to Mozambique. The best second choice would be Zimbabwe, but it is likely Harare will resist outside pressure to allow activation of the ANC presence, at least while Mr Robert Mugabe remains in power.

Some reports filtering out of Mozambique in the past two years have

indicated that Mozambique is not as sympathetic towards an active ANC operational presence as many South Africans believe.

More than a year ago it was reported that members of the Maputo-based ANC felt the Machel government was giving them less than enthusiastic support.

The ANC would not be the only insurgent organization likely to involve in the South African-Mozambican talks.

end is made to the virtually nation-wide ram- paging of the MNR, in- surgent movement, which is widely alleged to be backed by South Africa, although Pretoria has never confirmed this.

From a military point of view, Mozambique's economy cannot be re- lived till there is peace in the country. This means the MNR will have to be neutralized.

Since the Mozambicans have not been able to eradicate the MNR by purely military means,

it is likely they will demand that South Africa help them to bring an end to the insurgency in any way possible.

If this happens, the Machel regime can scale down its ruinously expensive military machine to a more economical size and start earning money with its pipelines and railway lines to the interior, which are continually sabotaged by the MNR.

Maputo talks may cut tension

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MAPUTO — Talks between Mozambique and South Africa on security and economic relations scheduled for next Monday in Maputo and Pretoria "could represent an important step in the reduction of tension in Southern Africa", a senior Mozambican official said yesterday.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said the talks were

part of the process of implementing the Mozambique Government's policy of peace and co-operation

The talks, announced on Monday by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will be the first held in the capitals of the two countries and have been widely hailed as marking a turning-point in previously

strained relations between the two ideologically opposed neighbours

They follow two previous bilateral meetings on regional tensions in the South African border town of Komatipoort and in Swaziland, which borders both countries.

Following the Swaziland meeting three weeks ago, the official said the talks were split into four separate areas — security, economic relations, tourism and use of the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric plant in north-west Mozambique

Diplomatic sources in South Africa said on Monday that the key security discussions would take place in Pretoria, while the other working groups would meet in the Mozambique capital

The Mozambican official said yesterday that the tourism talks would open before the others, in Maputo on Friday. The rest would start as announced on Monday.

Mozambique's President Samora Machel has indicated that security talks with South Africa involve Pretoria's support for rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

South Africa is widely held to be a significant supporter of the MNR, which is active against President Machel's government in six of Mozambique's 10 provinces, to pressure it into acting against the African National Congress.

In a New Year's Day message to the nation, President Machel said the establishment of good-neighbour relations with Pretoria necessitated an end to South African support for the MNR

But he said Mozambique would not drop its "political, diplomatic and moral support" for the ANC

The official said yesterday that Mozambique's position had not changed

He added that the Cabora Bassa power station had been allocated its own working group because of its economic importance and complexity

The official declined to name the Mozambican officials who would take part in the talks, which Mr Botha said on Monday would be just below ministerial level — Sapa-Reuter

Escom sends its big guns to Cahora talks

218 ROM 12/1/82

By SIMON WILLSON
Industrial Editor

THE ELECTRICITY Supply Commission (Escom) will be represented at top level at talks next week between South Africa and Mozambique on the future of the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project

The commission has named its chief executive and senior general manager, Mr Dave van der Walt, as head of its delegation at the working group set up to discuss the dam's power supply

The group, will be chaired by the Director-General of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Sarel du Plessis

Mr Van der Walt said yesterday he welcomed the SA Government's initiative to restore the power supply from Cahora Bassa

Escom would give its full cooperation in the working group's deliberations

"We look forward to the time when Cahora Bassa will again be

a reliable source of electricity, as this will be to the advantage of all parties concerned"

The incentives for both sides in a return to normal operations at Cahora Bassa are considerable

Escom estimates that earnings from the hydroelectric scheme when delivering its full contracted supply on a reliable basis to SA could amount to R50m a year

For cash-strapped Mozambique, such foreign earnings would be welcome

From South Africa's point of view, the Cahora Bassa power supply, if fully operational, would comprise about 9% of SA's maximum electricity demand — a contribution that could yet be useful next winter

Escom will also need the Cahora Bassa power supply to help the commission operate within its 6% tariff increase this year — an increase only just over half the inflation rate

As the commission's chairman, Mr Jan Smith, pointed out in his last annual statement. "Escom's

rising fuel and interest costs, the need for additional security and environmental expenditure and the replacement of Cahora Bassa power at present-day cost levels make Escom's task of overcoming inflation even more difficult"

Although the hydroelectric scheme was originally dubbed "Cabora Bassa" when construction started in 1969, the name of the dam was officially changed to "Cahora Bassa" when Mozambique gained independence from Portugal in 1975

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, said yesterday the dam's name had always been Cahora Bassa, but had been "corrupted" into Cabora Bassa by the Portuguese colonial authorities

The dam gained its name from local people's references to the point in the Zambezi river where the 160m dam wall now stands

Canoeists and boatmen on the river knew that part of the Zambezi as the part "where work stops" (the literal translation of Cahora Bassa), as the river's current was sufficiently strong to carry vessels without propulsion.

CGSMITH

By PATRICK McLOU

CG SMITH was performed ahead of budget in the first quarter of its September financial year. The chairman, Mr Bas K, said at the annual meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

His statement, made at the annual meeting as chairman after the motion of Mr Warren C, chief operating officer of Rand, follows a cautious review by the food group in review

Mr Clewlow, in his review as chairman, said the group could not afford to try combined efforts of public and private sectors to combat

He said slower profit growth in the group could come from a price campaign but it would be a higher price to pay for the lower inflation.

Last year earnings fell and Mr Clewlow indicated that the group's earnings also improved, enabling a 5c higher dividend to be paid

Mr Kardol said yesterday there was no reason to change the profit forecast of a further

Trust Ba

TRUST Bank has increased rates on notice deposits a second time this year. The new rates on amounts from R9 999 are now being paid. Previous rates appear in brackets

Call rate unchanged at 5

Practical seminars

Financial Reporter

NATIONAL Consultancy Services, a subsidiary of National Acceptances, has been formed to present specialised seminars on taxation, marketing and business finance

The chairman, Mr James Anderson, said yesterday the seminars would be designed to provide not only a theoretical approach but to deal with practical solutions to business problems

Seminars would be held to deal with particular problems as they arose

They would not be confined to main centres

The new company has assembled a panel which includes three experts on tax. Mr Keith Huxham, head of the tax section in the department of accountancy at the University of Cape Town, and two tax consultants in major accountancy practices, Mr Patrick Quarmby and Mr Brian Kent

The marketing component will include Mr Ian Byers, of Marplan, and Miss Lynne Ward, of the Wits Business School

Mr Roy Anderson, managing partner of Ernst & Whinney, Mr Ridge Riley, a management consultant and corporate financier with many years of merchant banking experience, and Mr Richard Anderson, a management consultant with wide academic and business experience, will lecture on business management and finance

Other specialists will be invited to take part

Mr Anderson agreed there had been a tendency for business seminars to be overdone but he felt the NCS programme would establish a place in the market because of its emphasis on the South African scene

The first tax seminars will be held next month in Durban, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria and Johannesburg

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Machel declares support for ANC

CAPE TIMES 12/11/84 (218)

MAPUTO — Mozambique President Samora Machel yesterday declared his "solidarity" with the African National Congress (ANC), in a statement published less than a week before high level talks on security are due to begin between Mozambique and South Africa

"Mozambique will continue, as in the past, to give political, moral and diplomatic solidarity with our brothers, the South African people, and with the ANC, in the certainty

that democracy and peace will finally triumph in South Africa," President Machel said in a message to ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo to mark the 72nd anniversary of the organization's founding

Announcing the talks earlier this week, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said they would focus on ending "all forms of subversion and violence" — UPI

● Govt offensive fails to quell MNR bandits, page 4

The announcement that South Africa and Mozambique are to hold top-level talks indicates that significant changes are afoot in Southern Africa. SHERYL RAINE of The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports on what the talks mean to the West, South Africa and Mozambique as well as their significance to other black states.

Talks with Maputo

Mr P W Botha

Pres Machel

seen as 'the breeze of change'

Major Western nations would watch development closely, according to Professor Barratt. For some time the West had been anxious to wean Mozambique from the Communist bloc and the coming talks could facilitate the process.

Mozambique had already sought European economic aid for its ailing economy which has deteriorated steadily since independence in 1976. In the past six months more than 100 000 Mozambicans were reported to have starved to death.

From 1978 to 1982, Russia poured in R350 million in military aid but only R170 million in economic aid.

President Machel's recent attempts to secure Western aid brought a devastating fuel cut

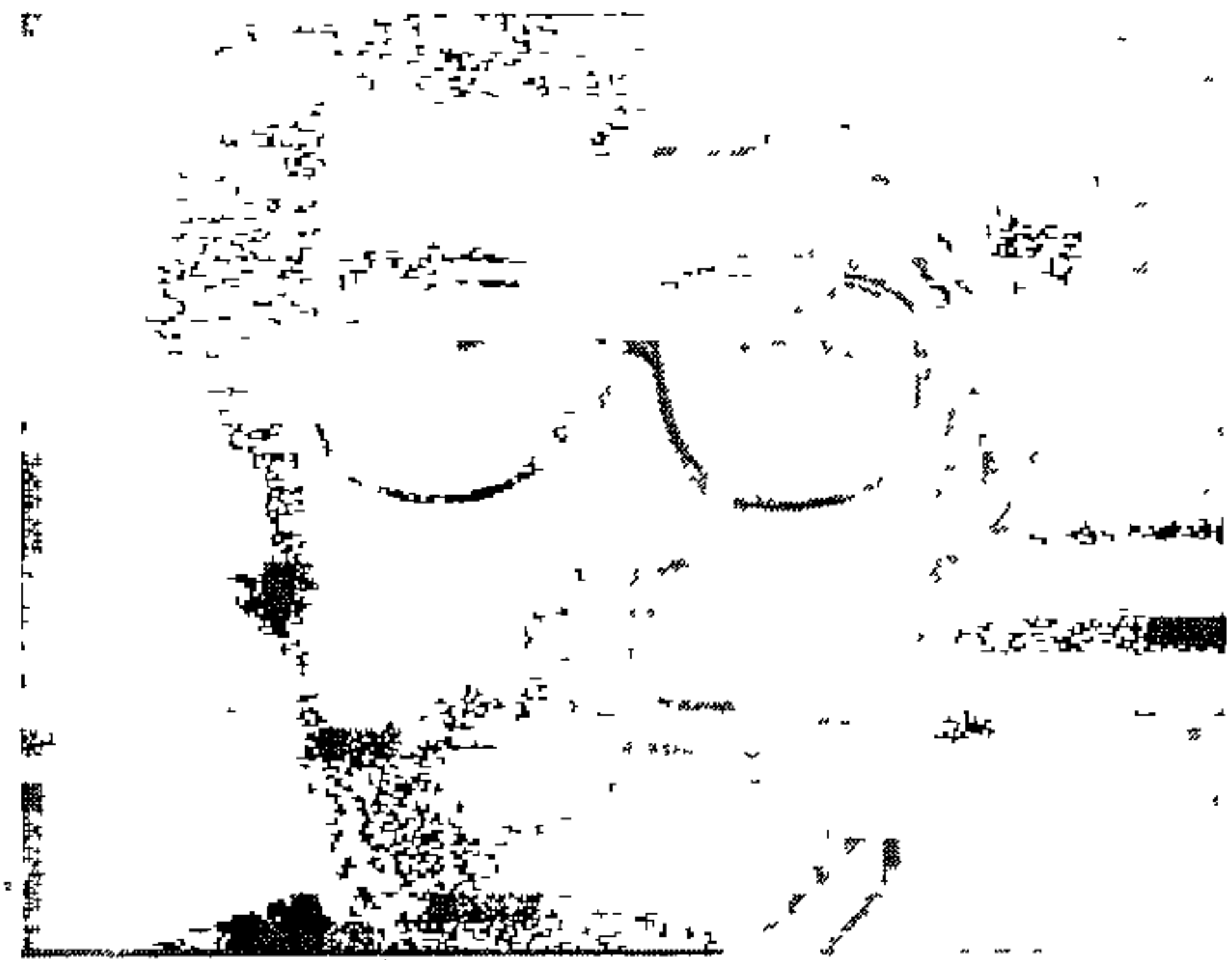
from the Soviet Union

Professor Barratt believed that, in the present diplomatic initiative, the dangers of Soviet reprisals were less of a risk for Mozambique than the reaction from other African states, particularly the Organisation of African Unity.

Mozambique was demonstrating considerable pragmatism in its willingness to run certain ideological risks.

Both political scientists cited South Africa's internal racial policies when they expressed doubts that Mozambique's political attitude towards this country was about to warm.

But both agreed that important channels of communication were being established which could augur well for the future.



Professor Deon Geldenhuys . . . the acid test will be whether the working group on security is able to address problems such as the ANC and the anti-Frelimo rebel group, the MNR.

top South African officials and their Mozambiquan counterparts have been heralded as a breakthrough and speculation is growing that Prime Minister Mr P W Botha will meet Mozambique's President Samora Machel in the near future.

The talks come after years of deteriorating relations between South Africa and its black neighbours and, although it is still too early to talk about a new era of diplomacy in the region, the talks certainly indicate that a breeze of change is in the air

CO-OPERATION

Mozambique and South Africa had always co-operated on technical matters and this co-operation appeared to be spilling over into more sensitive areas such as politics and security, said Professor Deon Geldenhuys, of the political science department at Rand Afrikaans University

Until recently local political scientists were lamenting that

ern Africa appeared to be dominated by the military option, he said

They were concerned about claims of a South African destabilisation policy and a dearth of diplomatic initiative

Professor John Barratt, of the SA Institute of International Affairs, said the proposed talks were an encouraging sign but there was no suggestion yet of full diplomatic relations between South Africa and Mozambique

"But it does mean that, at least in one area of the region, there is the possibility of a reduction of tension and the possibility that this type of co-operation on a practical level could set an example for other cases around our borders"

He expected that there would be many problems regarding security issues during the coming talks

Professor Geldenhuys said that the acid test of the talks would be whether the working group on security would be

as the ANC and the anti-Frelimo rebel group, the MNR

It was unlikely that either country would be able to prevent all activities aimed at its neighbours but a reduction in hostilities could have a significant impact on relations

"It will be interesting to see whether South Africa is willing to pull the rug from beneath the MNR — on the assumption that South Africa is directly supporting the MNR," said Professor Geldenhuys

"It will also be interesting to see how this new relationship will affect Mozambique's attitude to the ANC. It would be difficult for Mozambique to renounce its political support for the ANC"

Professor Geldenhuys believed there was mutual interest in curtailing subversion but he believed Mozambique's need to curb the MNR was greater, at this stage, than South Africa's need to curb ANC insurgency

SA/Mozambique links give US policy in region a boost

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The easing of relations between South Africa and Mozambique is giving the Reagan Administration ammunition to defend its constructive engagement policy against increasingly hostile criticism in Washington

The administration argues that constructive engagement helps the countries of Southern Africa to sort out their differences without foreign intervention — and that the series of negotiations to take place from Monday in Pretoria and Maputo is proof that the policy is working

Liberal Democratic Party critics in the Congress charge, however, that constructive engagement has merely encouraged South Africa to be tougher with her neighbours

With numerous anti-South Africa measures before the Congress in the approaching session, and the election season focusing attention on the crucial black vote, the Reagan policy will come under severe attack this year

South Africa's military intervention in Angola will be cited as alleged proof of Pretoria's US-encouraged aggression — and much of the blame for it will be put on President Ronald Reagan's chief Africa policymaker, Dr Chester Crocker.

Thus it is vitally important for the US Administration that the talks between South Africa and Mozambique achieve positive results

While the administration is claiming no credit for arranging the meetings, a senior official said today that the US had constantly used its influence "to encourage and sustain a positive process of seeking peaceful alternatives to violence"

It was largely for this purpose that the Americans set out vigorously to achieve their own rapprochement with Mozambique and sent an ambassador to Maputo late last year.

A State Department spokesman said yesterday that the core of constructive engagement was to urge all the countries in Southern Africa to work out their differences through negotiation rather than confrontation and violence

"Obviously," he said, "we welcome the clear confirmation that both South Africa and Mozambique intend to pursue this route"

"In the final analysis, the conflicts of Southern Africa can only be resolved by the people of that region and not by any outside power imposing solutions"

A settlement of the current military conflict in Angola leading to implementation of Namibian independence under United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 would be an even greater vindication of constructive engagement.

It would do much to help the administration resist the anti-South Africa pressure building up in Washington.

US hopes for accord

ARGUS 13/1/04

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The US Government is hoping for a satisfactory outcome of the forthcoming conference between South Africa and Mozambique, reports NEIL LURSSSEN, Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The easing of relations between South Africa and Mozambique is giving the Reagan Administration ammunition to defend its constructive engagement policy against increasingly hostile criticism in Washington.

The Administration argues that constructive engagement helps the countries of Southern Africa to sort out their differences without foreign intervention and that the series of negotiations to take place from Monday in Pretoria and Maputo is proof that the policy is working

Liberal Democratic Party critics in the Congress like Senator Paul Tsongas of Massachusetts and Representative Howard Wolpe of Michigan charge, however, that constructive engagement has merely encouraged South Africa to be tougher with her neighbours.

Angola

With numerous anti-South Africa measures before the Congress in the approaching session and the election season focusing attention on the crucial black vote, the Reagan policy will come under severe attack this year.

South Africa's military intervention in Angola will be cited as alleged proof of Pretoria's US-encouraged aggression — and much of the blame for it will be put on President Reagan's chief Africa policymaker, Dr Chester Crocker.

Thus it is vitally important for the US Administration that the talks between South Africa and Mozambique achieve positive results.

While the Administration is claiming no credit for arranging the meetings specifically, a senior official said the US had constantly used its influence "to encourage and sustain a positive process of seeking peaceful alternatives to violence."

It was largely for this purpose that the Americans set out vigorously to achieve their own rapprochement with Mozambique and sent an ambassador to Maputo late last year

Negotiation

A State Department spokesman said the core of constructive engagement was to urge all the countries in Southern Africa to work out their differences through negotiation rather than confrontation and violence. "Obviously," he said, "we welcome the clear confirmation that both South Africa and Mozambique intend to pursue this route. In the final analysis, the conflicts of Southern Africa can be resolved only by the people of that region and not by any outside power imposing solutions."

A settlement of the current military conflict in Angola leading to implementation of SWA/Namibian independence under United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 would be an even greater vindication of constructive engagement

It would do much to help the Administration resist the anti-South Africa pressure building up in Washington.

Samora Machel's speeches in recent weeks

At a private reception held in Maputo on December 31, attended by his most senior Ministers involved in the negotiations, the Mozambican President referred to the talks

efforts with its neighbours, namely Zimbabwe, Malawi, Botswana, Zambia and Tanzania

"We will find a 'modus vivendi' with the other neighbour — the Republic of South Africa"

In a seeming reference

some sort of understanding between the two countries within the framework of mutual respect, by identifying mutual interests between the two countries at State level as well as concerning economics

Among those present at the reception were Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, Minister of the Interior, Major-General Mariano Matsinhe, Minister of Security, Colonel Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice, and Lieuten-

A cannibal 'super-mite' to help farmers kill pests

RDM 13/1/81 (2)

USING a greenhouse as a laboratory, Professor Marjorie Hoy has spent the past six years breeding an insect-like cannibal with the aim of making it unusually resistant to the efforts of man and nature to exterminate it

The result of her experiments is "super-mite" about the size of the head of a pin and bearing the scientific name of *Mataseiulus Occidentalis*

It feeds off other mites, with a potential saving to crop growers of millions of rand annually

It has excited interest not only in California, but as far afield as China, New Zealand and Israel

Super-mite is not an insect, as Hoy, professor of entomology at the University of California at Berkeley, points out. Mites have eight legs, instead of an insect's six, and cannot fly.

Better known as the "Western predator mite," its favourite dish is the spider mite — a major pest in California's rich orchards and vineyards, costing growers an estimated R93 500 000 annually in efforts to check it

This bug-eat-bug method of pest control is by no means new. For example, lace wing insects and ladybirds have been bred on a mass basis and released in greenhouses and small fields to combat pests

Where Prof Hoy has broken new ground is that she has employed techniques of genetic enhancement to produce what could be called a mighty mite, uniquely equipped to control its destructive cousin

From JONATHAN SHARP in San Francisco

In her painstaking research, Prof Hoy sprayed the predator mites with a variety of insecticides and then bred the survivors, repeating the procedure to a point where the predator mite had built up a resistance to many, but not all, insecticides.

The advantage of such rugged predators is that they can be used in conjunction with selected insecticides in combatting spider mites and can also survive to continue devouring any pests that remain

As a bonus feature, super-mites have the ability to withstand harsh winters

"When I began I had a lot of people telling me it couldn't be done," Prof Hoy said. "But we have reached the point where we have shown that in small plots and in commercial orchards and vineyards, it can work."

The difficulty that has deterred past researchers has been that specially-bred predators become accustomed to life in the laboratory and therefore lose their ability to function in a natural environment

But Prof Hoy and her team of helpers say they have overcome that obstacle. Two of her research technicians have left Berkeley to start producing the super-mites by the million and selling them to growers who are now spending up

to R50 a hectare on chemicals.

The customers will buy plants which have both pests and predator mites on them and distribute them in infested areas. Prof Hoy said the predators can be produced quickly and cheaply, and, with their genetic armour, they last a long time

She has presented the results of her research in a number of countries and evidently impressed her audiences. Experts in several of those countries, including China, have similar genetic enhancement projects of their own

Concern that Prof Hoy's formidable mites could some day become pests, immune to any counter-attack and multiplying out of control — as in a science fiction novel — is unfounded

"They don't eat foliage," she explained. They thus differ fundamentally from the spider mites which suck the juices from leaves and destroy them. In the unlikely event that their source of food disappears, the predator mites simply die.

But they do not give up easily. When food disappears from the mites' immediate vicinity, they stand on their hind legs in order to be picked up by the wind and wafted, hopefully, to some new source of prey

After her success with breeding mites, Prof Hoy is now turning to parasites specifically to the parasites of insects that are pests. After super-mites, the era of the super-parasite may be close at hand. — Sapa-Reuter

The Mozambique government ministers South Africa will be facing at the talks

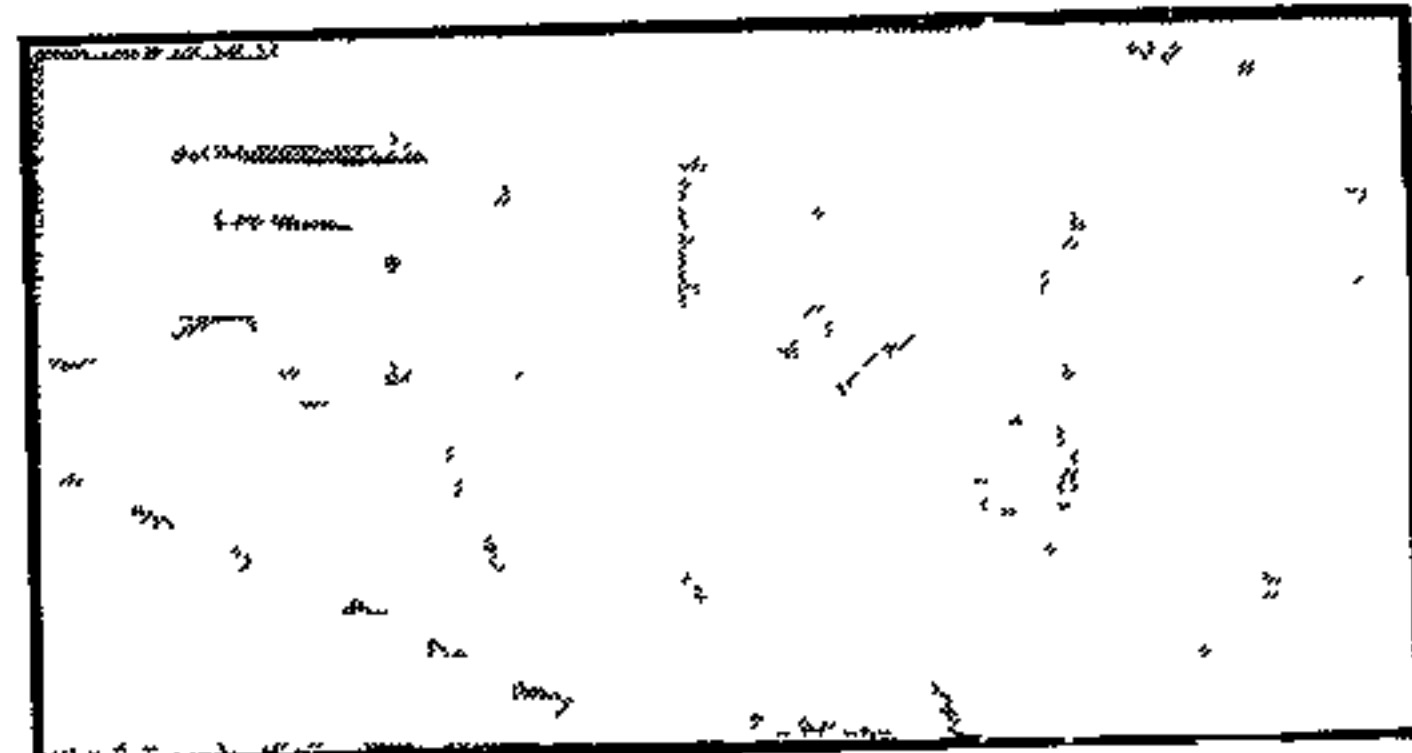
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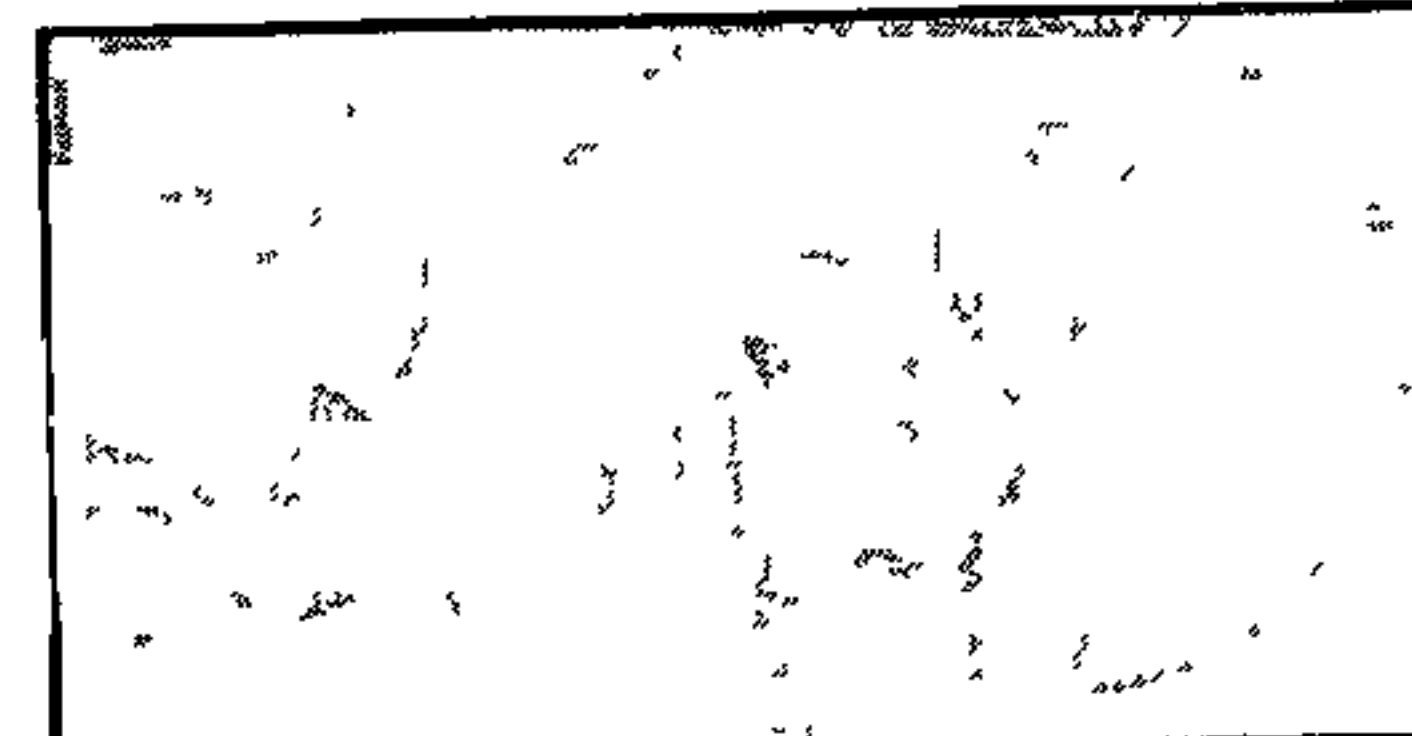
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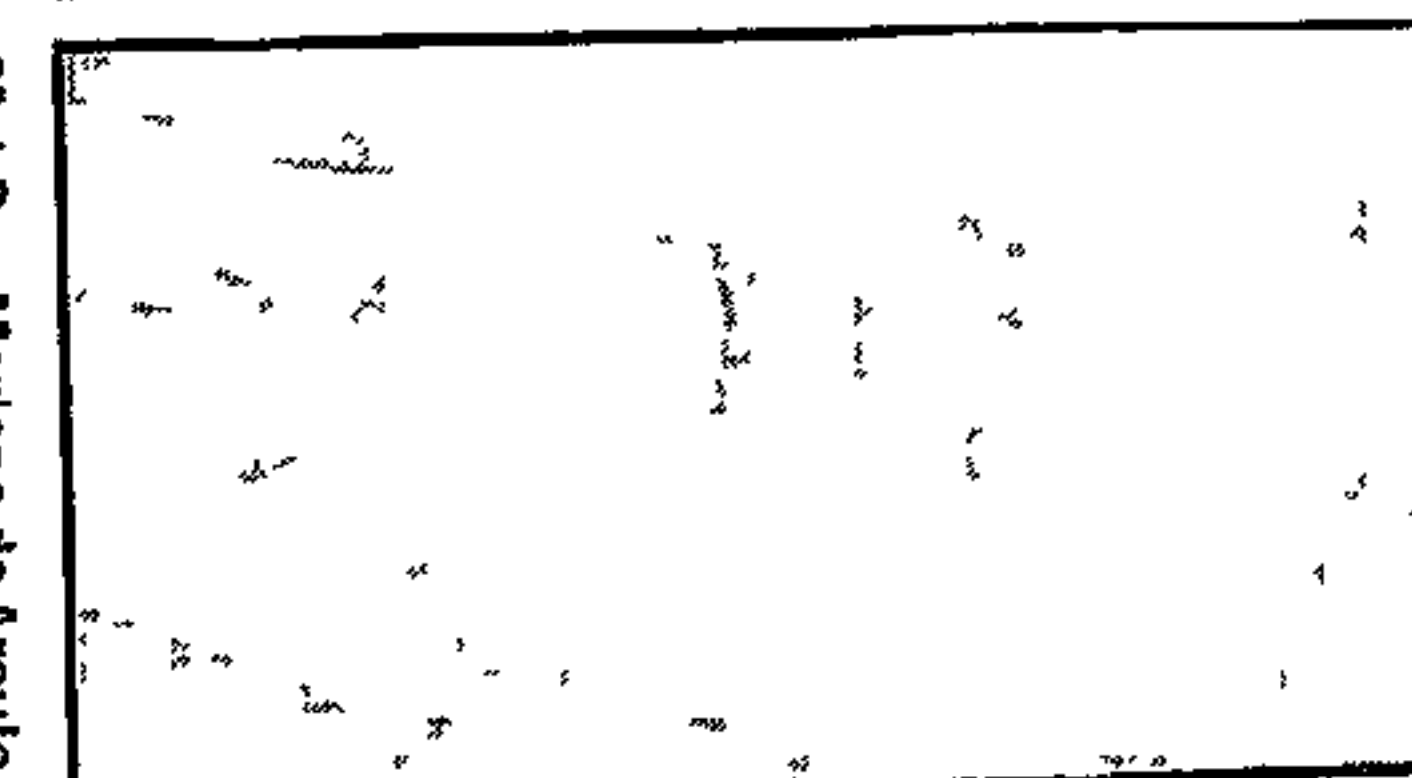
Gen. Joaquim Alberto Nissano, 44, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was born in Gaborone, Botswana, and worked in Mozambique in 1960 to 1961. He has been a member of the Fretilimo since its foundation in 1961. A member of the Political Bureau, he ranks third in the party's hierarchy.



Lt. Gen. Armando Emilio Guebuza, another member of the Political Bureau, is Minister of the Interior and Political Commissar of the Armed Forces. During the transition period leading to independence, in June 1975, he was responsible for dismantling the Portuguese colonial administrative structure and replacing it with Fretilimo's.



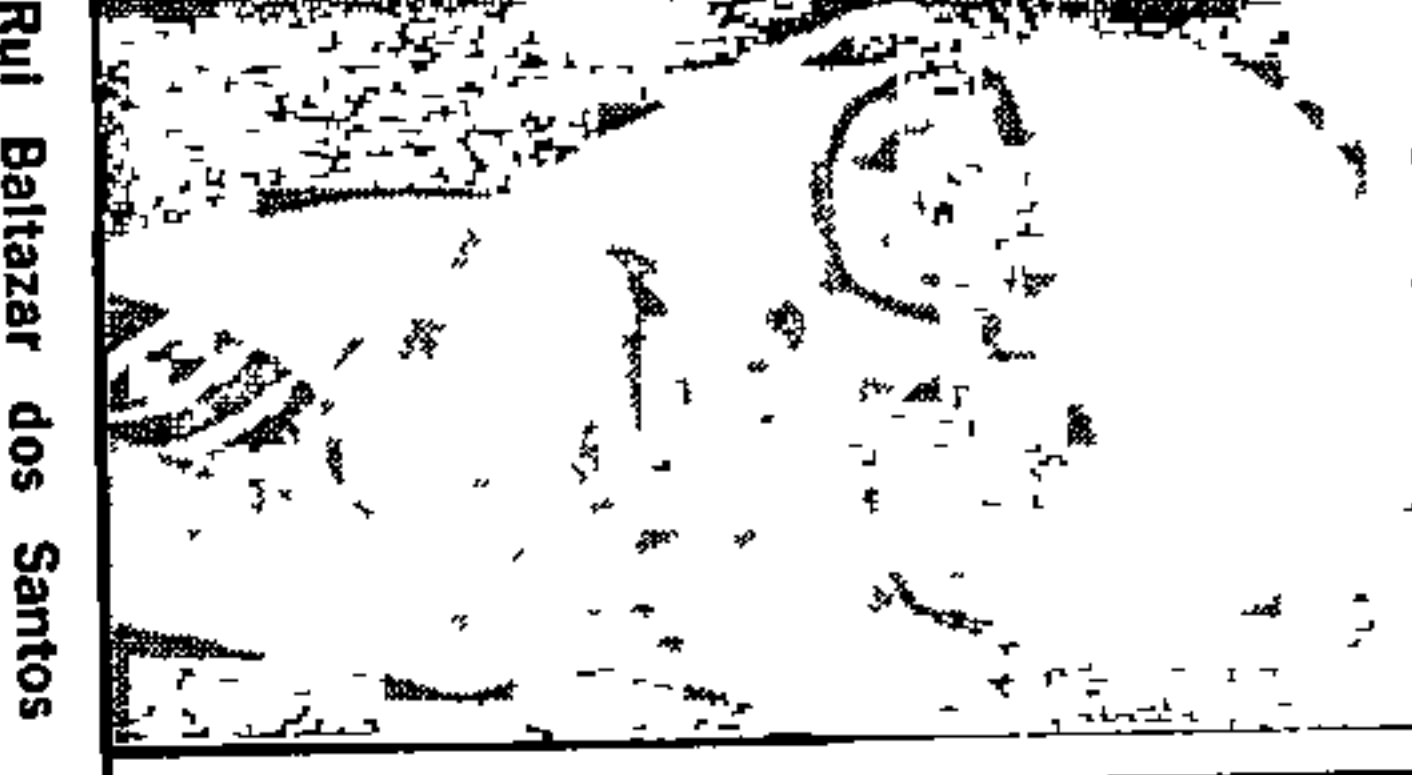
Lt. Gen. Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, 41, a member of the Political Bureau, is Deputy Minister of Defence and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces. He joined Fretilimo in 1963 after completing his two-and-a-half years military service in the Portuguese Army, where he served as an wireless NCO. Formerly a top guerrilla commander.



Maj. Gen. Mariano de Araujo Matsinhe, the 45-year old Minister of Security, was born in Casula, Fete province. During the 10 year war of independence he served as Fretilimo's representative in Zambia. He previously held the portfolios of Labour and of the Interior. An able administrator, he is also a member of the Political Bureau.



Col. Jose Oscar Montelro, 41, is Minister of Justice and a member of the Political Bureau. Was born in Balra, where his father was a senior civil servant in the Portuguese colonial administration. He completed his law degree in Alameda after leaving Lisbon in 1964 to join Fretilimo. He was previously Minister of State in the Presidency.



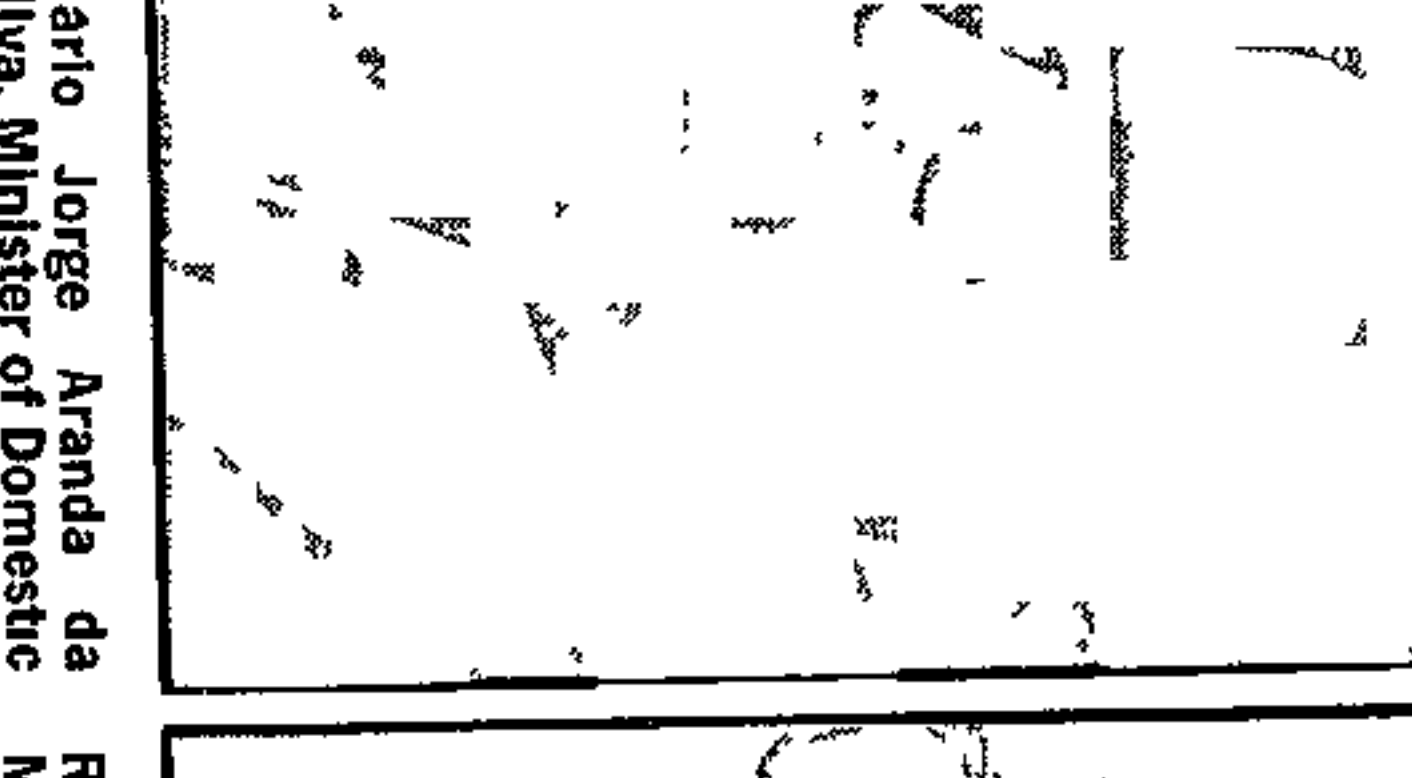
Rui Baltazar dos Santos Alves, Minister of Finance, was born in the then Lourenco Marques in September 1933. He holds degrees in both Law and Political Economics from the Coimbra University, in Portugal. He returned to Mozambique in 1959, where he practiced as an attorney until independence.



Luis Maria Alcantra Santos, 55, Minister of Harbours, Railways and Shipping, was born in Portugal. He came to Mozambique in 1953, after graduating in Civil Engineering at Oporto University. In 1974 he was appointed, by Portugal, Minister of Public Works and visited South Africa many times. He was given his present portfolio in 1980.



Antonio Luis Lima Branco, Minister of Industry and Energy, is a Mozambican-born engineer. He was appointed to his present position in 1980, after serving in a variety of other senior positions in the field of energy. He has chaired various meetings of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

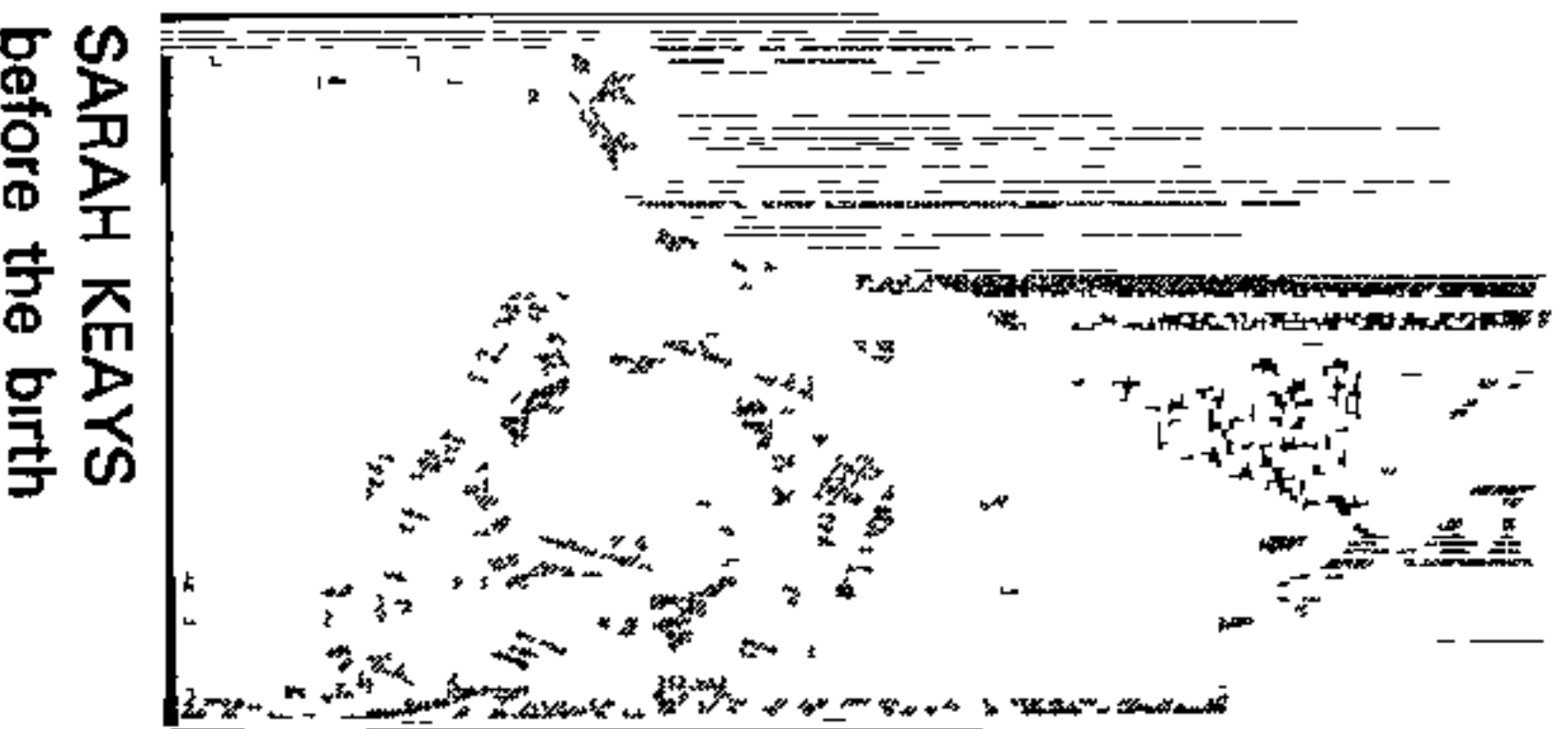


Mario Jorge Aranda da Silva, Minister of Domestic Trade, is a Mozambican-born economist and one of the youngest members of the cabinet. He obtained his degree from Lisbon University and returned to Mozambique in 1975. He is responsible for negotiating and co-ordinating all foreign food aid to his country.



Rui Jorge Gomes Louisa, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, is the holder of a degree in Engineering. As a previous holder of the portfolio of Civil Aviation, the Mozambican born Mr. Rui Louisa was responsible for reorganising and improving the Mozambican airline LAM — formerly DETA — from its former chaotic state.

arlocked, is that the child's
 ationship with its father is
 ively shackled by the law
 the opinion of Prof Nathan,
 present laws relating to
 iternity are monstrously
 far to the father
 in most Western countries,
 points out, there are
 ong moves afoot to do
 ay with all discrimination
 the grounds of legitimacy
 Most of the current laws
 ating to legitimacy were
 med by men to protect
 nselves against having
 other man's child foisted on
 them. But today we have
 sine tests so we can easily
 ertain paternity."



SARAH KEAYS
 before the birth

At present, the law says
 wn that the father is liable
 support his illegitimate
 ld even unto adulthood
 In all Western legal sys-
 ns, says Prof Nathan, there
 a rule that every adult per-
 n is responsible for his own
 port. But any adult may
 im support from his par-
 is if he is unable to work or
 he cannot maintain himself
 ording to his needs.

The only proviso is that he
 ust prove that the person he
 claiming against is his par-
 t, and that the parent has
 e means and ability to sup-
 rt him.

Illegitimate children can
 en claim support from
 ar deceased father's estate
 Last year, a middle aged
 vorcée was awarded a
 im against her father's
 late because she was un-
 le to maintain herself in
 r accustomed manner.

But, says Prof Nathan, any
 rson who has not received

paternity
 In the opinion of many le-
 gal experts, including Prof
 Nathan, this is a wrong deci-
 sion and should be criticised
 because it destroys the duty
 of support which rests solely
 on blood relationship.

On the other hand, the law
 has, in a sense, made it easier
 for a woman to foist one
 man's child on to another. For
 in yet another anomalous rul-
 ing dating back to 1965, the
 law came down heavily on
 the side of the single woman
 in an effort to "stamp out for-
 mation among our youth."

As the law now stands, says
 Prof Nathan, all a single
 woman need prove is that she
 had intercourse with a man,
 and the law will presume that
 he is the father of the child
 until he can prove he is not.

So that, theoretically, it is
 possible for a mother of a six-
 year-old child to claim that
 her present boyfriend is the
 father of her child. Even if he
 protests that he hadn't known
 her at the time, the onus is on
 him to prove that he cannot
 be the father.

"I'll never forget one case,"
 says Prof Nathan. "One man
 in a paternity suit took his
 friends to court claiming
 they'd all slept with the moth-
 er. The magistrate ordered
 all of them to pay main-ten-
 ance."

Prior to 1965, the onus was
 on the woman to prove that
 she'd had intercourse with the
 alleged father at the time the
 child was conceived.

There are other areas in
 which the rights of illegiti-
 mate children differ slightly
 from their legitimate coun-
 terparts. For instance, the
 child has the mother as his
 guardian rather than the fa-
 ther, and whereas custody is
 normally shared, the mother

es, a.e., the child's interests
 from his mother in the same
 way as a legitimate child, but
 not from the father, accord-
 ing to the principle that a
 mother does not differentiate
 between her legitimate and
 illegitimate children.

Again, if the mother leaves
 her estate to "her children" in
 her will it will be divided
 between both legitimate and
 illegitimate children but in
 the case of the father, the law
 presumes that the man is re-
 ferring only to his legitimate
 children.

Also, the laws governing il-
 legitimate children are sore-
 ly prejudiced against the fa-
 ther — the provision in the
 Children's Act, for instance,
 which is also to be included in
 the new Child Care Act —
 that only the mother's con-
 sent is needed before an ille-
 gitimate child is adopted.

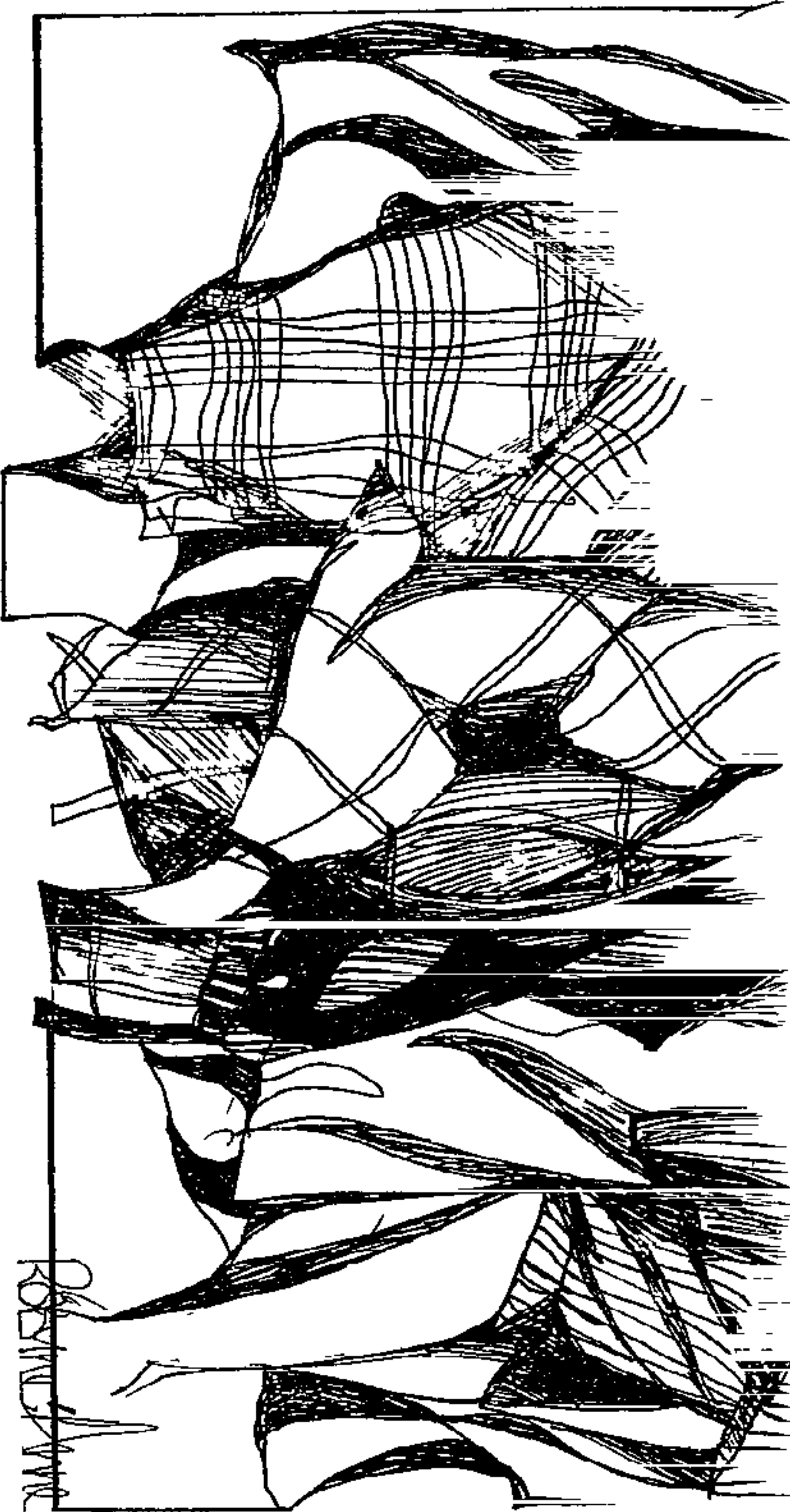
"I've had cases involving
 couples who live together
 with their child where there
 is a beautiful child/father re-
 lationship.

"In one case, the mother
 refused to marry the father
 and, when the child was five
 or six, married another man.
 She agreed that her new hus-
 band should adopt the child
 and there was nothing the
 natural father could do."

This law was particularly
 unfair in respect of men
 whose wives conceived by ar-
 tificial insemination where
 the donor was another man.

The law regards such ba-
 bies as illegitimate and so if
 the mother remarries, her
 first husband loses all rights
 to the child.

Edwin Collier



knee.
 Casual wear goes retro,
 with long cardigans or cow-
 necked pullovers worn over
 matching slim-line, fitted
 cropped pants (by Zoran),
 black leather mini skirts and
 short jackets (Azzedine Alaïa)
 and brightly coloured bomber
 jackets (Norma Kamali).
 And trenchcoats are back.

and more clear that some of
 the clothing designed in the
 past is classic, to be remem-
 bered, maybe worked on and
 adapted by designers, and
 worn, perhaps, forever.

Sharon Levin

ADAPTATIONS ON CLASSIC THEMES . . .
 from the left: tartan makes a comeback in a
 knee-length skirt; the trenchcoat goes mod-
 ern, with an exaggerated collar and padded
 shoulders; the pin-striped suit returns with a
 longer, collarless, double-breasted jacket and
 slimline skirt; and another variation using
 tartan, this time, a large, unstructured jacket.
 Graphic: ROBYNE-ANNE MCCAULEY



**THE RACONTEUR SUPREME
 By Joel Merets**

The gorilla was a
 poor substitute . . .

WHEN members of the Raconteur's Club ask their
 President, Dr Barratry Bold, for the secret of his
 success as The Raconteur Supreme, he says, readily, "I
 listen to gossip, and I'm not afraid to embellish it a
 little."

To illustrate that profound apophthegm, Dr Bold at once
 embarked on an hour-long discourse over dinner. His cousin,
 Arson Bold, and his niece, Felony Bold, have kindly provided
 us with a summary of Dr Bold's remarks.

The Mail last week report-
 ed that an orangutang named
 Strawberry will be one of the
 stars in "The American Con-
 nection," a film to be made in
 South Africa soon.

I recall being in Hollywood
 when one of Hollywood's big-
 gest film moguls, Ziggye Ziz-
 baum, was making a film
 starring a gorilla. The leading
 actor in the film, Stewart
 Grainger, flatly refused to
 visit the gorilla's cage.

The director asked him to
 explain his attitude, and
 Stewart Grainger replied,
 "If my duties bring me into

day "I'd like to drop out of
 the rat race."
 "I've planned for two years
 to drop out of the rat race.
 But, hell, when you look at it,
 it's the only game in town."

NO DOUBT it is envy that
 prompts people to sneer at
 big business tycoons. My own
 feeling is that they help to
 maintain tradition. Only yes-
 terday I heard that a leading
 financial wizard was having
 his hat-peg revarnished.

I CONCLUDE, as usual, with
 a little verse. Here is "The
 Trades of Love," by T A Daly.
 Flo was fond of Ebenezer —
 "Eb," for short, she called her
 bean.
 Talk of Trades of Love, great
 Caesar!
 You should see them Eb and
 Flo.

**Feathers fly as US
 ducks enter market**

LONG considered a culinary experience
 to be savoured properly only in France,
 foie gras has suddenly become avail-
 able in a version as American as apple
 pie.

Celebrated chefs and food critics, normally
 a cautious bunch, have embraced the home-
 grown duck liver with fervour.
 American foie gras, from specially-bred
 birds, has been available only a few months,
 but already France's grip on the market is
 being questioned.

"It is a fantastic thing — really a major
 step in cooking here," said Andre Solner, chef
 at the top New York restaurant, Lutèce. "I
 was very sceptical until I tried them."

"It's beautiful to get them raw," he added,
 since imported livers must be at least part-
 cooked to be allowed in.
 Foie gras comes traditionally from force-
 fed ducks and geese, but force-feeding is il-
 legal in the United States and the owners of
 the new US business say they have replaced it
 with a complex breeding method on their
 New York state farm.

Large "Moulard" ducks are raised there by
 a firm called Commonwealth Enterprises.
 Beyond the fact that female Pekin and male
 Muscovy ducks are used to make the cross-
 breed, co-owner Howard Josephs gives little
 away about the process.

"We have a lot of little secrets," he said.
 The farm now has some 50 000 ducks, which

by normal standards are gigantic. The duck
 produce huge livers — about 600g on average,
 compared with perhaps 115g in a "normal"
 duck.

Restaurants pay about \$83 a kilo for the
 livers, considerably less than the cost of the
 imported French variety. But how do they
 compare in quality?

"Fantastic, beautiful," raved chef Jean
 Jacques Rachon. "I had not used fresh liver
 since I left France." The New York liver
 already make up 90% of the stock at his La
 Cote Basque restaurant in New York.

Food writer, James Beard, describes them
 as "Quite revolutionary in their way
 wonderful open door for people who have no
 experienced fresh livers."

But while he believes the US product will
 not oust the French variety, others are not so
 sure.
 Marcel Aksefrod, an importer of foreign
 delicacies, said he now imports much less
 French foie gras and that some French com-
 panies may have to come to the US to protect
 their market.

Meanwhile, Solner said, "I hope one day
 they do the same thing with truffles." — Sapa
 Reuter

Robert Basler

**Daily Mail Wine Club's
 1984 tour of the winelands**



Cabora Bassa power to be supplied to SA again

AKS 45 13/1/84 218

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — All is set for the early resumption of power supplies from the Cabora Bassa scheme on the Zambesi in Mozambique

Mr I D van der Walt, senior general manager of Escom, said in Johannesburg that the 1 400Mw Escom contracted for in 1969 would soon be available to the South African power grid at an economical price

This would free the South African grid from the financial burden of high-cost peak period generating equipment

Mozambican earnings from the expected power flow through the 1 300km, 500 000 volt dc transmission line could reach R50-million annually

Interrupted

For South Africa the Cabora Bassa power supply would amount to about nine percent of maximum demand, Mr van der Walt said

The managing director of the Industrial Development Corporation, Mr Marius de Wall, said the corporation had been instrumental in providing more than R50-million of credit to the Portuguese Government for building the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric power scheme, which was completed in 1974

The supply was interrupted soon after completion, but Portugal never defaulted on its obligations

Contractors had also been paid punctually

Directly and indirectly the entire scheme was built with South African credit



A Mozambican "bandit". Frelimo estimates at least 3 500 rebels are active in six of the country's 10 provinces

Mozambique rebels who won't go away

218
Stew
13/11/84

INHAMBE — Guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) are active in six of the country's 10 provinces despite a major offensive by government forces, according to military officials here.

The rebels, who preach a loosely defined anti-socialist doctrine, are said to be operating in southern Inhambane and Gaza, central Sofala and Manica, and the northern provinces of Zambezia and Tete.

The heaviest fighting between government forces and the guerillas is in Zambezia where the government has deployed helicopters to track down rebels, officials told foreign journalists on a visit organised by the Marxist government of President Samora Machel.

Mozambique says the rebels are recruited, trained, equipped and deployed by South Africa to destabilise the former Portuguese colony. Pretoria denies any connection.

According to military commanders, in the late 1970s the MNR rebels, who were then backed by the Rhodesian Government, operated mainly in what are now the provinces of Sofala and Manica.

After Rhodesia became Zimbabwe in 1980, military commanders said, South Africa assumed management of the rebels, infiltrating them into the two provinces from its territory.

The rebels moved southwards, reaching southern Inhambane and Gaza by early 1982 and northern Zambezia and Tete early last year, intensifying their attacks and forcing the government to launch what it called a permanent offensive last March, officials said.

The offensive has dispersed the rebels from their main bases, they added, cutting them off from South African arms and food supplies sent in by sea and air to guerilla concentration points.

The officials said information from captives suggested there must be at least 3 500 MNR guerillas operating in Inhambane, murdering civilians, robbing shops, ambushing drought relief trucks and occasionally clashing with government troops.

The military commander of Inhambane, Major-General Domingos

Fondo, reported a big improvement in security since his forces destroyed a rebel headquarters at Tome, north of this provincial capital, last August.

General Fondo, a diminutive 43-year-old veteran of Mozambique's 10-year guerilla war which preceded independence in 1975, said the Tome offensive had forced the bush fighters to break into small groups, mak-

ing them less effective from the rebels in the past year.

They included 40 chemical shells described as highly toxic, a case of rocket-propelled grenades, four bags of ammunition, 50 shells and more than 100 landmines.

Asked about the source of the unmarked arms and ammunition, General Fondo said that although they bore no markings of origin they were made in what he called capitalist

They confessed to having taken part in armed attacks on lorries carrying drought relief.

A security official said there were 47 captured rebels — officially called bandits — in the provincial jail and that on average three bandits were caught every day.

The Maputo government announced a fortnight ago it had destroyed two rebel bases on December 16 at Macaranga and Mandejela, north of Inhambane.

But five days later MNR guerillas opened fire on an army patrol of 60 soldiers escorting foreign journalists to the camps the government said it had destroyed.

Two soldiers were wounded.

The journalists said the attackers and the troops exchanged small arms and bazooka fire for 25 minutes before the patrol commander ordered a retreat. The commander later claimed four guerillas were killed. — Reuter

Although Mozambique has launched a "permanent offensive" against the MNR rebel movement and has claimed a number of successes, visiting foreign journalists learnt that the guerillas are not vanquished yet.

Before the offensive the security situation in Inhambane was among the worst in the country, he said.

The provincial commander showed the journalists arms and goods in a warehouse which he said had been captured

countries, and had been supplied to the rebels by South Africa.

To back charges of Pretoria's alleged role in Mozambique's internal security problems, General Fondo produced four captured men who testified to South African involvement.

218 1204 13/1/84

SA and Maputo agree to 'broad security accord'

By JOSE CAETANÓ

THERE are indications that South Africa and Mozambique have already reached broad agreement on "practical ways and means of eliminating all forms of subversion and violence" which will constitute the main topic of discussion at the high level talks on security matters to be held in Pretoria on Monday.

Both South Africa and Mozambique have made clear that only a successful outcome to the Pretoria security talks will make possible any agreement in the other areas of negotiation.

These include talks on tourism, economic affairs and the Cabora Bassa dam to be held in Maputo on Monday.

For success to be achieved at Monday's negotiations, it is clear that Mozambique will have to satisfy South Africa that it will not allow the banned African National

Congress (ANC) to operate militarily from its territory.

On the other hand, Mozambique will demand that South Africa cease any further aid to the rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR).

In view of the consensus that is believed to exist already on these two points, the negotiations are expected to concentrate mainly of working out the mechanisms to ensure that the agreement is adhered to.

At a private reception held in Maputo on December 31, attended by senior Ministers involved in the negotiations, the Mozambican President, Mr Samora Machel, said "1984 will be the year of peace and tranquility for Mozambique and Southern Africa."

"We will find a 'modus vivendi' with the other neighbour — the Republic of South Africa."

Meanwhile GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that Mozambique will

reap large financial benefits from an accord with South Africa on tourism and trade according to informed sources.

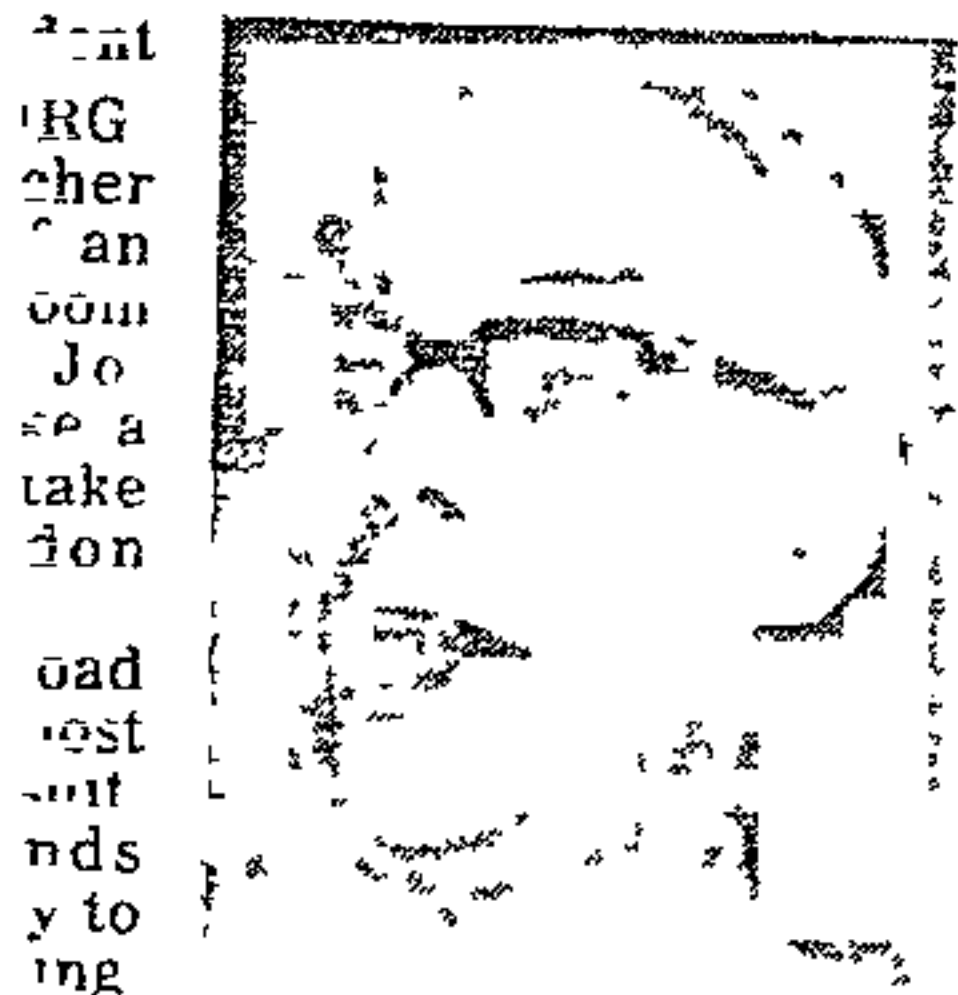
The vital security meetings are expected to be held at the Union buildings. The strong SA security delegation will be headed by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee.

The former SWA Administrator and present chairman of the SA Tourist Board, Mr Dame Hough, will lead the tourism delegation to the talks in Maputo.

It is understood the Mozambiquan delegation will be told that SA tourist traffic to Mozambique could be worth up to R100-million a year within a relatively short period.

On Cabora Bassa's power supply, the Pretoria source said South Africa had contracted to buy 1 400 megawatts a year on a "firm and regular" basis from the Portuguese government.

brief mpse Denis



Mr Denis Thatcher

his
most only — words
have guessed he had alighted a
e from a flight from London
is ensconced at 10 Downing

Smuts Airport he had been
out of sight while photogra
snatch pictures of the man
immortalized by the satirical
'Eye in a fictitious letter col-
Dear Bill' (a reference to Mr
tor of the Daily Telegraph)
freed to be photographed for
ided he was not interviewed
a laugh when I asked if he
to 'Bill' about his exper-
Africa

Someone will be writing about
moment

for the company Quinton
said Mr Thatcher was on a
local business visit
not at all connected with re-
pany was paying 'poverty
employees

owner would spend about a
ica and would do some tra

note from the Rand Daily
stopped his board meeting
to come outside on condi-
not interviewed
regretted that he would not
in a trip to Cape Town

Security

CAPE TIMES 13/1/84

accord

(218)

reached

— SOURCES

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — There are indications that South Africa and Mozambique have already reached broad agreement on ways of eliminating subversion and violence, which will be the main topic at the talks on security to be held in Pretoria on Monday.

Both South Africa and Mozambique have made it clear that only a successful outcome to the Pretoria talks will make possible any agreement in other areas of negotiation

For success to be achieved at Monday's negotiations, it is clear that Mozambique will have to satisfy South Africa that it will not allow the African National Congress to conduct military operations from its territory

On the other hand, Mozambique will demand that South Africa cease any further aid to the rebel Mozambique

National Resistance (MNR)

At a private reception held in Maputo on December 31, the Mozambican President, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, referred to the talks in these terms "1984 will be the year of peace and tranquility for Mozambique and Southern Africa"

Benefits

● Informed sources in Pretoria said yesterday that Mozambique would reap big financial benefits from an accord with South Africa on tourism and trade

Gerald Reilly reports

from Pretoria that the South African price would be high however and would include a demand for concrete assurances that active aid and encouragement for the ANC should cease

This according to the sources is the potential breakdown point in the series of talks on tourism economic affairs, the Cabora Bassa Dam and security which start with the tourism talks in Maputo today

Talks on Cabora Bassa and economic relations will also be held in Maputo and begin on Monday

Tourism

The vital security meetings, expected to be held at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, also begin on Monday

The South African security delegation will be headed by the Commissioner of Police General Johan Coetzee

It will include representatives of the State Security Council and the National Intelligence Service

The former administrator of SWA/Namibia and now chairman of the SA Tourist Board Mr Danie Hough, is heading the tourism delegation to Maputo

Man collapses at Baxter play

By FIONA CHISHOLM

A MEMBER of the audience collapsed during the second act of the Ray Cooney farce 'Run for Your Wife' at the Baxter Theatre last night

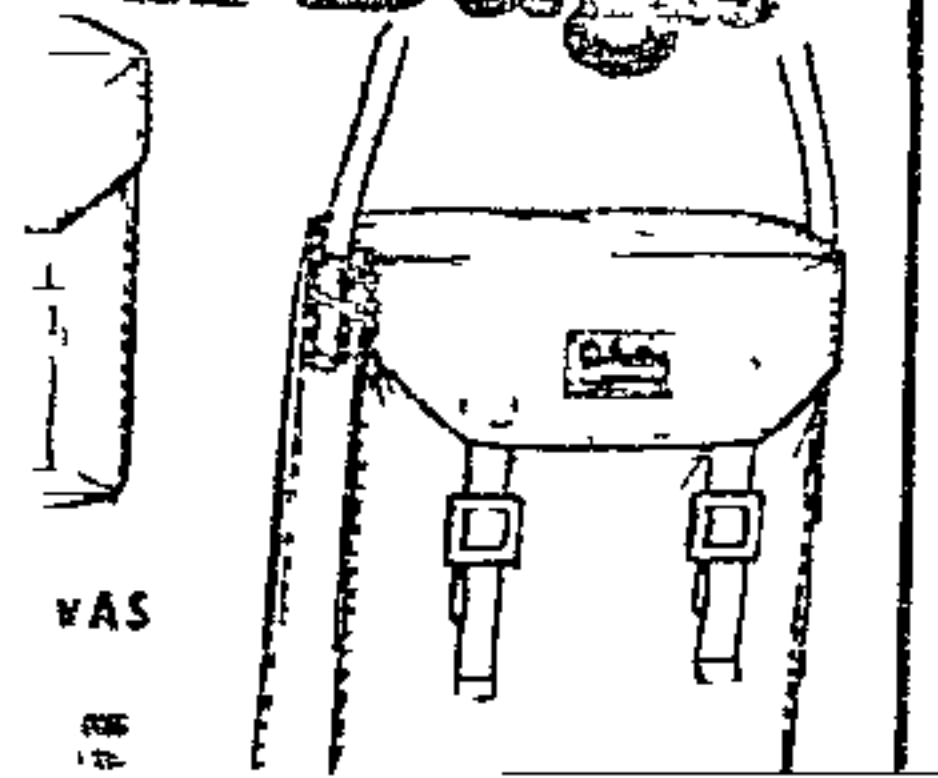
The cast struggled manfully to continue with the antics on stage during the disturbance in the auditorium

aid of the fallen member of the audience The curtain was then lowered while the man was attended to and taken out of the theatre

Director Rex Garner then appeared on the front of the stage "Let's get back to things, shall we I understand the man's condition is not serious"

He suggested that

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Mozambican delegates



Mr Alcantra Santos, Minister of Railways and Harbours.



Major-General Mariana Masinhe, Minister of Security



Mr Antonio Branco, Minister of Energy and Industry



Lieutenant-General Armando Guebeza, Minister of Interior



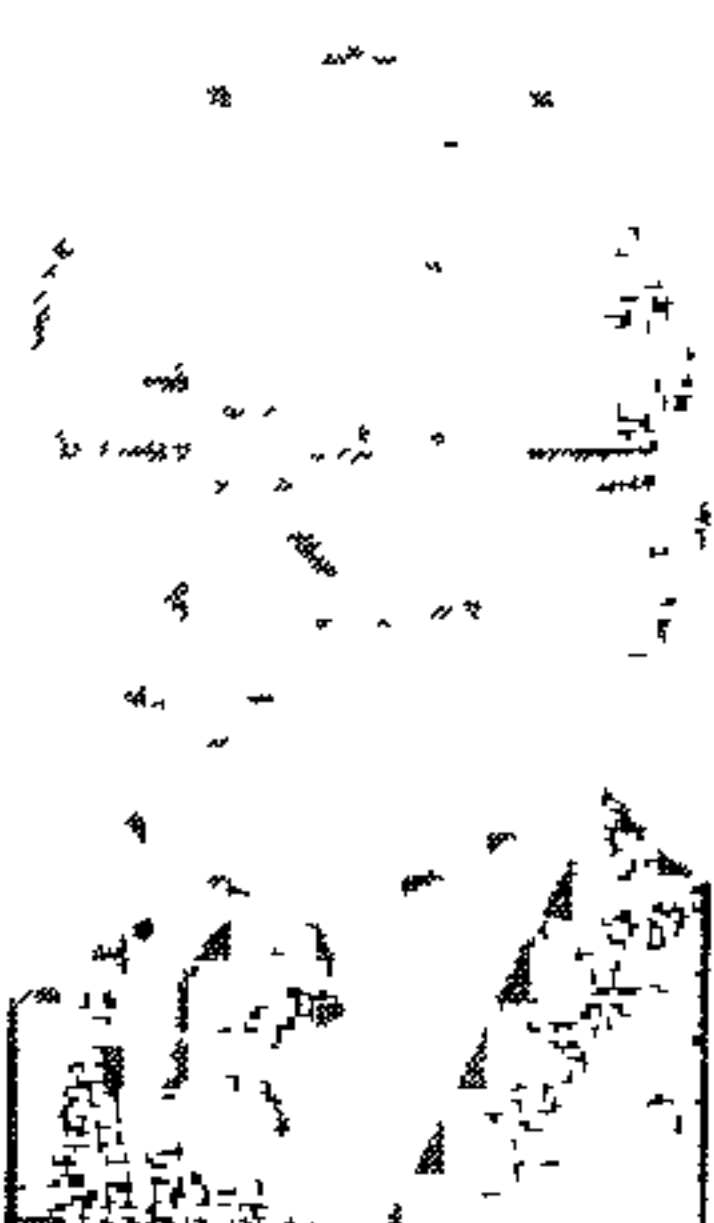
Major-General Jacinto Velosa, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs.



Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice.



Mr Rui Baltasar, Minister of Finance.



Major-General Joaquim Chissano, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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Mozambique will demand that South Africa cease any further aid to the rebel Mozambique

fits from an accord with South Africa on tourism and trade
Gerald Reilly reports

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The former administrator of SWA/Namibia and now chairman of the SA Tourist Board Mr Danie Hough, is heading the tourism delegation to Maputo

It is understood that Mozambique will be told that South African tourist traffic to Mozambique could be worth up

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To page 2



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C 13/1/84 218
A From page 1
to R100-million a year
within a relatively short
period.

On Cabora
power, the Pretoria
source said that in 1969
South Africa had con-
tracted to buy 1400
megawatts a year on a
"firm and regular" basis
from the Portuguese
Government

Between 1977 and
1980, until the resis-
tance movement in
Mozambique had gained
momentum, South
Africa had received a
regular power supply
from the dam

Since 1980, the supply
had been intermittent,
and last October it
stopped

I am sorry to
stop the show Turning
to the cast he said

If the power were to
become available again
on a regular basis,
Mozambique would
benefit by more than
R50-million a year.

It is estimated that
this power would save
South Africa between
50-million and 70-mil-
lion litres of water a
year

A senior South Afri-
can Foreign Trade Asso-
ciation official said
Mozambique could
benefit greatly from an
accord on trade

man's condition is not
serious

He suggested that the
cast go back and pick up
the play from the 'Flo-
ral Dance' The play
continued without fur-
ther interruption

The young man was an
epileptic and had suf-
fered a seizure and the



CANVAS
7.50

SA will get ^{Staw} Cahora Bassa ²¹⁸ power soon ^{13/1/84}

Pretoria Bureau

All is now ready for the early resumption of power supplies from the Cahora Bassa scheme on the Zambezi and final details are likely to be settled at the high-level talks between South Africa and Mozambique which start on Monday

Mr ID van der Walt, senior general manager of Escom, said in Johannesburg that the 1 400 megawatts for which Escom contracted in 1969 would soon be available to the South African power grid at an economical price

This would free the SA grid from the financial burden of high-cost peak period generating equipment

Mozambican earnings from the expected power flow through the 1 300 km, 500 000-volt DC transmission line could reach R50 million a year

For South Africa, the Cahora Bassa power supply would amount to about nine percent of maximum demand, Mr van der Walt said

The managing director of the Industrial Development Corporation, Mr Marius de Wall, said that the corporation had been instrumental in providing credit of more than R50 million to the Portuguese Government for building the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric power scheme, which was completed in 1974

The supply was interrupted soon after completion but Portugal had never defaulted on its obligations and contractors had been paid punctually

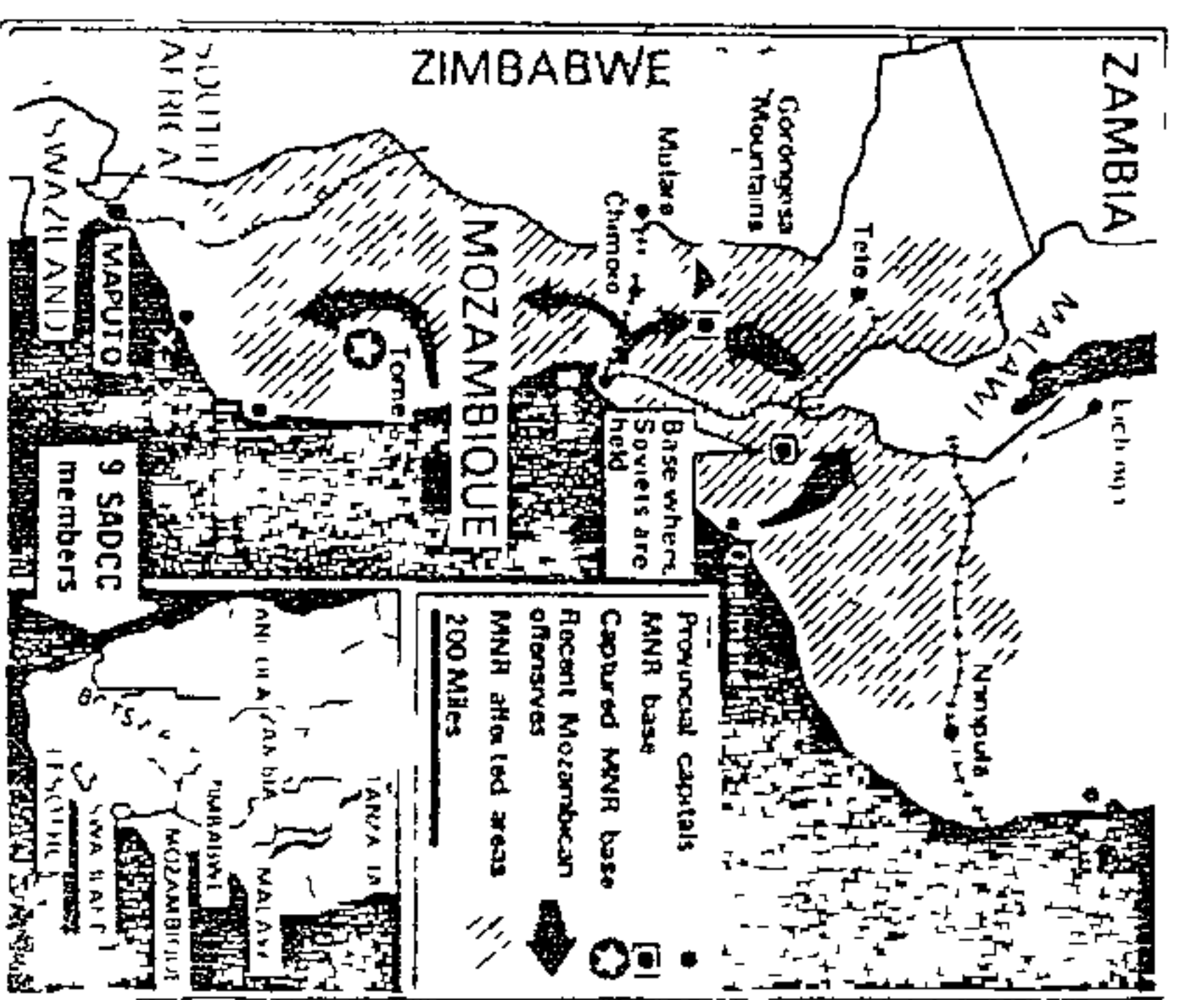
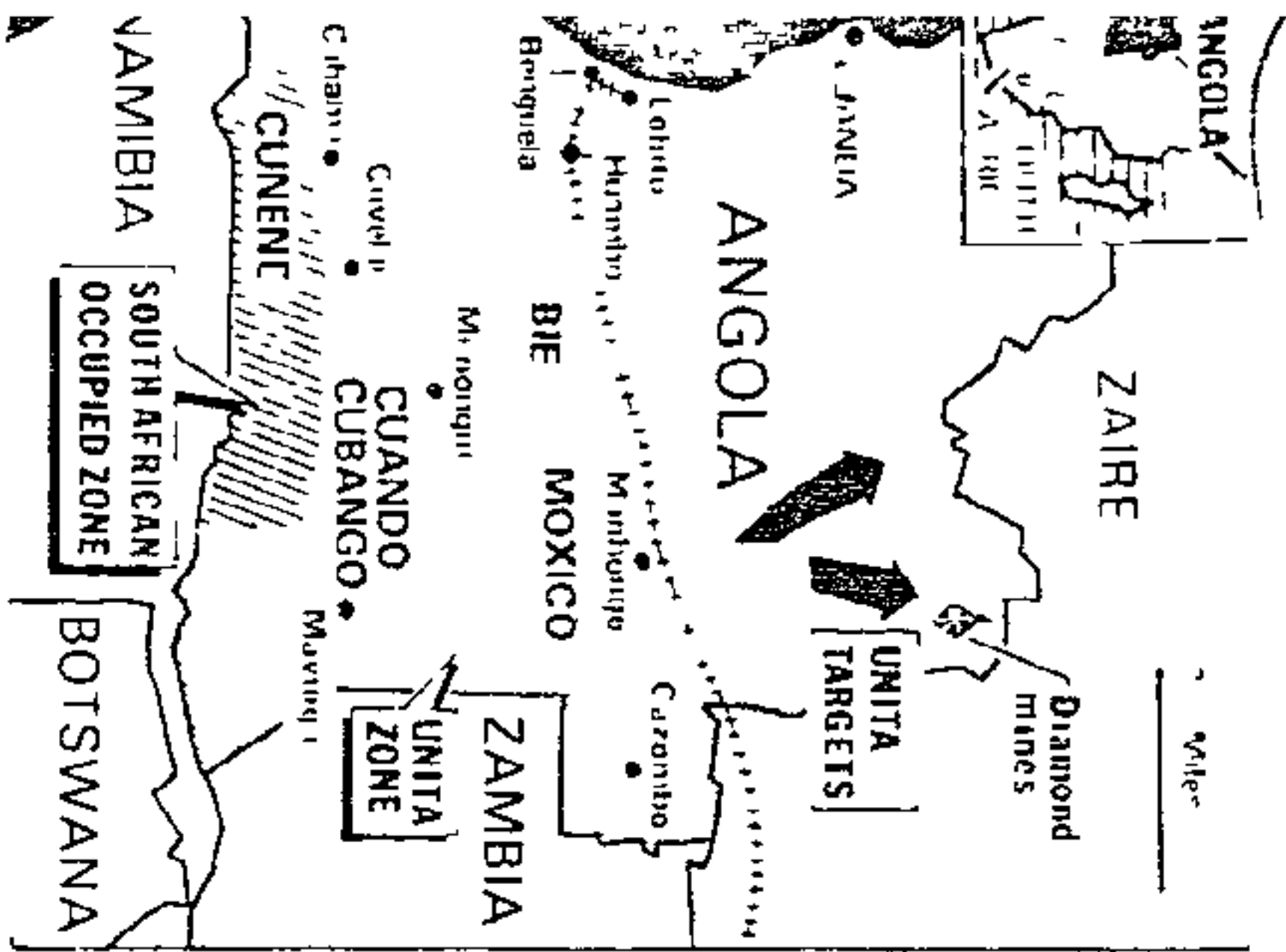
Directly and indirectly the entire scheme was built with South African credit

Diplomatic sources said that this was why Portugal was so anxious to see good relations between South Africa and Mozambique

Mozambique could refund Portugal only when Cahora Bassa resumed production and, for its own part, wanted to restore the cash flow it could obtain from the sale of power

The battle for SA is on, says UK Press

Pretoria plans to destabilise neighbours'



By Dirk de Villiers
The Star Bureau

NDON — The political strategic context of war in Southern Africa is clear: it is nothing less than a battle for South Africa.

claims of success in Angola may be exaggerated. And it will go on doing so as long as the West continues to collude over these military adventures.

So three correspondents of the Guardian — Victoria Brittain and Jonathan Steele in London, and Joseph Hanlon in Maputo — sum up in a wide-ranging review of events in the area.

“Far from having a laager mentality, all the evidence suggests the South Africans are now willing and able to move ruthlessly beyond their apartheid frontiers,” they report.

“According to their grand design, a scheme made clear over the last few years and highlighted in recent weeks, one main aim is to destabilise the governments of their independent neighbours by every means.”

The report says Pretoria’s strategy contains three principal elements to prevent Swaziland, to cut off external sources of support for the ANC, and to destroy the embryonic nine-nation economic grouping within and on the borders of South Africa.





Chairman of the South African Tourist Board Danie Hough with Commander Jose Bacelar, (right), director of Mozambique Airlines at Maputo airport yesterday

SA-Maputo tourism talks kick off

South African and Mozambican officials yesterday began preliminary talks on reviving tourism between their ideologically divergent countries

A delegation led by Mr Danie Hough, chairman of the South African Tourist Board, flew to Maputo yesterday for a week-end familiarisation visit prior to formal talks on Monday

Security talks — billed as initially the most important part

of this exploration process — will be held in Pretoria on Monday with the South African team, led by General Johan Coetzee

The security talks will be aimed at reaching an agreement not to give physical aid to dissident groups operating against the respective governments

Maputo has emphasised, however, that it plans to continue

political diplomatic and moral assistance to the ANC

Diplomatic sources regard the tourism talks as the least important area on Monday's agenda, with little prospect for an immediate increase in holiday travel

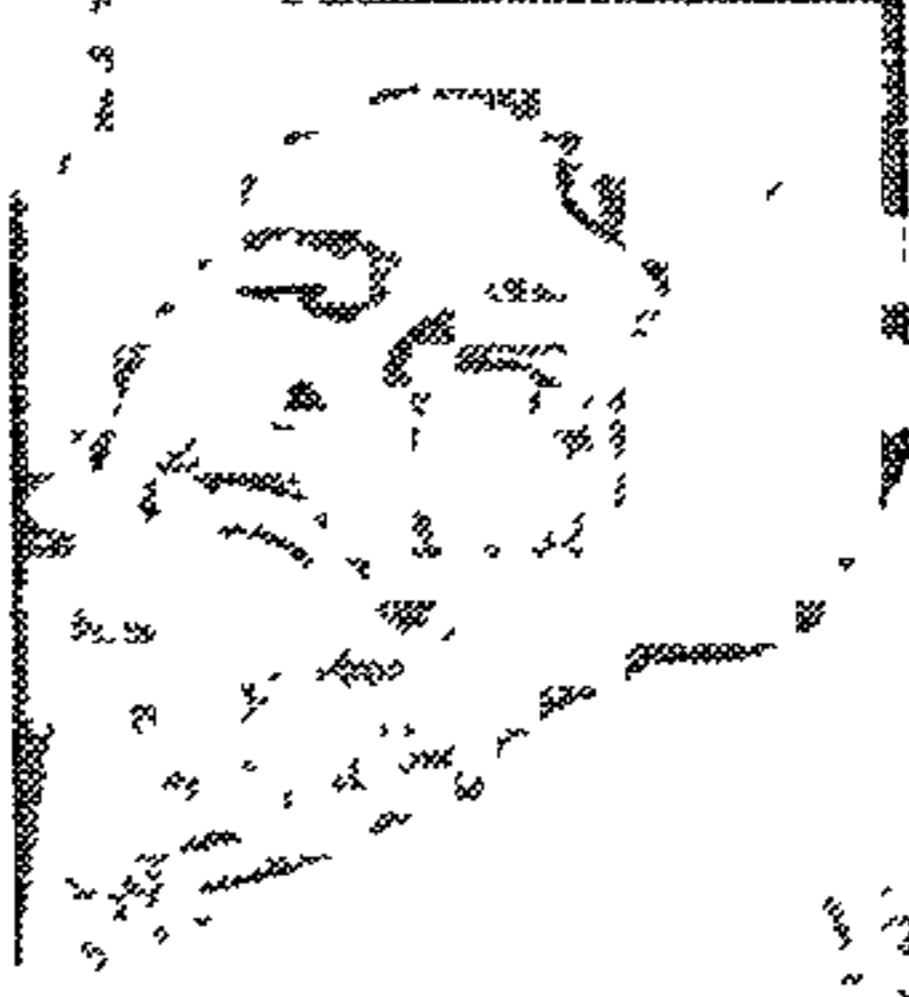
But government sources in Mozambique said they expected the South Africans to explore the possibility of sending hol-

daymakers to Mozambique

The delegation accompanying Mr Hough includes representatives of South Africa's Federation of Hotel Owners, a private airline director, Mr Piet van Huiffen, and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism

● See interview with Mr Danie Hough in Review

The unglided
Dennis the Menace



There won't be much doubt about Dennis Lillee's place in cricket's hall of fame

"The greatest fast bowler the world has ever seen," is the verdict of England spinner Derek Underwood

Freddie Trueman might not agree and the claims of Ray Lindwall must be considered

But Lillee, the demon bowler with the Sundance Kid moustache, has the edge on both See why on Page 21

REVIEW

ISSUE OF THE WEEK

From England to America, Paris to Bonn, the Western world is bracing itself for a new wave of terror Government leaders are tightening up personal security, but all they can really do is wait — and hope for the best The issue is examined by our correspondents in London and New York

WEEKEND!

There is plenty to do on a Saturday night apart from watching SABC-TV if you just know where to find it Weekend! is here to help you do just that — and how to plan entertainment during the rest of the weekend Don't miss out — read Weekend — the real entertainment guide

Exiles fear talks will end struggle

218 By Joao Santa Rita ^{stew} 14/1/84

Mozambican exiles have expressed fears that next week's talks between South Africa and Mozambique will result in the end of armed opposition to Frelimo's government

But, they say, even if an agreement is signed the anti-Frelimo guerillas could survive in the bush for months before being forced to surrender

"The fact is that arms are cached away throughout Mozambique There would no longer be a safe rearguard and supplies would be cut But the guerillas could survive for many months before being forced to surrender," they said

A source close to the Mozambique National Resistance said the movement had been faced with a similar situation at the end of the Rhodesian bush war

"Rhodesian security men travelled to Beira to tell Frelimo officials about the move-

ment's plans and about their main bases in the area shortly after the Lancaster House agreement It was all part of the deal and it was a serious setback," the source said

After the Zimbabwe independence agreements the Mozambican government had launched several offensives in the main war areas and a similar situation was to be expected if a full security agreement is reached in Pretoria

South Africa has denied providing aid for the rebel movement

According to the sources the movement was still holding several hostages including Soviet technicians kidnapped on August 21 in northern Mozambique Another technician, from Sri Lanka, kidnapped by the MNR last year in the northern province of Zambezia has been identified as Mr Cyril Poniassoma (60) by Mozambican exile sources

Rain possible as clouds move in

If you plan to spend today and tomorrow outdoors take an umbrella with you — just in case! A spokesman for the Weather Bureau in Pretoria said an influx of cool, moist air over the Transvaal would produce cloudy conditions this weekend

There is a possibility of rain over the eastern Transvaal and thundershowers over the western Transvaal Temperatures are expected to reach 24 deg C in Pretoria and 22 in Johannesburg

Cook who inherited

DURBAN — Amazed at her good fortune in inheriting a large sum of money, which could be as much as R40 000, Mrs Maisie Gumede (38) is not too sure what she will do with it

One thing she is sure about is that her money will remain in the bank

"I am not one of those people who hide money in their huts", she said at her modest house yesterday

Her benefactor, Highflats butcher the late Mr Maurice Hard, died unexpectedly on December 30 leaving the bulk of his assets in South Africa to Maisie Gumede, his cook for two years

Of Mr Hard she said "He very nice man and I wish he dead"

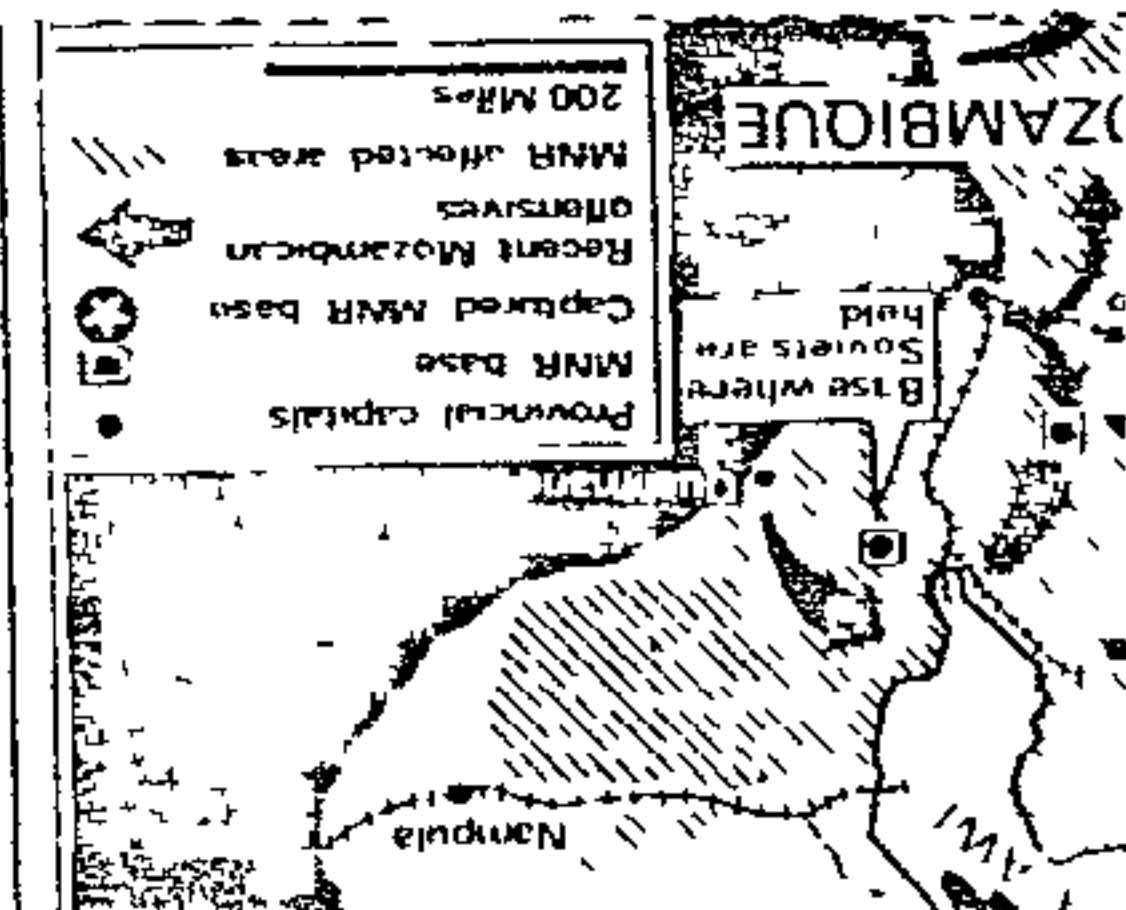
Mrs Gumede refused to be graphed as she fears that the gus (skabengas - ne'er-do-w town will be able to identify her on her and "cause my famifering"

Asked about her plans for future, she said she would no work, but would live at home kraal is deep in one of the tribes in the Ixopo district where she lives with her 17-year-old son at

STOCKHOLM — Sweden has yielded to American and CIA pressures and granted export licences for Richard Mueller's computers and ancillary equipment The Swedes have granted the licences to the American Digital Equipment Corporation for the Vax 11-782 computers and Swedish customs officials late last year after allegations that it was being exported illegally to the Soviet Union

licences for computers

Mueller is granted export



and MNR

(218) (A)

SA-Mozambique talks will focus on ANC

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor
WHEN the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, and his team meet their Mozambican counterparts for talks on security matters in Pretoria on Monday, their attention is certain to focus on a cluster of houses and a building in Maputo.

The office in downtown Maputo was bombed — the SADF communiqué did not say how — as recently as October last year.

The houses were occupied by exiled members of the African National Congress, while the building contained an office of the ANC.

After each of the three attacks the SADF identified its targets as the ANC's Mozambique operational headquarters, as the "nerve centre" for the planning of insurgent raids into South Africa.

The Mozambican authorities, however, disagreed. The houses were merely the living quarters of ANC representatives in Maputo while the office served only as a propaganda centre for the ANC, they insisted.

Discussions on Monday will almost certainly revolve around the political presence of the ANC in Mozambique and not on the alleged presence of ANC military camps.

The real question is whether the activities of top officials of the ANC, and their comrades in the Communist Party of SA, are confined to the purely political sphere — whether it extends, as Pretoria insists, to advance planning of revolutionary warfare against the established South African order.

But if apparently innocuous houses and an office in Maputo are likely to feature prominently in the talks, so, too, is a farm near Pretoria.

It was on that farm that Mr Orlando Cristina, secretary general of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), was murdered in April last year, a killing that the South African Police reportedly tried to hush-up until news of his death was published in a newspaper in Portugal.

The Mozambican delegates are certain to view the farm as an "operational unit" of the MNR, the allegedly SA-sponsored rebel force which is waging a bitter — and often ruthless — insurgent war against the Frelimo regime of President Machel.

The Mozambicans are bound to ask whether there are any more top MNR men in semi-secret locations in South Africa, and what Pretoria plans to do about them.

At the core of the troubled relationship between South Africa and Mozambique are, of course, the ANC and the MNR, the first allegedly assisted by Mozambique in its campaign against SA's prevailing political order and the second purportedly helped by South Africa in its fight against the Mozambique Government.

Founded in 1912, the ANC is one of Africa's oldest nationalist movements. For decades it was led by moderate leaders who sought to persuade whites to open the doors of privilege and opportunity to blacks.

It went underground after it was banned in 1960, with some of its leaders going into exile to continue the struggle from abroad. After the bulk of its South African-based underground leadership was captured and imprisoned for life in 1964, it took the ANC nearly 10 years to re-establish itself in South Africa.

Since 1975 the ANC has been waging an insurgent war in SA — a war which was given a major impetus by the township rebellion of 1976-77, which sent many black youngsters into exile and into ANC training camps.

Apart from the May bomb attack in central Pretoria, the ANC has generally shunned acts of naked and indiscriminate terror.

The MNR was founded in 1977 in Rhodesia by renegade Frelimo officers and former black soldiers in the Portuguese Army who had fought against Frelimo.

It has since become involved in a protracted campaign against the Mozambique administration, blowing up railway lines and harbour installations and ambushing convoys.

As Others See Us ...

ALAN was 17, six foot tall, had curly blond hair and was extremely ugly. This latter characteristic led him to be nicknamed *Moose*, which didn't seem to worry him at all.

In 1968, Alan was my room-mate at Witbank Secondary School, in the heart of the Transvaal. For our holidays that year, Alan came with me to Lourenco Marques, or LM as the city was normally called.

When we arrived, the old railway station teemed with parents, grandparents, uncles, elder brothers and friends, awaiting the arrival of hundreds of sons of Portuguese settlers who were sent to South Africa for their schooling.

Among the multitude, the black porters put their anonymous arms at the service of the young students, carrying their bags into the spacious customs hall.

One of these porters, sweating heavily, accidentally brushed Moose's white pullover. This little incident led to two things.

First, Moose immediately took off the pullover, and second, when we arrived home my mother had to wash it before he would wear it again.

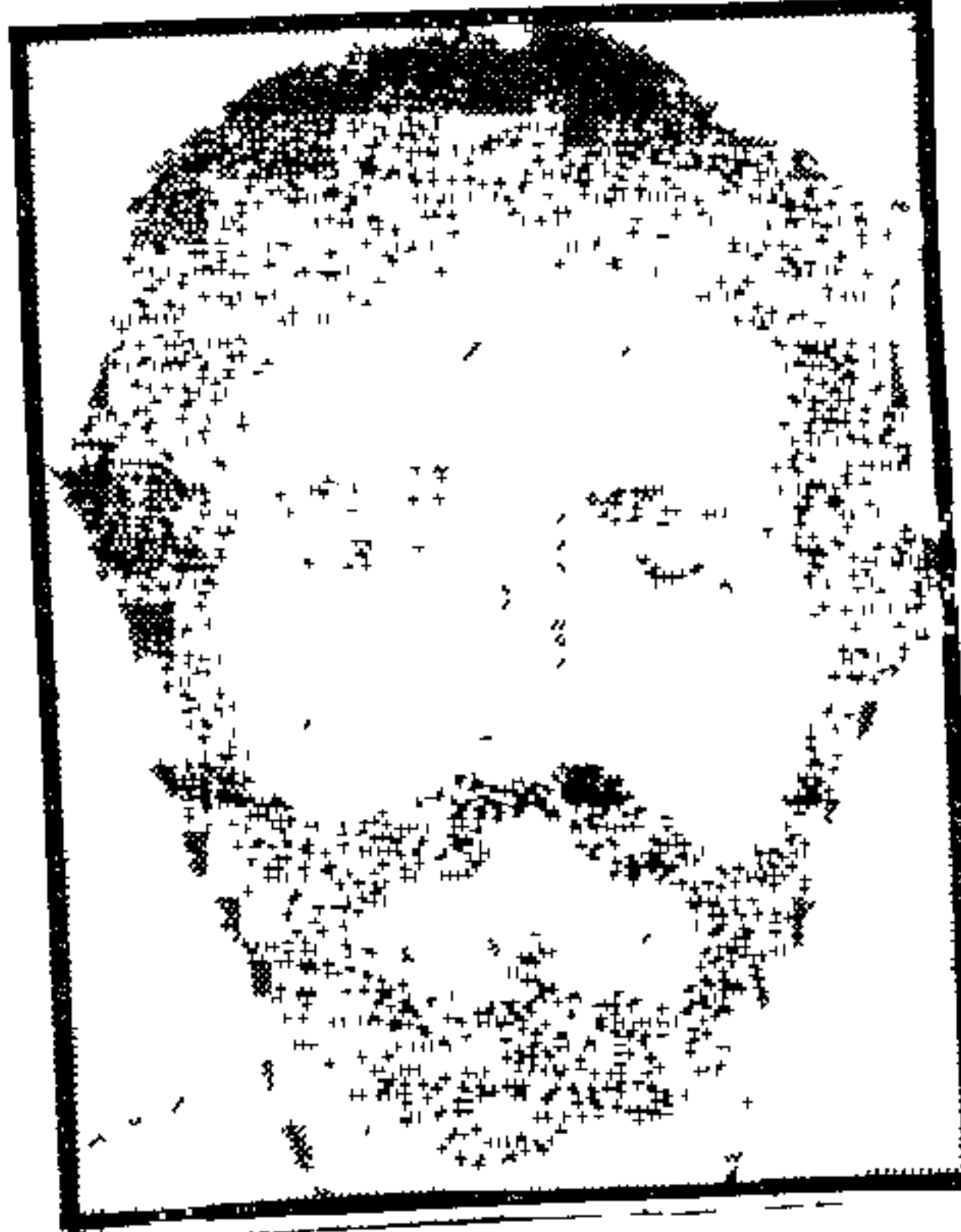
With a month of holidays ahead of us, I had time to show Moose the city, which in those days was a playground for many South African tourists — white South African tourists.

And so we used the buses. Whenever we got into one of these miniature showpieces for the "sound multi-racialism" trumpeted by colonial propaganda of the time, Moose would always sit ostentatiously in the window seat, while I would sit by the aisle. That way he would not run the risk of touching somebody black.

But this was just the more normal part of his racial preconceptions. There was another, more hidden aspect.

At the end of the first week I took Moose for a night in the Rua Araujo — LM's street of sin, where you could find black prostitutes, prostitutes of other colours, transvestites, American sailors, pimps, beggars with hands outstretched in hope of drunken, nocturnal charity, all mixed together in a sort of moral sewer which I, and many others of my age,

A top Mozambican Government official recalls the years he spent at school and university in this country and gives his impression of how racism affects all facets of our life



Alagah

218

By **CARLOS CARDOSO**,
Director of the
**Mozambican
News Service**

S. Tinkler
15/1/84

Sick, sick South Africa

drunk, kissing and groping at black women

In that distant year of 1968, just as today, apartheid exported coal, gold, diamonds, maize, machinery etc, etc. And it also exported its own immorality, hypocrisy perfected into a system

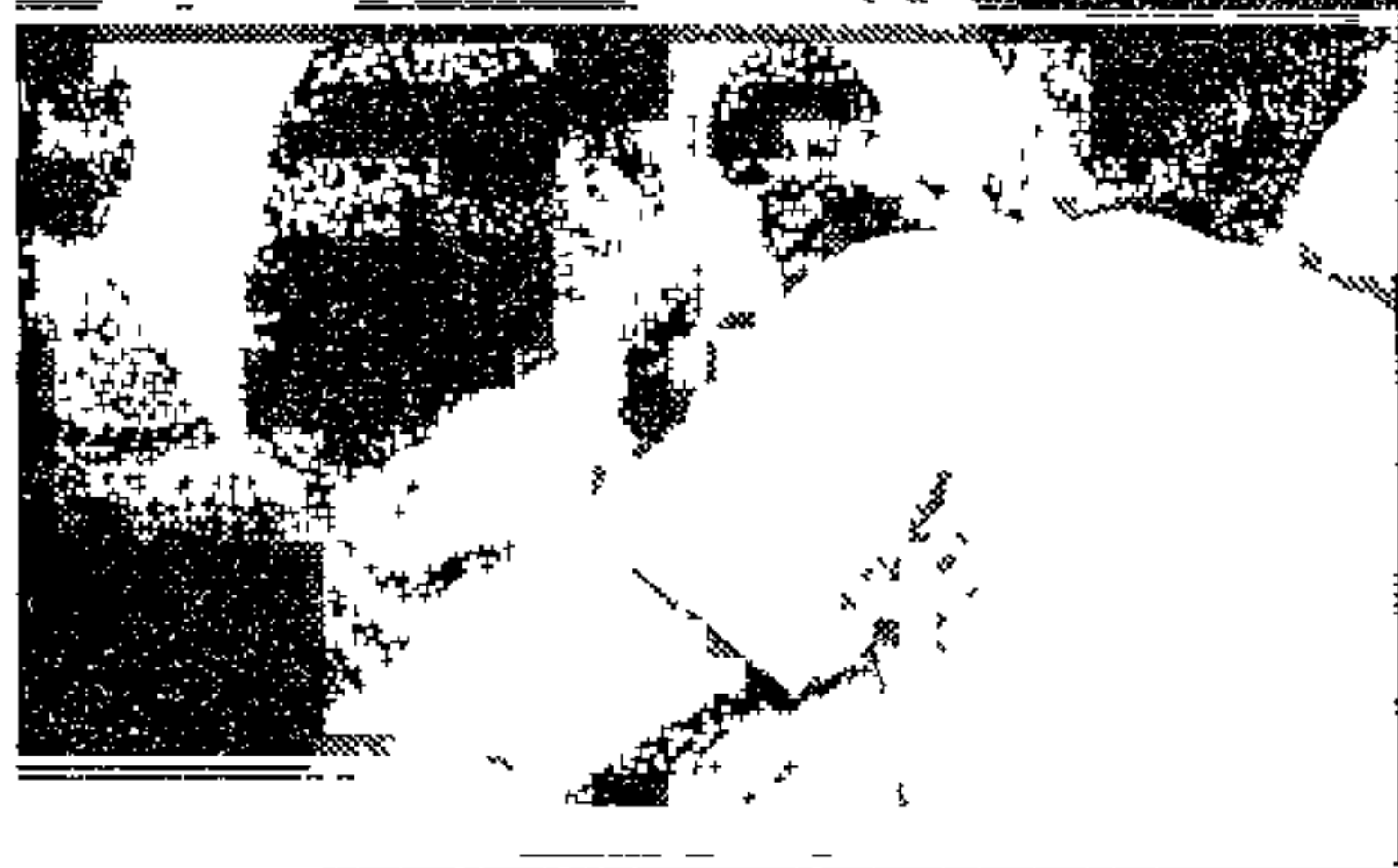
Europeans arrived "A black is always a black," he would say. And he would tell the story of a black-man returning to Africa after several years of study in the United States, and going back to the village of his birth where he sits on the floor and eats with his

virtues and failings of normal human beings

Being a racist did not enter into conflict with any of this. It did not contradict any of his virtues — since, as far as he was concerned, being a racist was not something that was open to question. It was something as natural



LIBERALS PROTEST... students at the University of the Witwatersrand prepare posters before a protest march through Johannesburg. Mr Cardoso says Afrikaners saw the English language universities as places which produced dangerous subversives and communists.



MAKING WHOOPEE ACROSS THE COLOUR LINE... Whites flocked to Lourenco Marques where black and coloured prostitutes did a roaring trade with hypocritical South Africans

Paddy in so many anti-Irish jokes)

For English speakers, Boers were "naturally" inferior. They were farmers, backward in relation to the dynamic captains of industry. If there had been no blacks, then, for the English-speakers, the Afrikaners would be

were at the bottom of the social ladder. He also discovered that, since he was white, he had no difficulty in opening a shop and setting up his own business.

But he also found there was another side to this coin. He had his grocer's shop, just as other Portu-

guese complex towards German or Scandinavian immigrants.

Now these really were whites. Tall, blond, blue-eyed — undoubted members of the master race.

RIDDLED with all sorts of watertight compartments and racial preconceptions, South African society contained, in the political thinking of the various currents existing in the system, the origin and the prolonging of all this sickness.

IT was at the University of the Witwatersrand that I had the chance to become acquainted with South African liberalism.

With my hair flowing beyond my shoulders, wearing dirty jeans and a blue T-shirt with the letters "Wits" inscribed in white, and carrying a rucksack, I stood on the Middleburg-Nelspruit road, thumb outstretched, hitching a lift in the direction of the Mozambican border.

It was Sunday morning.

Afrikaners donned their suits and ties, picked up their Bibles, clambered into their cars, and drove off to their local churches. One of them, with his family in the car, drove past wearing a beatific look when suddenly he caught sight of me. Or rather, he caught sight of my hair and my "Wits" T-shirt.

He wound down the car window and yelled with all his strength "Hey, kaffir boetie!" In the car they all fell about laughing and continued their sacred journey to the House of God.

"Kaffir boetie" means "brother of black".

They didn't know me but the Wits T-shirt was enough.

Communists

For white South Africans, particularly for Afrikaners, the English language universities, notably Wits and Cape Town — were places which produced dangerous subversives and communists, prepared to violently overthrow the regime and install the black majority in power.

Wits was an Anglo-Saxon university and jealous of its liberal tradition. A minority of students (mostly in the Faculty of Arts) were vociferous in their opposition to apartheid.

We protested and we called strikes whenever

Frelimo came from the organisation's name. Frelimo had a nice ring to it. It was a musical name.

It wasn't Frelimo who won the war but the Russians and the Chinese. How could a movement consisting mainly of blacks beat an army consisting mainly of whites?

These were some of the public explanations. In private there were others. In private, the Portuguese immigrant took the stick for the Portuguese army's defeat.

I observed many scenes where white South Africans referred to Portuguese soldiers as traitors to the white cause, or weaklings, incompetents, etc.

But one thing was certain: an African people could not overcome a European colonial power. Since this was outside the Natural Order of Things, it was necessary to find other measures to explain the phenomenon.

Repression

But, in top military and political circles, those in power took events in Mozambique so seriously that they ordered savage repression of the black students at Turfloop University when they demonstrated in joy at the establishment of a transitional government, under Frelimo's command, in Mozambique.

In 1969 the black students in Nusas (National Union of South African Students) left this body and set up a black students union, Saso (South African Students' Organisation).

The Black Consciousness Movement was beginning, defined by many as essentially a cultural movement, a cultural statement against inferiority complexes in relation to whites.

The system's anti-black racism generated a strain of anti-white racism within Saso.

Saso was divided. There were those who were anti-racists and those who adopted anti-white racism.

In many groups, the latter formed the majority.

The more black students shouted anti-white slogans, the more the regime applauded. "Look, they're racists too. They're anti-white. Apartheid must be correct. We told you so. It's the natural order of things."

The white police themselves encouraged black students to be anti-white.

Prostitutes

We went from bar to bar until we reached the *Texas*. With eyes popping, my friend observed all this without a word. Scarcely had we opened the swing doors when one of the black prostitutes broke from a circle of drunkards and threw herself at my friend, groping at him and calling him some equivalent of "my darling!"

Standing behind him, I and other friends, knowing the purity with which Moose guarded his Anglo-Scots descent, laughed at the unlikely scene.

His initial reaction was one of total shock. For a few seconds he seemed completely stunned. He stood as if nailed to the floor. Then suddenly he gave the unfortunate woman a mighty blow in the face, hurled himself out of the door and ran all the way from downtown LM to my house, a good three kilometres away.

When I arrived home at 3am, he was lying on his bed, eyes open, staring at the ceiling as if looking for an explanation for what had happened. I stifled my laughter and without saying anything, went to sleep.

Moose was remained silent the next day.

After supper he disappeared. I looked for him all over the city — in vain until I returned to the Rua Araujo. I found him sitting on his own at a table in the *Casablanca* bar, a glass of beer in front of him.

"What are you doing here?" — I could hardly believe that after the previous night's scene he would voluntarily plunge back into the heart of sin.

"I'm watching," he replied drily.

Yes, he was watching, watching avidly. He was seeing things had never dreamt of seeing. South African whites, like himself, stubborn defenders of racial separation, like himself, completely

risy was Lourenco Marques. This city — more than Mbabane or Maseru — was the preferred stage for the carnal pleasures forbidden to South Africans in their own country.

They were easy prey. The prostitutes of the Rua Araujo swooped on them like sparrows onto a rice-field. By the second Bazzooka (a very large glass of beer) they would begin to bawl "Vrysaat! Vrysaat!", on the third, they'd knock over half a dozen chairs on the way to the lavatory, on the fourth their heads would feel as if they weighed a ton, and by the fifth, the professionals of the night would dip into their pockets and later share out the rands amongst themselves amid general laughter.

If it proved more difficult, a woman might call a taxi and this work would be done on the road to Lagoas, or some other suburb where the life of a prostitute was something almost inevitable. It was not infrequent for the sun to dawn on a South African covered in dust, his eyes glazed with the almighty *babelaas* (hangover) of the previous night, lying motionless in a back alley in one of the city suburbs.

Calvinists

Once their holidays were over, these tourists returned home and not a word would drop from their lips about their exploits — or attempted exploits — with black women in LM.

Surrounded by the cosy certainties of their system, they were once again upright and worthy sons of Calvin or of Queen Victoria.

IN my school at Witbank the person who did most to create ideological cripples was a woodwork teacher, who also taught the "history" of South Africa.

For him history did not exist before the first

triumphantly, "a black is always a black."

(At this time, in much of Africa, there was the phenomenon of blacks born and bred in Europe 'returning to the roots'. They had a miserable time. At the first lift they came across that was out of order, they would buy their tickets and catch the next plane back to Paris or London.)

After telling his story, our teacher would draw out its "obvious" moral — which was that you shouldn't try to civilise the blacks, because, by the wise dictates of Mother Nature, they were not "civilisable".

Or, to put it another way, material well-being, technology, scientific development — none of this can be attained by colonised peoples and they are the first to say they want nothing of it.

Had someone dared suggest to this "teacher" that what he was saying was an enormity, he would have been immediately accused of conspiring with the Devil, or, even worse, with the communists of Moscow or Peking.

From one story to the next, from anecdote to racist anecdote, from detail to detail, and without any great overtly political speechifying, the ideological structure was built according to which black is synonymous with bad, dirty, backward — synonymous with everything that mankind should avoid touching.

All the jokes, all the stories were absorbed and the young white grew up accepting his own racist attitudes as something natural, something self-evident.

In his domestic life, he would treat his children with a greater or lesser degree of tenderness, he would love his white wife with a greater or lesser degree of intensity, and he would work with a greater or lesser degree of dedication. In short, he would possess the normal

watching a rugby

THERE were two secondary schools in Witbank. I went to the one where the medium instruction was English, in the other, teaching was in Afrikaans.

Every year there were sports competitions between the two schools. And with a few exceptions, contact between the schools began and ended there.

God's People

At home the young Afrikaner learnt from his parents and at church from his priests, that the only real South Africans were the Afrikaners — that the Afrikaner folk were "God's chosen people".

He would grow up thinking of the English-speaking whites as a necessary evil, as temporary passengers in the great boat that was South Africa.

At root, this youngster inherited from his parents an old inferiority complex in relation to the English-speaking South Africans, a complex arising from decades of dominance enjoyed by the latter in South African industry and finance.

The social differences between the two groups (which are now much more attenuated) were also, as in the black/white case, given a racial interpretation. And any rugby game between the two schools was playing with a degree of violence that far exceeded virile sportsmanship.

As for the young English-speaking white, from an early age he would learn to call Afrikaners "rock spiders". This insult derived from a comparison between the hairiness of these arachnids, and that attributed to the Afrikaners.

Then would come all the jokes about Van der Merwe, a fictitious stupid person made to personify Afrikaners (like the

The parents of the young Afrikaners ran the farms, the state bureaucracy, the government, the police, the military hierarchy

The parents of the English-speakers ran the mines, the other major industries, the banks and other financial institutions, the complex world of trade, and they inherited the ancient, imperial British culture, with all the complexes flowing from its colonial role

Between these two social strata the relationship was one of inferiority/superiority complexes, markedly dominated by a whole language of racism

Thus many English-speaking whites refused to speak Afrikaans and many Afrikaners, especially those who entered the ranks of the financial bourgeoisie in the Sixties and Seventies, tried to hide their accent whenever they spoke English

PEDRO Martins arrived in South Africa, fresh from Portugal's Atlantic island of Madeira. He was a fat little man, with the virtues of his soul beaming in his face. He was poor and considered himself a friend of the poor and an enemy of the arrogant.

He put these qualities into practice one day when on Johannesburg's Louis Botha Avenue, he saw two whites beating up a black man.

He threw himself at the two whites with all the strength of 35 years spent as a peasant in the hills of Madeira. He saved the black man from a thrashing — but noted that he had not defended himself.

He would soon understand.

Three months later Pedro Martins sang obediently in the white racist choir.

What had happened to him?

The Pedro Martins of the incident on Louis Botha Avenue soon discovered that the blacks

of them managed to go much further.

Little by little they became aware that they could not go any higher in the white social hierarchy.

Gradually Portuguese, who emigrated to South Africa, became used to hearing white South Africans talk about them in insulting terms. The usual epithet for a Portuguese was "pork 'n cheese", or occasionally, "cheese 'n' onions". Or, more crudely, they might just be dismissed as "bloody dagos".

In short, the Portuguese were only second class whites.

Culturally and socially discriminated against by people of his own colour, the Portuguese immigrant responded with his own gesture of discrimination against those who were still further down the ladder — Indians, coloureds and blacks. The oppressed replied by oppressing others who were also oppressed, believing, stupidly, that this elevated his own social position.

On the same level as the Portuguese were the Greeks and slightly higher up were the Italians. They lived in their Portuguese, Greek and Italian neighbourhoods, they had their Portuguese, Greek and Italian clubs, they went to Portuguese, Greek and Italian cafes. Second class whites in jobs that the first class whites wouldn't accept. There could hardly be a more laughably degrading spectacle than a Portuguese, Greek or Italian immigrant holding forth on the "inferiority of the black man".

But the Portuguese, Greek and Italian immigrants had something in common with the Afrikaners and many of the English-speakers. They all had an inferiority

We marched through the streets, and we boycotted lectures when black student leaders were thrown out of their universities. This sometimes resulted in some heads being broken, or some days in a Johannesburg police cell.

Only a minority of this minority undertook any serious work with the clandestine black union organisations. This small minority was constantly threatened by the police and periodically its ranks, never very large, were thinned still further when the State banished or detained some of them (one day their names will be remembered along with so many others of all races as symbols of the struggle for the creation of a country without racial discrimination).

The rest of the student body either apathetic, or participating timidly in the protests of the active minority, while mainly interested in their academic work. So, while the newspapers carried stories on Wits students' opposition to the regime and to apartheid, the University continued to produce hundreds of cadres a year for the upper echelons of the world of trade and science (civilian and military) for the regime.

Within a few years the rebellious student would be an obedient part of the apartheid regime.

THEN came the fateful years of 1974 and 1975. Coup d'etat in Portugal. Frelimo, MPLA, PAIGC.

Mainly the first, because Mozambique was nearby and because here the guerrilla victory seemed overwhelming.

There were all sorts of "explanations" for these changes, ranging from the metaphysical to the openly racist.

For example, a "political analyst" on a major Johannesburg newspaper argued that the massive popular support for Fre-

produced anti-white riots which they distributed in the name of groups of black students.

Many of the students understood what was going on and began to leave the Black Consciousness Movement, passing to an anti-racist analysis, a class analysis, of South African society.

This shift was taking place in 1974.

Apartheid

On both sides of the false racial barrier intellectuals were beginning to sketch out, with growing clear-sightedness, the process of building a unified country, starting from the terrible divisions inflicted by apartheid.

Much has happened in South Africa since 1975, the year I lost my daily contact with South African society. One thing is clear: anti-racism has gained new forces and grown in strength.

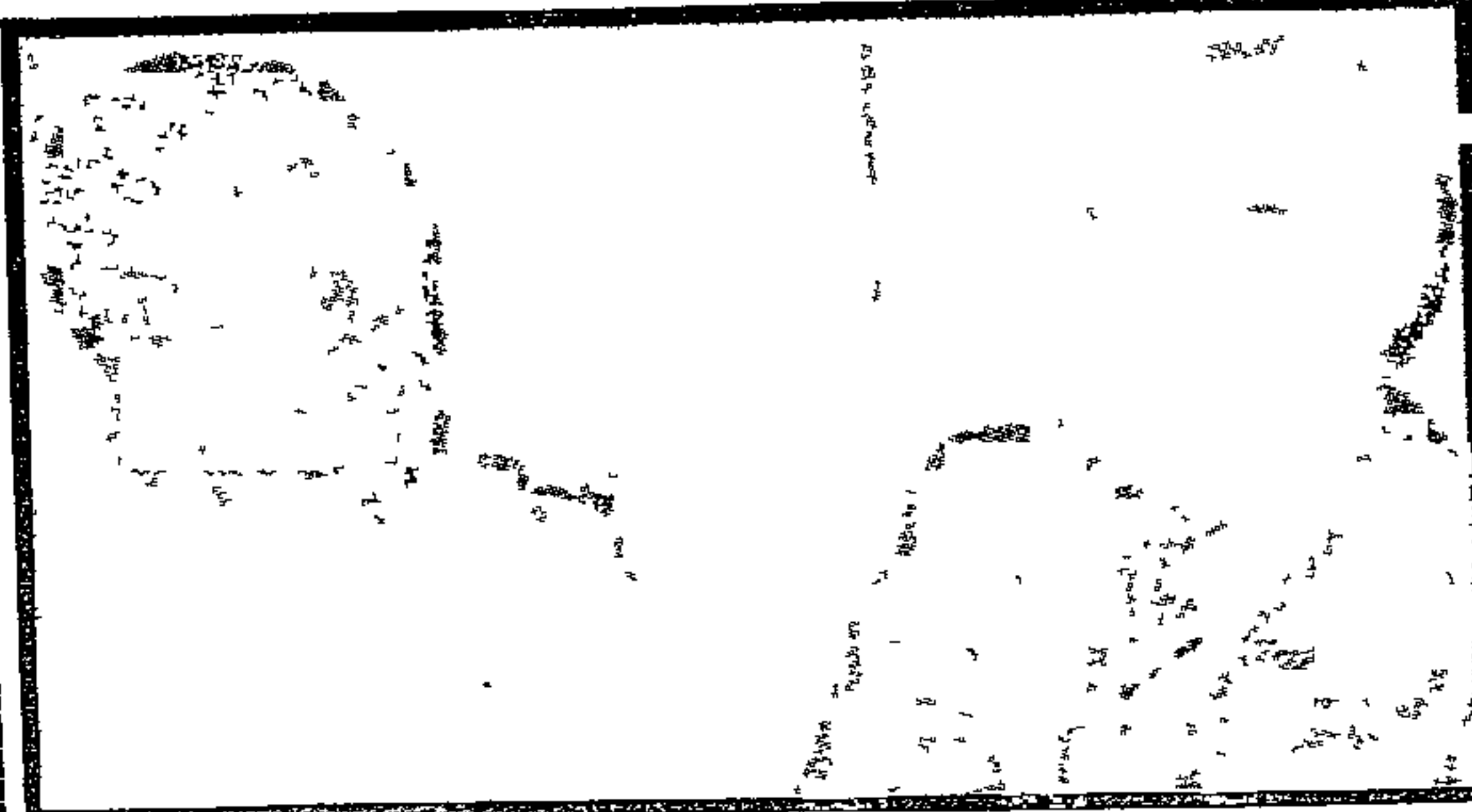
South Africa is a volcano of seething contradictions: the opulence of the great majority of whites and the relative wealth of a black trading bourgeoisie, contrasting with the abject misery of the rural black population particularly in the Bantustans, a regime with one of the most powerful military machines on the continent, but without any secure future — a contradiction which can produce acts of apparent insanity, an immense black urban mass longing for their liberation, but an ideological machine at the service of the regime which corrupts hundreds of thousands of the poor, mystifying all this, racism appears as an easy escape valve for all sectors of the population.

It is a deeply sick society.

Curing it is proving to be one of the most prolonged dramas in the history of Africa.

S. T. T. Colour 15/1/74

Caution is the watchword as ~~figures and maps~~



© 1981: President Machel and then Czechoslovak leader
President Gustav Husak — benefactors found wanting

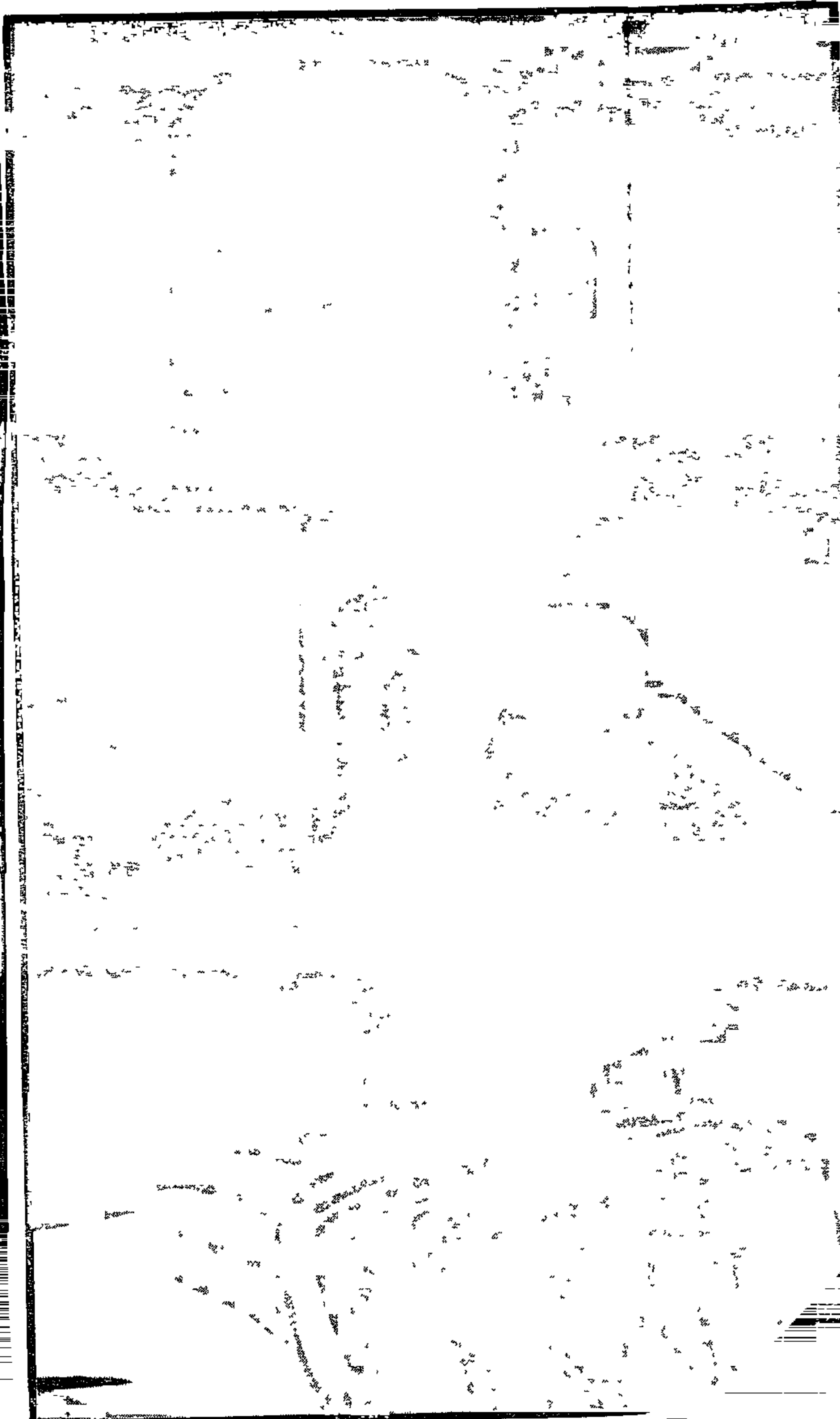
In the ²¹⁸ last-hope ^{S. Express} zone between peace and war

By **PETER VALE**

Director of research, South African
Institute of International Affairs

15/1/84

it down at a table stained with distrust and suspicion



● Mozambique's President Samora Machel — making increasingly bold advances to the West

ATIONS and people are often caught between the necessity of peace and the imperative of war; it is this paradox which now characterises the relationship between South Africa and Mozambique.

Like all paradoxes, this latest Southern African one is uncertain and uncomfortable, and exactly how it resolves itself may prove to be a helpful pointer to how other inter-state conflicts in this region may turn out.

At the outset it should be recognised that this week's *rapprochement* between Pretoria and Maputo formalises a series of functional ties between South Africa and our eastern neighbour.

Some of these ties — such as the Maputo railway — have existed for the best part of a century and have weathered many storms.

No storm was, however, as severe as the change of government in Mozambique in 1975 which brought to power a party with a vastly differing world view from that of the South African government.

From that time, while the railway and other links have continued, they have been insecure because of a mutual distrust and suspicion between the neighbours and, quite simply, because no formal inter-state machinery existed which could deal with crises as they arose.

However, caution is always a useful watchword in assessing international developments and, in this particular case it seems best to remember that the Komati River is no Rubicon which, if crossed, will lead to regional peace and prosperity.

It may be so, as many have argued, that the emplacement of the working groups will — over time — break down



● **Mr Pik Botha — stress on security**
the mutual distrust and suspicion, this is to be hoped for by those who desire peace in this region.

However, at this time distrust and suspicion are important features of the paradox and deserve consideration.

It is true that President Samora Machel has been driven to seek this accord with Pretoria.

The economy of Mozambique has been ravaged by five years of drought and war and, in the face of this devastation, Mozambique's Eastern bloc benefactors were found wanting.

For the past 12 months, President Machel has sought to deal with these economic realities by opening a window to the West.

Although initially nervous about his new direction, he has become increasingly bold in seeking ties with both the European Economic Community and the United States.

It needs to be appreciated that it has taken courage and foresight on the part of the Mozambican leader to move in this direction and it needs also to be noted that this departure represents a

setback of a kind for the world part of the world.

The establishment of a link with Pretoria has also been an act of courage even though, like the window to the West, circumstances may have dictated its necessity.

There seems little doubt that those in the West to whom President Machel turned have pointed out the advantages of a closer economic association with his giant neighbour. They will certainly have stressed that some salvation — in, say tourism — could lie in the South African hinterland. It is therefore no coincidence that one of the working groups will devote its energies to this topic.

Consequently, Mozambique functionaries in the working groups will stress the economic aspects of the new endeavour in the hope that some concrete rewards will come from their president's bold step.

They will also use the meetings as an opportunity to test Pretoria's good faith and to weigh their own distrust and suspicion of Pretoria's regional goals.

South African officials, too, will certainly use the meetings to size up the intentions of the Maputo government, and as the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has already confirmed, his government will stress the work of the group which will concern itself with security questions.

It is this difference of emphasis between South Africa and Mozambique in the working groups which poses a serious threat to a successful outcome of the beginnings made this week.

An American noted this week his fear was that those who made Pretoria's security policy would simply

not be able to appreciate the complexities of the Mozambique situation and would, at the extreme, press the Machel government to turn its back on the African National Congress.

While appreciating that it would be in the best security interests of the South African government to emphasise this option, the position does not recognise that President Machel's freedom of manoeuvre in this regard is limited.

A real bond of affinity binds Africa liberation movements — a bond which incidentally, extends beyond ideology — and it should be remembered that President Machel's movement, Frelimo, is an African liberation movement.

Given this situation, those who bargain for Pretoria in the security working group will have to bear in mind a complex set of circumstances which President Machel faces, and will have to settle for something far less than their own ideal position.

To be sure, at the end of a successful outcome of this series of negotiations Pretoria will have to live with the AN in one guise or another in Mozambique.

If Pretoria really wants the *rapprochement* with Mozambique and wants to set a precedent for solution elsewhere in this troubled region, it will have to use the flexibility which its economic power has given it to solve the paradox.

A heartening beginning was made this week in the search for alternative to regional conflict but the real challenge lies ahead, for as Longfellow wrote: "Great is the art of beginning but greater the art of ending."

As the talks go on, observers wonder why Machel is negotiating — and over what?

-DEEP DISTRUST BETWEEN SA AND MOZAMBIQUE

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S. Tuckwell
15/11/84



By DR ERICH LEISTNER
of the Africa Institute of South Africa

THE fact that South Africa and its Marxist neighbour Mozambique are entering into serious discussions is most welcome. This might have the way toward better relations not only with that country but also the rest of the region. However, the circumstances surrounding these talks indicate that one must guard against unrealistic expectations.

Closely related to this is the Soviet Union's hold over the Frelimo regime and the latter's commitment to Marxism-Leninism. Mozambiquan accusations of South African "destabilisation" seem to refer as much to the MNR as to the belief that South Africa strives to weaken its neighbours economically so as to make them more pliant.

In itself, Mozambique's espousal of socialism is clearly not seen by South Africa as a hindrance to practical cooperation. The problem lies in the threat to South African security posed by Mozambique being a springboard for Communist subversion, terrorism and aggression.

-APARTHEID THE ENEMY OF DEFEAT

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S. Tuckwell
15/11/84

By KEITH GOTTSCHALK
Sometime Political Studies lecturer, UCT

SOUTH African politics has a remarkable penchant for spilling over into the international arena. General Smuts proposed winning the Anglo-Boer War by instigating a second Indian Mutiny against the British Rival ANC and Boer delegations lobbied in vain at the Peace Conference of Versailles.

Why is Mozambique negotiating? And over what? Two reasons come to mind. The war inside that country and Mozambique's recent swing towards the West.

The war in Mozambique has been as much a secret from South Africans as the bombing of Laos and Cambodia were for the U.S.

thrust aside, Simon Jenkins, author of the Economist article, observed Western diplomats concluded the Beira oil tanks sabotage bore the hallmarks of professionalism beyond that of the MNR.

Perhaps the most ironic victim of MNR sabotage is Escom — and South Africa's electricity consumers. Techno-

Quote
Any detente with South Africa remains fragile indeed, for as long as South Africa herself is a battleground between the Nationalist Government and the majority of her people.

could lie in restoring citizenship and the rights of citizenship to eight million South Africans. And in halting mass forced removals and repealing apartheid laws and discrimination.

Only when the negotiating table moves from Komatiport to Umtali and Umtali to Soweto and to the Cape Flats, can a lasting peace endure both within and without South Africa's borders.

Quote
Mozambiquan accusations of South African 'destabilisation' seem to refer as much to the MNR as to the belief that South Africa strives to weaken its neighbours economically so as to make them more pliant.

medical services, insufficient public transport, exorbitant black market

around R80 million a year today
Rail and transit fees

the success of the negotiations will depend above all on whether South Africa's security concerns can be adequately satisfied

What brings Mozambique to the conference table is certainly not a change of heart but rather its desperate economic situation, especially the drought — described by Oxfam as a disaster of major proportions — and the disruption caused by MNR insurgency

Thanks to socialist mismanagement, including utterly unrealistic agricultural policies, but also due to corruption, the grave shortage of skilled people, world economic recession and rising oil prices, Mozambique's economy has steadily deteriorated since the Frelimo takeover in 1975

About four million people, one-third of the population, have too little to eat. Up to 70 000 are starving and the estimates of people who have starved to death range from 10 000 to 100 000

There are no food reserves, and much of the food aid from abroad cannot reach the affected areas because of INR ambushes and general disruption. President Machel may well fear that growing popular discontent and support for the MNR will result from these sufferings as well as from the lack of basic commodities, household utensils, adequate schools and

removal of people to communal villages and arbitrary arrests

The economic aid provided by Eastern Bloc countries is quite insufficient, and their agricultural methods and advice have greatly hastened the calamitous fall in the production of food and other crops. Fairly extensive aid has also been provided by Western countries, estimated at 100 million to 200 million US dollars a year in 1975-1982. All this cannot stem the downward slide of the economy, and the present talks are clearly a desperate attempt to give the economy growth impulses by strengthening or re-activating its links with the powerful South African economy

Economic ties between the two countries go back to the last century. The fact that most of them have survived — if somewhat dented — the acute and growing political estrangement between the countries is clear proof that they are mutually beneficial. This refers first of all to labour migration. In 1975, 144 000 Mozambicans worked in South African mines. By mid-1982, the figure had fallen to 51 000 while another 8 300 were registered in other sectors

The total amount sent and taken back home by miners was close to R66 million in 1980 and is probably

or goods conveyed

through Maputo to and from the southern Transvaal (a total of three million tons in 1981) is another major source of foreign earnings for Mozambique. An uninterrupted flow of electric power from Cabora Bassa to South Africa can mean annual earnings of R45 million to R50 million (though this still goes to redeem the R740 million still owing to Portugal for that project). South Africa is Mozambique's foremost source of fertilizer, pharmaceuticals, consumer goods, vehicles, building materials etc. When Mozambique was still a popular tourist spot, most of its tourism business came from South Africa

All this is unlikely to mean the end of friendship with the Soviet bloc to which Frelimo owes its survival. This might come eventually if closer ties with South Africa and the West help Mozambique to pull out of its economic quagmire and thereby win Frelimo broad popular support. At this early stage, what matters is that practical, day-to-day working relations between South Africa and Mozambique should be strengthened. This will help to create greater mutual trust. Hopefully such trust will gradually work through to higher levels of national decision-making and help to promote lasting peace in southern Africa

The United Nations has a small secretariat devoted full time to apartheid. And Muldergate aficionados will recall that the South African Government tried to buy newspapers in the United States. And this country was the springboard for armed counter-revolutionaries in the Seychelles

If one makes allowances for Pik Botha's style (Dallas-type bluster, rather than the nuanced understatement of Britain's patrician Foreign Office), the signs indicate that tomorrow's talks between the South African and Mozambique Governments will include serious negotiations over future ANC activities

Summit

The preliminary rhetorical fencing also suggests a resumption of the South African-Angolan summit talks at some later stage, and, ultimately, Namibian-South African ceasefire negotiations

There is a belief that Pretoria must enjoy the same hegemony over the subcontinent that the Soviet Union exercises over Eastern Europe, as necessary, the main strategy for achieving this could be the "Lebanonisation" of Southern Africa

Hence the continued occupation of Namibia, so geo-politically pressing. Botswana. Such thinking would thus countenance military, logistics and media facilities for the Mozambique National Resistance operating in Mozambique, Unita in Angola, the LLA in Lesotho and Zapu dissenters in Zimbabwe

Unlike Unita, the MNR is much more an outside fabrication although it includes the miniscule Coremo and Fumo, an article in the British publication the Economist has revealed

The MNR commits IRA-type terrorism that South Africa's ANC has largely forsworn. When the MNR cannot do the job, the facade is rudely

U.S. plans and Escom planned tapping Cabora Bassa power to tide South Africa over until Koeberg was on power and the Eastern Transvaal's new coal-fired power stations, the biggest in the southern hemisphere, came on line

Failed

Frelimo failed to disrupt construction of the Cabora Bassa dam during Mozambique's war of independence. Ironically, it is the MNR that has constantly sabotaged Cabora Bassa transmission lines, precisely when drought closed down high-voltage power stations

Compromise with Pretoria will cost Frelimo erosion of its revolutionary legitimacy and alienation of some left intelligentsia. The benefits of ceasefire are obvious

The next world economic upswing will find Mozambique well placed for a boom in mining, tourism and other investment if a ceasefire holds

One qualification mars that hope. Foreign ceasefires, like foreign wars, do not

TOMORROW'S meetings in Pretoria and Maputo between high-level South African and Mozambican officials mark the culmination of 18 months of manoeuvring by the administration in Washington to get the two parties together.

The rapprochement, not just between Pretoria and Maputo, but also between Maputo and Washington, began in mid-1982 when Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Joachim Chissano paid an unofficial visit to Washington.

He met State Department officials and made it clear that his country was interested in improving relations

U.S. manoeuvres about to pay off?

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

with the United States. Relations between the two countries had reached a nadir in March 1981 when Mozambique expelled four US diplomats and their families on charges of spying.

Mozambican interest in improving ties arose from a combination of the drastic economic situation of the country and the security problems caused by the

Western investment and aid. In December that year, two senior State Department employees met Mr Machel and his Ministers in Maputo. It was agreed that the United States should increase its food aid to the starving nation, and the stage was set for the US to act as go-between for Mozambique and South Africa.

Ministers from Pretoria and Maputo met for the first time in Komatipoort soon

after — a direct result of the good offices of the United States.

In early 1983, Mozambique began a campaign to attract Western investment. Mr Abdul Magid Osman, Secretary for Coal and Hydrocarbons, invited tenders from the world's oil companies for offshore exploration.

In February, the governor of the Central Bank of Mozambique, Mr Prakash Ratlal, travelled to the US to seek investors. He met officials from the US Commerce

Department, the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and a wide range of US businessmen.

Uppermost in his mind was a desire to reassure potential investors that his government was anxious to resolve the security situation with South Africa.

In early May, Mozambican and South African Ministers met again at Komatipoort to set an agenda for talks. The situation worsened, however, after the car bomb incident

in Pretoria later than month. South Africa bombed a suburb of Maputo, saying ANC installations were housed there. For Mr Machel and his government, the incident only highlighted the urgency of coming to some sort of security agreement with Pretoria.

Meanwhile, relations between Washington and Mozambique were improving. In July 1983, full diplomatic relations between the two countries was restored. Mr Pieter Jon de Vos was

nominated as the US ambassador to Mozambique.

Several months later Lehman Brothers, an American banking and investment firm, became advisers to the Maputo government.

In November, Mozambique sent its new ambassador, Mr Valeriano Ferrao, to Washington.

During the same month, Pretoria and Maputo Ministers met a third time in Swaziland to set up the working groups for tomorrow's meetings.

A State Department official said the US role in bringing the two countries together did not involve any heavy-handed coercion.

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PW and Machel
could meet in summit
15/1/84

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

A SUMMIT meeting between Mr P W Botha and President Samora Machel of Mozambique is on the cards — if the current ministerial talks between Pretoria and Maputo stay on track.

Informed sources in Pretoria said yesterday that a meeting between the two leaders was both possible and desirable in the new climate of cooperation between Marxist Mozambique and Pretoria.

It was stressed however that everything depended on tomorrow's talks between the four working groups which will discuss security issues, tourism, economic affairs and the Cahora Bassa scheme.

If the talks succeed the contacts could become permanent and the working groups converted into standing committees, sources said.

Mozambique's membership of the OAU precluded an exchange of diplomatic or consular missions with

Captured in Angola: A fortune in arms. — Page 5

South Africa, but a way could be found to establish permanent inter-government contacts.

South Africa already maintains a trade mission in Mozambique, while Maputo has a labour representative in Johannesburg, and these missions could also be expanded.

"It should not be impossible to find a formula for proper representation without treading on Third World toes", sources said.

They warned, however, against any hope of a "quick fix" in South Africa's relations with its eastern neighbour, or suggestions that South African tourists could soon be streaming to Maputo.

(218) 5 Times 15/1/84
PW-Machel summit
now a possibility

□ From Page 1

Mozambique could not close its borders to ANC refugees. Sources also conceded that it would be extraordinarily difficult for the Maputo government to effectively police its borders to prevent ANC incursions into South Africa.

This, however, did not rule out the possibility of closer cooperation between the security forces of the two governments to keep ANC incursions into South Africa and Renamo subversion in Mozambique to a minimum — possibly

through an early-warning system or "hotline" contact.

It was acknowledged, however, that any agreement would be extremely fragile. One ANC bomb in Pretoria, one Renamo leader who refused to toe Pretoria's line, could destroy the whole initiative.

There was evidence, sources said, of Mozambique interest in South African investment in the war and drought-ravaged country, in technical advice — particularly on agricultural issues — and in making the country more attractive to South African tourists.

It was unlikely, however, that a Marxist country would be eager to go the "casino" road of Lesotho and Swaziland and the Mozambicans were probably more interested in offering more austere holidays to small groups of tourists. Authorities in Pretoria strongly deny that the meetings are taking place

simply at Washington's behest.

They point out that Pretoria maintained close links on official level with Maputo for some years after the former Portuguese colony won its independence.

But it was only with the Komatipoort talks in December 1982 between Foreign Minister Mr P W Botha and his Mozambican opposite number that the Maputo government agreed to talks at ministerial level.

The establishment of a series of ministerial working groups was proposed during the second round of Komatipoort talks in May last year, but the idea was torpedoed by the Pretoria bomb blast and the subsequent South African raid on ANC houses in Maputo. The idea was revived shortly after the South African referendum in November and took shape during the Mozambican-South African talks in Swaziland last month.

Critical

Tomorrow's meetings would be critical and both parties would be happy simply to keep them on track. A long series of top level contacts would probably be required before results became apparent.

Sources stressed that the success of the talks hinged on the meeting between the working group on security issues.

South Africa accepted that

□ To Page 2

Agreement on security

issue unlikely

When it comes to diplomacy, South Africa has shown a welcome tendency to cast aside the platitudes of ideology in favour of face-to-face negotiations

This is so even when the talks are with the agents of the Soviet-inspired "total onslaught", as they are described in the heat of internal political debate

Last year talks were held with the Angolans in the Cape Verde islands and more recently — it has been alleged — with Russia about the operations of South Africa's forces in southern Angola (How far this was an example of orthodox diplomatic negotiation rather than a blunt warning from the Russians is difficult to say)

The latest example of this trend is the meeting between representatives of the South African and Mozambique governments to discuss security issues, economic links, tourism and the operation of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme

Clearly the most important item on the agenda is security

Each government feels menaced by the actions of the other's proxy the South Africans by the infiltration of ANC guerrillas from Mozambique, and the Maputo Government by the disruptive operations of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, allegedly supported and financed by the Republic

What are the prospects of an agreement which will effectively induce each party to abandon support for its proxy?

Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, has made it abundantly clear that success in negotiation on economic links and tourism will depend on a satisfactory solution of the security problem

But it is doubtful whether President Machel will be persuaded to expel ANC groups operating within his territory This is so because

● The President has recently gone on record affirming his government's commitment to the ANC He was quoted in The Times this month as saying that "the aims of the ANC are the aims for which all mankind fights"

This may sound like the rhetoric typical of a Nationalist politician, but in the heady politics of African liberation, rhetoric counts

In fact rhetoric is mandatory for a leader concerned to demonstrate

A decision to curtail the activities of the ANC might produce the worst of all worlds for President Machel, writes Professor J E Spence.



Professor Spence... scepticism his dominant reaction

an unswerving attachment to the principles of African solidarity as laid down by the Organisation of African Unity

● Mozambique is a frontline State This status can, of course, create economic and social stress for the State concerned, but is nonetheless unlikely to be jettisoned if the cost involves earning the hostility and approbrium of the other frontline states and those further afield

A public dissociation from the activities of the ANC would be a bitter ideological pill to swallow and probably intensify the infighting paradoxically characteristic of so-called "monolithic" marxist parties

● It is doubtful that Mozambique could control or expel the ANC even if it wanted to

Guerilla movements are notoriously difficult to bring under firm centralised control, especially in States with large rural areas not easily administered on an effective day-to-day basis

The analogy of the Jordanian expulsion of the PLO in the early 1970s is not helpful In that instance the PLO was seen as a threat to the stability of the government

This is not the case in Mozambique — at least as far as we know — with respect to the ANC's role in Mozambique, and therefore a possible major incentive is not present to concentrate the mind of the Maputo leadership

So agreement with South Africa to curtail the activities of the ANC might produce the worst of all worlds for President Machel loss of esteem elsewhere on the continent and continued overt activity by the ANC simply because of the government's inability to make its writ effective

● Both parties may be engaging in these discussions for domestic and external reasons unrelated to a desire to reach an agreement on the security issue

For South Africa the motive may be the need to impress the West, and the United States in particular, with its "reasonableness", to counteract the prevalent image of a State determined at all costs to destabilise its neighbours

For Mozambique the aspirations may be to seek concessions on the non-strategic issues without having to give away too much, if anything, on the security front

● Diplomacy can only achieve so much and certain conditions have to be met before any significant international negotiation has a prospect of real success

The parties have to accept each other's rights to a legitimate place in the international system ideology has to give way to realism on both sides and threatening noises and actions have to be abandoned

Whether any of these conditions now exist in the Southern African context is open to question

The outlook for success does not, therefore, seem especially favourable, although the spectacle of white and black in Southern Africa actually talking to, if not past each other offers a modest degree of comfort even if scepticism about the outcome remains one's dominant reaction

● Professor Spence, a South African, is pro-vice chancellor of the University of Leicester and an authority on international relations in Southern Africa

and Chioe is now a lady dog with an unusually fashionable fur coat

Picture PAUL VERASCO

Late night for SA delegates

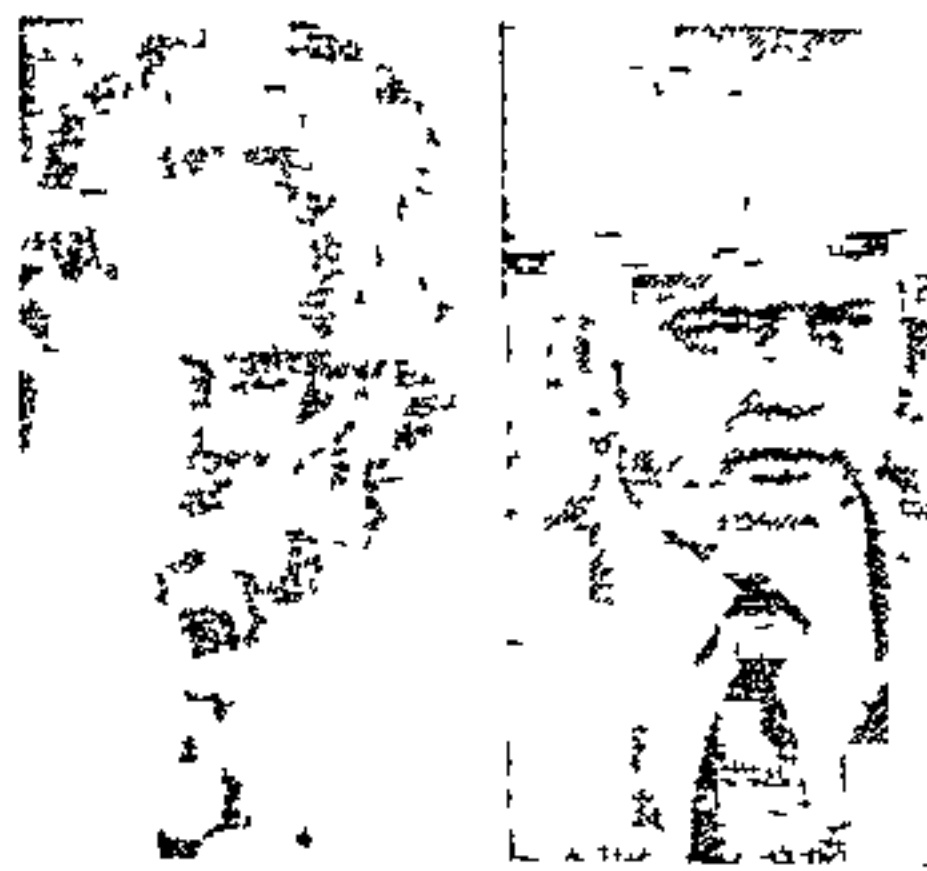
By JOSE CAETANO

THE South African delegation at present in Mozambique for talks on tourism attended a light music show on Saturday night at the well-known Zambi nightclub in Maputo, which lasted until the early hours of Sunday morning.

The South African delegation led by the Chairman of the South African Tourist Board Mr Danie Hough, was accompanied to the Zambi a sea-side night club known to thousands of former South African tourists by Mozambican Secretary of Tourism Mr António Materrula and Captain José Bacelar, director general of the national airline LAM.

After enjoying a good meal and some wine the South African delegation, as guests of the Mozambican government, sat back to enjoy the show which started at midnight.

Among the stars of the show, watched by a full capacity crowd



MR MATERRULA
Tourist chief

Mr HOUGH
SA delegate

were the well-known Mozambican singers Wazimbo and Djeko who were backed by the light music orchestra of Radio Mozambique.

Wazimbo gave a polished and popular performance, despite having arrived in Maputo, only hours before the show after a highly successful tour of Portugal.

The South African delegation looking relaxed, left in the company of their Mozambican hosts soon after the end of the show.

Meanwhile the talks between South Africa and Mozambique will continue tomorrow in Pretoria, where discussions will concern security matters, and in Maputo where economic issues and the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme will be the main theme of the meeting.

The Mozambican government delegation to today's security talks is expected to fly into Pretoria shortly 8am today aboard a special flight.

Representatives of the Mozambican Press, radio and television are scheduled to arrive shortly before the delegation. This will be the first time that Mozambican journalists have been allowed into South Africa since their country became independent in June 1975.

● See Page 2

Green light for 'morning after' pill

London Bureau

LONDON - The "morning after" contraceptive pill is about to get the go-ahead from the British government.

This follows the all-clear for the new pill from the Committee of Safety on Medicines.

The decision opens the way for the widespread use by doctors and family planning clinics of post-coital methods to halt pregnancy.

The pill consists of a higher than normal dose of oral contraceptive

and although licensed under the Medicines Act, it had not been approved for the purpose of post-coital contraception.

The drug safety committee's ruling is expected to pave the way for the Department of Health to approve its use under the National Health Service.

The "morning after" pill has already been cleared on legal grounds.

Last May, Sir Michael Havers, Attorney-General, ruled that us-

ing the drug was not a criminal offence.

He rejected complaints by anti-abortion groups that doctors administering the pill and women using it could be committing an offence by effectively procuring a miscarriage.

Doctors have been able to continue to prescribe the post-coital pill during the review, on the grounds that its availability would be strictly confined to 'emergency cases'.

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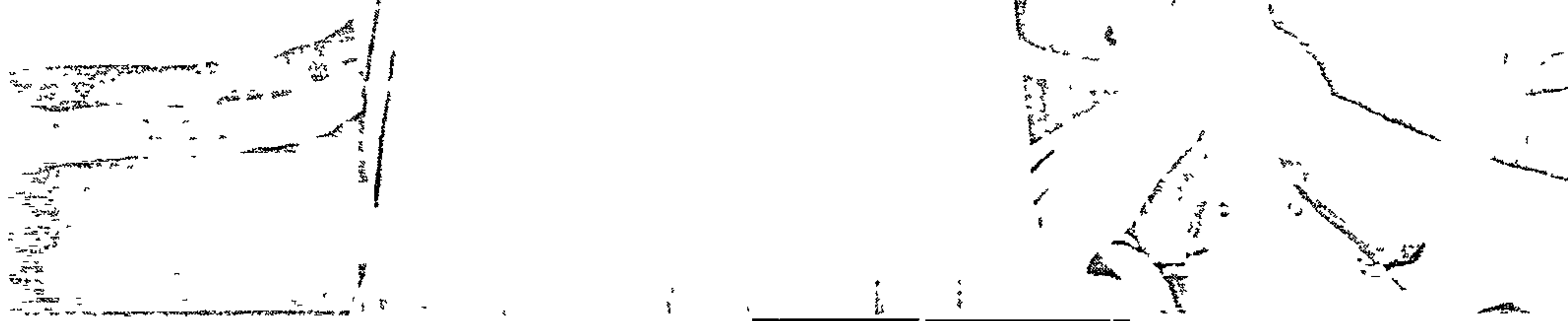
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Smugglers skim cream, and farm
DURBAN - Police and Dairy Board officials are investigating a nation-wide milk-smuggling racket involving thousands of tons of skim milk powder.
The racket has resulted in a R13-million loss to dairy farmers, mainly in Natal.
Mail Correspondent

Outcry
Over Dairy Milk
16/1/84
16/1/84

Mr David Moffat, who has spent six months searching for a son he has never seen, pictured with his children Elizabeth, 15, and David Airport yesterday on their way home to London, where Mrs Moffat will be waiting to meet them today. In December Mr Moffat set a week trip to southern Africa - costing R17 000 - to try to trace a son born without his knowledge 20 years ago and put out for adoption.



(218) R04
16/1/84

Mozambique restructures leadership of armed forces

By JOSÉ CAETANO

MOZAMBICAN President, Mr Samora Machel, yesterday announced a major restructuring in the leadership of the Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM) — including the nomination of two new deputy Defence Ministers and the appointment of a new head of the Mozambican Air Force

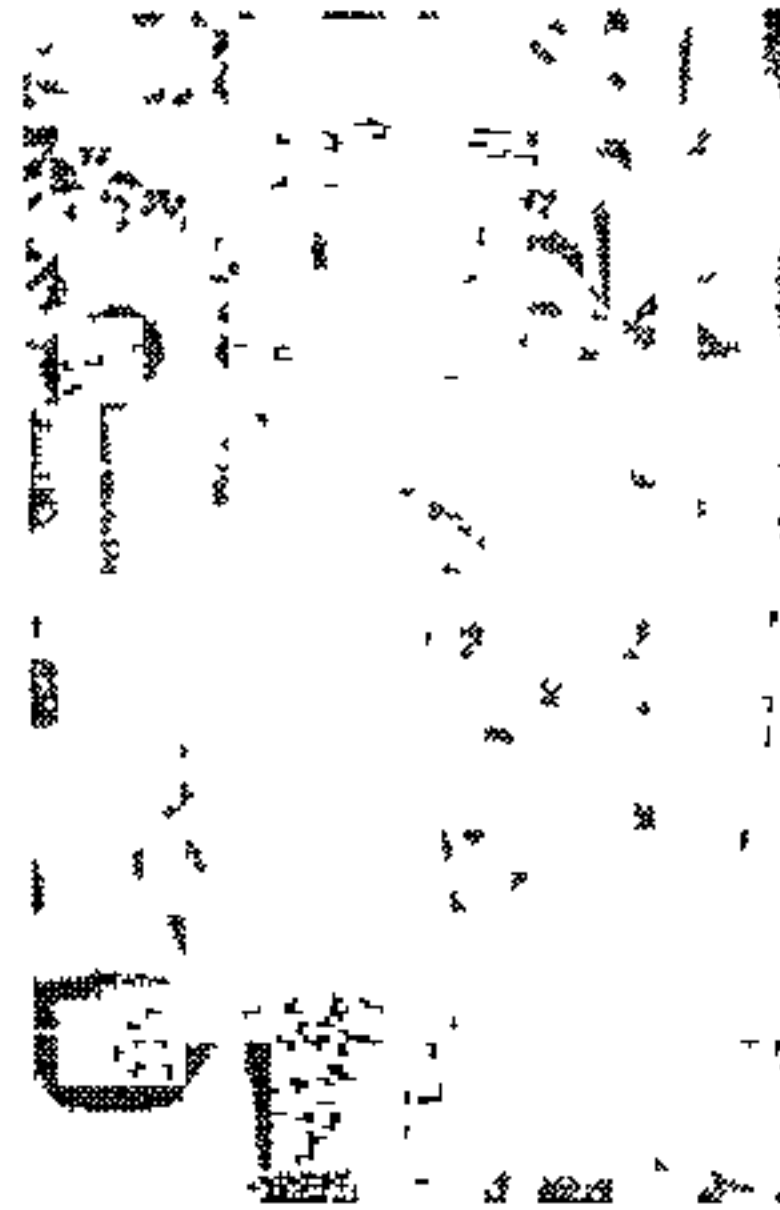
The restructure was announced in a presidential communique issued in the early hours of yesterday morning, barely a day before today's vital Pretoria security talks with South Africa

The communique explains the appointments were made in order "to strengthen the leadership of the central command of the Ministry of Defence as well as the provincial commands"

The communique adds last year saw many "important victories in the struggle against the armed bandits" — a clear reference to the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), which Mozambique claims is supported by South Africa

The two new deputy Ministers of Defence are Major-General Armando Panguene and Colonel Sérgio Vieira

Gen Panguene is also the national political commissar of the Armed Forces, a post held until recently by Lieutenant-General Armando



COLONEL VIEIRA
former governor

Guebuza, the Minister of the Interior

Gen Panguene is a member of the secretariat of Frelimo's central committee and has, since independence, served as deputy Foreign Minister, first Ambassador to Portugal and, later, as Governor of the northern province of Cabo Delgado

Col Vieira, until recently Governor of the northern province of Niassa, has previously held the positions of Minister of Agriculture, and governor of the Bank of Mozambique

Col Vieira was a member



MAJ-GEN PANGUENE
vastly experienced

of the Mozambican delegation which held talks with a South African Ministerial delegation in Swaziland last month

The latest changes bring to three the number of deputy Defence Ministers, the third being Lieutenant-General Sebastião Mabote, who is also the Chief of Staff of the FPLM

Also appointed are two new secretaries of Defence, Major-General Joaquim Munhepe and Major-General Gideon Ndobe

Gen Munhepe, the recently appointed military com-

mander of the Sofala Province will also head the Armed Forces Telecommunications

Gen Ndobe, a member of the FPLM political commissariat, Ndobe studied in South Africa, where he obtained a teacher's diploma from a Natal college in the early 60s

Another key new appointment is that of Major-General António Hama Thai, who will become head of the Mozambican Air Force. He has served previously as Governor of Tete province, chairman of the Maputo City Council, and is at present military commander of Inhambane province

The new military commander of the Sofala province — which is rife with rebel activity — is Brigadier Alexo Malunga, who was commander of the large FPLM politico-military centre of Boane in the Maputo province.

Major-General João Facitela Pelembe was named director of the strategically important military training centre of Dondo, in the Sofala province

Gen Pelembe was governor of Gaza province until his dismissal in 1982

The communique also named Major-General Salvador Mutumuke as the new military commander of Maputo province

Refugee camp for Mozambicans entering Zimbabwe

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The Zimbabwe Department of Social Services is proposing to set up a camp to house about 25 000 Mozambican refugees fleeing the fighting between Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance

The Zimbabwe news agency, Ziana, reported the plan after a visit to the Chipinge border area by the country's Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika

A government source said the proposed camp would be securely guarded to prevent infiltration by the MNR

There are thousands of Mozambicans in Zimbabwe. In the Chipinge area alone the govern-

ment is feeding 8 000 refugees

Many of them walked hundreds of kilometres to get to Zimbabwe, having either fled Mozambique because of the activities of the MNR, or because of the critical food shortage which followed a disastrous drought

Many of those inside Zimbabwe were malnourished and emaciated, said the government source, who added that social services officials were expecting more than the 25 000 Mozambicans they had planned to cater for in the camp.

Other fact-finding missions by the department have visited the north-eastern border areas of Zimbabwe, where Mozambicans are known to have crossed in their hundreds

Security teams hold key to top-level talks

By Sheryl Rame,
Pretoria Bureau

South African and Mozambican officials have gathered in Maputo and Pretoria for top-level talks on four broad subjects, including security, economics, energy and tourism.

A delegation of Mozambique Government officials arrived at Jan Smuts this morning and was met by the chairman of the security group, General Johan Coetzee, Commissioner of the South African Police.

The South African team includes representatives from the departments of Foreign Affairs, Law and Order, Defence and National Intelligence.

The Mozambique Minister of Justice, Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, leads the Maputo delegation of eight officials.

Among the key men in the Mozambique security team is Colonel Sergio Vieira who was yesterday appointed Deputy Minister of Defence in a significant reshuffle by President Samora Machel of the leadership of the Mozambique armed forces.

Another important figure at the conference table was Major

General Antonio Thay who has been appointed head of the Mozambique Air Force.

The talks arise out of a meeting between the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Mozambican Minister of Economic Affairs, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, in Swaziland last month.

Observers believed the outcome of all the talks between the two countries depend on the negotiations on security.

Key issues in the negotiations were the ANC and the anti-Frelimo rebel group, the MNR.

Mozambique has repeatedly accused South Africa of backing the MNR. South Africa has denied it. South Africa has accused Maputo of allowing the ANC to operate from its territory and has on three occasions launched retaliatory attacks on ANC targets in the Mozambique capital in response to ANC attacks in South Africa.

Observers in Pretoria were optimistic that some agreement would be reached on security issues and implied that the two countries had already agreed in broad principle to promote a reduction of cross-border hostilities.

In Maputo General Veloso said the presence of the South Africans in Maputo was proof of the intention of the South African Government to end violence and growing war in the region.

In a speech welcoming the Pretoria delegation, headed by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Delsen, General Veloso said the talks should be aimed at "actions that will lead to the establishment of peace, stability and economic development not only in our countries but in the whole of Southern Africa".

In his opening statement Mr van Delsen said the possibilities for co-operation were legion.

"I think with goodwill on both sides we will be able to achieve something. That is what we have come to Maputo for," Mr van Delsen said.

The tourism working group arrived on Friday and immediately started preliminary talks which Mozambican officials described as "positive".

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Still a long way to go ...

Promising start to Maputo talks

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Star
17/1/24

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — A South African delegation laden with gifts of giant cashew nuts and quaintly-boxed tea flew out of Mozambique yesterday clearly delighted with the results of their "make or break" talks

But it was equally clear that the dramatic progress made so far could come to nothing if there were no agreement on Pretoria's attitude to the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance and Maputo's relationship with the African National Congress

Welcoming the South African party in Maputo yesterday, Mozambique's Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs and a member of the Frelimo Politburo, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, said his government interpreted the delegation's arrival a sign that Pretoria wanted to "put an end to war and escalating violence".

Mozambican officials said privately that South Africa appeared to have admitted that it could "help" with the MNR as long as Maputo did not give material support to the ANC.

The government of President Samora Machel is believed to have built up a strong file of evidence supporting its claims of South African involvement with the MNR and it was suggested that this had been, or would be, presented to the Pretoria representatives.

The officials say that, while Maputo continues to give moral and political support to the ANC, it will not help the organisation mount military operations from its soil.

But they add that they do not have the resources to guarantee that the ANC does not use Mozambican territory as a springboard for such attacks

But a mood of optimism and friendliness prevailed throughout the day

Behind the bland official statements the members of the South African delegation appeared jubilant, and somewhat relieved, at the progress made so far. But they warned that there was still "a long way to go"

The joint communique released after the first day's meetings said the talks on transport, migrant labour, agriculture, fishing, industry and commerce and finance, took place in a "constructive atmosphere".

Mozambique now gears itself for tourists

By Jean-Jacques Cornish

South Africans could be holidaying in Mozambique before the end of summer if the promising trend of the talks between the two countries continues.

Their numbers will be limited because of the need to spruce up — and in some cases rebuild — facilities that have lain dormant and deteriorated since independence a decade ago

South African officials are convinced that the Mozambique Government is determined to bring back the tourists — and more importantly their rands

This was demonstrated by the red-carpet treatment given the South African team, led by the chairman of the Tourism Board, Mr Danie Hough, at the weekend.

Shortly after their arrival last Friday they were flown to Inhaca Island, described by one Pretoria official as "a Caribbean setting right on our doorstep"

Situated in the bay of Maputo, the island has the potential for development into an elegant holiday resort.

Then, hanging up their pin-stripe suits, they were driven south to the resorts of Ponta do Oura and Ponte Malongane. The bars, restaurants and rondavels in these areas are ready to welcome tour-

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ISTS The legendary Polana Hotel, where they were based, has maintained its colonial-era splendour. The terraced gardens and large swimming pool have been well maintained.

Yet it reflects the state of the tourism industry in Mozambique. There was no hot water for the South Africans. The restaurant and bar reflect the shortages brought about by a government lacking foreign currency.

The Mozambique team was led by the Secretary of State for Tourism, Mr Antonio Materula.

The communique at the end of their talks with the South African delegation showed that they had got down to business, discussing the existing potential of cross-border tourism flows, short and long-term projects and the upgrading of the tourist infrastructure in Mozambique.

Also on the agenda were discussions on the availability of visa and immigration procedures, means of transportation, the possibility of introducing package tours for South Africans and overseas tourists visiting South Africa and the possibility of a limited marketing campaign within South Africa.

CONCERN

A major cause of concern in Maputo is the decrease in the use of the port of Maputo by South African exporters since Mozambican independence.

Mozambican officials point out that the loss of Reef traffic has cost their country millions in desperately needed foreign exchange.

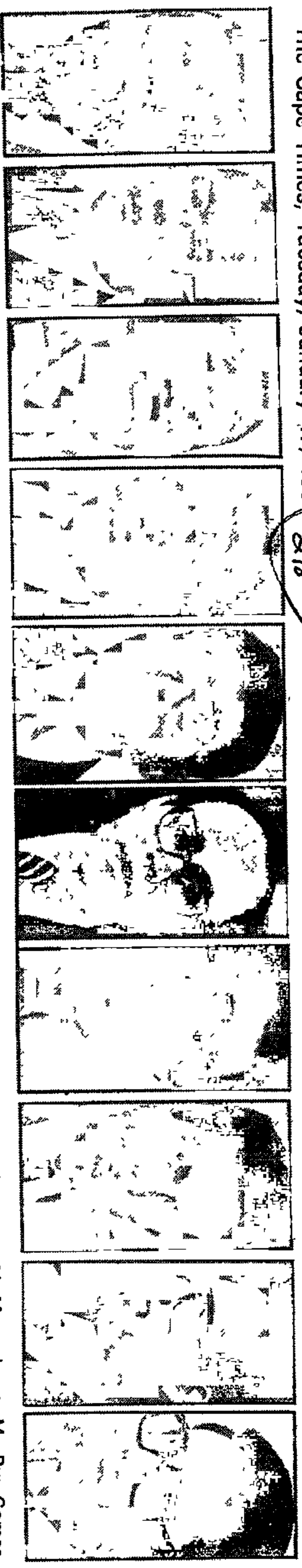
The South Africans argue, in turn, that it was asking too much to expect them to maintain their dependence on a port in a potentially hostile country without trying to find alternative routes.

Similarly, the Cahora Bassa dam is in danger of becoming a permanent white elephant because its main customer, South Africa, has been finding alternative sources of electricity since the anti-Frelimo guerillas started sabotaging the southbound power lines.

Pretoria officials say it would be foolish to depend for vital power supplies on a source over which they have minimal control.

But a key to the success of the talks was provided by Maputo's Secretary of State for Tourism, Mr Antonio Materula.

"There are things I am saying and asking now that I could not have said on Friday and there are things I am listening to now that I could not have listened to on Friday."



Major-General Joaquim Alberto Chissano, 44, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, Minister of the Interior; Major-General Oscar Matheo, 41, the Minister of Security; Mr Rui Baltazar Santos, 55, the Minister of Hours, Railways and Shipping; Mr Luis Maria Santos, 55, the Minister of Industry and Energy; Mr Antonio Lima Aranda, the Minister of Domestic Trade; Mr Maro Jorge da Louisa, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

The captions to these pictures which were first published in the Cape Times last Friday were incorrect

SA-Maputo talks: Delegates 'optimistic'

MAPUTO — South African relations were confirmed, might well be the beginning of at least a partial process of normalization, diplomatic back to Johannesburg last night, optimistic that a halfway had been made in several fields. The talks, regarded as the most significant since Mozambican independence as far as South African-Mozambican

goodwill on both sides. According to a statement yesterday by the leader of the Mozambican delegation on the economy, Mr Jacinto Veloso — Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs — the visit by the South Africans was interpreted by Maputo as "indicative of the intention of the South African Government to engage in activities to put an end to violence and escalating war".

He said the talks could lead to good-neighbourly relations in "an atmosphere of peace, stability and economic development, not only for South Africa and Mozambique, but also throughout the Southern African region".

The two delegations were meeting with the same intention — to study practical ways of implementing criteria agreed on by the South African and Mozambican governments. "Specifically, in the economic fields these principles of mutual respect, equality, non-interference and reciprocal benefits in our relations must guide our work," said Mr Veloso.

The leader of the South African group, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsem, said before the economic talks started yesterday morning that quite a few ways of co-operation between the two countries still existed, although it might be necessary for them to be put on a firmer basis. Mr Van Dalsem said the possibilities for expansion of economic ties were legion. With

goodwill on both sides, something could be achieved. A joint statement, issued before the South African delegation left Maputo late this afternoon, said matters such as transport, migrant labour, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and finance had been discussed. The purpose was to "formulate concrete procedures to ensure the viability of relations in various commercial and economic fields". The leader of the tourism group, Mr Danie Hough, said shortly before returning to South Africa that the talks had been "very successful".

It was essential, he said, that the current talks be followed up as soon as possible. The Mozambican delegation had made an honest effort to assist him and his delegation. They had seen several holiday spots, including Inhaca Island

"My overall impression is that the accommodation for tourists was as good as can be found in South Africa. All is set for the early resumption of power supplies from the Cabora Bassa scheme in Mozambique, according to Escom. Mr I D van der Walt, senior general manager of Escom, said yesterday that the 1 400 megawatts Escom had contracted for in 1969 would soon be available to the South African power grid at an economical price. This would free the South African grid from the financial burden of high-cost peak-period generating equipment, he added — Sapa

Steps to Peace discussed

PRETORIA. — Measures to ensure that neither South Africa nor Mozambique served as "springboards for aggression and violent actions against the other" were discussed here yesterday between the two countries' working groups on bilateral security issues.

In a brief joint communiqué issued after the talks ended last night, the working groups said they had "discussed practical ways and means of achieving peace, security and good-neighbourly relations between the two countries on the basis of internationally accepted principles of relations between sovereign States".

"Measures to be taken in order that the territory of neither State should serve as a springboard for aggression and violent actions against the other were considered".

Delegates at the historic talks, led by senior defence and security officials from South Africa and cabinet members from Mozambique, also discussed practical mechanisms to ensure the implementation of the objectives, as well as "continuity of the process".

Political observers say the talks — part of a series of talks on bilateral security, economic, energy and tourism matters — could lead to a direct meeting between the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Mozambique's President, Samora Machel.

Last night's communiqué gave no further details of the talks held in Pretoria and added only that the delegation would report to their respective governments.

Among the vital issues certain to be discussed during the security talks are the roles of the banned African National Congress and the anti-Frelimo rebel group, the Mozambican National Resistance movement.

Mozambique has repeatedly accused South Africa of supporting the MNR — a charge South Africa has strongly denied — while the Republic has accused Maputo of allowing the

CAPE TIMES
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ANC to operate from its territory

The two countries have apparently already agreed in broad principle to promote a reduction of cross-border hostilities

Observers said yesterday's talks could be seen as the forum to cement the tacit agreements apparently reached during talks between the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, and the Mozambican Economic Affairs Minister, Mr Jacinto Veloso, in Swaziland last month

Mr Botha has said the working group on security was intended to propose practical ways of eliminating all forms of subversion and violence, and as a mechanism by which this process could be implemented and monitored.

Reshuffle

The Mozambican delegation was led at the talks by the Minister of Justice, Colonel Jose Monteiro.

Other key Mozambican officials at the talks include Colonel Sergio Vieira, who has just been appointed Deputy Minister of Defence in a reshuffle of the leadership of the country's armed forces

The South African delegation was headed by the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee — Sapa

● SA-Maputo talks. Delegates 'optimistic', page 2

REUTERS

Maputo, Pretoria meetings pave way for ties

Next stop Lisbon for Cahora Bassa talks

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

MAPUTO.

THE scene was set in Maputo yesterday for tripartite talks in Lisbon between South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal on the multi-million rand Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme — and for another round of talks between South Africa and Mozambique on economic matters.

Discussions in Maputo yesterday went without any major hitches and the mood in the South African camp was one of confidence that the foundation had been laid for the restoration of the close economic ties which once existed between the two countries.

The anticipated entry of Portugal into talks on Cahora Bassa flows from Portugal's administration of the scheme and its huge financial stake of about R740-million in it. The complex was constructed during Portugal's colonial rule of Mozambique.

Sabotage of Cahora Bassa by allegedly South African backed insurgents of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) means that it cannot sell electricity to South Africa which delays redemption by Mozambique of the R740 million debt to Portugal.



Gerrie on the box
TV Correspondent

WORLD boxing champion Gerrie Coetzee faces a new sparring partner tomorrow night — but the clash will be purely verbal, not fistie. Coetzee will be the guest of Dr Wimpey de Klerk in his popular chat show "Om die Waarheid te Se" on Afrikaans TV at 9:30pm. No further details of the programme were available yesterday as the chat is only due to be recorded tomorrow morning.

GOLF Kills ill fr Sport

By RODNEY HART
NOT even an attack chicken pox could washbuckling King from leaving bed to perform a fabled rescue act, struggling West cricketers at the Varsity Stadium yesterday afternoon.

The "Barbados B" was running a high temperature when he was moved from his hot at tea on the third of the third National Test match.

It was a SOS call not ignore. And he conceded to help sit team from a dull 99/8 to 180/8 at play — just 24 runs victory.

A doctor confirt night King was s from chicken pox was unusual in a they normally co shingles.

"It is very s causes a rash ar trunk of the bod itches. Sufferers have a temperat feel ill," the docto

The scene is now short, swift show morning as Cliv Springboks attem

JCI INTERIM RISE

JCI has raised its interim 38¢ to 180¢ after boosting attributable profit by 15% to R56m
— PAGE 2

Forward gold sales

RAND MINES is the first mining house to break ranks and publish details of forward gold sales
— PAGE 3

SAA keeps mum

SOUTH AFRICAN Airways was tight-lipped yesterday over a threat by a front-runner in the US presidential election campaign to ban SAA flights to the US
— PAGE 7

Royal hunt is on

BRITAIN'S mass circulation newspapers were back on the hunt for the Royal Family yesterday — and for pictures which apparently show soft-porn actress Koo Stark posing topless with Prince Andrew
— PAGE 5

Inside Mail

Soweto crime probe

VIOLENT death dominates the face of crime in Soweto — last year 1 408 such deaths were registered and, according to statistics, little more than 50% of the killings are solved annually
— PAGE 6

Flair

Crisp ideas

SALAD days are here again, and that need not mean a limp lettuce leaf and a wedge of soggy tomato. There are plenty of crisp new ideas to try in Entertaining Ideas
— PAGE 9

Motor Mail

SA team races in US

TOP SA racing drivers to fly to USA today to open the campaign by the works Kreepy Krauly March team in the IMSA Camel GT championship
— PAGE 8

Feast for Kyalami

A MOTORSPORT season that will include four world championship races in South Africa — three of them at Kyalami and the other at Zwartkops, near Pretoria — will get into top gear over the next few weeks
— PAGE 8

Sports Mail

Navratilova deposed

MARTINA Navratilova's 54-match unbeaten streak came to an end yesterday when she was beaten by Czech Hana Mandlikova in the final of a women's tournament in Oakland, California
BACK PAGE

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Sabotage of Cahora Bassa by allegedly South African-backed insurgents of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) means that it cannot sell electricity to South Africa which delays redemption by Mozambique of the R740-million debt to Portugal. Portugal a major victim of the sabotage, played a key role in initiating the rapprochement between South Africa and Mozambique when the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, visited Portugal late last year.

It began with the meeting in Swaziland shortly before Christmas between the South African and Mozambican teams and was further consolidated in Maputo yesterday.

The anticipated next round of bilateral talks on economic matters will probably see South African participation at Ministerial level official sources said yesterday.

Yesterday the South Africa delegation on economic matters was led by the Director

General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Han Van Dalsen. The Mozambican team was headed by Major-General Jacinto Veloso, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs.

Leaders of the teams in the talks on tourism were Mr Dame Hough chairman of the SA Tourism Board, and Mr Antonio Materula, Mozambique Secretary of State for Tourism.

The talks on economic matters started with a plenary session but later delegates broke into smaller teams to discuss transport, migrant labour, agriculture, fisheries, industry and commerce, finance, tourism and energy.

Gen Veloso told the South Africans "We interpret your presence in Maputo as indicative of the intention of the South African Government to engage in activities to put an end to violence and escalating war."

He added "The historic relationship between Mozambique and South Africa shows that there have always been common interests strongly manifested in the economic and trade context."

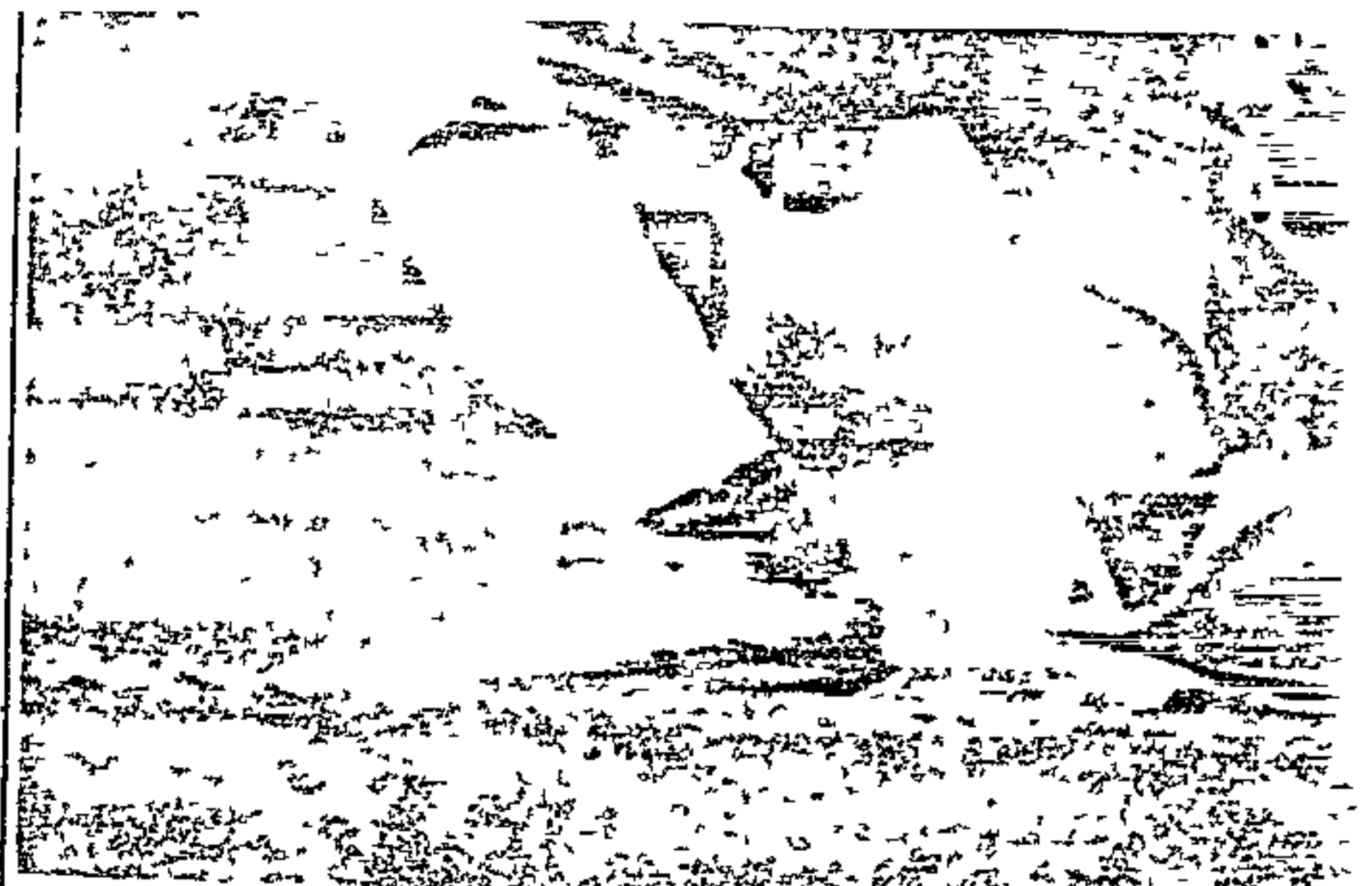
In his reply Mr Van Dalsen assured the Mozambicans that South Africa wanted to restore the economic co-operation which had existed in the past.

According to an official statement the tourism talks included discussions on "visa and immigration procedures — presumably with a view to speeding them up — and on the possibility of introducing "package tours" for South Africans and for overseas visitors to South Africa.

Meanwhile, the South African and Mozambican delegations at yesterday's security talks in Pretoria discussed measures to ensure the territories of neither state should be used as a spring board for aggression and violent actions against the other reports GERALD REILLY.

A joint communique issued in Pretoria last night said "Following a meeting in Swaziland on December 12 between Ministers of both countries a delegation met at Pretoria yesterday for discussion on practical ways and means of achieving peace and security and good relationships between the two countries on the basis of internationally established principles of relations between sovereign states."

"They considered mea-



Graeme Pollock holds a crucial diving chance at second day of the third Test at the Wanderers Stadium yesterday.

End to Bop TV spillage now 'only weeks away'

By J MANUEL CORREIA
TV Correspondent

THE SABC has decided to clamp down on all Bop TV spillage into white areas.

But independent technical sources say the move is impossible.

Sources in Mmabatho described the decision as a political panic measure to be expected from a monolithic organisation.

SABC engineers are reported to be working on the problem — which they apparently feel can be overcome.

It is believed that the clampdown could come within weeks.

The SABC did not disclose what technical methods it would use to deny reception to entertainment-starved white Bop-TV viewers.

But if the SABC weakens signal-to-target areas below the level stipulated in agreements, it will put the Government on a diplomatic collision course with Bophuthatswana, authoritative sources said yesterday.

The SABC decision comes when Bop-TV has decided to extend its Saturday viewing hours and screen more exciting series, including

"Wheels"

The possibility that it will also be screening top UK documentaries quite soon cannot be excluded.

In a lengthy statement yesterday, the director-general of SABC, Mr Riaan Eksteen, said.

"Press reports that the SABC intends to place severe restrictions on Bop-TV are misleading.

"The agreements in terms of which the SABC provides a service to the government of Bophuthatswana, to enable Bop-TV to reach certain target areas — at the moment Soweto and Kagiso — are well known and perfectly clear.

"The SABC will in no way restrict broadcasts in those areas.

"Indeed, the SABC is taking steps to provide a service by means of which Bop-TV may more effectively reach those persons with whom the government of Bophuthatswana wishes to communicate, in accordance with the agreements.

"When the target areas are eventually expanded in accordance with the agreements, the same technical standards as those presently

required from the SABC be applied.

"The SABC will then its full co-operation to ply strictly with the agreements to enable the SABC concerned to reach the target areas.

"The agreements no obligation upon the SABC to provide a service to persons outside the target — the spillage areas.

"When the letter and spirit of the agreements have put into effect, there will be no more spilling.

"For that reason, SABC, on December 29, 1983, warned that the continuation of Bop-TV in those areas was purely incidental that its continuation in the future could not be taken for granted.

"The SABC once again reminds all concerned of these particulars."

Although the corporation holds virtually all the technical observers see its heavy-handed action as proof it is not afraid of competition and it has no intention of relinquishing its hold over the airwaves.

● Editorial Comment
— Page 6

Breakfast Quip



They considered measures to be taken in order that the territories of neither state should serve as a springboard for aggression and violent action against the other.

"They also discussed practical mechanisms to ensure the implementation of the objective as well as the continuity of the process."

Wild gunfight in R5 500 city snatch

By EMILIA JAROSCHEK
Crime Reporter

THREE robbers shot a man in the shoulder and shattered a car window in Central Avenue, Fordsburg, Johannesburg yesterday, while firing wildly at their victim who pursued them to retrieve the R5 500 they had snatched.

Mr F Akoorjee, 34 of Village Bakery in Central Avenue told police that three robbers two armed with guns, walked into his shop at

7.30am and forced him hand over R5 500 in cash.

He chased them until, the corner of Avenue F and Central Avenue, he fired five shots. One hit car window. Another hit a stander, Mr Reek Tshiwandalani, in the shoulder.

Brixton Murder and robbery squad detectives they had been told that Tshiwandalani's condition was not serious. They were still searching for the

miners return to

against the dismissal of seven workers who downed tools after they were allegedly assaulted

the workers as come on shift

SA, Mozambique talk conservation

Pretoria Correspondent

Conservation issues were raised in the latest round of co-operation talks between Mozambique and South Africa.

South African authorities are keen that Mozambican reserves be restored or established along the border. That would give all-round supervision with checks being kept on poaching.

Cross-border poaching from Mozambique into the Kruger National Park has long been a thorn in the side of conservation groups here.

A successful example of cross-border co-operation cited at the talks was the Kalahari-Gemsbok National Park next to Botswana.

South Africa would like Mozambique to extend the Maputo Elephant Reserve, which reaches to about 60 km from the border, allowing for cross-border wardering.

Mozambique authorities, apart from possibly making ac-

cesible their golden sands to South African tourism once again, have expressed a willingness to develop their nature reserves. That would help extend tourism throughout the country.

One reserve which has the potential to become a rival of the Kruger National Park is Gorongosa — one of the great reserves during Mozambique's colonial period.

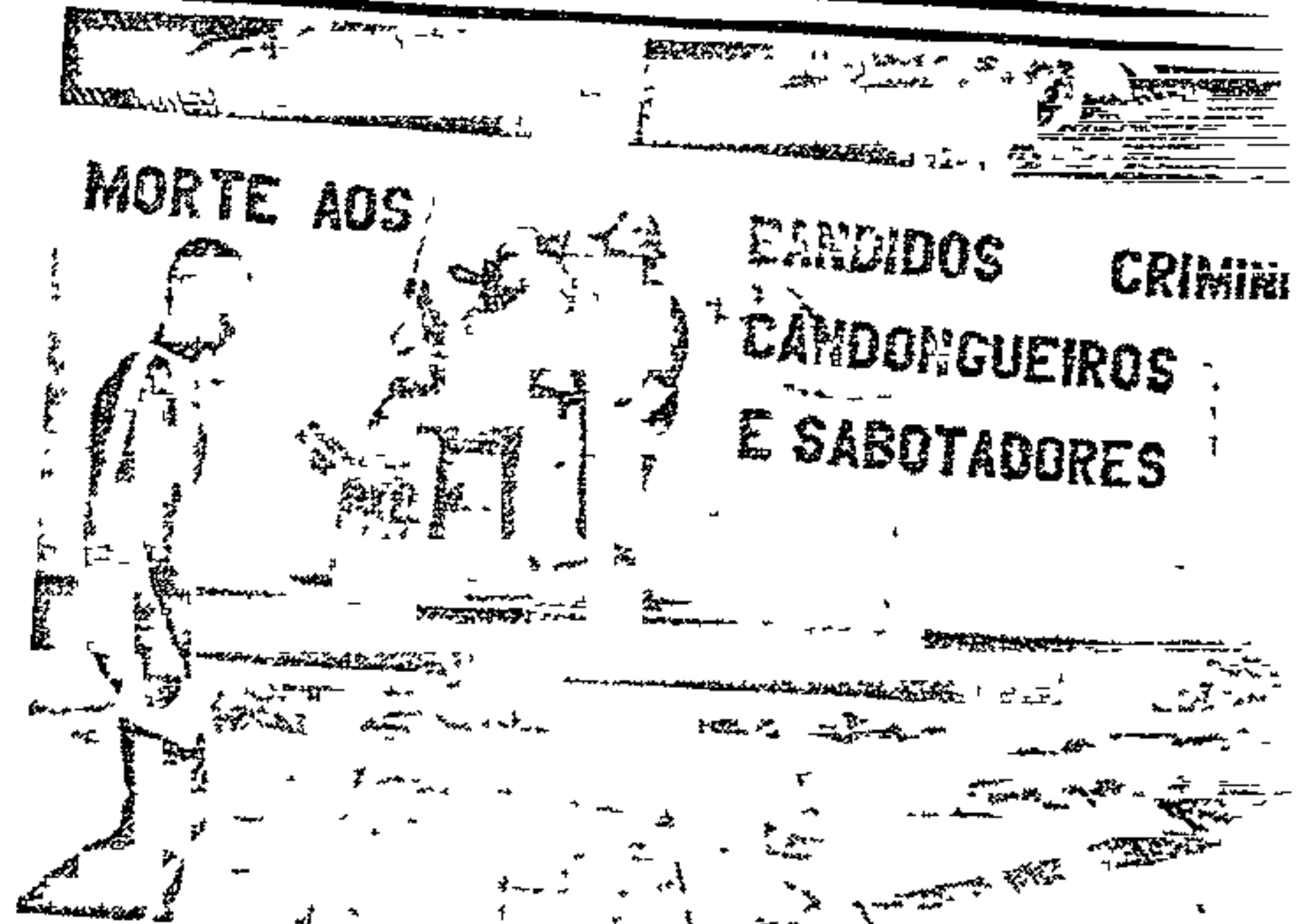
South Africa has offered to lend its conservation expertise to Mozambique should it be necessary. Various conservation experts would advise on reserve stocking and management.

The Kruger National Park's chief warden, Dr "Told" Pienaar, said he was delighted that conservation issues had been discussed during the talks.

"That is excellent. We had passed on information to the authorities attending the talks about poaching and security issues. Hopefully it will lead to more meetings on a personal level," he said.



The Polana Hotel still gleams among the palm trees on the cliffs above Maputo



The Machel Mincer death to bandits, blackmarketeers and saboteurs

Those cold Maputo beers are waiting

By Brendan Nicholson
The Star's Foreign
News Service

Two South African Railways employees clutching cold beers watch a shapely young woman, who happens to be coloured, dive gracefully into the clear waters of Maputo's Polana Hotel pool

"Man, that's enough to make you vote Prog," one says

The SAR men, along with assorted Bulgarians, Russians, Rumanians and other grey people, can enjoy the remaining sights and delights of a Mozambique which once welcomed prawn and Vinho Verde-guzzling South Africans

However, those sea-starved Transvaal and Free State inhabitants, who see the talks between Pretoria and Maputo as the signal to resume their dashes to Mozambique for a feast of sun, surf and seafood, may be disappointed

Mozambique badly needs the foreign exchange a restored tourist industry would bring, but it is likely to be some time before the Frelimo authorities relax their controls enough to permit large-scale tourism

Mozambican officials have said that in the short term they would prefer to use their limited resources to attract

organised groups of big spenders who can be well looked after in a coastal resort rather than open up the whole country as an inexpensive seaside playground

At the end of the Rhodesian war, Mozambique reopened the State-run Malosem tourist camp and many Zimbabweans returned home delighted with the service, food and facilities there

However, expansion was prevented by the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance, whose attacks have frequently cut communications and made travel dangerous

A revived Mozambican tourist industry will probably be based on the still-plush Polana Hotel

Taken over by the State after independence, the Polana suffered initially at the hands of an inexperienced management

Then the government became worried about the bad impression given by its gleaming showpiece and asked a European company to take over. Efficiency improved

Now, the Polana is packed with diplomats, international agency officials and businessmen

Safari-suited gentlemen from South Africa rub briefcases with technicians from



The old days — prawns sold by the basinful in the market of Lourenco Marques

behind the Iron Curtain in rumpled grey

But not everything has changed

Occasionally a venerable waiter will, casting a cautious glance over his shoulder, wistfully bemoan the passing of "those days" and that chrome cake trolley still does the rounds

Prawns and other seafood

feature on the menu most days, although items like steak are often in short supply

Twice a week, an influx of new arrivals off direct flights between Jan Smuts and Mavalane International Airport swelter in the humidity and stumble over the never-to-be forgotten plea "Uma cerveja fria, por favour!"

TO BE

Cape Times 18/1/80 218

★ The Cape Times

Marxist Maputo is just not the old ILM

MAPUTO. — Driving through Maputo on a bus provided by the Mozambican government hardly gives you a feel of the place since President Samora Machel took control.

Most of the journalists who are reporting on the talks between South African delegates the Mozambique government knew Maputo when it was still the colonial Lourenco Marques.

We were restricted in our movements — being ferried around in a small, comfortable tourist coach. Wherever the group stopped, friendly, helpful, but watchful government officials were not far away.

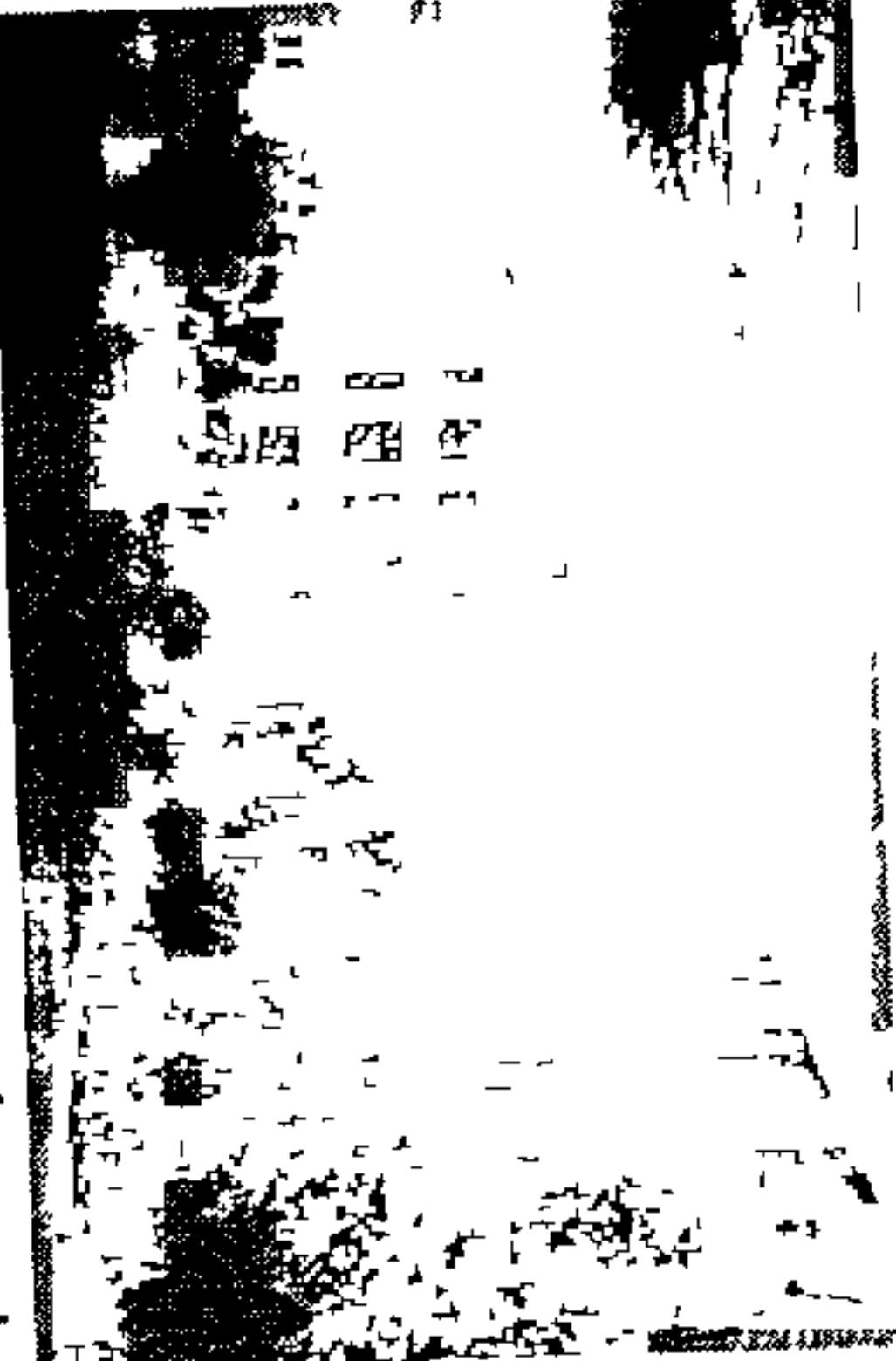
Life had certainly changed since the old LM days. Today the streets and pavements are mainly filled with blacks, many of them obviously very poor.

You immediately notice the cars in Maputo. Many of them are in a sad condition, but every now and then the scene is brightened by a spanking new model.

On the trip into the city from the airport, the bus had to negotiate a strip of road on which you would rather not drive your own car. Next to the road, stark-naked young Mozambicans were frolicking in a ravine filled by recent rains.

Soaked in perspiration, the press group was first taken to the impressive Bank of Mozambique, where the talks started. The air-conditioning was a cool relief.

Our next stop, the famous Polana Hotel, was as grand as ever with its beautiful gardens and magni-



The Polana Hotel ... bikinis at the pool and holes in the curtain

ficent view of the Indian Ocean. But here and there a stuffed chair with a tear in it was seen, and there were a few holes in the net-curtaining.

Only foreign money is accepted in the Polana. The service is good, but the food is mediocre and expensive.

The pool abounded with attractive, bikini-clad women — hardly something one would expect in a Marxist state. We were later told they were mostly wives and daughters of diplomats from Iron Curtain countries.

In socialist Maputo there seems to be a great deal of free enterprise, although it was impossible to see from the bus how well-stocked the shops were.

A shop that did display some good furniture and household appliances appeared to be a branch of a well-known South African company, John Orr's.

During the sightseeing tour journalists were constantly reminded not to take photographs. Yet at the harbour cameras were allowed to click away.

Posted on some street-corners on the waterfront were framed pictures of President Machel and many buildings displayed official slogans in his honour.

It is also on the waterfront that the Journal de Povo (Journal of the People) proclaims the latest government moves and achievements.

The journals consist simply of large blackboards on which bulletins are written in multi-coloured chalk.

One item dealt with the current initiative between South Africa and Mozambique, but it added that President Machel had insisted that South Africa should stop supporting the Mozambican Resistance Movement.

Shortly before boarding the SAA Boeing back to Johannesburg, an official discovered that we had not paid our airport tax, which came to R10, delaying the aircraft by several minutes.

You leave Maputo with the feeling that it might no longer be the playground it used to be, but it had not lost its charm. — Sappa

DEFIN

Lowveld holds thumbs as Maputo talks start

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

Traffic at Lebombo — reduced to a trickle after Mozambique's independence in 1974 — is bound to increase if the present top-level talks between South Africa and Mozambique succeed

Before independence it was not unusual to see hundreds of motorists in queues 3 km long patiently waiting to have their travel documents cleared before entering Mozambique

The relaxed Continental atmosphere, excellent fishing, picturesque beaches and famous LM prawns were but a few of the reasons for holiday-makers flocking to Mozambique via Lebombo

SUDDEN CHANGE

Every long weekend was a good reason to visit Lourenco Marques (now Maputo) and many South African "regulars" built their own flats or holiday cottages which seldom

stood empty

Then suddenly, in 1974, all changed with Mozambique's independence after the Frelimo takeover

Road signs in the Lowveld no longer pointed to Lourenco Marques. They showed the way only to Komatipoort or Lebombo and talk was the closest fishermen got to Inyaka, a once famous fishing resort in Mozambique

Since 1974 the Lebombo border post has ground to a virtual standstill

TRAIN SERVICE

On occasions only five vehicles a day entered from South Africa and one or two returned from Mozambique

Trucks loaded with mealie meal, bread, medical supplies and other basic essentials — sent by Reef mineworkers to their starving families in Maputo — are the only vehicles that regularly enter Mozambique

Embassy and United Nations officials make up the rest of the traffic

The only passenger train service is the daily connection at Komatipoort which transports mineworkers to and from the South African mines

Lowvelders, obviously delighted at the possibility of tourism being re-introduced to Mozambique, say it will greatly benefit the region

But Mr Fred Oostergetel, a Nelspruit businessman who for many years lived and worked in Lourenco Marques, was less optimistic

"Naturally it would be good if everything returned to normal, but the Mozambicans just do not have the facilities to accommodate thousands of visitors," he said

"Buildings have deteriorated to the extent where they are uninhabitable, food is scarce and I cannot see them giving visitors the free access that would entice them to Mozambique"

Mr Oostergetel said the first visitors to Mozambique would probably be fishermen

"These people bring their own food and drink and camp on the beaches they are not really the moneyspenders the Mozambicans would like to see in their country," he said

Lowveld farmers have also welcomed the Maputo talks and have expressed the hope that it could lead to an easing of the labour situation

Although organised agriculture last year was compelled to find an alternative labour for security reasons, Mozambican labour is still considered the most suitable

Nelspruit's member of Parliament, Mr Dolf Mare, also expressed his satisfaction with the talks

"It can only be to the benefit of both countries if, as neighbours, we can work together in harmony," he said

218 Star 19/1/84

Hostility pact not enough, say experts

By Sheryl Raine,
Pretoria Bureau

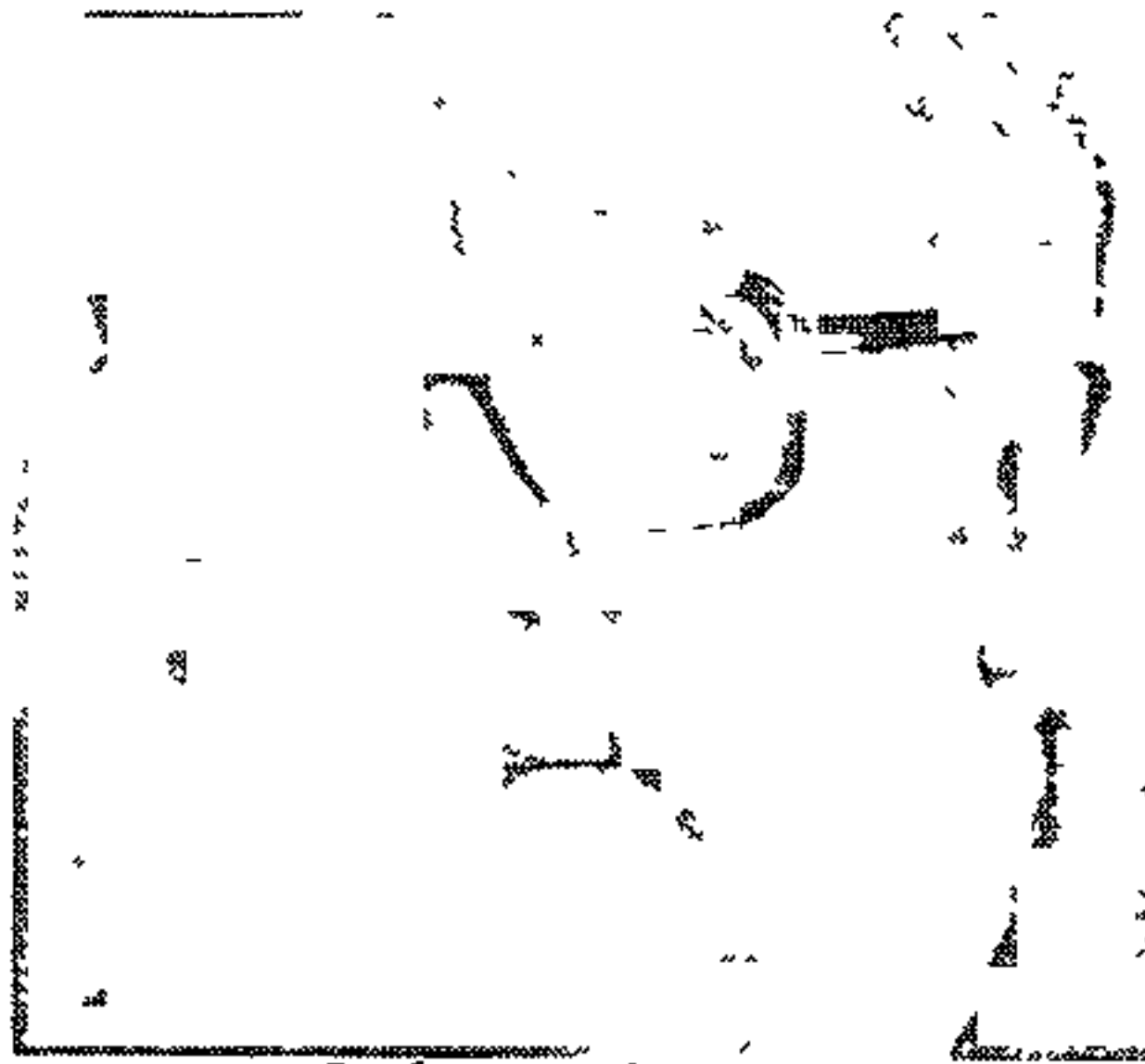
After top-level security talks in Pretoria this week between Mozambique and South Africa, hopes are high that an agreement will be reached between the two countries to prevent cross-border hostilities and subversion

After studying the relationships between the two neighbours and the wording of a communique on the talks, issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs, international relations experts believe a simple non-aggression pact would be inadequate

"An agreement between South Africa and Mozambique would have to be more than a simple non-aggression pact because detailed provisions would be required to address the particular circumstances in the region," said Professor John Barratt, of the South African Institute of International Affairs

"Both countries have non-conventional hostile movements operating within their territories which complicate the situation considerably

"Even more important at this stage are the measures being sought to de-escalate



Professor John Barratt

the present hostilities and to ensure that similar subversive activity does not occur in future

Mozambique has repeatedly accused South Africa of backing the anti-Frelimo MNR rebels. South Africa has officially denied it

South Africa has accused Maputo of allowing the ANC to operate from its territory and has attacked ANC targets in the Mozambican capital three times

"Any agreement between the two coun-

tries would have to account for the Mozambique stand on the ANC," said Professor Barratt

President Samora Machel has made it clear that his Government has refused to withdraw political, moral and diplomatic support from the ANC

"A clear distinction will have to be made between political support and material aid in the case of the ANC," said Professor Barratt

Although it was too early to speculate with any degree of accuracy on the precise form of an agreement, he believed much of the final product would probably be secret

"The groundwork for an agreement is being thoroughly prepared but in the end the substance of the pact, not its form, will be important. But there is much work that still lies ahead"

This is the first time that South Africa has come close to anything approximating a non-aggression pact with one of its hostile black neighbours

South Africa does have non-aggression pacts with its self-created independent homelands and a tacit agreement with Swaziland regarding the harbouring of the ANC

ARGUS 19/1/84

MNR may block SA-Mozambique detente initiative

Argus Correspondent 218

PRETORIA. — South African policymakers are today wrestling with the apparent threat to their peace initiative with Mozambique posed by the vow of anti-Frelimo guerrillas to continue their bush war

South Africa has consistently denied bankrolling the rebel MNR movement. But in talks with Mozambican leaders, Pretoria officials are thought to have tacitly acknowledged holding substantial leverage over the MNR.

In Lisbon last night the MNR issued a statement rejecting the co-operation talks between Maputo and Pretoria, declaring that it was waging the war in Mozambique and not South Africa and that peace could come only through Frelimo talking to the MNR.

REGARDED AS PREDICTABLE

Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, is not expected to react to the statement, which was described as "predictable" by sources close to his department. If the rebels felt threatened by the initiative, it was logical they would object to it, the sources added.

The MNR claimed to have killed 147 Mozambican troops last week and forced President Samora Machel to commit seven more battalions to wrest control of the central provinces of Sofala, Manion and Zambesia. It said Zimbabwe had reinforced its 12 000-strong contingent in Mozambique by 3 000.

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, today reported that in the past 18 months the "South African-backed bandits" had forced the closure of 61 primary schools and nine clinics in Zambezia province alone.

Rebel action could jeopardise the most significant South African diplomatic initiative in years.

BENEFITS OF ACCORD

As a result of the talks with the Frelimo Government, South African holidaymakers may return to Mozambique this year, South African trawlers may return to the rich waters of Mozambique, and South African consumers may use power from the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

The key is an agreement on mutual security — in effect that Mozambique stops providing physical aid to the ANC and South Africa does the same to the MNR.

South African officials are also studying Angola's conditions for a "possible" ceasefire, released yesterday.

Observers believe these will be ruled out — as peace proposals by Swapo were rejected last week — because they insist on separating the presence of 25 000 Cuban troops in Angola from the question of a SWA/Namibian settlement.

SA's relations with two neighbours in contrast

In an interview with LEON MARSHALL, Political Editor, PROFESSOR ROBERT SCHRIRE analyses the differing forces dictating the interaction between African states and the Republic

FROM southern Angola battle-weary South African soldiers returned to base last week, satisfied that Swapo's seasonal southern drive had been sufficiently impeded. Among their spoils of war were advanced Russian military equipment taken from Cuban-backed MPLA and Swapo forces after fierce battle at Cuvelai.

But from Maputo this week South African officials returned smiling at the prospect of accord with Southern Africa's other former Portuguese colony. They brought gifts lavished on them by equally conciliatory Mozambican counterparts.

The local and international reaction to the developments added to the contrast.

While widely praised for its new approach to Mozambique, South Africa drew on the other hand expected condemnation for its sortie into Angola. But less predictable was the questioning this time even by some of the Government's own newspapers of its military diplomacy on the SWA/Namibia-Angolan issue.

One Nationalist commentator, Rapport's Dr Willem de Klerk, wondered aloud whether the loss of life and the expense of the war effort were really worth the benefit of no more than a continuing stalemate on the SWA/Namibian issue.

Reminder

Another newspaper, Vaderland, pleaded for the South African Government to appreciate that the MPLA Government depended for its existence on the Cuban presence.

A feature of the latest escalation in the armed conflict on the SWA/Namibia-Angolan border — to the point of direct Soviet threats against South Africa — has been the accompanying series of offers and counter-offers on troop withdrawal, ceasefire and talks.

While most observers have come to view these truce offers with extreme cynicism, the sudden change in South Africa's relationship with Mozambique has served as a reminder of how rapidly the situation could change.

News from Lisbon of a further round of talks between South African and Angolan officials has indeed raised the question of whether there is not, after all, a chance of something similarly positive happening on the west coast.

Situation intricacies

However, a reminder of the intricacies of the Southern African situation has come from Professor Robert Schrire, head of the department of political studies at the University of Cape Town.

He said in an interview he believed there were two kinds of forces dictating African states' relations with South Africa. One was based on a practical self-interest, a realpolitik which took economic considerations into account. It was from this point of view that Mozambique's search for accord with South Africa should be seen.

On the other hand, there was the force that operated at a more symbolic or emotive level. It was based on a strong distaste of South African policies

and it found expression in the form of public denunciations of South Africa and identification with the victims of its policies.

These countries' policies were marked by a constant fluctuation between these forces, as in the case of Lesotho which one moment would declare its willingness to co-operate and the next would issue an emotive denunciation of South African policies.

Bludgeoning failed

For the black states, the choice between conflict and accord depended largely on how South Africa behaved. From this country's side the approach had for long been to bludgeon the frontline states into line. It had, for one, not worked in Angola where it had resulted only in greater involvement of the Russians and Cubans.

Mozambique was different. There the Russian influence had not been as great as in Angola, and this was one of the probable reasons for South Africa having behaved differently towards the country. It had generally been more moderate in its attitude to Mozambique, which was also why it found it possible now to explore its relations with South Africa.

Essentially, Professor Schrire said, the most vital interest of all governments was to survive. Where that survival was threatened the response was an increase in Soviet influence.

In Mozambique there had hardly been any possibility of the Government being overthrown. With its own position secured it was therefore possible

for the Mozambican Government to turn its mind to matters like the economy, employment and the benefits that might be derived from South African tourism.

Major advantage

The closer links that had historically existed between South Africa and Mozambique in the form of exchanges of labour and tourists could also make accord easier.

The major advantage, however, was the fact that between Mozambique and South Africa negotiations were bilateral, even though the United States and the Portuguese Government might have played a major role in getting the talks started.

In the case of Angola and South Africa the issue had become multilateral, involving South Africa, SWA/Namibia, Swapo, the UN, the MPLA, Unita, the Cubans and even the Russians. It had become an international issue.

In some circles there was the belief that Mozambique's willingness to talk might at least be partly attributed to alleged South African destabilisation activities.

However, Professor Schrire's view is that Mozambique's changed attitude to South Africa is merely part of a more general reorientation of its East-West relations.

While he believes there might be advantages for South Africa in following a carrot-and-stick policy, he sees no such advantage at all in South Africa bludgeoning its neighbours as is happening in Angola.

ANGUS 20/1/84 (218)

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MAKING ENDS MEET

218

The black market in foreign currency and consumer goods is alive and well in Maputo. This is despite severe penalties meted out to "economic saboteurs". What keeps the system going is sheer desperation, and what appears to be deliberate government policy to turn a blind eye to at least some of the infringements.

Shops in Maputo mostly stand empty. Shelves are bare, or leanly stacked with poor produce like staple foods (at times rationed) and ugly Western-style clothing. One store survives, marginally on selling and pumping up footballs — football is the nearest that the populace comes to entertainment if mass political rallies are not counted.

When any store acquires a desirable line — perhaps because a foreign currency allocation has suddenly come through — long queues form. One thriving sector of the black market has its origins here, for most items in the country are subject to price control. A black marketer who gets a tip-off that a store

has something worthwhile in stock can line up early, make his purchases, and resell the items at any premium that the market commands.

The only tolerably well-stocked stores are official ones which deal solely in foreign currency — diplomats' stores, they are sometimes called. Here there is a range of goods, which is very much in contrast with most city stores. These may have only one item — for example spades — to sell.

The foreign currency stores however, are not luxury outlets. Corn flakes, packaged soup, liquor and a few electronic items are on display. Anyone — diplomat or Mozambican — who has foreign currency, including rands, may buy from these stores. And no questions are asked.

How then do average Maputans get foreign currency? Tips by visitors are one way. But the simple and familiar street-corner exchange of local currency for dollars and the like, at rates far above those of the banks, is much in evi-

dence. While the official metical-rand exchange rate was this week just over 30 to the rand, the street rate was 50 and upwards.

Since Frelimo controls the foreign currency stores, it appears to be well aware that many of the customers have obtained their money by illegal means. Yet no identification is asked for at check-out counters, despite the presence of soldiers who keep an eye on trade. It would seem that the hunger of the populace for otherwise unobtainable goods is such that the government is unwilling to make purchases contingent on identification.

Mozambique's problem would seem to be that it is unable to borrow abroad to finance the import of what most countries consider normal consumer goods, yet at the same time it insists on price controls. The net effect is a spiralling of prices on the black market while the official economy can show low, or no, inflation. Naturally, poverty and cynicism intensify.

Settlement in the East?

218

One of the slogans at Maputo airport welcomes the visitor to a "liberated zone of humanity" Throughout the Mozambican capital, such catchphrases, vast posters of President Samora Machel, and warnings to the citizenry to guard against economic sabotage and the black market proliferate

The implicit message of this insistent rhetoric is clear The wrenching social and economic upheavals that followed independence in the mid-Seventies have not abated Blueprints for development have become so much waste paper, partly because the Marxist principles of the new state have merely created an elite that rules uneasily over a mass of poverty, and partly because those selfsame principles have seen Mozambique constantly at war against its ideological enemies — internal and external

There is no doubt that the war of attrition fought by Frelimo against the Portuguese was a major factor in the April 1974 coup in Lisbon that triggered precipitate decolonisation Yet, thereafter, the leadership lent military and other support to the efforts of Zanu in Rhodesia — at great cost to the populace — and now faces the profoundly serious threat to its stability posed by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement

The MNR, Maputo hotly charges, is a puppet of SA, and this charge is as fervently denied by Pretoria, though it was an item on the agenda of the security talks held between the two countries in the SA capital this week It can legitimately be asked what kind of bargaining point the MNR represents for Pretoria

For its part, Pretoria can point to the

The talks between Mozambique and SA on mutual security, economic links, Cahora-Bassa and tourism have aroused the suspicion of the Left that Frelimo may be deviating from its ideological commitments But, it seems, its economic situation is so critical that such compromises will have to be made Pretoria probably perceives its best interests in such a development

close accord between the Maputo regime and elements of the African National Congress (ANC) As recently as last month, while preparations for the current round of security and economic talks were under way, Machel accepted a banner from a delegation of Mozambican workers which read "African Unity — Frelimo-ANC" The symbolism is not likely to have been misinterpreted by Pretoria

Nonetheless, the talks have produced official statements which indicate that Mozambique has been compelled to come to terms with Pretoria's commanding regional power, and that the majority of concessions have come from Maputo The mere fact that the talks were to be held was reportedly enough to bring the president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement in Britain, Trevor Huddleston, running to Mozambique at the weekend to assess matters for himself

Quoted in Harare, Huddleston spoke of the "threat" that bilateral negotiations between SA and Mozambique would pose to

the ANC He did not expand, but the implication is obvious Indeed the brief joint announcement of the security working group made in Pretoria late on Monday stated that the delegations "considered measures to be taken in order that the territories of neither state should serve as a springboard for aggression and violent action against the other"

Given the fact that Frelimo can hardly be said to be in overall control of Mozambique, it is unlikely that terrorist infiltration from that country will cease But the use of houses in Maputo and its surroundings by the ANC as planning centres — inviting pre-emptive and retaliatory raids from SA — is, at a minimum, going to be severely monitored by Frelimo in future

Whatever SA's actual leverage over the MNR, a reciprocal curbing of its activities appears to be implicit in the Pretoria statement

It was widely accepted that the outcome of the contingent talks in Maputo — on economic relations and tourism, and the Cahora-Bassa hydro-electric scheme — depended on satisfactory progress in the security negotiations This was clear from the introductory remarks by the senior Frelimo minister leading the economic talks, Jacinto Veloso — said to be about seventh in the government hierarchy and a man possessed of a cool head and pragmatism

Veloso, addressing his opposite number, SA Foreign Affairs Director-General Hans van Dalsen, and his delegation, said "We interpret your presence in Maputo, capital of a free and independent Mozambique, as indicative of the intention of the South Afri-

can government to engage in activities to put an end to violence and escalating war and to lead to good neighbourly relations, to lead to the establishment of peace, stability and economic development, not only for our own countries — but also throughout the southern African region"

Veloso noted that, in colonial days, there had been various agreements between SA and Mozambique — on the use of the port, labour and trade — which had fallen away in recent years The working group — "in the context of two sovereign states" — would be looking at the potential for a resumption of such friendly relationships

And at the end of the day, communiqués spoke of "a relaxed and friendly atmosphere," after various sub-groups had looked at transport, migrant labour, agriculture, fisheries, finance, tourism, energy, industry and commerce

Diplomatic sources, as well as East-bloc and other journalists in Maputo, have expressed scepticism over the possible productiveness of the talks What, it was being asked, did SA want in the economic sphere? Why is SA seemingly willing to assist Mozambique economically to obtain a military-political advantage (the defusing of the ANC) which it is well placed to achieve by other means?

Why, in other words, have the talks become as broad as they have, when the MNR is demonstrably capable of pushing Machel towards collapse and the cost of harbouring the ANC has been shown to be impossibly high in its own terms?

One theory favoured in leftwing circles is that SA is seeking to effect a cheaper method of "controlling" Mozambique than that presented by an escalating military option,

or series of options which may, or may not, involve the MNR In other words, Pretoria wants to regain an economic stake in Mozambique because, in the long term, that would sway the ideologues in Maputo from their ultimate goal of a "liberated" southern Africa

A puzzling factor is the scantiness of what Mozambique can, on the face of it, offer SA in return for investment, greater utilisation of port, labour and energy re-



Foreign Affairs' Van Dalsen ...
an emerging optimism

sources — or even expansion opportunities within what remains of the private sector

Apart from the resuscitation of Cahora-Bassa, the economic benefits to Mozambique lie in four main areas

□ Any defusing of conflict (a curtailment of both the ANC and the MNR) must mean a reallocation of resources on the reconstruction that should have begun with decolonisation, but never did Such a situation would, in turn, probably ensure a greater willingness by the West to provide development aid that will not be consumed in wasteful military expenditures,

□ Apart from revenues from Maputo port, future monetary arrangements between the two negotiating countries could ease Mozambique's critical foreign currency shortage Labouring, as it is, under the impact of the devastating drought, the country's major imports continue to be military in orientation at a time of food shortages and even periodic rationing of basic foodstuffs Among other effects, this has meant that the black market has continued to thrive even though, in some circumstances, "economic saboteurs" can be executed The black market is particularly loathed by the Marxists — though their own system actually helps to keep it in existence (see box),

□ Tourism of a selective nature — packages that include, say, both SA and Mozambique for groups from Europe, or big-ticket game fishing — will bring not only currency benefits, but also capital investment in infrastructure at a time when there is almost no construction of any kind taking place in the country as a whole, and

□ The rebuilding of trade links should help bring about a certain level of economic activity and job creation that simply cannot

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happen under the current socialist system. This would mean of course, a serious re-evaluation of the anti-capitalist stance of Frelimo, but recent Cabinet changes do indicate that Machel is moving to weaken the authority of the hardliners.

But, to repeat the question what can SA really hope to gain from the forging of new economic links? At this point, the overarching parameters of a security accord remain to be defined. But, clearly, there may be an awareness in Pretoria that, if it is to face an intensified military threat in Namibia-Angola, it is in its interests to have relatively secure borders in the east.

Allied to that, Mozambique will remain a dangerously volatile country as long as it remains locked into the familiar Third World cycle of poverty and corruption. For this reason alone, it could be that Pretoria, in the current round of talks, is really, and sincerely, exploring the potential of rewarding Mozambique for compliance in the military-security sphere. New monetary and investment arrangements and opportunities, coupled with the waning of the MNR, if it happens, would help create the climate of stability that would, in turn, encourage tourism and greater private-sector

involvement. It will all help.

This interpretation runs counter to those who view all SA's actions with hostility, and see its every move in terms of the "total strategy" game plan. But considering how little Mozambique can really offer SA, the reward-for-peace theory should not be dismissed out of hand.

Several facts point in this direction. There is the proposed rail link from the Transvaal through Richards Bay to Durban — scheduled to be operational by October 1985 — which would make the use of Maputo optional for SA exporters. The Mozambicans are desperate for reassurances on the continued use of their port. Then there is Machel's recent evident willingness to woo Western involvement in his country — said to be because of growing disillusionment with the Soviets' inability to offer much by way of aid except out-moded military equipment.

And, perhaps not least, there is Frelimo's desire to survive. It is obviously difficult to ascertain the real status of the MNR as a genuine popular movement. But the thousands who have no jobs in the cities, and the thousands more condemned to rural privation, at the least, and re-education, at the worst, must surely provide the basis for

widespread anti-government disaffection.

This unspoken opposition to Frelimo must equally inevitably, affect the mood of the armed forces. Frelimo's entire history since its accession to power demonstrates its fear of a coup.

In the wider context, if a Marxist state like Mozambique — a country not remotely in the same category as Swaziland or even Botswana — can be seen by Africa as benefiting from co-operation with the "racists," the ideological forces arrayed against SA, which would deny it the opportunity to reform within its own timetable, will be weakened.

What SA would seem to "want" from Mozambique, apart from the eradication of the influence of the ANC, is that it be seen to prosper — however relative that term may prove to be — from association with Pretoria. That would go a long way towards dispelling the idea that, in all circumstances, SA is a desperate warrior state determined to force through military solutions in the sub-continent.

Not that the fact of SA's military superiority can be far from Mozambique's collective mind — or that SA wants it to be. But this is a time for examining possibilities which complement that basic fact.

INCOME STATEMENTS

	1978	1977	1978	1977
Operating Income before tax-			250 000	200 000
Account after taking into				
account the following items:				
Audit fees	20 000	15 000		
Amount written off				
plantations	75 000	60 000		
Depreciation of fixed				
assets	30 000	24 000		
Goodwill written off	10 000	15 000		
Interest paid	7 000	9 000		
Loss on sale of fixed				
assets	1 000	-		
Taxation				
South African normal tax -				
Current	90 000	65 000		
Deferred tax	10 000	15 000		
Net Operating Income after			100 000	80 000
taxation			150 000	120 000

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CAPE TOWN 20/1/84

Talks pave way for 'coexistence'

MAPUTO — South Africa and Mozambique had succeeded in achieving "a climate of peaceful co-existence", a semi-official Mozambican newspaper said yesterday in a report on negotiations earlier this week.

The talks held on Monday simultaneously in Maputo and Pretoria dealt with security, economic relations and tourism.

The semi-official Mozambican newspaper *Noticias* said the talks "opened the way towards defining forms of relationship which prevent war".

"Mozambique will have the possibility to concentrate all its efforts on building prosperity and well-being. But we must understand that peace is not yet a reality," the paper said in an editorial.

The editorial was the first comment from either country on the talks.

● In a report from Lisbon, the Mozambican rebel movement yesterday dismissed the pacification talks as "no solution" and claimed its guerillas had seized five small Mozambican towns in intensified fighting last week.

The Pretoria-Maputo negotiations "can offer no solution because South Africa is not the master of the (rebels') future", said a statement issued here by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

"Peace for Mozambique can only come through talks with our organization, and only through our organization," it said, denying that the rebels operated from South African bases — UPI

25/1/84 BUSINESS 218

[Signature]
Stew

Fishing rights: 'Mozambique is willing'

By Joao Santa Rita

South African trawlers could soon be fishing in Mozambique's territorial waters if the talks between Pretoria and Mapu lead to agreement, according to South African fishing sources.

"In Natal, owners of trawlers were facing a crisis because of Mozambique's decision to enforce a ban on all fishing within 200 miles of its coastline.

"An agreement would be the best New Year present for the fishermen," they say.

At the talks held in Maputo earlier this week the question of fishing rights was discussed.

"Mozambique is willing to give us rights to fish there. They need hard currency. Those rights could be part of the answer to that particular problem," they say.

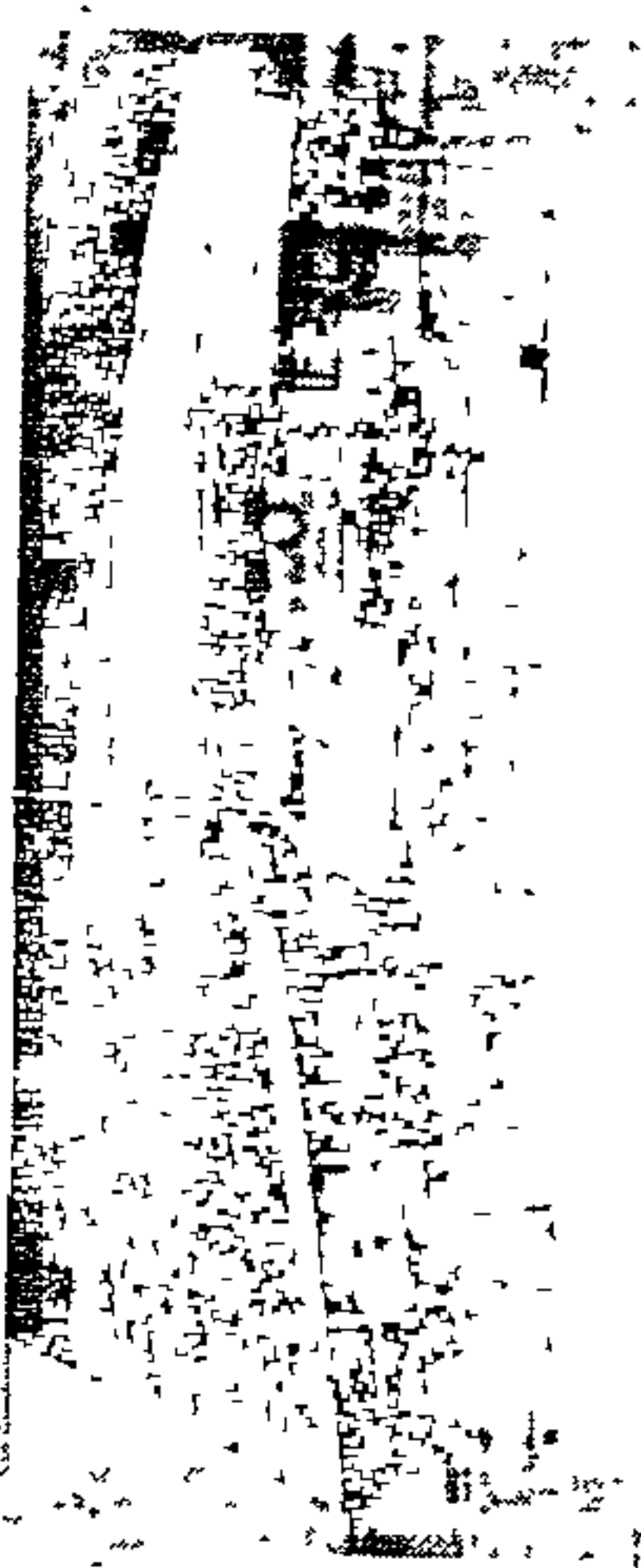
Last year a South African trawler, Morning Star, was impounded by the Mozambican authorities and its owner fined R167 000 for allegedly fishing in Mozambican waters.

The skipper of Morning Star, Captain Peter Davids, said at the time he was unaware of the 200-mile limit.

The crew was released but, the sources say, Morning Star is still at the Maputo harbour because the fine has not been paid.

"Lots of people invested thousands which will go down the drain if the 200-mile limit continues to be imposed on us. The willingness of the Mozambican authorities to discuss the issue is a good sign for us."

Morning Star... impounded last year.



Aid to Maputo: photos prod Reagan to act

By Neil Lurssen,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was so disturbed when he saw slides of starving women and children in Mozambique this week that he ordered his staff to study new ways of providing emergency food aid to the region.

The President was shown the slides — among them grim pictures of children, some with distended stomachs, others nearly skeletons — by Senator John Dansforth of Missouri who has just ended a two-week tour of Africa's famine areas.

The tour included Chad, Somalia, Sudan and Niger — but Mozambique was worst off, the senator said here yesterday.

He told the President an estimated 300 000 Mozambicans were in immediate peril "No systematic effort is being made to feed them," he said "In one area, the last food delivered was in November

"These people were eating leaves, roots and cashew nuts. No international personnel were present to assist"

At a news conference, the senator, generally reserved, said "When we toured the drought areas, we felt as though a bomb was about to explode. But when we got to Mozambique, it was as though the bomb had exploded. It is a catastrophe there"

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The region's extended drought was only part of the problem, Senator Dansforth said. Compounding it was Mozambique's decision at independence to follow the Soviet model in agriculture, abolishing private farms and starting State and collective farms which removed personal incentives to produce.

The Marxist approach to agriculture had never worked anywhere, there was now a move in Mozambique towards some private ownership of farms

Senator Dansforth said guerrilla activity in the region had exacerbated the problem

"Drought is serious enough but together with military upheavals an impossible situation is created. It interrupts planning, harvesting and the delivery of food. And it stops investment"

Senator Dansforth referred to this week's talks between Mozambique and South Africa and said it remained to be seen whether their tentative agreement not to harbour guerrillas was "merely window-dressing"

He urged that the US begin immediate emergency relief for Mozambique, that Congress increase food aid to the drought-stricken areas of Africa — by up to R250 million — to avert widespread loss of life,

It's (almost) official — SA-Mozambique tourism link-up next week

TIM, here we come!

By Richard Paris, Travel Editor

21/12/84

Tourism ties between South Africa and Mozambique are expected to be resumed officially next week.

First visitors from South Africa should begin arriving in Maputo, once the South African tourist lecca of Lourenco Marques, within two months.

The chairman of South Africa's Tourism Board and a leading spokesman at the recent talks between the two governments, Mr Danie Hough, said last night "We can expect a decision on Tuesday

"The ball is now in 'their' court. We have said what we will do and they have to do as they say. But the public must remember that while the tourism officials from both countries are in complete agreement, the final approval depends on higher authorities who must iron out security and various economic arrangements," he said.

Mr Hough said he was not in a position to say what, if any, problems remained outside the area of tourism which might curtail progress

Reports in The Star earlier this week stating that Mozambique would need 12 to 18 months to prepare for visitors after the year absence of tourists were not entirely correct, he said.

"We were taken on a tour of some of the resorts and I was very impressed with what I saw. Certainly, there are two or three near Maputo, not to mention the largest hotel in the city, which could receive visitors within two months.

"If the announcement is forthcoming, it will be a trickle of visitors at first but in the long term — perhaps the 18 months suggested — one can see a large scale tourism movement again to Mozambique," he said.

Tourism officials were in favour of South African entrepreneurs not only investing in the Mozambique tourism industry, he added, but providing their knowledge and expertise.

He confirmed that at least one South African chain had expressed an interest in operating resorts in the country and that this would be encouraged.

"The famous Polana Hotel in Maputo could easily be a three-star hotel if a few improvements were made quickly," he said.

Another delegate to the talks, who did not wish to be named, said. "There are deficiencies in some areas but none which cannot be rectified."

He maintained that even with an immediate opening of the border, the mass tourism which, at its peak, brought 600 000 holidaymakers a year from South Africa and Rhodesia in the mid 60s would have to come later — not before mid 1985.

A spokesman for LAM Mozambique Airlines, in Johannesburg, Miss Dulce Oliviera, said she was a frequent visitor to the country and agreed that significant numbers could not be accommodated for some time.

"Some, but by no means all, of the hotels, camping and caravan sites around the country are still open. Those that are need facilities and capital for expansion and upgrading. But equally important is the need for Mozambique to overcome its shortages of various foodstuffs that the average South African would not wish to do without," she said.

A delegate to previous talks about re-establishing relations with its Mozambique's neighbours pointed out that the major stumbling block in the past had been the lack of hard currency needed to buy sophisticated Western equipment and supplies.

"One can have all the goodwill in the world but when the chips are down it will be a lack of money if anything that torpedoes their efforts," he added.

The Marxist Government, has, however, backed down on two points

Firstly, it is now openly seeking South African aid to put its tourism industry back on the map and secondly, it appears to be willing to accept the budget tourists — the vast majority of holidaymakers before independence — who in 1971 on average spent only R6,60 a person a day

● Prawns in the game see Review

State after independence, along with most other operations in Mozambique, the Polana suffered initially at the hands of an inexperienced management

Showpiece

Then the Government became worried about the bad impression given by its gleaming showpiece and invited a Euro-

Safari-suited men from South Africa rub briefcases with technicians from behind the Iron Curtain in rumpled grey

food feature on the menu at least once on most days, though items such as steak, if anyone wants them, are often in short supply

Twice a week there is an influx of new arrivals off direct flights between Jan Smuts and Mavalane International Airport who swelter in the humidity and stumble over

pay in hard currency, and will be relatively easily monitored. Although, as the Seychelles coup attempt showed, even package tourists present a security problem

But this is clearly not what South Africa wants. It wants a return to the old days of beach houses

South Africa knows how large are the concessions Frelimo is making

Still a long wait expected

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Holiday-makers will have to wait 18 months before they can re-discover Mozambique — and only then if a massive injection of cash is made available by South Africa.

But South Africans will have to forget the Latin colonial bonhomie — it's gone forever.

These are the views of top travel industry executives and sources close to the top level talks continuing between representatives of both governments

It is understood the talks have paved the way for large-scale tourism from South Africa, providing negotiators can reach agreement on ideological differences over dissident groups

"It will take between 12 and 18 months at least before tourist facilities will be ready for large numbers of visitors if the talks are successful," said a source close to negotiations.

Speaking after a recent inspection of tourist sites in the Marxist republic, a Johannesburg businessman said: "Only some of the hotels and resorts of the old days are still open. Those that are have deficiencies, but they can be rectified.

"The infrastructure is in a run-down condition, but it is the colonial one that

from the strictures these tourists made Second, it will lead to widespread black market currency dealings and other petty corruption, which Frelimo has tried to stamp out Third, it will present an insurmountable security problem

Thus these are highly political negotiations, and not just about a few fishermen and sunbathers. And the number and freedom of movement of South African tourists will be a good mark of how large are the concessions Frelimo is making

existed in the early 1970s. Unless new hotels are built, the country will attract the same type of people they had before — caravanners, campers and mostly guest-house visitors.

There were exceptions. Inhaca Island, off Maputo, had a resort that could accommodate 300 guests

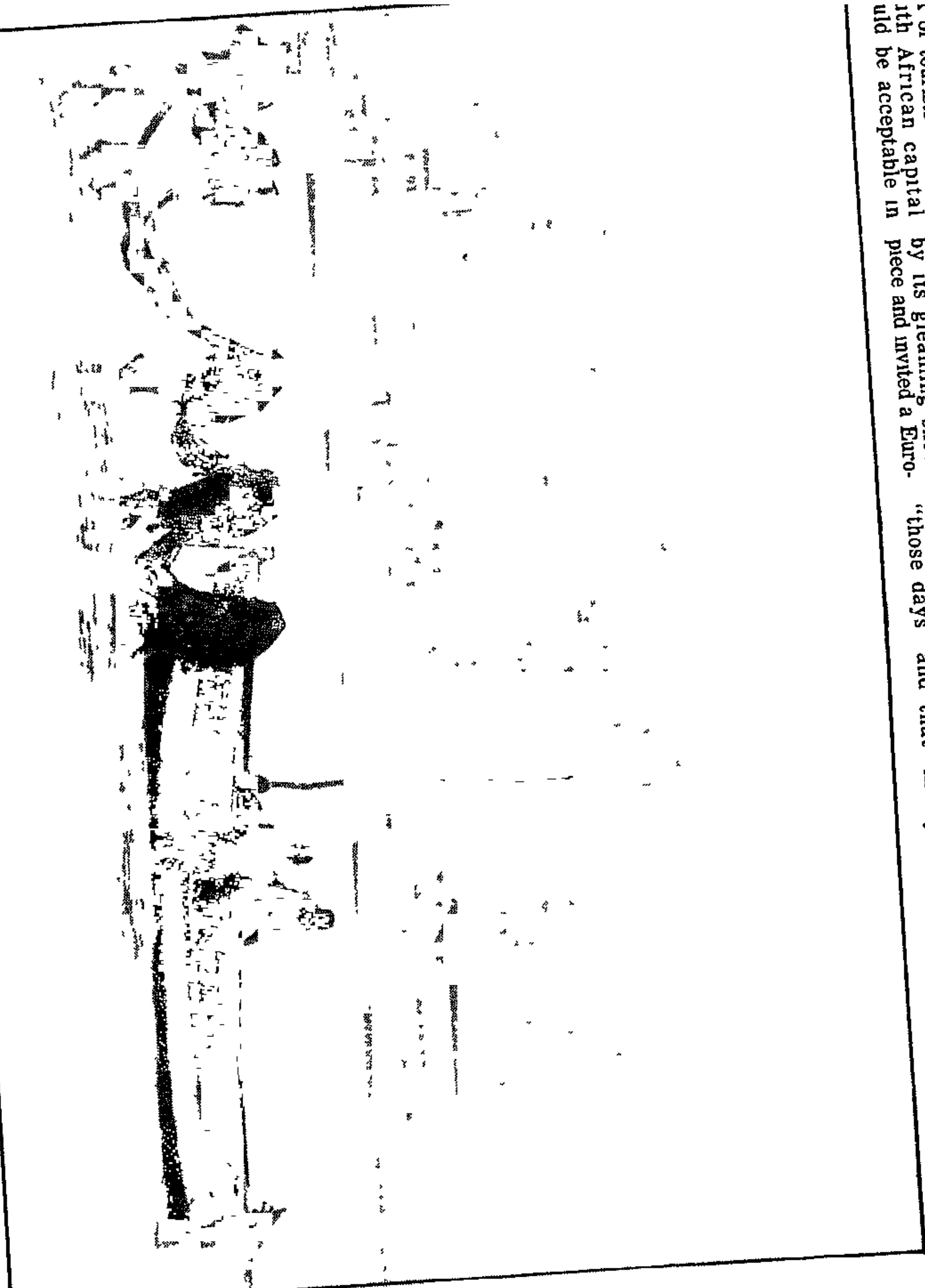
He described Mozambique as having "tremendous potential" but did not think it could be a threat to domestic tourism because of pressure on South Africa's seaside resorts.

A spokesman for LAM Mozambique Airlines in Johannesburg, Miss Dulce Oliveira, said she was a frequent visitor to the country "It will take at least a year and a great deal of capital and expertise from South Africa to get the hotels back into shape.

"They will also have to overcome the acute shortage of many foodstuffs before large numbers of tourists arrive. The caravan site in Maputo is still open, but it is empty."

Up to 600 000 tourists a year visited Mozambique from Rhodesia and South Africa in the pre-independence heyday and in the early 1970s South Africans alone brought in R40-million. Only 2 618 South Africans visited the coun-

Fishermen wading ashore in the shadow of downtown Maputo.



Wk News 21/1/84 (218)

WEEKEND
ARCUS
SPECIAL
REPORT

THE BEACHES, BEER AND PRAWNS ARE STILL THERE BUT ...

Maputo is no LM

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

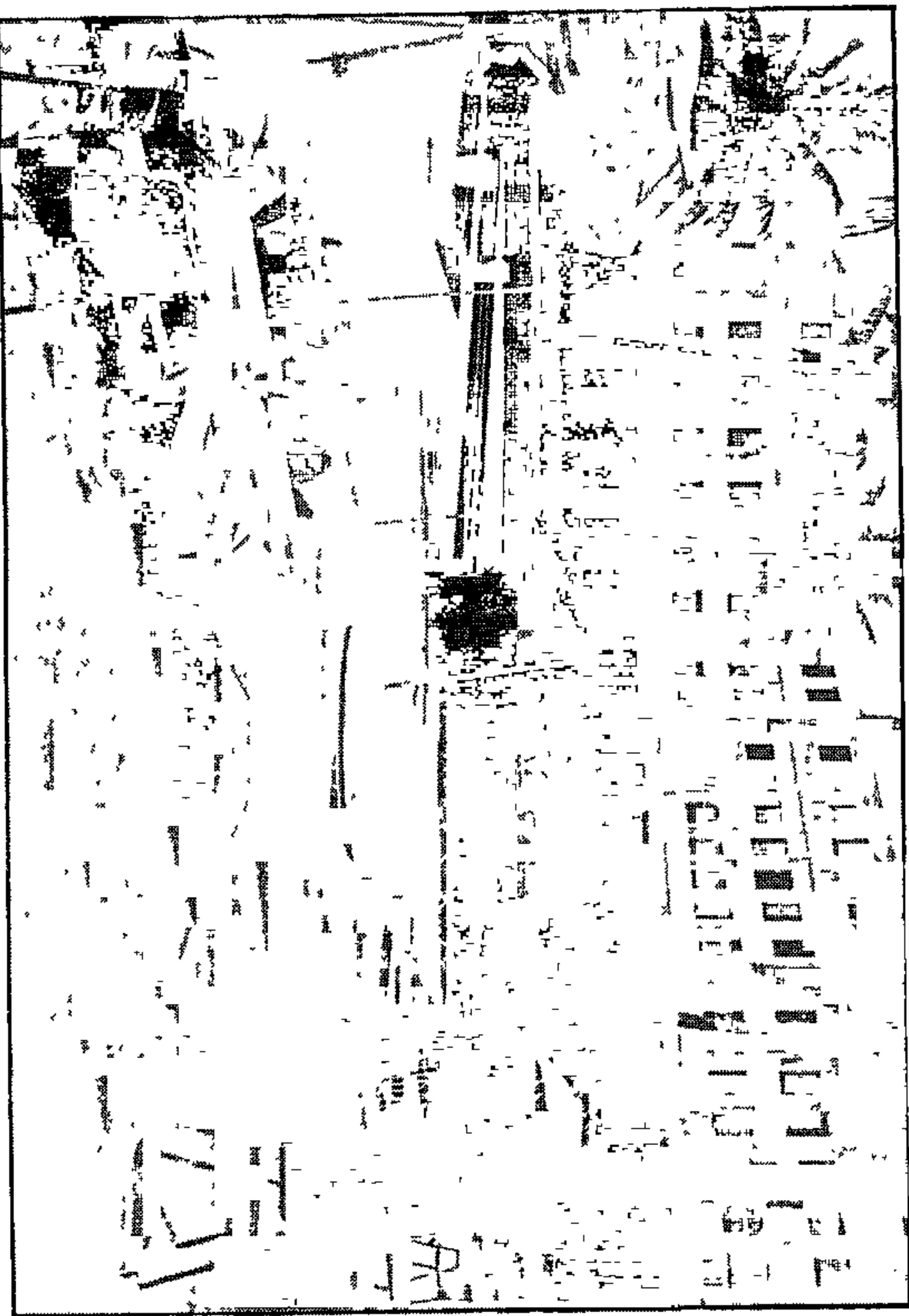
URBAN — The days of the "Sin City of the nightclubs and sex prostitutes of Rua Araujo have disappeared. But the awns, beer and aches are still there, waiting for South African tourists who now seem sure to return.

But those sea-starved inhabitants of the Transal and Free State who see the talks between Pretoria and Maputo as a signal to resume air dashes to Mozambique for a feast of sun, surf and seafood may be for a disappointment.

Mozambique badly needs the foreign exchange a restored tourist industry would bring, but it is likely to be some time before the Preliminary authorities relax their controls enough to permit large-scale tourism.

Package tourists

At first, it will be a few groups of package tourists. Zimbabwean package tours already go to the Polana Hotel in Maputo and then to Ponta Malongone (just north of Ponta do Ouro) the facilities of Inhaca



The graceful Polana Hotel has been restored to much of its former glory after its decline in the early post-independence days.

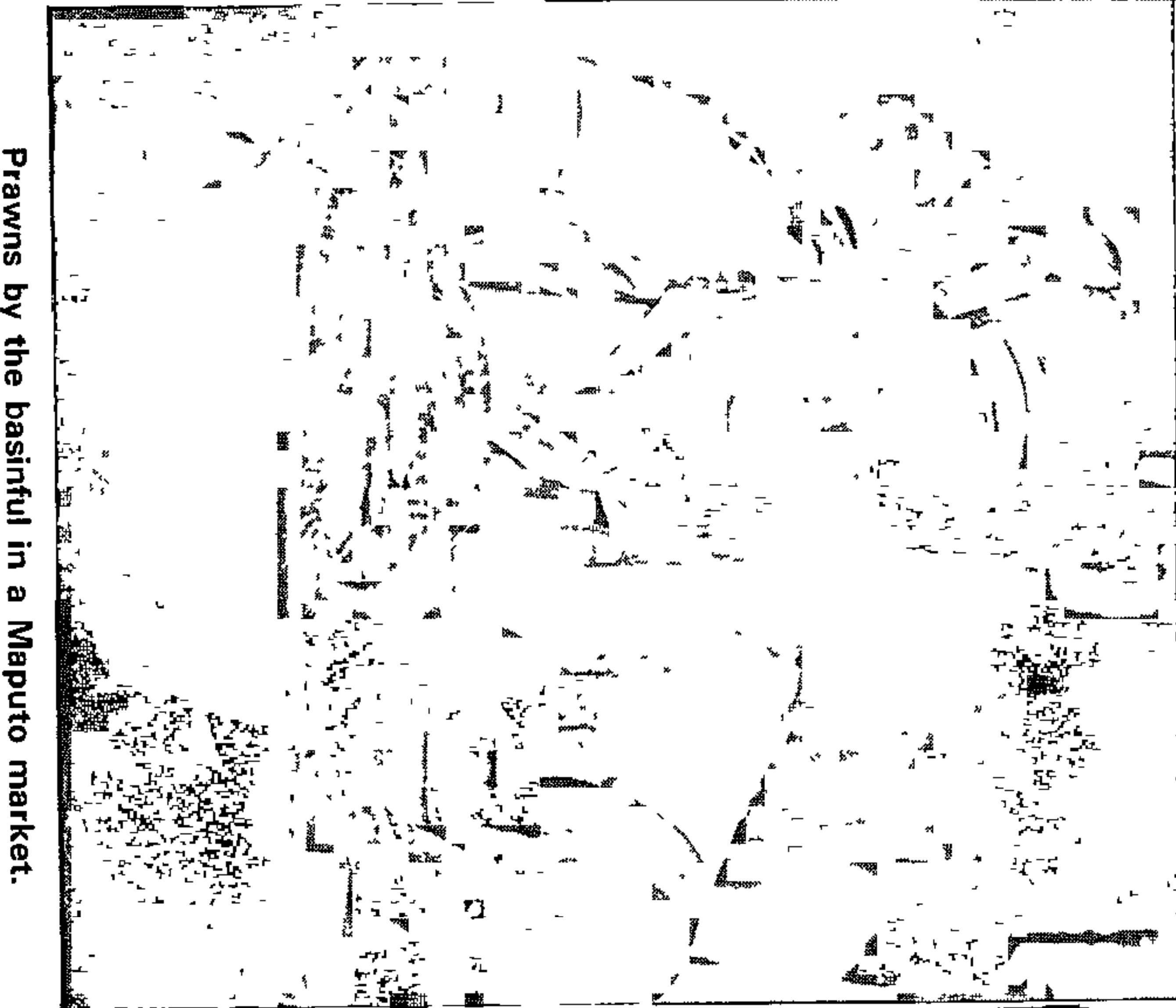
the tourist industry. One candidate for rehabilitation might be "Paradise Island" (Santa Carolina).

A tourist revival would probably be based on the still-plush Polana Hotel

chromed cake trolley, once delicately pecked at by the immaculately decked out matrons of Lourenco Marques, still does the rounds.

the never-to-be-forgotten "Uma cerveja fria, por favour!" ("A cold beer, please")

Mozambique wants



Prawns by the basinful in a Maputo market.

and campers, with South Africans free to drive across the border bringing most of their own food and drink with them. First, even in colonial times it lost money on this kind of tourism. The roads and other facilities cost more than the delegation is headed by Dame Hough, the former Administrator in SWA/Namibia. Tourism means

MNR agrees to set free (218) captured Soviet geologists

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing guerillas said yesterday they had reached agreement with Moscow to free 14 Soviet geologists whom they kidnapped last August.

The Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR) said in a statement issued in Lisbon it would release the hostages at a place and date in Mozambique to be arranged, with a ceasefire in the area.

The guerillas, who are trying to overthrow Mozambique's Marxist government, kidnapped 24 Soviet citizens and shot two dead in a raid on a tantalite mine at Morrua in the central province of Zambezia, Mozambique's Defence Ministry said at the time.

Mozambican troops rescued eight of the Soviet hostages at various times but two others, died in captivity, the Soviet Embassy in Maputo said last month.

In a separate statement in Lisbon yesterday, the MNR said it had killed at least 36 government soldiers in recent operations and sabotaged power supplies to the port city of Beira and the town of Buzi, site of one of Mozambique's biggest sugar factories. — Reuter.



Saturday January 21 1984

ISSUE OF THE WEEK: THE MOZAMBIQUE TALKS

Prawns in the game

218 Star
 Tourism (and a lot of other factors) area a major element of the startling round of talks currently taking place between South Africa and Mozambique. It's all very confusing, reports
BRENDAN NICHOLSON.

21/1/84
MAPUTO — As South African and Mozambican officials concluded their talks in Maputo this week a "journalist" from the Russian news agency, Tass, loudly pleaded with unsympathetic Pretoria representatives for a copy of the end of day communique in English

He was politely told to get lost Presumably the Tass man's masters are as confused as everyone else seems to be about the apparent upheaval in foreign policy that has seen officials from Pretoria feted in Mozambique mere months after South African Air Force jets blasted Maputo's industrial suburb of Matola

If this abrupt improvement in relations can be taken at face value it raises a host of questions which may have dramatic implications for every country in Southern Africa.

Clearly there would be enormous advantages for both South Africa and Mozambique in "normalised" relations

Financial considerations outweigh other issues

Historically both countries are bound together by economic links going back to the days of voortrekker Louis Trichardt, and it is likely that hard, financial facts have outweighed all other issues in Maputo minds

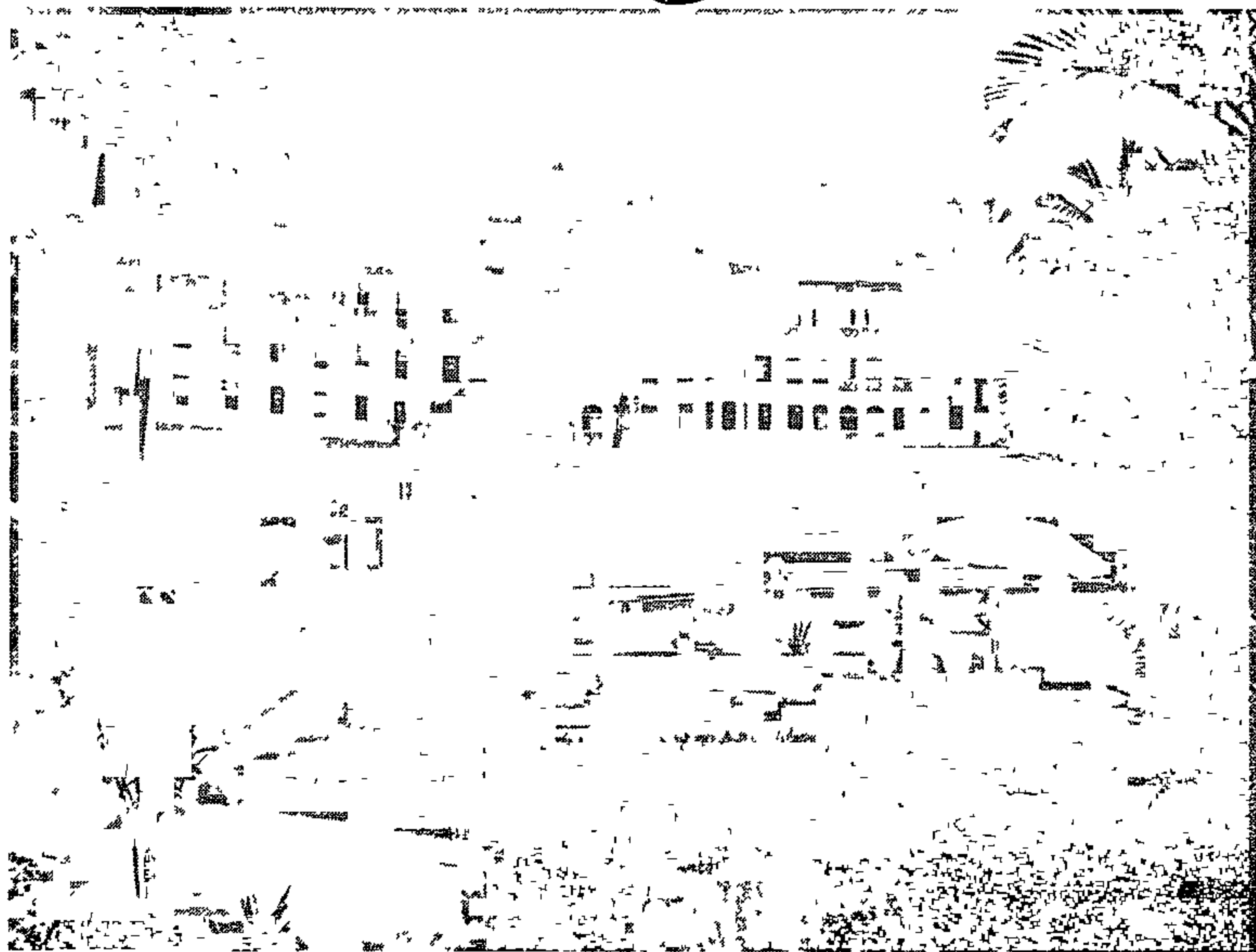
Pretoria would be delighted to cut what it claims is a main ANC guerilla conduit to South Africa through Mozambique

The rulers of Mozambique who, despite what many South Africans think of them, are in the main reasonable people, have faced nine unbroken years of conflict since independence in 1975

Their ambitious plans for universal health and education services were stalled first by the Rhodesian cross-border attacks and since then by the guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance

It has also become clear in Maputo that no matter how praiseworthy such programmes are they have to be paid for.

On top of that, estimates of the number of



Beer and prawns on the verandah of the Polana Hotel — that was once the tourist ideal of thousands of South Africans It

could become a reality again The Polana, pictured above this week, still looks much the same

Mozambicans who have starved to death in two years of drought range from 40 000 to 100 000

Empty bellies have always been a greater cause of discontent than any degree of political or economic dissatisfaction

South African tourists and exporters have money so it makes sense to invite them back to Mozambique

Mozambique has suffered further grave economic losses because of the steadily decreasing South African use of the port of Maputo.

In 1973 about six million tons of exports from the Johannesburg Reef area passed through Maputo By 1980 that figure had dropped to four million and in 1982 it was below two million tons.

While the mutual benefits of "normalisation" are obvious, the whole deal hinges on a security agreement with Pretoria being asked to stop the support — which it says it does not give — for the MNR rebels

The quid pro quo would be a Mozambican guarantee that it would not give material help the African National Congress

President Samora Machel has stressed that his government will continue to give "moral, political and diplomatic support"

He also pointed out that he viewed the ANC in two entirely different lights

The ANC was fighting a just fight, he said, while the MNR was simply "an extension of the South African armed forces"

If a formal agreement is reached what will happen to the ANC?

Cut off from external bases it would be forced to rely much more heavily on whatever infrastructure it has within South Africa

If Pretoria is satisfied that Maputo is doing its best to prevent the ANC using its territory as a springboard for attacks and if there is a repeat of the Pretoria bomb blast anyway then who is the SADF going to retaliate against next?

Similarly, Mozambican officials admit that guerilla-style operations are carried out by two roughly separate groups

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 Calculated to cause disc-ussion

THERE'S SOMETHING

SENSATIONAL

IN CLASSIFIED

The Star 633-2600

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The key men in the Mozambique talks

MAPUTO — Many South Africans who have been taught to view President Samora Machel as a sort of leftist Ghengis Khan may be understandably confused by his role in the current negotiations between Pretoria and Maputo

They might also have trouble comprehending exactly how Machel and their own burly Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, were able to find sufficient common ground to prepare the way for this week's talks

Those who know Machel reasonably well say that he is, in fact, a man of considerable charm, charisma and humour

He has also showed a surprising degree of sympathy for the fears of white South Africans whom, he says, are Africans, and must be guaranteed a place on the continent

Preaching goodwill and moderation throughout his recent European tour, the former guerilla commander turned president clearly impressed his hosts

The Portuguese awarded him the Grand Sash of the Order of the Infante Dom Henrique (better known



Mr Jacinto Veloso.

as Henry the Navigator) and in London he was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St George

He also had lunch with the Queen

Though Machel was not been publicly involved in this week's meetings it is clear that much of the groundwork for the current meetings was covered in Europe through his indirect contacts, through various governments, with Pik Botha

A key figure more directly involved in the official contacts is a tough former Portuguese Air Force pilot who is a senior member of Mo-



President Samora Machel

zambique's multiracial government Mr Jacinto Veloso, Mozambican Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, and a member of the ruling Politburo, has played a dramatic role in the affairs of the Frelimo party for more than 20 years

He first came under the international spotlight in March, 1963, when he flew his Harvard aircraft to Tanzania (then Tanganyika) to join the Mozambican rebels who were organising their guerilla army there

The young pilot declared that he had come "to join the opposition and fight against the Salazar regime"

Veloso was, however, arrested by the Tanzanian authorities, who did not at first believe he was a genuine defector, and he spent several months in jail.

He then rose quickly through Frelimo's ranks and is believed to have played a major role in planning the tactics used by the guerillas to counter the major military offensive launched by the Portuguese forces in northern Mozambique in 1969

After the territory became independent in 1975 Mr Veloso held several key posts including the leadership of the national security agency, SNASP

Another key figure behind the scenes is Mozambique's Lieutenant-General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, another Politburo member, who is Deputy Defence Minister

Mabote served in the Portuguese forces before joining Frelimo in Europe and later trained in Russia

He later played a major role in formulating Frelimo's defensive tactics

Chinese Premier Zhao says US will ease restrictions on arms sales to Peking
13 die in UK blizzards.

SA, Mozambique confer on four subjects

European disarmament conference opens in Stockholm

Peking publishes 50-year "as-you-were" offer to Hong Kong

Reagan makes peace overtures to Moscow — and Kremlin scorns them

Gunmen kidnap Saudi Arabian consul in Beirut

Gandhi party activists fight police in Marxist-run Calcutta

Russia admits it has new nuclear missile bases in East Germany

83 dead in Japanese coal mine fire

24 African countries face grave food shortages, says UN report

Casablanca Islamic summit invites Egypt back into the fold

US Secretary of State and Russian Foreign Minister talk for five hours

President of American University in Beirut assassinated

World Narcotics Control Board says abuse of hard drugs is at unprecedented level

Issue of the week (contd): Prawns in the game

They say that while the MNR attacks are co-ordinated by Pretoria, other ambushes are carried out by gangs of common criminals, some of whom appear to be former guerillas turned bandit

Another question raised by the suden flurry of activity is just what happens to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which was established to allow the black-ruled nations of Southern Africa to break Pretoria's stranglehold on their economies.

Two landlocked SADCC countries, Zambia and Zimbabwe, have been particularly hard hit by MNR attacks on their road and rail routes to the coast along the Mutare-Beira corridor

It is a little ironic that if the MNR is "reined-in" by Pretoria and the ambushes stop then these countries will be able to divert the large proportion of their exports they now send through South Africa to Beira or Maputo

South Africa is believed to be willing to give considerable economic help to Mozambique, possibly even private investment to help rebuild the tourist industry's infrastructure once it receives guarantees that there will be no more nationalisations and that capital can be repatriated.

Members of the Mozambican government see South Africa's internal situation as vastly different to that of Rhodesia

Rhodesia's was a "colonial

situation" while Mr P W Botha's government was legally-constituted

Machel himself has frequently been at pains to state publicly that whites in the republic were "every bit as African as I am" and had as much right to stay on the continent as he had

While Mozambique is in many ways an economic nightmare by Western standards it has one essential quality lacking through much of the Third World, financial discipline

The Machel government has avoided spending money it does not have even if it has meant allowing drastic shortages to continue

Mozambique could teach South African visitors a lot about racial and sexual equality

There every educated person, black or white, male or female is needed at every level right through to top government

Several of the ministers and key officials with whom South Africa is negotiating now happen to be white

The South African journalists who strolled around Maputo posing for pictures with their arms around Frelimo soldiers found Mozambique a friendly place

There is no doubt that the average Mozambican, ideologically committed or not, would probably welcome the free-spending South African tourists back too

But, despite the advantages, it is clear that those good old days will be a long time coming back □

Castro thinks again

CUBA is taking stock of where it stands, three months after the American invasion of Grenada and 25 years after Fidel Castro's revolution

With one less friend nearby, its sense of isolation in the face of a hostile giant 145 km to the north has returned For a decade things were looking up for Cuba

There was a thaw in its relations with Latin America, two neighbours, Grenada and Nicaragua, became close allies, the prospects for a revolution in El Salvador looked good There were even brief warm-ups in its wintry relations with the United States

Now relations with America are at their lowest point in years. The deputy foreign minister, Mr Ricardo Alarcon, claims that since Grenada, there have been more American naval manoeuvres near Cuba, more intelligence flights over it, and increasing efforts to isolate it economically

If a political settlement in central America can be reached under the Contadora group (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama) which has led the negotiations, Cuba says it would be willing to withdraw its military personnel from Nicaragua. But, according to Mr Alarcon, the United States would be expected to do the same in El Salvador and Honduras

Mr Castro has been forced to admit that, if Nicaragua were invaded by the United



States, he could not do more for the Sandinists than he did for Grenada He is worried, too, about a direct American intervention in El Salvador should a guerilla victory there appear imminent

This would, according to Mr Alarcon, present a possible opportunity for the United States to take a crack at Cuba Negotiations in central America are thus preferable to an extension of the fighting

Mr Castro seems to have given up hope that socialism will triumph in central America in the near future. Cuban officials say that the region has not yet reached a sufficient level of economic and political development

Larger Latin American nations like Brazil and Chile are

seen as more promising territories for revolution Capitalism there, Mr Castro claims, has produced only mammoth unpayable external debts, hunger, unemployment, inflation, and a general drop in the standard of living

By contrast, a quarter of a century of socialism has brought Cuba an average annual growth rate of 4.7 per cent, one of the highest in Latin America

Cuba gets an annual subsidy worth up to \$4 billion from the Soviet Union through favourable trade agreements, particularly for sugar The Russians pay 55 cents a pound for Cuban sugar, although the world price is now seven cents

Although Russian handouts have insulated Cuba from the world recession, the country has been caught short on \$3.3 billion worth of debt to European, Canadian and Japanese banks

Tighter controls on political activity have been noticed by Western diplomats since the rise of Solidarity in Poland.

Mr Castro remains popular and Cuban nationalism — which has always focused on anti-Americanism — is ferocious

Far greater, though more subtle damage could probably be achieved if the United States were to allow Americans to trade with Cuba and to go there as tourists That would give the Cubans a taste of what they have been missing □

Mao rides again

Jonathan Mirsky
SOON after his death in September 1976, Chairman Mao's permanently embalmed corpse in its grand Peking tomb began to disintegrate So did his reputation

But as the late Chairman's senior comrades, many of them survivors of the murderous rages of his old age, marked his 90th birthday on December 26, what had appeared as a greater posthumous fall from the heights than Stalin's has been transformed into a measured resurrection

Mao-memorial meetings and seminars were in full swing from Tibet to Canton as more than one thousand national leaders, some of them ancient generals in wheelchairs, filed through the mausoleum which dominates Peking's largest square Opened in late 1977, it represented the final spasm of a national cult to the Helmsman who had steered his country on to the rocks during the Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976, a catastrophe for which the Party in 1981 held Mao chiefly responsible

It would be easy to dismiss the birthday ceremonies as no more meaningful than the "Mao" teabags, chopsticks and pencils on sale in the mausoleum's souvenir kiosk.

But Mao's successors have moved cautiously in dismantling his cult, taking care that the masses must not be left with a history of egomania, violence, and disgrace rather



than revolutionary struggle With Stalin dethroned, Russians still could look back to Lenin, without Mao, as a patriotic song went, no new China The Party's veterans were forced to re-brighten Mao's image to justify their own past association with him, and to provide some continuity to a Party record which for many appears to be little more than abrupt change and occasional chaos

On December 26 therefore, China's elite, many of them still devout Maoists who have been appalled at the undercutting of their hero, gathered inside the tomb where the Party's General secretary, Hu Yaobang, and his mentor Deng Xiaoping, pose for photographers in front of a display case containing a relic — one of Mao's caps

A teenager on the 1935 Long March, Hu recalled Mao's smiles and kindness and observed that "Comrade Mao Zedon was clearly the

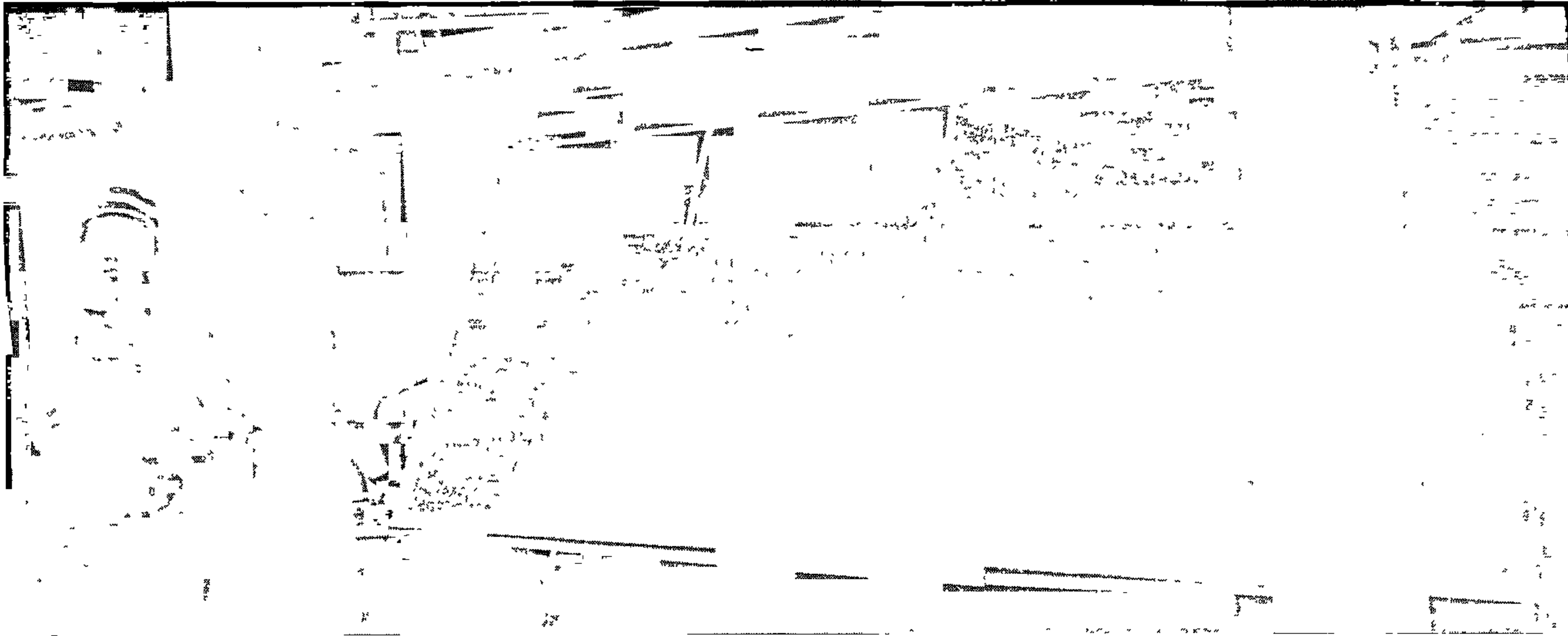
greatest and most outstanding figure China has had in the past century or more"

Even the widow of Mao's most celebrated victim, Liu Shaoqi, the head of state who died in custody during the Cultural Revolution, did not shun the ceremonies, contenting herself with a dry reference to her husband's "examination" at the hands of Mao's supporters "during the 10 years of turmoil"

"Mao thought," once a rag-bag of every essay, chit, and aphorism ever attributed to the Chairman, is still the touchstone for Party activists, but it has been rejigged to suit the current line

Mao was born in 1893, the astrological year of the Snake Snake-people hate failures, it is said, and Mao is enjoying a modified posthumous success His heirs know that China's masses long for a glittering national hero, and that still only Mao gleams brightly enough In 1941, the Chairman compared certain Party rivals to "a blind man on a blind horse standing on the edge of a deep hole at midnight" For 50 years the Great Teacher and Helmsman believed that only he could bring China safely through that darkness, and on his 90th birthday Mao's successor as Party leader, Hu Yaobang, said of the man who had once kept him in solitary confinement "Comrade Mao's contributions are immortal and his Thought will shine forever." □ — © London Observer Service.

And here is the news



● The journal of the people — 'the struggle continues', says one of many public blackboard newspapers in central Maputo

Picture: Arlene Getz

A pavement 'newspaper' in Machel's Maputo

By ARLENE GETZ

A SCHOOLROOM blackboard, covered in chalk writing, stands on a pavement in the Mozambican capital of Maputo

This is the *Journal do Povo* — 'the newspaper of the people' — and it is used both by the people and for the people as a vehicle to spread news and comment.

One of many placed in the city and at workplaces to disseminate information, it is a cheap and effective medium designed to keep Mozambicans abreast of current events.

Sometimes the people use their journal as a vehicle for their own views in the form of anti-South African cartoons or repetition of the 'Long live Marxism and President Samora Machel' slogans inscribed on walls throughout the city

This week a blackboard placed between the harbour and the railway station in central Maputo carried a New Year's message from President Machel.

Written shortly before South African and Mozambican officials crossed their respective borders for dialogue in Maputo and Pretoria, President Machel's 1984 hope is for peace and prosperity in the region

The message signs off with the battle cry "A luta continua" ("the struggle continues")

It is a slogan repeated on buildings throughout the city — occasionally along-

BOTHA-MACHEL SUMMIT IN LISBON 'A STEP CLOSER'

A TRIPARTITE meeting between Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa is expected to take place in Lisbon "very soon" following the success of Monday's talks in Maputo and Pretoria

Informed sources confirmed a meeting between representatives of the three governments on the subject of the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme was imminent.

At the same time a Lisbon summit between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Mozambique's President Samora Machel had been brought a step closer by this week's meetings, a diplomatic source disclosed

However, South Africa was still adopting a "wait and see" attitude "Monday's talks were exploratory,

and the two governments must still decide whether they want to continue," a South African source said

"We must complete concrete negotiations and establish a pattern of co-operation before we can look forward to the summit."

Portugal — which acted with the United States as a behind-the-scenes broker in this week's gathering — has a large stake in an agreement on the Cahora Bassa dam, which was built during Portuguese colonial rule

The Lisbon government is losing about R42-million annually as sabotage by the allegedly South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) prevents the Frelimo government from selling electricity generated

by the scheme to South Africa This has postponed Mozambican repayment of its R740-million debt to Portugal

Although the Cahora Bassa scheme was discussed in Maputo on Monday, the talks between the South African economic delegation led by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, and the Mozambican group headed by Economic Affairs Minister Jacinto Veloso, were "very informal"

"We cannot possibly discuss the dam without including Portugal," South African sources said

Had it not been for Portuguese intervention, it is clear that the freeze in relations between Mozambique and South Africa could have extended indefinitely

Portuguese: "Death to the criminal bandits, the black marketeers and the saboteurs"

Near the murals a person is almost certain to find one of the many portraits of President Machel in the city

A giant colour picture of the Frelimo leader hangs in the centre of a gracious, colonial building that would be at home in any Mediterranean capital

A smaller picture of President Machel hangs on a wall above South African and Mozambican delegates discussing matters of mutual economic concern in the stately Bank of Mozambique building.

Black and white portraits of the president are mounted on twosides of a triangular-shaped structure, between the railway station and the docks, catering for pedestrians walking in either direction

side the graphic wall art that has characterised the city since independence

Most of the murals portray the struggle against the Portuguese colonial rulers, but some deal with post-independence issues.

On one wall a tearful little soldier is being squeezed into a meat mincer by a burly, grinning man. Bloody red strands dangle from the other side.

Alongside a large slogan is painted in

For the South African visitor, these are the most obvious changes to the once-popular holiday area of what was Lour-enco Marques

Other changes are more subtle.

The plush Polana Hotel is still there offering single and double rooms for R50 and R70 a night. A few tourists frolic in the huge swimming pool overlooking the bay. And the luxury homes once occupied by Portuguese expatriates are generally well-maintained.

The local beer is still popular, only now it is served without labels because the Maputo paper factory has stopped production

On Monday the renowned LM prawns were available, but several of the dishes on the extensive hotel menu were not.

Meals were excellently prepared, but the service was slow and hotel guests had problems obtaining hot water over the weekend

The city's central area was spotlessly clean, but many shop fronts were boarded up

The few goods on display in the shops were drab and a branch of the up-market South African store John Orr boasted only a dull window display of white and green lounge suites.

Most of the activity was centred on the queues of workseekers and the neat little shanty town — surrounded by rows of corn and lush subtropical vegetation — flanking the road from the airport.

US-SA plot to destabilise the MPLA ⁽²¹⁸⁾ is denied ^{Star}

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star Bureau ^{29/11/84}

WASHINGTON — State Department officials have denied a British newspaper report that South African, American, Israeli and Unita representatives met secretly in Zaire last November to plot the destabilisation of the MPLA government in Angola.

The Observer claimed yesterday to have details of a secret meeting at which American and South African envoys discussed destabilising the Angolan government. A report of the meeting — in late November, 1983 — was contained in an alleged memorandum from the Zairean National Security Council to President Mobutu.

The Observer said the document had been smuggled out of Zaire and that sources close to Nguza Karli Bond, a former Zairean Premier now living in exile in Brussels, confirmed the meeting did take place.

Sources here said the report had the same "smell" as other false stories discrediting the US that had surfaced in recent years in Africa and which appeared to be part of a Soviet disinformation campaign.

According to the report in The Observer the secret meeting was described in a confidential memorandum from the Zairean National Security Council to President Mobutu.

The Observer report, by Zimbabwe-born journalist Godwin Matatu, said the meeting discussed the supply of American and South African arms to the Angolan insurgents and acts of sabotage against the MPLA.

However, an official in the Africa Bureau of the State Department said United States representatives had never attended any such meeting.

Papers explain Machel's stand

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THE Mozambican Press has begun to explain the Machel government's delicate balancing act between the South African Government and the African National Congress (ANC).

The Sunday newspaper, Domingo, has compared South Africa's "aggression" with "the peaceful behaviour of Mozambique towards its powerful neighbour."

And, said columnist Antonio Jose, Mozambique had never financed nor provided weapons to "bandits" operating in South Africa.

Mr Jose denied that there was similarity between the African National Congress of South Africa and the "Mozambique National Resistance."

"The struggle of the ANC," he points out, "predates by a long way the creation of Frelimo. It is more than half a century old, it is the struggle of a people against the oppression, exploitation and humiliation practised by a minority. It has nothing in common with the activities of armed bandits

who loot, destroy and kill or mutilate peaceful citizens"

Mozambique's solidarity with the ANC, added the article, "does not mean that the ANC has military bases on Mozambique territory"

That the ANC's struggle was taking place inside South Africa itself "is a reality which South Africa has never wanted to accept"

Antonio Jose argued that it is "perhaps too early" to tell whether the negotiations between Mozambique and South Africa would be

fruitful
He warned that, regardless of talks, "the internal contradictions of the South African regime, contradictions which it is unable to resolve, may rekindle instability in the region"

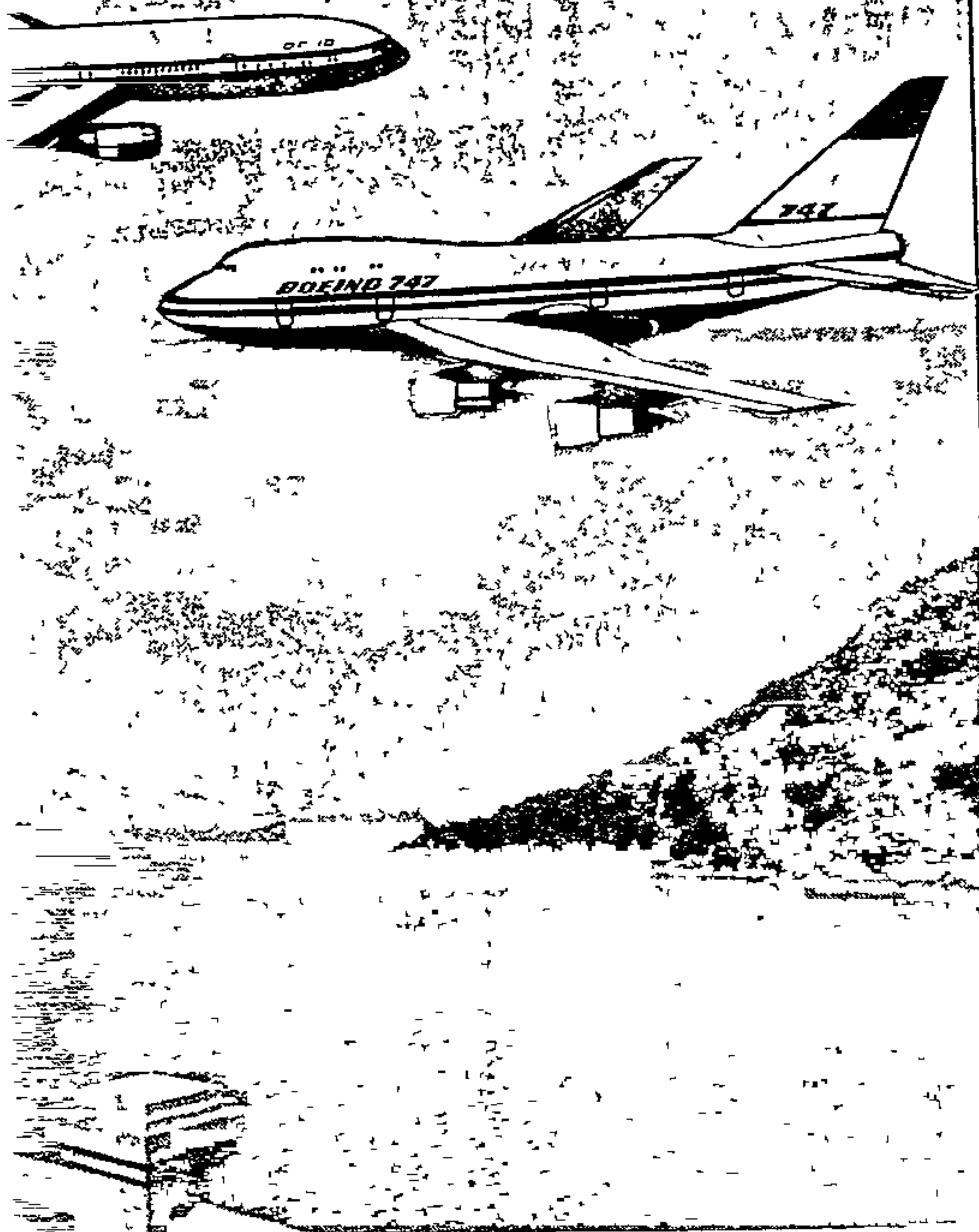
A second columnist Maria de Lourdes Torcato, in a piece entitled "US and our neighbours," wrote that last week's talks between Mozambican and South African delegations "reflect the desire of all Mozambicans for good neighbourly relations with the people who, by

force of circumstance, happen to live next door to us

"Getting on with the neighbours is common sense," she continues "We like to have correct relations with our neighbours, even when we don't share their ideas or agree with what they do — in this case, the institutionalised racism of apartheid."

In the future, she concludes, South Africa "without the stigma of apartheid, will be a great nation that we can be proud to have as a neighbour"

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sations between the air crews of both planes and air traffic control at Jan Smuts have been impounded pending an investigation

One of the pilots will be called on to explain what happened.

A spokesman for the Department of Civil Aviation confirmed that the incident had been reported but denied that the planes were involved in a near miss.

"There was a vertical separation of 500 feet between the two aircraft and a near miss occurs when there is 100 feet or less between planes, and the pilots have to take avoiding action," the spokesman said

"The two passenger aircraft were closer than we would have liked," he added "The British Airways pilot did see the other aircraft while obeying instructions from air traffic control

"There was no danger of a collision"

SA submarine ferried guerillas, says ex-MNR man

MAPUTO — A self-professed former member of the anti-government Mozambique National Resistance has said that MNR guerillas were landed in the country from a South African submarine last year, the official AIM news agency reported yesterday

AIM reported that Mr Alberto Vicente (23) had said in an interview that he had seen three white South African crew members from the submarine at a MNR base in the Vilanculos area around April last year

"Many Mozambicans who had been trained in South Africa disembarked from the submarine" AIM quoted him as saying.

Mr Vicente, AIM reported, had said the submarine stayed out to sea while the guerillas were brought ashore in small boats

Mozambique has frequently accused South Africa of arming and training MNR guerillas, who have carried out sabotage attacks in many areas of the country Pretoria denies the charges

Mr Vicente was quoted as saying the three South Africans had stayed at the base for about 48 hours before returning to the submarine, "taking with them more Mozambicans to be trained"

AIM reported he had said the South Africans had spoken English and behaved like tourists, wearing swimming trunk and taking photographs of lagoons close to the shore

Rawlings calls for OAU force

The Star's Foreign
News Service

ACCRA — Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings yesterday opened the OAU Defence Commission talks here with a stinging attack on South Africa and a call for a volunteer "liberation force"

The Ghanaian leader told the 8th session of the commission that the formation of the force would be a step towards "continental security"

He said South Africa posed a grave threat to Africa's independence and criticised what he claimed was Pretoria's aggression towards its neighbours

The commission will also discuss the possibility of introducing common teaching methods in African military schools

The OAU secretary-general, Mr Peter Onu, warned that any attempt to form an OAU force would require "learning from the Chad experience".

He was referring to unsuccessful attempts to keep the peace in that country by units from a number of African states

KIDNAPPED BY MNR

Other MNR guerillas told Mr Vicente this was the first time a submarine had been used for such an operation in that area, AIM said

The agency said Mr Vicente explained he had been kidnapped by the MNR at his village near Inhambane in March last year and taken to a guerilla camp further inland

After receiving three weeks' military training, he was sent to the base near Vilanculos

Mr Vicente told AIM he slipped away from the MNR during a clash with government troops in late May and surrendered to the army some time later

Sapa-Reuters

Teachers fired by Nigeria can't get back to their homes in Ghana

The Star's Foreign
News Service

ACCRA — Hundreds of Ghanaian teachers are stranded in border villages in neighbouring Togo after being refused entry into their own country, the State-owned

rich Nigeria for jobs despite an acute shortage of teachers at home

But Nigeria has clamped down on employing West Africans, mostly Ghanaians Early last year Nigeria deported 2 million mostly un-

But the fired Ghanaians have been unable to go home The eastern border entry points have been closed since June last year after a nearly successful coup attempt against Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings's Govern-



General Buhari



Portugal and the vital triangle

LISBON, increasingly assuming a role as Washington's counsellor on the former colonies of Angola and Mozambique, is anxiously studying current developments in the

region.

Its concern stems not only from considerable national interests in the triangle formed by Maputo, Pretoria and Luanda, but also from a desire to use 500 years of colonial experience to carve itself a position of influence following the collapse of its prestigious empire nearly a decade ago.

And since President Ronald Reagan came to office, the United States has been offering Lisbon the break it desires.

Washington consults regularly with Portugal about the vital triangle, and in public pronouncements here United States officials never fail to stress Portugal's usefulness in contacts with the Marxist Angolan and Mozambiquan regimes.

Two assiduous visitors to Lisbon are United States deputy assistant Secretary of State, Frank Wisner, and Ambassador at Large General Vernon Walters, with Wisner touching base here again this week reportedly after secret tripartite talks in Cape Verde with Angola and South Africa.

From KEN POTTINGER in Lisbon

Observers here maintain that current initiatives to end tension and conflict between South Africa and its two Marxist neighbours result from strong and consistent pressures by Portugal and the United States.

In both former colonies Portuguese nationalists have become prime targets for kidnapping or worse by anti-government rebels operating there, while in Mozambique constant guerrilla sabotage of the Portuguese-owned Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme has cost Lisbon millions of escudos in lost power sales to South Africa.

On a wider plane, Lisbon has been encouraged to nurture any moves by Luanda or Maputo away from Soviet influence and towards the West.

Here, if for different reasons, Washington and Pretoria's arms co-incident they would both prefer client states of the same rather than opposite persuasion. A major obstacle in this development, however, is the South African military hierarchy, which appears committed to constant destabilisation of its neighbours.

Some analysts believe that even with the conclusion of non-aggression pacts with Mozambique and Angola, destabilisation will continue for as long as South African security chiefs think they can control events inside the country.

Thus South Africa's internal political developments have become the determining factor in the question of regional tensions.

Similar difficulties occur from time to time with Mozambique, which also complains about the unhindered activities of rebels of the Mozambiquan National Resistance in Lisbon.

Portugal hides behind the fact that, as a democracy, it must respect all points of view and cannot act against the opposition groups unless they break the law.

The truth of the matter — although this will never be admitted — is that Lisbon wants to keep all options open on the outcome of the power struggles presently underway in Angola and Mozambique. United States insistence on counting Portugal in on efforts to resolve Southern Africa's complex problems is a cosy

deal Portugal gets the international acknowledgement of post-imperial importance it seeks, while Washington keeps a strategic Nato ally happy without excessive financial outlay for vital military facilities, like the Azores airbase.

Lisbon is fond of touting the fund of goodwill it says exists in the former colonies towards Portugal, and couples this to the network of private and public contacts it has in the two countries.

But the premise bears closer scrutiny. Portugal's colonial record is no better, and in some cases worse, than that of any former colonial power. The allegedly existent fund of goodwill is tempered by the memory of what one critical historian described as the "efficient, savagery" exercised by Portuguese colonialists down the centuries.

As if to underline the tenuousness of the situation there are strains currently in bilateral relations with Angola.

Tension is running high over Portugal's refusal to curb the activities in Lisbon of Angolan opposition groups, especially Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerrillas. Luanda is currently reviewing all trade and investment contacts with Portugal, and Lisbon has already lost a valuable oil prospecting concession as a result of these problems.

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Maputo blames bus deaths on the MNR

MAPUTO — Mozambique has blamed guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) for a bus ambush last week in which 27 people were reported killed and 23 injured, the official news agency Aim said yesterday.

The agency, quoting an official source, said the attack on a bus near the capital of the southern province of Inhambane was carried out by MNR insurgents opposed to the socialist government of President Samora Machel.

Aim quoted a survivor, Mr Januario Gil Mabjeca, as saying that some passengers fled into the bush during the ambush.

Twenty charred bodies were found inside the bus, set alight during the attack, the agency said.

"Many people received

bullet wounds inside the bus, but were able to drag themselves out," Mr Mabjeca was quoted as saying.

Aim said that among the dead were five members of one of Mozambique's best known dance troupes, Makwaela, which had just completed a tour of Inhambane province.

Inhambane, ravaged by serious drought, has been one of the main centres of activity by the rebels, which Maputo says are supported by South Africa. Pretoria denies the charge.

The attack occurred barely a week after Maputo and South African officials met on January 16 to discuss security problems.

The MNR has been waging its guerrilla war since independence eight years ago — Sapa-Reuter

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MNR morale low — claim

MAPUTO — Mozambique says its troops have forced anti-Frelimo MNR rebels on to the defensive after destroying 20 guerilla bases in Inhambane since June.

Officials said the MNR forces in the province appeared to have split into small groups which were moving southward by night in search of food.

Morale was low since the main base at Tome was overrun last year. —
The Star's Foreign News Service

Machel offers 3 500 guerillas to South Africa

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The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Samora Machel has offered to let South Africa "have back" 3 500 anti-Frelimo guerillas who he says were trained and equipped by Pretoria.

"We have 3 500 prisoners who were trained and equipped by South Africa. What does South Africa want done with them?"

"Kill them? Or shall we send them back to South Africa?" Mr Machel asked.

The offer was made during a speech by Mr Machel before last week's bilateral talks in Pretoria and Maputo but no public reply has yet been received from the South African Government.

Mr Machel said a formal offer

would be made at the talks.

However, the International Red Cross has responded to an appeal made simultaneously for help with improving the housing and conditions of the prisoners.

Most of the 3 500 men are believed to belong to the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) which the Maputo Government says is armed and supported by South Africa.

President Machel had invited Amnesty International and the Red Cross to visit the prisoners "so they can hear for themselves the crimes they have committed".

The Red Cross has responded with a proposal to visit the prisoners and help improve conditions.

The offer is likely to be well

received. Mozambique faces a serious drought heightened by economic difficulties caused by the MNR.

Despite the offer to South Africa, the captured men are not really considered prisoners of war.

The Red Cross stresses that its offer does not make them POWs — it visits all kinds of prisons.

CRIMES

But it is obvious that Frelimo does not know what to do with them, as they are neither POWs nor common criminals.

Mr Machel divides them into three groups "Those who were kidnapped and afterwards committed crimes, the volunteers, and the chiefs."

Most are in the first category.

They are frightened, ragged teenage peasants rather than hardened guerillas but some have committed atrocities.

"It's not human to take children, women, and old people and put them in a hut and set the hut on fire. To do this to your own people is not normal," President Machel said.

Despite the horrors of this war, Frelimo leaders have no stomach for mass executions.

The most likely course is a few public trials and a few exemplary public executions.

The others would probably be sent to re-education camps.

THE Mail asked me for a 1000-word piece on what I thought about the talks of January 16 between Mozambique and South Africa. That should give room to focus on one aspect of those talks.

In December I was in Angola, where I found a surprising degree of optimism among Fapla, the Angolan armed forces

Their four-month-old counter-offensive against Unita had produced such quick results that the South African Defence Force had to push northwards from the occupied parts of Cunene Province. What had happened?

The Fapla had undergone a whole reorganisation process that culminated in the setting up of regional military councils in July.

That was followed by two meetings of the MPLA's central committee, during which the majority of its members took the decision to fight Unita to the last.

But equally important — after a long interval of almost five years — the Soviet Union had once again unloaded weapons in Luanda. Lots of them, sufficient to turn the now matured Fapla, and the experienced Cubans, into a massive firing power ultimately aimed at the South Africans in Cunene.

It is patently clear to me that Moscow had told Pretoria. "You've gone too far." It is also patently clear that, instead of the expected anti-Soviet tirade from Washington, the White House told Pretoria "Well, we'll look into the matter."

The message was thus clear from the United States... South Africa had better agree to a containment of war on its western front.

For too long Washington had supported Pretoria's military option in the region, particularly with regards to Angola.

The result was a growing involvement by Russia there, and a radicalisation of the MPLA against Unita, instead of a compromise.

But even more important, France and other allies of the United States had gone ahead with substantial loads of capital investment in the area, thus breaking the old monopoly of regional economic power formed by South Africa, Britain and the United States.

Under heavy pressure

from its strongest ally, and worried about awesome domestic problems — which I will not go into — Pretoria decided to talk. The military option, although not abandoned, was now to be complemented by an economic one.

Having lived 10 years in South Africa I know that, however critical the economy may look, Pretoria's rulers are no outright lackeys of Washington.

Afrikaans and English-speaking white South Africans do not like bowing to pressure from outside. So it is also clear that P W Botha asked the Americans for something in exchange for a settlement in Namibia.

What that something is time will tell us.

All that I have written leads me to the focal point of this article: the last seven years have seen a dangerous increase of foreign interference in the region.

South Africa's military push east, north and west, its growing occupation and destabilisation strategy, led more and more to interference by the big powers in a conflict which is basically between the peoples of Namibia and South Africa on the one hand, and apartheid on the other.

And this, in its turn, is leading Southern Africa as a whole into the tangle of big power geo-strategic interests.

The end result of a process like this can only be the subordination of local national interests to the interests of foreign powers. The Middle East is there as a painful reminder of this.

Stop it! That is, in a nutshell, how I saw the talks on Monday, January 16 in Maputo and Pretoria. Avoid the obvious while it can still be avoided.

The all-white South African delegations met multi-coloured Mozambican delegations in the two capitals

What is left when apartheid is dead?

CARLOS CARDOSO Mozambican journalist at the Pretoria talks

Some of the South Africans may have thought the talks could lead South Africa quickly back into the old position of sub-regional master.

That's naive. Those who think in such terms should have pressured Salazar to negotiate with Frelimo before his death in 1968.

Now it's too late. Frelimo and countless numbers of Mozambicans are too sovereign in political thinking and character to bow to new, or old, masters.

And it is precisely this degree of sovereignty that the whole of South Africa should count as an asset in the long run.

For it is that sovereignty, that spirit of independence, that has led Mozambique to prefer talking to one of the most disliked regimes of the world rather than draw the entire area into big power politics.

All that I know of Mozambique leads me to say this: its leaders firmly believe that apartheid will ultimately be no more than an ugly memory in the minds of all South Africans.

But it is in the process of destroying apartheid that the whole region — and, above all, black and white South Africans — should be careful not to do it in a way that places the region in the hands of foreign interests.

At the core of the talks, the real, long term questions were: what will a non-racial South Africa look like after the ashes of apartheid have cooled off?

Will it be a strong economy or will it have been so weakened by internal strife and external intervention that the country will have to go begging?

What will Southern Africa look like? Will it be a region where a number of sovereign governments and peoples find their collective destiny in co-operation and negotiation, or will it be the arena of big power rivalry?

The message to Pretoria seems to be a simple one just as the history clock in Europe will not turn back to 1788, so the Bantustanisation logic of the Forties and Fifties will no longer work in Southern Africa.

So, stop this aggression, this destabilisation. That will get you nowhere.

More and more of your children will die, and they will die confused, for they're no longer dying for a "white South Africa," which is not "purely white" anymore, anyway.

In the meantime, the struggle against apartheid will continue. Even the path of reformism, which aims at perpetuating racial supremacy, carries the medicine of its antidote in a whole new set of alliances that cuts across the colour bar.

The talks in Maputo and Pretoria were a pointer.

Apartheid will end, it is ending every day under the pressure of popular struggles and attempts at reformist solutions.

My hope is that when the last spade of gravel is thrown into its grave Southern Africa will not be the collective tomb of a would-be beautiful home. For most of us.

(218) \$1 RDM

27/1/84

SA helped to free Red prisoners from MNR

218 Star
27/11/84

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government helped to persuade the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) to release 12 Soviet prisoners after a plea for assistance by the Soviet Union, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has disclosed.

South Africa does not admit to assertions by Western intelligence experts that it is backing the Mozambican rebels, who are trying to topple President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government.

However, the fact that Mr Botha has acknowledged involvement in gaining freedom for MNR captives makes it clear that the South African Government is at least in a position to contact the rebels and persuade them to act.

It is also apparent now that South Africa and the Soviet Union are able to make diplomatic contact with one another.

The first word of the prisoners' freedom came in reports from Lisbon, where an MNR spokesman said the prisoners were "released along the frontier with Malawi".

They were civilian technicians, part of a group of 24 seized by the MNR at the Morrua mining complex in the Zambezia province five months ago.

Responding to inquiries about the Lisbon reports, Mr Botha said in Cape Town that the Soviet Union Government approached the South African Government late in August.

The United States also raised the matter, as did other governments.

Activities

Mr Botha said "The South African Government made it clear that it was in no way responsible for the actions of the Mozambique resistance movement and also that it did not, directly or indirectly, control the activities of the movement."

"Nonetheless, there were considerations which induced our Government to endeavour to render assistance."

According to Mr Botha, these considerations included:

- The fact that the representations made to South Africa were, in tone and substance, in accordance with the standards pertaining to inter-governmental representations.

- The South African Government's general concern for the well-being of civilians of any nationality who were not involved in any action which could threaten South Africa's security.

- The advancement of stability in the Southern African region, to which the South African Government was committed.

- The improvement in bilateral relations between South Africa and Mozambique which the South African Government is currently pursuing.

"The MNR agreed to the release (of its Soviet prisoners) The Mozambique Government gave its full co-operation in this endeavour," said Mr Botha.

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MOZAMBIQUE HAZARDS

By SIMON WILLSON

BUSINESSES still face serious uncertainties in any investment in Mozambique.

Despite the recent *rapprochement* between Pretoria and Maputo a businessman with a multinational company, with a large stake in Mozambique, warned yesterday on the hazards of doing business with the Marxist economy.

A trade analyst said, however, that doing business with the former Portuguese colony was easier than before the country gained independence in 1975.

The multinational official, who wanted to remain anonymous, said, his company and other South-African businesses would want assurances from Maputo before investing in Mozambique.

He added that his organisation still had great difficulty in getting approval from the Maputo authorities to take in qualified staff.

Foreigners working in Mozambique were, he added, still being arrested without charge and jailed for unspecified periods.

At the last count 70 Portuguese — employees of SA freight and related companies — were languishing in Mozambican jails with their employers in the dark about prospects of release. The spokesman added that the security climate also made it difficult to conduct a normal trading association.

There was an absence of infrastructure, skills and capital. It was difficult for foreign businesses to commit new capital to the country because of the expropriation —

without compensation — of funds since independence.

“Before committing ourselves to further investment in Mozambique we’d want several assurances from the Maputo authorities about the conditions under which we would have to operate.”

The spokesman added: “We would want assurances that we would be free from nationalisation and also firm guarantees about our ability to repatriate profits and capital.”

A Southern African trade analyst said yesterday that many conventional fears expressed about Mozambique were exaggerated.

“Overall, the South African private sector has maintained closer economic ties with Mozambique since independence. When Mozambique was under Portuguese rule we frequently had to export goods to Portugal in order to get them re-exported to Mozambique.”

The analyst, who also asked not to be identified, conceded that South Africa-Mozambique trade had been restricted in recent years by Maputo’s lack of foreign exchange. But this has been a sign of Mozambique’s discipline and close control over foreign payments obligations.”

He also conceded that there had been several cases of nationalisation without compensation since independence.

This had happened elsewhere in Africa, however, and Mozambique had learned quickly the advantages of trade with neighbouring states, the analyst added.

CAPE TIMES 1/2/84

SADF actions in Angola 'tainted with illegality'

By BARRY STREEK

SOUTH AFRICA'S military actions in Southern Angola had been tainted with illegality, Professor John Dugard said last night.

It was also difficult to justify the South African Defence Force raid on Maseru in terms of international law, he said.

And South African support of insurgent groups in Frontline states was "clearly unlawful".

Professor Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, spoke last night on "International Law and the Frontline states" at the University of Cape Town's summer school.

'Widespread cynicism'

Despite widespread cynicism about international law because it was not enforced in the same way as domestic law, there was a highly developed and widely accepted body of international law.

The rules governing the use of force were straightforward. The only circumstances in which a state may use armed force against another state without United Nations authority was when it was attacked by another state.

Self-defence operations had to be proportionate to the injury inflicted and punitive or reprisal actions were forbidden by the UN Charter which South Africa had signed.

"International law knows no doctrine of 'hot pursuit' where it results in the troops of one state coming into the state of another," Professor Dugard said.

He said despite the fact that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was an international lawyer, little attempt had been made to jus-

tify South African raids into Angola in terms of international law.

No state recognized the lawfulness of South Africa's title to SWA/Namibia, not even the homeland states had done so.

"How, in the light of this legal situation can the SADF justify its repeated invasions of Angola in terms of self-defence?"

"The sad truth is that all South Africa's actions in Namibia and the 'operational zone' (which seems at times to cover much of Southern Angola) are tainted with illegality."

"This explains why South Africa's Western allies join in condemning SADF actions and why growing majorities in the UN view Swapo's struggle as 'just'."

● During discussion, Mr Robert Jaster, who is a fellow of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington DC in the United States, said it was apparent that the MNR "does not have a great deal of support in Mozambique".

A recent campaign by government forces against the rebels in southern Mozambique had been "extremely successful" and they had taken several thousand prisoners.

Executions

The MNR had not been very successful in winning support of the people through its actions of chopping off heads and executions.

However, there was dissatisfaction with President Samora Machel's Government because of the economic circumstances in Mozambique.

But, on the other hand, South African raids on the Mozambican capital of Maputo had generated a great deal of support for President Machel.

Optimism as Crocker meets Machel

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — The United States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, is to meet President Samora Machel of Mozambique today — and there is cautious optimism of a breakthrough to end the Namibian impasse

Dr Crocker is on a five-nation tour of Southern Africa to try and end the deadlock

Asked about a settlement, Dr Crocker said in Maputo yesterday "We believe the window is open. There are a number of signals from many quarters in Southern Africa

that suggest people would like to try the road of peace"

The Mozambique news agency reported him as saying he had come to Mozambique "to exchange views with one of the key leaders of the Frontline states on the effort to reduce violence and strengthen the peace process in Southern Africa"

He said earlier talks with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania had been "very useful"

Dr Crocker said his discussions with South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha were "basically a reflection of our

own meetings with representatives of the Angolan Government in Cape Verde"

Asked if he felt there was a consensus among Frontline leaders on points which could lead to an early solution to the Namibian question, Dr Crocker said "I sense that"

He added "I think that in different ways different governments can make a contribution, and they're very actively thinking what that might be"

He would not comment on speculation that the United States might open an embassy in Luanda

SA and Portugal talk to
Maputo on Cahora Bassa

2/18 2/2/84
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Tri-lateral talks between South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique on the problems of power supply from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme will be held in Lisbon on February 14 and 15 the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced in Cape Town yesterday

The possibility of talks was first reported in the Rand Daily Mail on January 17 after discussions in Maputo between South African and

Mozambiquan delegations on economic and tourism issues

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, will head the South African delegation which will include the Director-General of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr S J du Plessis, the Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ray Killen, the Deputy Director-General of Commerce and Industry, Mr C F Scheepers, and the Deputy Director-General of Finance, Mr P G Croeser

Power from Cahora Bassa has been stopped by rebels

Cape Times 2/2/80
MNR 'aid' 218
via Malawi?

Staff Reporter

A RAND Afrikaans University lecturer, Mr Koos van Wyk, said this week he believed South Africa was aiding Mozambican rebels through Malawi

During a discussion on the front-line states at the University of Cape Town's Summer School, Mr Van Wyk said "Logically, this is not impossible. If we aid Unita why should we not aid the resistance in Mozambique?"

During the discussion, Mr Robert Jaster, a fellow of the Smithsonian Institute in Washington DC, United States, said "an absolute precondition of the package" between South Africa and Mozambique was that any support for the MNR be stopped

This would be a "quid pro quo" for the ending of any Mozambique support for insurgents in South Africa

Mr Jaster said it was apparent that the MNR "does not have a great deal of support in Mozambique"

A recent campaign by government forces against the rebels in southern Mozambique had been "extremely successful" and they had taken several thousand prisoners

The MNR had not been very successful in winning the support of the people through its actions of chopping off heads and executions

"They have not made a great effort to win friends," he said

However, the economic circumstances in

Mozambique had led to dissatisfaction with President Samora Machel's government

On the other hand, South African raids on Maputo had generated a great deal of support for President Machel

"One of the things the raids on Maputo did was to rally the people around Machel. They gave him support he hasn't seen for years," Mr Jaster said

Overall, he did not think the MNR had significant support from the Mozambique people

"I just don't think they see the MNR as an alternative"

Mr Jaster said it would be a delusion to believe the front-line states would give up their anti-apartheid feelings

"They recognize that white South Africans have a right to be here. They recognize they are not settlers and colonialists. What they don't accept is white-minority rule"

But someone like President Machel also recognized that a compromise had to be found with South Africa

"You can reach a modus vivendi without giving up your opposition to apartheid," Mr Jaster said

● The South African Government has dismissed claims that it is aiding the MNR. However, the US State Department in Washington, in a considered statement, said last year that the MNR "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa"



SA 'does not control MNR'

Argus Foreign Service, Lisbon

THE Mozambican rebel movement MNR doubts any solid results will emerge from the tentative rapprochement between Maputo and Pretoria, but it insists that any improvement in relations between the neighbours will have little impact on its escalating guerrilla war

"If a bilateral security accord, including a withdrawal of South African aid to us is reached, it would cause us a headache but not cost us our head," the MNR representative in Europe, Mr Jorge Correia, told me

Wrong premise

In a candid, exclusive interview, Mr Correia also said that expected tripartite talks on the Cabora Bassa dam, involving Pretoria, Lisbon and Maputo, would come to nothing as long as Portugal refused to negotiate directly with the seven-year-old rebel movement.

"The innate incompatibility" separating marxist Mozambique and South Africa's white-minority government "would appear to condemn attempts at peaceful coexistence to failure," he said. But Mr Correia admitted that the bilateral talks, which began in Maputo on January 13, were taking place "in a larger context" and that Soviet and US pressures on Mozambique and South Africa, respectively, could bring "some lessening of tensions"

"But Maputo enters the negotiations with the wrong premise," he said, adding that

the wide-scale fighting affecting nine of the country's 10 provinces was "an internal problem which can only be resolved if the marxist regime deals with us"

Mr Correia, a 30-year-old white mechanical engineer who left Mozambique in 1980, acknowledged that both Rhodesia and South Africa had served as MNR's "nurses" in the insurgency's infancy and that the guerrillas "may have served their political interests"

"But we've grown up," he said. "We're now adults with diversified sources of strength and support"

He said Pretoria continued to provide the rebels with support — "but only as a rear-guard, an intermediary, a door to Europe"

"A South African-Mozambican accord would certainly affect us," he said, "but only in a marginal way" because aid from Pretoria was "neither vital nor basic"

Mr Correia, interviewed in the bar of a downtown Lisbon hotel, said the MNR controlled two-thirds of Mozambique's 2 800 km coastline, allowing his forces "plenty of alternatives" for receiving supplies

More aid

He said the MNR had widened its aid sources to "business and political forces, some in power in Europe," during the past two years, thus allowing it "sovereignty" of action inside Mozambique

"To be effective, any accord between the two states can only focus on South African pledges not to launch direct attacks against Mozambique," he said. "No one, including Pretoria, can negotiate on our behalf"

Mr Correia laughed when asked to comment on insistent reports that tripartite talks — with the MNR represented in a South African delegation — will be held in Lisbon this month to discuss the security and future of the Cabora Bassa dam

"That's perfectly crazy," he said.

He said guerrillas had recently downed 48 pylons along the Portuguese-financed and managed dam's 700km line to the Transvaal, adding that the line "will stay down" until Lisbon negotiates "directly" with his movement

He said negotiations did not have to be public or involve a Portuguese Minister, "but they must be direct"

"The Portuguese are making the same mistake as Maputo in thinking they can discuss our future and our strategies with Pretoria," he said

"Frelimo (Mozambique's ruling party) will eventually have to negotiate with us — within two years at the most," Mr Correia said, "and we plead with the lucid, sensible members of the regime to do so as soon as possible to spare our people added suffering and to allow Frelimo to talk from an honourable position."

Mozambique moves thousands

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican authorities have begun evacuating thousands of people from the country's border with Natal amid fears that flood water being released from the Pongolapoort Dam could flatten Catuane and drown hundreds of villagers

According to the Mozambique news agency AIM, there are "very serious fears of death" Radio Mozambique is broadcasting warnings every 15 minutes urging people to move to higher ground

Although the level of the Maputo River dropped yesterday after claiming at least 14 lives during the week, it rose dramatically today after South African authorities opened the dam's sluice gates. Water was rushing into the river at the rate of 2 000 cu m a second this afternoon

Several thousand people are threatened by flood water from the dam. "All local authorities in the area have been mobilised to evacuate anyone still left in the threatened zones," AIM said

Mozambican authorities were fighting the flood on three fronts along the Maputo River, the subsiding Umbeluzi River and the Incomati River. People living on the banks of the Incomati were in danger of being swept into the sea, AIM reported earlier today

The death toll in Mozambique is believed to be well over 50 although AIM said it was impossible to give any accurate figure.

● See Pages 3, 7 and Back Page, World section.

Soviet ⁽²¹⁸⁾ hostages ^{few} safe, says ^{3/2/84} Maputo

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Fears about the fate of the Soviet hostages, reported to have been released by guerillas recently, were eased today when Mozambican authorities said 20 of them were safe in Maputo.

Twenty-four Soviet geologists were kidnapped and two Soviet technicians killed in a Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) raid at Morrua on August 21.

Mozambican authorities said the men were released in four batches on September 16, October 27, December 1 and January 26. It is feared that two of the remaining men died on a long trek through the bush, the other two are still being held hostage.

COUNTER-CLAIMS

The claims and counter-claims on the fate of the hostages led to the South African Government claiming credit for helping to negotiate the releases after receiving a direct plea from Moscow.

In Cape Town, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday that the Mozambique Government had told him 12 were in the care of the Maputo authorities, but there was no word on how the transfer was effected.

Mozambique authorities said a tough operation, near the Malawian frontier, was followed by the release of the remaining 12 hostages on January 26.

They did not give details.

But the MNR insists that the 12 were not just released at the border but were handed over to the Malawi authorities.

However Malawi denied all knowledge of them and their whereabouts. Africa-watchers say Malawi would have been reluctant to have anything to do with the affair.

NOT OFFICIAL

If it did have any role, it would not want its involvement to be seen as an official one.

It is not known whether the freed men will remain in Mozambique and return to their mining duties or go home to Russia.

In another development, Mozambique authorities said today that 21 MNR "bandits" had surrendered voluntarily to Frelimo forces in Zambezia province.

The spokesman also said another 12 rebels had voluntarily handed themselves over to the army in the southern province of Inhambane. He said some of these guerillas took part in the January 20 attack against a bus, travelling from Inhambane to Maputo, in which 27 passengers were massacred.

A large number of MNR members have reportedly surrendered in recent months, as a result of Frelimo military offensives launched by Frelimo.

In Inhambane alone, since an offensive was launched in June, 134 bandits have surrendered — 54 of whom brought their weapons with them, authorities said.

(218) RDM
**SA has cost
us dearly 4/2/84
— Maputo**

Mail Correspondent

MAPUTO — Mozambique claimed yesterday that South Africa's alleged "undeclared war" against Mozambique — particularly on the economic front — had cost the country about R3 800 million

In the documentation provided by the Mozambican Government to the embassies of the country's creditors to explain the reasoning behind Mozambique's request to renegotiate its foreign debt, the government has revealed that the total lost revenue over the past eight years amounts to about R5 554-million

The level of goods travelling to and from South Africa through the port of Maputo fell from 6 823-million tons in 1973 to no more than 1 100-million in 1983

The lost revenue in rail and harbour dues between 1975 and 1983 amounted to about R248-million

The reduction in the number of Mozambican workers recruited for the South African mines from 120 000 in 1975 to 45 500 in 1982 led to a loss of about R568-million in miners' remittances

South Africa's unilateral abandonment of the system whereby gold had been paid to the colonial state at a fixed preferential price allowing the colonial economy to profit from the difference with the world price, has cost Mozambique about R2 647-million — this is the largest single economic loss of all

Activities of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) had cost Mozambique about R333-million

Reduction in revenue from exports, partly due to deteriorating terms of trade, amounted to R131-million from 1980 to 1982

The total foreign debt (excluding money owed to countries with centrally planned economies) that Mozambique is renegotiating is R1 400-million

Maputo pleads hardship

MAPUTO — Mozambique is seeking to renegotiate debts of \$1.4bn with the West, citing losses caused by the world economic crisis, drought, international sanctions against the former Rhodesia and an undeclared war waged by South Africa

The Mozambique news agency Aim says France has agreed to co-ordinate an ad hoc group of Mozambique's creditors to reschedule external debts

The Mozambique appeal comes in a report delivered to the embassies of creditor nations, says Aim

The ravages of South African-supported anti-government rebel forces of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) and South Africa's raids into Mozambique cost \$3.8bn

It also blames the sanctions applied against the Rhodesian regime of former

Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, between 1976 and 1980 for its parlous economic condition

South Africa has repeatedly denied it supports Renamo

Severe floods have inundated thousands of hectares of farmland and destroyed several development projects at a time when the country is suffering from its worst drought in 50 years. — UPI

Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, between 1976 and 1980 for its parlous economic condition

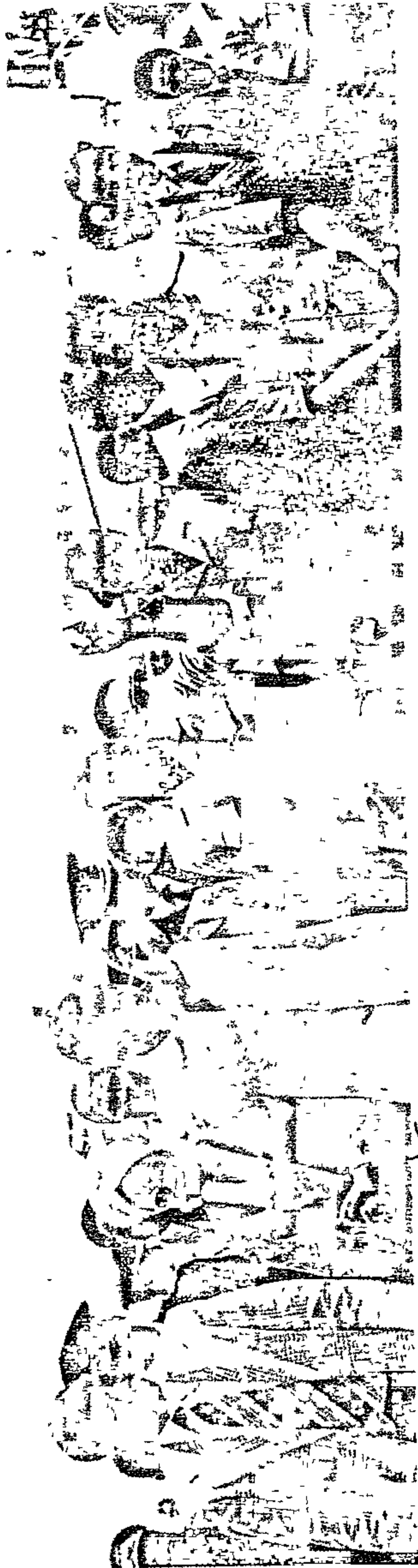
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Severe floods have inundated thousands of hectares of farmland and destroyed several development projects at a time when the country is suffering from its worst drought in 50 years. — UPI

UPI

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President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola (in light safari suit) arriving in Lusaka yesterday for private discussions with President Kenneth Kaunda on the Southern African peace initiative. Last month Mr dos Santos passed a message to South Africa through US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, though its contents have not been released. A communique issued after yesterday's talks said the two leaders hoped South Africa was sincere in wanting to solve the region's problems.



By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

LUSAKA — Mr Joe Slovo, said by Pretoria to be the mastermind behind many African National Congress attacks in South Africa, has been asked to leave Mozambique, according to reliable sources here.

And they said the ANC feared that if Pretoria's security negotiations with Maputo were successful it would be told to remove most of its personnel from Mozambique, leaving only the equivalent of a diplomatic mission.

The sources said the Maputo-Pretoria talks were part of an international poli-

tions

The Frontline sources said there were indications that South Africa might relax its conditions for Namibian solution.

They and Swapo officials were heartened by Mr P Botha's comment that South Africa should look to its own interests rather than simper those of Namibia.

They believed that arm struggle would be protracted and costly and at the stage highly impractical.

They said the burden of changing South Africa's internal policies had to be borne by black and white South Africans working from inside the country rather than by the surrounding states.

Joe Slovo asked to leave Mozambique

6/2/84

the current United States initiative in the hope of destroying apartheid through contact and example rather than through armed struggle.

However, further progress in the delicately poised negotiations is likely to depend on assurances from Pretoria that genuine change is taking place.

Opponents of the strategy of increased contact say it would take a major gesture on Pretoria's part to convince them of its good inten-

cy upheaval in which key Western powers and several Frontline states had committed themselves to changing South Africa by peaceful rather than violent means.

Frontline sources attending the Southern Africa Development Co-Ordination Conference (SADCC) in Lusaka said South Africa's neighbours feared the alternative to peaceful change would be a regional bloodbath "that will drown us all".

They had opted to support

'SA is being offered the chance to change its status of pariah'

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The new accord being negotiated between South Africa and Mozambique could have far-reaching effects as significant for Southern Africa as the Camp David agreement was for the Middle East, an American report says

Mozambican and American officials hold that view, says Washington Post correspondent Glenn Frankel, in a report from Maputo

Mr Frankel's report, based on interviews with officials from both countries, throws new light on the events that led up to the latest talks between Pretoria and Maputo

He says the talks appear to have put the Reagan Administration on the verge of a major diplomatic triumph in Mozambique after three years of dead ends, frustration and mounting criticism of its efforts in Southern Africa

In a 'stunning reversal', says Mr Frankel, Mozambican officials, who three years ago were among the most bitter critics of Reagan Administration policy in

the region, have now emerged as supporters

In fact, says Mr Frankel, relations have warmed to the point where another Mozambican official said he and others in the Mandela Government are hoping President Reagan is re-elected this year so that there will not be a large-scale turnover of State Department officials who engineered the policy

They also believe a Reagan victory would avoid giving South Africa an excuse to back away from the developing rapprochement

The officials said the Reagan Administration's policy — under attack by the Democratic Party opposition in the US — of con-

structive engagement with South Africa had been a major factor in persuading the South Africans to re-examine their attitude to Mozambique

While the new relationship between Pretoria and Maputo is recognised as tenuous, says Mr Frankel, "the Mozambicans themselves and their new American diplomatic partners see the possibility of a much broader and a permanent historical change that could prove as significant for this region as the Camp David accords were for the Middle East"

Mr Frankel says the Mozambicans insist they are not prepared to repudiate their support for the African National Congress

and their opposition to apartheid in return for what Maputo is asking of Pretoria (an end to Pretoria's support for the Mozambican rebels and a resumption of South African investment in Mozambique)

"Instead, they say, they are offering South Africa an even more valuable prize the opportunity to change its status as a pariah in black Africa by establishing ministerial-level contacts with one of the continent's radical states"

American diplomats told the Washington Post reporter a settlement between Pretoria and Maputo could pave the way for a similar accord between South Africa and Angola

President Machel gave Dr Chester Crocker, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, "an enthusiastic and effusive" welcome on his visit to Maputo last week, Mr Frankel says

According to Mr Frankel's sources, Mr Machel readily agreed to Dr Crocker's request that he use his influence with Angola to help reach agreement in Namibia

Dr Crocker's warm welcome contrasted with his chilly reception on his first visit three years ago, shortly after the Mozambicans had expelled three US diplomats they accused of spying for the US Central Intelligence Agency

Mr Frankel's account, with meeting at the United Nations in 1982, between Mr Machel, Secretary of State Mr George Shultz

With US encouragement, Mozambique shortly afterwards entered the talks with South Africa in Komatipoort in December 1982. The talks were said to be candid but unproductive

Then, last October, Mr Machel visited Western Europe seeking economic and military support. He was told by Britain, West Germany and Portugal that Mozambique should first try to solve some of its differences with Pretoria

South African Foreign Minister Mr P. W. Botha was given a similar message when he toured Europe in November

The result was the ministerial meeting in December that was more cordial and productive than the Komatipoort exchanges

Both Mozambican and American officials concede the new initiative is fragile, says Mr Frankel, "but for now there is a buoyant atmosphere of cordiality and openness in this battered city"

Camp David-style pact for Southern Africa?

ARGUS 6/2/84

2/8

GERALD L'ANGE, Argus Foreign Service, Washington, reports optimism on the new agreement between South Africa and Mozambique

Policy upheaval opts for peace



BRENDAN NICHOLSON, Argus Foreign Service, reports from Lusaka

THE Maputo-Pretoria talks and Angolan ceasefire negotiations are part of a international policy upheaval in which key eastern powers and several "frontline" states have committed themselves to changing with Africa by peaceful rather than violent means

"Frontline" sources attending the SADC conference in Lusaka said South Africa's neighbours feared the current use of events would lead inevitably to a regional blood-bath "that will drown us all". They had opted to support the current United States peace initiative in the hope of destroying apartheid through

influence by stepping up internal operations

It was likely, the sources said, that the ANC would be told shortly to cut the number of its personnel in Mozambique drastically

Mr Joe Slovo, considered by Pretoria the architect of many ANC operations in South Africa, is reported to have been asked to leave Maputo and it is possible that the organisation will be left with representation in Maputo equivalent to only a normal diplomatic mission

The British Foreign Office is believed to have advised Mrs Thatcher's government to es-

THE new accord being negotiated between South Africa and Mozambique could have far-reaching effects as significant for Southern Africa as the Camp David agreement was for the Middle East, according to an American analysis

Both Mozambican and American officials hold this view, says a Washington Post correspondent, Glenn Frankel, in a report from Maputo

Frankel's report, based on interviews with officials from both countries, throws new light on the events that led up to the latest talks between Pretoria and Maputo

He says the talks appear to have put the Reagan Administration on the verge of a major diplomatic triumph in Mozambique after three years of dead ends, frustration and mounting criticism of its efforts in Southern Africa.

Reversal

In a "stunning reversal," says Frankel, Mozambican officials who three years ago were among the most bitter critics of Reagan Administration policy in the region have now emerged as supporters

In fact, says Frankel, relations have warmed to the point where

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than through armed struggle.

Genuine change

However, further progress in the delicately-poised negotiations is likely to depend on assurances from Pretoria that genuine change is taking place

Opponents of the increased contact scenario say it would take a major gesture on Pretoria's part to convince them of its good intentions

The frontline sources said there were indications that South Africa might be relaxing its conditions for a SWA/Namibian solution

They and Swapo officials were heartened by Mr P W Botha's comment that South Africa must now look to its own interests rather than simply those of SWA/Namibia

SA superiority

They believed that armed struggle would be protracted and costly and at this stage highly impractical because of South Africa's military and economic superiority over its neighbours

The burden of changing South Africa's internal policies must be borne by black and white South Africans working from inside the country rather than by the surrounding states, they said

Some of the frontline states would try to persuade the African National Congress to change its strategy and work increasingly within the South African system as it had done in the days before the "armed struggle" was launched

ANC sympathisers say it is highly unlikely that the organisation will go along with the softer line.

It might now be forced to rethink its strategy to strengthen its infrastructure within South Africa and prove its in-

capable to establish contact with the ANC now to lessen the chances of the organisation being excessively influenced by the Communist Party.

As long ago as September last year the ANC in Lusaka was contacted by an American State Department official who briefed senior members on the peace initiative's progress

The official said that Washington believed that the ANC had a key role to play in South Africa's future.

But, he said, the United States was committed to seeing South Africa changed through peaceful pressure.

The official warned the ANC that the United States had already reached an agreement with Mozambique and Swaziland to lessen their practical assistance for the ANC though both countries would continue to give the movement moral, political and diplomatic support

Italian move

In November, Italy's Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mario Paffaeli, visited Luanda after both Mr P W Botha and American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, held private talks with the Italian government in Rome

Italy, which is not a member of the Western Contact group but which has maintained close contact with the Angolan government, urged Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos to examine a modified American stance on the SWA/Namibian and Angolan issues.

Italian government sources said President dos Santos showed interest but said he was looking for a positive sign of Washington's good intentions

Such a sign had been given, the sources said, but did not indicate what it was.

Official said he and others in the Machel government are hoping President Reagan is re-elected in November so that there will not be a large-scale turnover of the State Department officials who have engineered the policy

They also believe a Reagan victory would avoid giving South African an excuse to back away from the developing rapprochement

According to these officials the Reagan Administration's policy of constructive engagement with South Africa — which is under hostile attack by the president's Democratic party opponents in the US — has been a major factor in persuading the South Africans to re-examine their attitude to Mozambique

While the new relationship between Pretoria and Maputo is recognised as being tenuous, says Frankel, "the Mozambicans themselves and their new American diplomatic partners see the possibility of a much broader and permanent historical change that could prove as significant for this region as the Camp David accords were for the Middle East."

Phase of history

Shafrudin Kahn, director of North American and European Affairs in the Mozambique foreign ministry, told Frankel "It is a phase of history when both leaderships are called upon to cool their minds and reflect on the societies they are responsible for and on the region"

Frankel reports that the Mozambicans insist they are not prepared to repudiate their support for the ANC and their opposition to apartheid in return for what Maputo is asking of Pretoria (an end to Pretoria's support for the Mozambique insurgents and a resumption of South African investment in Mozambique)

ANC's Slovo faces expulsion from Mozambique

ANC, Maputo set for crisis talks

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE.

THE African National Congress (ANC) and the Mozambican Government are expected to hold far-reaching talks this week on their future relations following the opening of security and economic talks between South Africa and Mozambique.

According to a reliable source in Lusaka, this week's talks will be a sequel to the meeting in Maputo last month at which President Samora Machel told the ANC President, Mr Oliver Tambo, that South Africa had demanded that the only ANC presence in Mozambique should be an office for diplomatic work.

Reports yesterday that ANC and SA Communist Party leader, Mr Joe Slovo, had been expelled from Mozambique could not be confirmed by the ANC in London, or by South African or Mozambican Government sources.

However, sources in Washington said the

BLOEMFONTEIN - Two South African records were established at the Sentraal High Schools annual Open athletics meeting at Bloemfontein's Free State Stadium last night.

Tiny, barefooted Springbok Zc Budd, of Free State University, recorded another world-class performance.

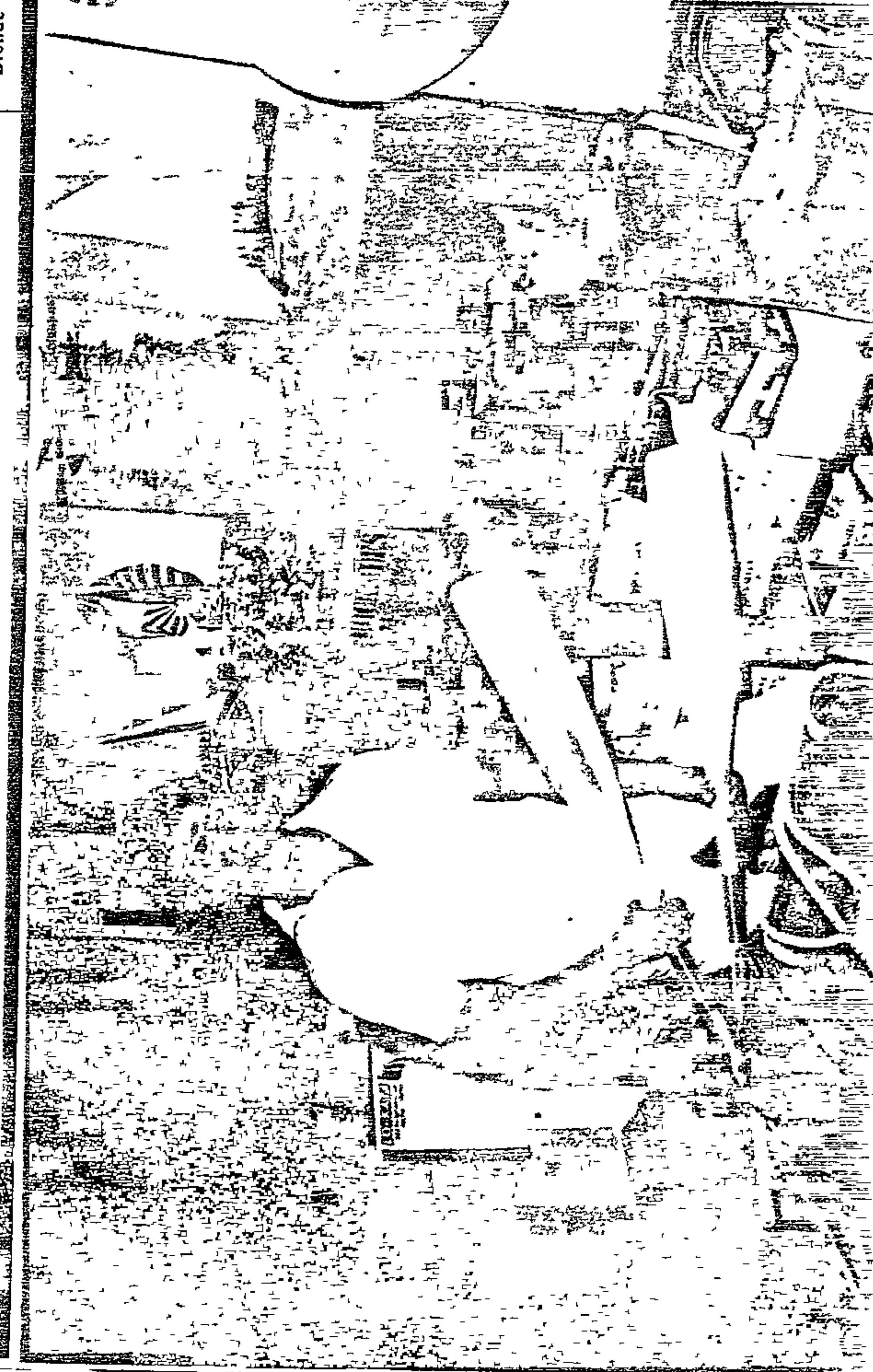
Zola won the women's 2 000m the excellent inland time of 5 minutes 44.4 seconds.

Her winning time will be forwarded to the SA Athletic Union for ratification as a national mark.

The previous best time for the distance was 6 24.1 sec - set up in Northern Transvaal's Zeida Gress.

But talented 17-year-old la Small-Smith, a matric pupil of Gre College Bloemfontein, started the ball rolling by winning the boys under-17 400m in 47.39 seconds.

Blonde Springbok Charmain



Stan just to de Lily

Mail Correspondent
CAPE TOWN - Three wheeler dealer type just one day to decide the luxury yacht, Lily. They knew nothing about yachting, but wanted a sturdy boat delivered in the United States.

The men were the Gang, and yesterday the yacht's owner and the who sold the boat told the deal was concluded. The three "businessmen" In early January broker, Mr Ian Allen, had show 1 some boats

office for diplomatic work

Reports yesterday that ANC and SA Communist Party leader, Mr Joe Slovo, had been expelled from Mozambique could not be confirmed by the ANC in London, or by South African or Mozambican Government sources

However, sources in Washington said the South African Government had given Mozambique a list of people they wanted expelled from the country, and Mr Slovo's name topped the list

According to South Africa, Mr Slovo was the mastermind behind the Pretoria bomb blast and other armed ANC incursions into South Africa from Mozambique.

The ANC is anxious to stop any deal between South Africa and Mozambique which would restrict its presence in Mozambique and instead intends to try to persuade President Machel to adopt a more aggressive stance towards Pretoria

South Africa has often alleged the ANC's military headquarters are in Mozambique but the Mozambican Government has repeatedly insisted there is only a diplomatic presence there

The ANC has acknowledged only a diplomatic office in Maputo, manned by about 10 officials, and "hundreds" of civilian refugees

The ANC does not deny it smuggles arms into South Africa across the Mozambican border but says because of the formidable retaliation capacity of the SADF, all its military operations are conducted without the co-operation of South Africa's neighbours

Western journalists who visited the sites of three South African Security Force raids against ANC residences in Maputo have not been convinced they were operational bases

While the ANC has virtually given up hope on further significant support from Swaziland which it believes has yielded to South African pressure, and has so far not bargained on very much assistance from Zimbabwe, it is reluctant to accept its older allies would purchase peace for themselves at its expense.

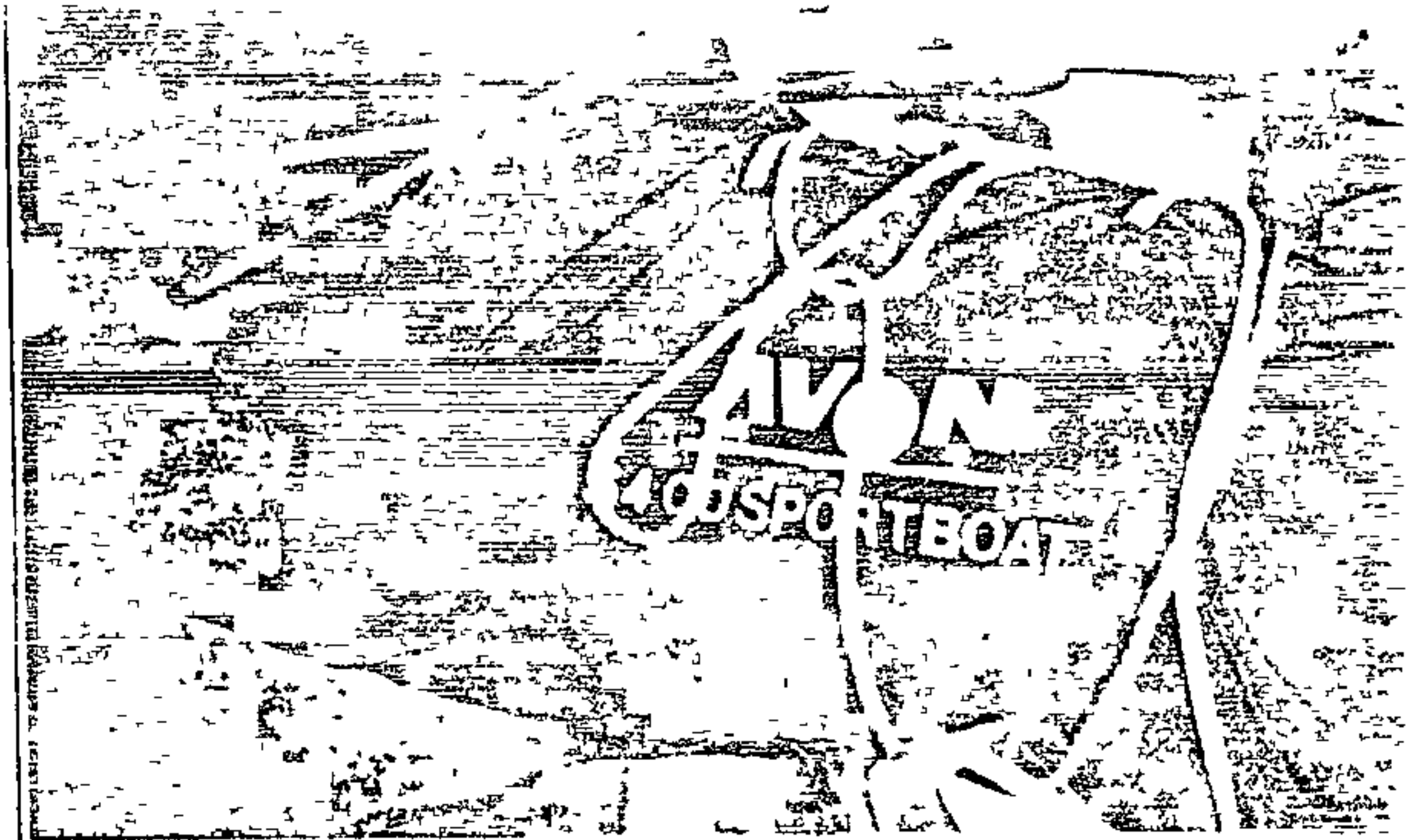
Many observers believe that, mindful of South Africa's strategy of rendering neighbouring Frontline States untenable for ANC operational bases, the ANC has long been attempting to build up a military infrastructure inside South Africa

Meanwhile, a rift has opened up between the ANC and the Southern Africa Development and Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) over a statement issued by SADCC that it 'welcomes signs of a less aggressive stance' by South Africa, reports STANLEY UYS from London

The ANC's director of information, Mr Thabo Mbeki, in an interview with the French news agency AFP at the weekend, said his organisation rejected "such compromise positions"

Mr Mbeki said there could be no detente with apartheid in South Africa - only struggle

The SADCC meeting was attended by its nine members - Zambia Zimbabwe, Mozambique Malawi, Angola, Lesotho Botswana, Tan-



An employee of a Cape Town ship's chandler, Mr Ebrahim Pietersen, displays equipment bought by the Stander Gang for their planned voyage to the

2 dead in lightning hangings

TZANEEN - Two people from the Mogoboya village near Tzaneen were hanged yesterday before a chanting crowd of more than 1 000 people after being accused of causing lightning to kill a 24-year-old woman last week

Miss Moshai Maenetja, 24, and her sister, Miss Maite Maenetja, 26, were struck by lightning on January 28 on their way from the veld, according to a villager

Miss Moshai Maenetja died instantly, while Maite was taken to hospital suffering from shock

At an emergency meeting, villagers resolved to ask a witchdoctor to "smell out" the culprit

The witchdoctor had "smelt out" Mr Salmon Mogale Shai, 65, and Mr Chemist Rakgwale

After the "charges" were denied, the witchdoctor confirmed his earlier finding and the two accused were "sentenced" to hang

Lebowa police yesterday said the headman, a Mr Mahlo, and seven other people were later arrested at Lephepane village in connection with the incident - Sapa

Cricket Bok on crutches

By **RODNEY HARTMAN**
TRANSVAAL cricketer Ray Jennings was on crutches yesterday after suffering torn ligaments in his left ankle

The Springbok wicket-keeper is probably out of contention for the Castle Currie Cup semifinal against Northern Transvaal at the Wanderers this weekend - and Transvaal's Bruce McBride is on standby

● See Back Page

Ousted Venter resigns after threats by PFP

Mail Reporters
NATIONAL Party city councillor, Mr Carel Venter, formally resigned from the Johannesburg Management Committee last night.

His resignation followed threats by the Progressive Federal Party to pass a vote of no confidence in the management committee should Mr Venter refuse to resign

This was confirmed by the chairman of the management committee, Mr Francois Oberholzer, who said Mr Venter resigned to avoid a vote of no confidence in the entire management committee.

After the 2½-hour meeting at the Civic Centre last night, a beaming Mr Venter was confronted by the Press

He did not speak to pressmen, but Mr Oberholzer said the committee acknowledged Mr Venter's resignation from the management committee

Mr Venter would not be resigning from either the party or the council.

His resignation from the management committee was

welcomed by the leader of the PFP in the council, Mr Sam Moss

"The National Party must now start negotiations with us to reconstitute the management committee," he said.

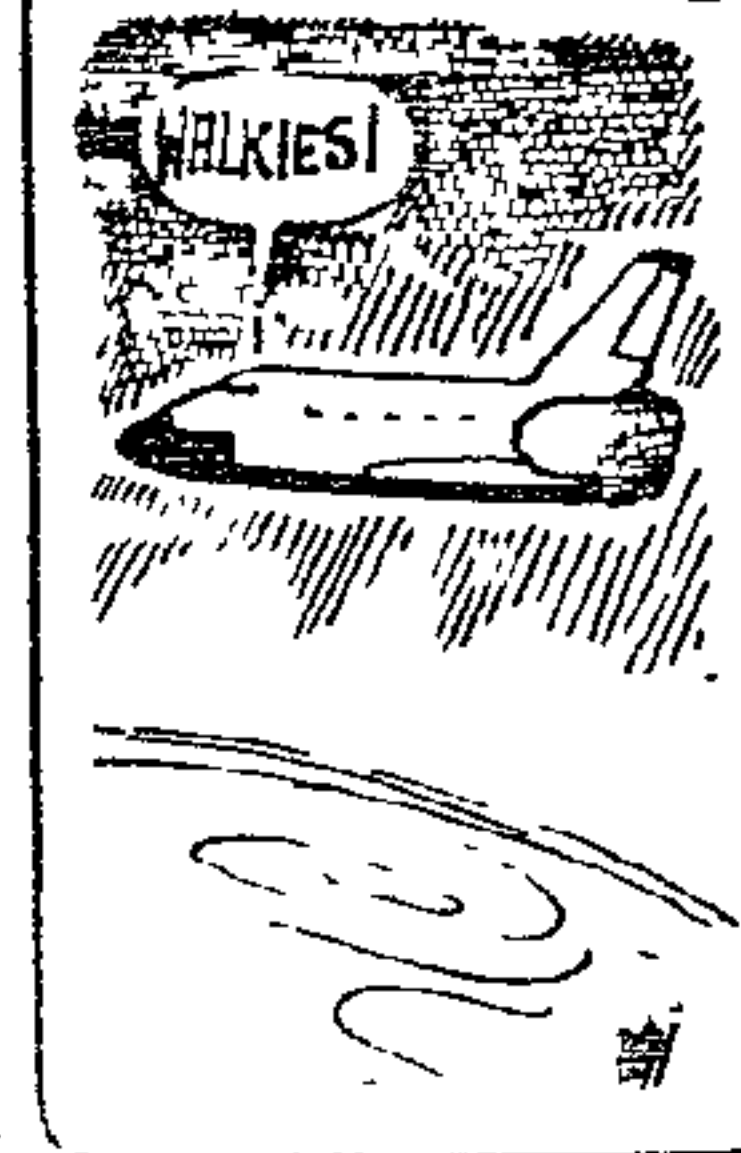
Mr Venter resigned as leader of the NP recently under pressure from his caucus after he resigned as member and chairman of the Centenary Festival Association

Both resignations were the result of an affidavit containing allegations about Mr Venter drawn up by a 26-year-old CFA secretary Miss Ira Wandrag

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party's major departure from its stance not to serve with the NP on the Johannesburg Management Committee has paved the way for negotiation to ensure the "best representation possible"

The party's leader in the council, Mr Sam Moss, said last night the PFP had not yet decided what form its intended representation on the committee would take

Breakfast Quip



Olympic blackout

TV Correspondent
SOUTH AFRICANS can expect to see only two minutes' TV coverage a day on the Los Angeles Olympics, and the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo
The SABC has tried unsuccessfully for months to secure TV coverage of the Games. A spokesman said the SABC had struck the same political snags which prevented the World Cup soccer from being shown in South Africa

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from the pits after six half hours Van der was forced to run to carrying enough petrol to get the March back to cost us eight laps, and could so easily have out to be the difference between winning and "Van der Merwe said was a real team effort we surprised everyone the huge corps Press, simply be-

cause we were never really given a chance of winning

Van der Merwe added that despite the way the race turned out the team might have used the wrong tactics Although the Kreepy Krauly March was consistently the fastest car in the race, setting the pace was "Not the way to go about it" for a team making its debut in one of the world's toughest sports car series

"But team manager Ken Howes decided that if someone had to lead, it might as well be us," Van der Merwe said "The pressure was on the other teams who had to find a way of catching us" — Sapa

vanishing Cassie back home again

Mail Reporter

The horse that disappeared in a vanishing act and really disappeared his stables in Olifants-near Halfway House Wednesday, has reappeared 30km from his home owner of the horse, 40-year-old Monique Maris a musical magician specializes in large illusions of her act is to come off with Cassie, playing a trumpet Both she and the horse then disappear into a bay Anglo-Arab was by Miss Jenny Butler-

Smith, from Verwoerdburg who nearly hit him with her car Fortunately the horse was very easy to catch because he had a red halter around his neck

Miss Butler-Smith kept Cassie at the Fran Haven Farm, where her own horse is stabled, until she read of the horse's disappearance in the Rand Daily Mail on Saturday She then phoned Miss Martine, who was delighted to hear her horse was unharmed

On Sunday the horse was ridden back to his home Miss Martine said he was still in excellent condition

SADCC rift big blow for ANC

zania and Swaziland Discussions centred mainly on drought conditions in Southern Africa

SADCC was formed to try to lessen the influence of South Africa on its black neighbours and as a counter to Pretoria's proposed constellation of states of Southern Africa

For an organisation like SADCC to detect signs of change in South Africa is a significant development

This is highly unwelcome news for exile organisations like the ANC which insist that apartheid is not reformable and must be abolished If the rift that has opened between SADCC and the ANC were to widen, the ANC would be placed in a very difficult situation, because it relies on the SADCC states to provide it with passage and facilities for its fighters

Some ANC circles believe SADCC may have been encouraged to issue the statement welcoming South Africa's "less aggressive" stance by some of the organisation's financial backers, such as Western governments

Meanwhile in Washington — as the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, wound up a two-week blitz of diplomacy in Southern Africa — well-placed US sources hinted yes-

From Page 1

terday at a major new tack in the negotiations to achieve independence for Namibia reports SIMON BARBER

According to these sources the Reagan Administration has offered Angola's MPLA government diplomatic recognition and dropped its longstanding demand for the prior withdrawal of the estimated 25 000 Cuban troops now in the country

At the same time it is understood that the South African Government has agreed to be flexible on its previously steadfast position that the Cubans must depart before UN Security Council resolution 435 can be implemented in SWA

The idea of early US recognition of the MPLA appears to be partly designed to impress upon Pretoria that it cannot expect the Reagan administration to support Dr Jonas Savimbi's South Africa-backed UNITA faction

Both the US recognition of Luanda and Pretoria's flexibility appear to be conditional on the disengagement taking hold

The State Department yesterday stated publicly that it did not believe Swapo would try to interfere with the disengagement

modernising and we are looking at these he added

He confirmed that the inclusion of unregistered unions meant the Government was granting rights to these unions which only registered unions had up to now — as long as they report to the department on their membership finances and constitutions

Until now workers earning over R12 000 a year have not been covered by workmen's compensation The new Bill raises this "ceiling" to R18 000

It also allows this ceiling to be raised further by proclamation rather than by changing the Act

A wide range of benefits will also be increased if the Bill becomes law including a 15% rise in pensions paid to disabled workmen

The Bill also sets up an objections committee to which aggrieved unions workers or employers may appeal against decisions of the commissioner

This committee will have three members appointed by the Minister of Manpower, one of whom will represent employers and another workers

The committee can recommend to the commissioner that he change his decision, but he will not be forced to do so

If he does not do so or if the objections committee does not uphold the objection the aggrieved worker or employer can appeal to a new revision board which will be presided over by a member of the Industrial Court

op-TV's booky mission

TV Correspondent

op-TV newsteam was yesterday spending the day at a Ga-Rankuwa reputed to be haunted in the hope of getting a ghost on film V said in a newscast the family living in the had said they experienced "unbearable heat, knockings at the windows once the lights were off only, which refused to be identified, also told op-TV that they had heard strange voices and there was a "terrible smell of rotten meat" in the house previous occupants told the family they would not be the haunting for more than two months op-TV captures it all in the family may stand a ghost of a chance of getting the mystery cleared up

Fiery budget session on the cards

Pretoria Bureau

THE bitter struggle between the National Party and Conservative Party for the parliamentary and Provincial Council seats in Soutspansberg will spill over into the little budget session which starts in the Provincial Council in Pretoria today

Opposition councillors said yesterday that angry clashes between CP and NP members during the session are certain, and the NP's parliamentary candidate in the by-election, the MEC in charge of local government Mr Hein Kruger, will attend the session and be at the centre of the storm

Mr Kruger has resigned as an MPC, but retains his local government portfolio until by-election day, February 15

Two major ordinances to be dealt with during the short two-week session are the Additional Appropriation, to provide for unscheduled expenditure during the year and the Part Appropriation to bridge the financial gap before the main budget comes before the council in May

The PFP will attack the big backlog which has accumulated in provincial services — roads education and hospitals — because of an inadequate Government subsidy

The subsidy was cut by nearly R60-million for the current financial year

When the additional expenditure and part appropriation amounts are added to this year's R1 900-million budget, the total is expected to exceed R2 000-million

The PFP will also deal with the De Lange Commission report and the rejection by the Government of vital recommendations such as the decision to establish five education ministries in the new dispensation instead of one, as recommended by the commission

Consulate quits blast office

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — The Ciskeian Consulate will not re-open its offices at 320 West Street, Durban, after a bomb blast on Friday devastated the fourth floor — causing damage amounting to R800 000

Tenants in the building welcomed the consulate's decision

A shaken Mr Gilbert Mxego, the Ciskeian Consul who escaped death by minutes, said yesterday he was looking for smaller premises in Durban All business with the consulate had been suspended

Mr Mxego stayed on to complete some work when the consulate staff left at 4 30pm on Friday

"A few minutes before 5pm I stepped out of my office and noticed a parcel lying near the door in the passage It was about the size and shape of a bar of blue washing soap and was wrapped in brown paper," Mr Mxego said

"I immediately became suspicious and looked at it more closely One end of the paper was open and I saw some wires I immediately knew it was a bomb

"I rushed down to the ground floor security office and reported what I had seen"

A security guard, Mr John Smit, confirmed that it was a bomb

As Mr Smit was telephoning the police, a "terrific explosion" shook the building

"If I hadn't left my office when I did I wouldn't be alive today," Mr Mxego said

MATTER OF FACT

TO CORRECT specific errors of fact, write to the Editor at P O Box 1138, Johannesburg, or telephone the Editor's secretary at 710-9111 between 9am and 5pm on weekdays

If you have broader complaints about the Rand Daily Mail these can be taken up with the Mail Ombudsman, James McClurg, c/o the Editor's secretary

POLITICAL comment on this issue by R A Gibson Peter Bunkell Bernardi Wessels newshills by Michael Stent headlines and sub-editing by Paul Holroyd cartoons by David Anderson all of 171 Main Street Johannesburg

lobane mine disaster inquiry begins

Mail Reporter

The hearing which could has been systematically raised

They are Dr Herbert

Presidents doubtful of S A withdrawal

Mercury
7/2/84

218
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Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA—Presidents Kenneth Kaunda and Eduardo dos Santos have reacted for the first time to Prime Minister P W Botha's announcement of a unilateral disengagement of troops in Angola

At a special joint meeting at State House here, both presidents expressed serious scepticism about South Africa's intention to end hostilities with her independent African neighbours and asserted their commitment to peace in the southern region

and hoped it was for peace in the region so long as this would bring social justice, liberty and independence to South West Africa

'Angola has always been sincere. We have never assumed that our area should be one of permanent tension,' he said

The two leaders emphasised, in a communique last night, that UN Security Council resolution 435 remained the only basis of independence for South West Africa

Doubtful

'Zambia is still doubtful of South Africa's honesty and sincerity of purpose following the announcement, but we must give them a chance,' President Kaunda told the meeting, according to a report in the party-owned Times of Zambia today

Mr Dos Santos said Angola had always been sincere in her efforts to bring about peace in the region

But, he said, Angola was committed in the struggle against imperialism and apartheid in the region and to the independence of South West Africa

Angola welcomed South Africa's initiative

ANC has no word on Slovo

From ANDRE VILJOEN


HARARE. — The African National Congress (ANC) has rejected reports linking the reported expulsion from Mozambique of veteran revolutionary Mr Joe Slovo, with South African demands.

In a statement which neither denied or confirmed Mr Slovo's expulsion, the ANC information department in Lusaka said yesterday that it had received no information that Mozambique had acceded to South African demands concerning ANC activities, and said "talks between ourselves and Mozambique on these and other matters are continuing".

So far there has been no official comment from Mozambique on the reported expulsion.

Mr Slovo, once a prominent Johannesburg advocate, is a senior member of the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the man South African propagandists like to portray as the Soviet-backed mastermind of ANC military operations.

Before last year's restructuring of the ANC, Mr Slovo was a key member of the Revolutionary Council which governed the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. The council, which was answerable to the national executive committee of the



Mr Joe Slovo in London last year.

ANC, included some SACP members.

The ANC has not released details of its restructuring, but spokesmen have insisted it was carried out for practical and not ideological reasons.

A source in Maputo confirmed yesterday that top-level meetings between the ANC and Mozambique were taking place this week. Last month President Samora Machel told the ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, that South Africa had demanded that the only ANC presence in Mozambique should be an office for diplomatic work.

In yesterday's statement, the ANC said its ongoing discussions with Mozambique were "characterized by a common will to make sacrifices for the liberation of Southern Africa".

-way

JWC

8/2/84 (318)

ANC tells of SA demands

South African pressure is forcing Mozambique to reassess its ties with the African National Congress, the organisation said today

The ANC said in a message from Lusaka to Associated Press that South Africa had laid down demands to Mozambique about allowing an ANC presence.

The ANC said it was discussing the demands with Mozambique

The message came soon after reports that Mr Joe Slovo had been asked to leave Mozambique.

The ANC message did not mention Mr Slovo and there has been no confirmation from Mozambique on the Slovo reports

— Sapa-Associated Press

● See Page 7, World section.

RAM 8/2/84 (218)

Slovo likely to top expulsion list

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE exiled South African Communist Party leader, Mr Joe Slovo, is a natural candidate to head any list of exiled activists which Pretoria wants expelled from Mozambique.

In his late 50s, Mr Slovo has been repeatedly named by Security Police officers as the 'mastermind' behind in surgent attacks in South Africa by the outlawed African National Congress.

According to the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzec, Mr Slovo is a colonel in the Soviet Union's KGB, as well as a leading member of both the CP and the ANC.

Police evidence in the trial of Barbara Hogan, in 1982, identified Mr Slovo as an officer in Umkhonto we Sizwe, the underground fighting arm of the ANC.

He is not, however, the titular head of Umkhonto whose commander-in-chief is Mr Joe Modise.

Placing Mr Slovo's name at the head of a list of real or suspected ANC activists would be consistent with the view espoused by the Security Police that the ANC is manipulated by the CP.

Mr Slovo has lived in Mozambique for a number of years since Portuguese rule ended in 1975.

His wife, Professor Ruth First was killed by a parcel bomb in 1982. She was a researcher and teacher at the Centre for African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo.

Whether Mr Slovo is as important to the ANC as the Security Police insist is a matter of debate.

Mr Tom Lodge, senior lecturer in political studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said yesterday "The tendency for the South African authorities to assume that every white man in the ANC is tremendously important may be misleading."

He added "South Africans have an obsession with Slovo. They see him as the mastermind directing ANC units in South Africa. He may have a hand in that, but I doubt whether he is solely responsible."

Mr Slovo was a member of the ANC Revolutionary Council, on which both African nationalists and communists served, until it was scrapped last May, Mr Lodge said.

He discounted assertions that Mr Slovo is a member of the ANC national executive — its supreme policy-making body — as the executive's members are all Black.

Since the abolition of the revolutionary council, two committees have been set up under the direct authority of the national executive: a military and a political committee.

Mr Lodge did not know whether Mr Slovo had been appointed a member of the military committee.

But he had filled the role of director of political education in ANC training camps in the past, Mr Lodge added.

There has been no official confirmation of the existence of a list of ANC men South Africa wants expelled from the Mozambique, but the events fit the pattern of Pretoria's dealings with Lesotho on the question of ANC exiles.

South Africa presented Lesotho with a similar list last year. When Lesotho balked at complying with Pretoria's demand that it force ANC cadres to leave, a form of economic sanctions were applied.

Eventually about 24 ANC exiles secretly left Lesotho, after the Lesotho authorities arranged for their resettlement elsewhere with the United Nations.

The list was said by Lesotho to have contained 66 names, including those of expatriates who had either already left Lesotho or who had never lived there.

(218) Jan. 9/2/84

Slovo: two theories dominate

By Brendan Nicholson, The Star's
Foreign News Service

That "unlikely-looking revolutionary", Joe Slovo, is the subject of twin theories popular in South Africa — that the African National Congress is dominated by the Communist Party and that the ANC's military campaign would be ineffective without its white mastermind

South African security officials have said repeatedly that, apart from being a member of the hierarchy of both the ANC and the Communist Party, the Lithuanian-born Mr Slovo is a colonel in the Russian KGB

Former friends of Mr Slovo, who remember the tall, ruddy-faced and bespectacled advocate striding around the Johannesburg courts, find it hard to picture him as an "architect of terror"

Mr Slovo was detained in 1960 during the state of emergency that followed the Sharpeville killings

He fled South Africa to what was then the Protectorate of Bechuanaland (now Botswana) in June 1963. He immediately became heavily involved in the external activities of both the ANC and Communist Party

He moved to Maputo after Frelimo came to power in 1975 and, according to South African Security Police reports, then began in earnest his military campaign which culminated in the Pretoria bomb blasts

Other observers, however, have suggested that while Mr Slovo undoubtedly had a hand in the campaign against Pretoria he is unlikely to be the lone mastermind behind it

Whatever his attitude in the past, Mr Slovo is known to have been hard hit by the assassination of his wife, journalist, academic and author Ruth First, in a 1982 parcel bomb explosion in Maputo

Those who knew the couple in South Africa say Professor First appeared far more ideologically committed than her husband, though both made no secret of the fact that they were communist sympathisers

"They were, in fact, hard-core Stalinist and could find nothing wrong with anything Russia did," one acquaintance said today

There were reports that the South African military team which attacked ANC residences in Maputo in January 1981 was after Mr Slovo.

Mr Slovo was believed to be a member of the ANC's revolutionary council, which was reportedly abolished earlier this year

The move was seen in some quarters as the assertion of control over all activities, military and non-military, by the ANC's national executive

This could have been the result of an ANC desire to counter claims that it was simply a communist front rather than, as it claims, a movement embracing many ideologies and all races

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ROM
9/2/84

MAPUTO — At least 109 people died in floods which hit southern Mozambique in the wake of Cyclone Domoina 11 days ago and initial estimates put the damage at R92-million

The government's Natural Disasters Commission said on Tuesday Mozambique needed support from the international community. The Commission said 350 000 people had lost their crops, due to be harvested next month, and almost 50 000 lost all their possessions in the floods.

About 5 500 people have been evacuated from the stricken areas. Four centres have been set up to distribute food, clothing and medical supplies. Thousands of people are still cut off and aircraft are continuing relief missions.

The commission said 5 000 head of livestock died in the floods, the equivalent of three months' meat supply for Maputo. A quarter of Maputo province's dairy cattle was lost.

Peasant farmers south of here, hoping for the first reasonable crop after three years of drought, have lost about 55 000 tons of maize, 15 000 tons of beans and 20 000 tons of other vegetables in the floods. The entire banana crop has been wiped out. The irrigation system in the area,

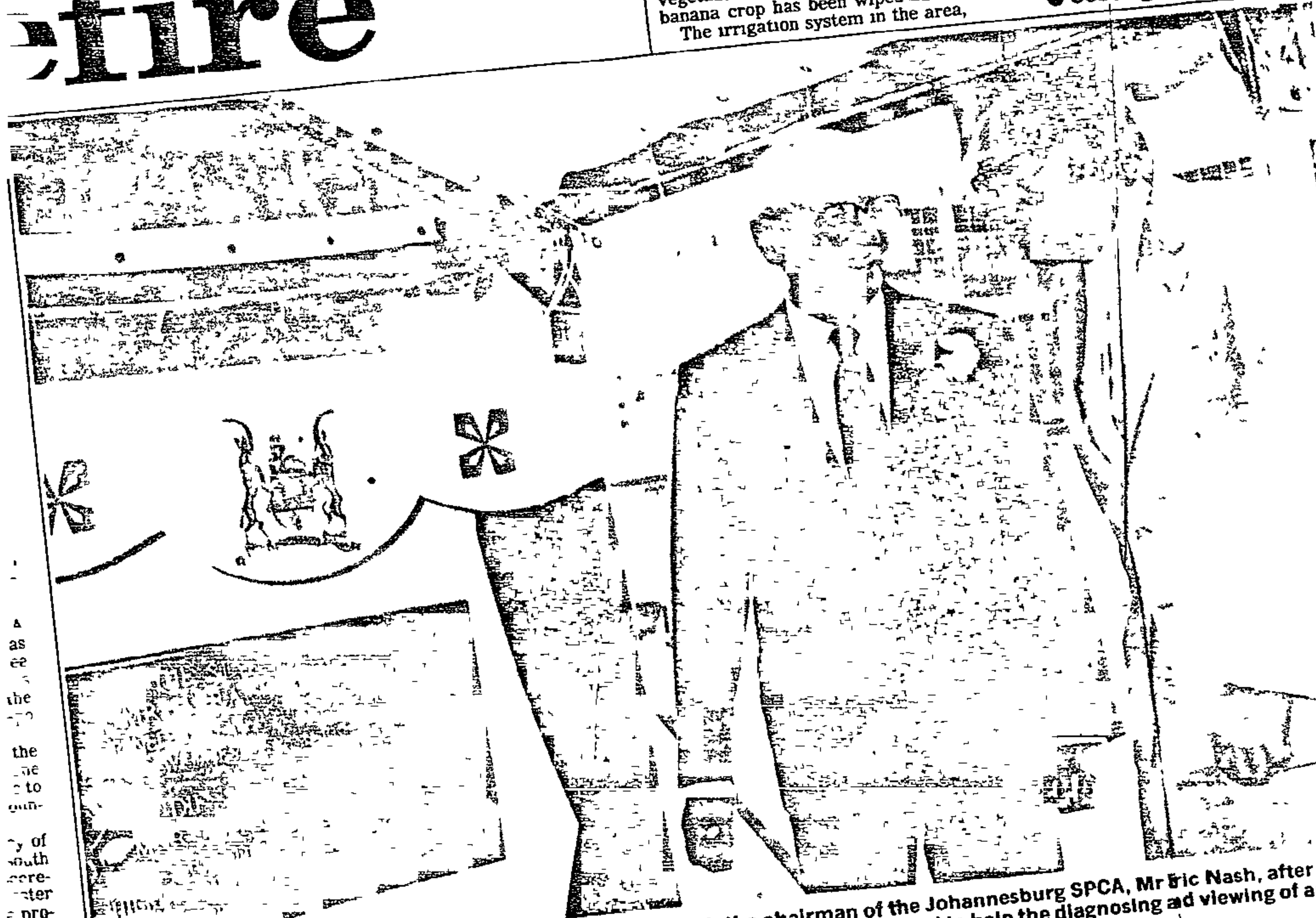
Maputo needs aid in wake of floods

Mozambique's main food growing region, has also been badly damaged with more than 50 small dams destroyed and 28 pumping stations put out of action.

The Commission also estimated that about R6-million worth of damage had been done to the Pequenos Libombos and Corumana Dams, two major projects under construction in western Maputo province.

The railway from Maputo to the South African border had been reopened after six days of round-the-clock repairs, officials said, but the line to Swaziland was likely to be out of operation for some time, the officials added. — Sapa-Reuter

● See Page 3



A relaxed State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, shares a joke with the chairman of the Johannesburg SPCA, Mr Eric Nash, after unveiling the plaque at the official opening of the new, efficient kennels, which are expected to help the diagnosing and viewing of animals.

● See Page 4

Picture: ROBBIE TSHAB

JS warship blasts rebel ships near Beirut

SA's top lawman speaks

Unstable peace 'rather than total instability'

PIERRE HASKI, African affairs editor of the French newspaper Liberation, is one of the first Western journalists to talk to Mozambican leaders about their dialogue with South Africa. This is a translation of his report in Liberation from Maputo

BEFORE starting on its dialogue with South Africa — and the name is no longer taboo here — Mozambique was careful to take certain precautions

In particular it put an end to its special relationship with the Soviet Union and the communist bloc and turned towards western Europe and the United States

One of the Mozambican delegates attending negotiations with the South Africans told me "Our viewpoint is that an unstable peace is better than total instability. If we continued our past policies there would soon be nothing more to destroy in Mozambique"

Some people will no doubt be surprised and even shocked at the extraordinary somersault Maputo is making in reversing its former policies

But here it is considered the only way out of a suicidal enmeshment. Only later will we know whether or not the price was too high to pay

Only three years ago Mozambique noisily expelled American diplomats it accused of being CIA agents

American aid

Today there is almost a honeymoon, for food sent here by the US to drought victims is four times more than that provided by the Soviet Union

In addition the State Department is trying to overcome Congressional opposition to helping the development of this country considered as "red" — a label no serious person can any longer stick on President Samora Machel's Mozambique

A Mozambican intellectual close to President Machel commented "What is happening between us and South Africa breaks through all preconceived ideas"

He added "To the first country which calls us traitors we will reply — 'You start by yourselves applying sanctions against South Africa and then send us arms and petrol and then we can talk about things'"

General Sebastiao Mabote, Commander-in-Chief of the Mozambique Army, described to me the basis for dialogue with South Africa bluntly and plainly

Aim is peace

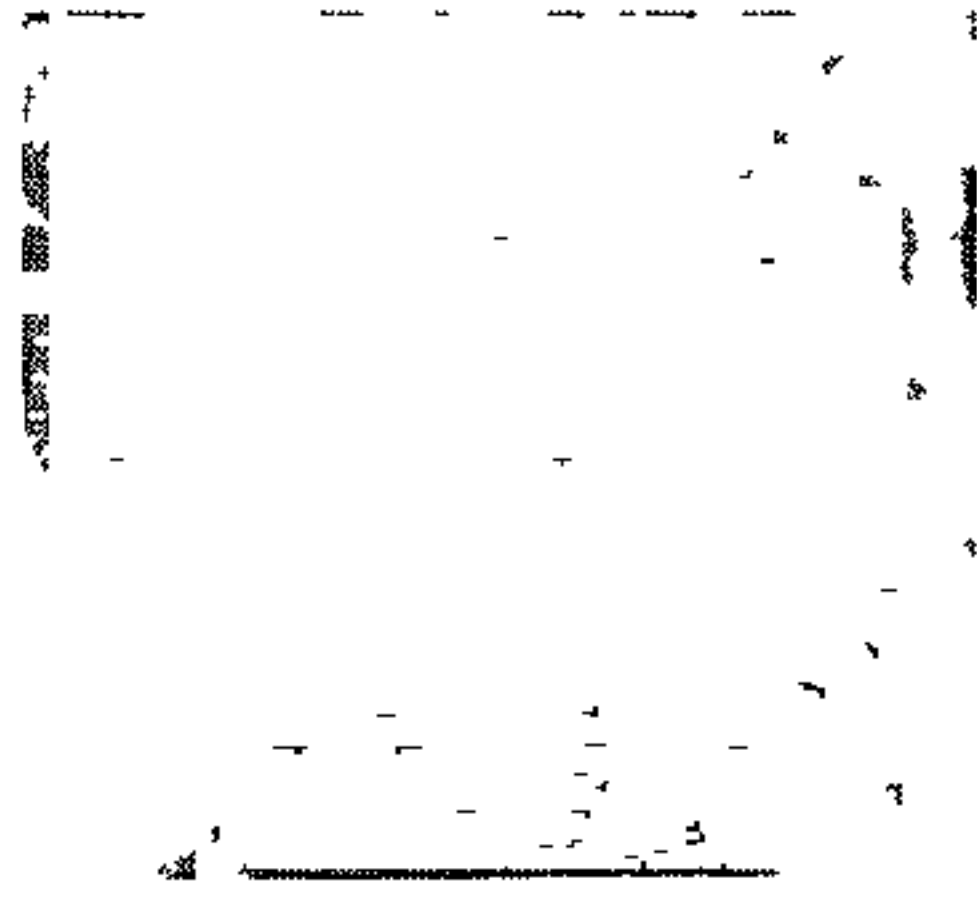
"South Africa must not serve as a base for subversion against our country, and Mozambique must not serve as a base for subversion and aggression against South Africa," he said

"We will not attack South Africa nor will we support the African National Congress in material or with men. But we condemn racial discrimination and apartheid"

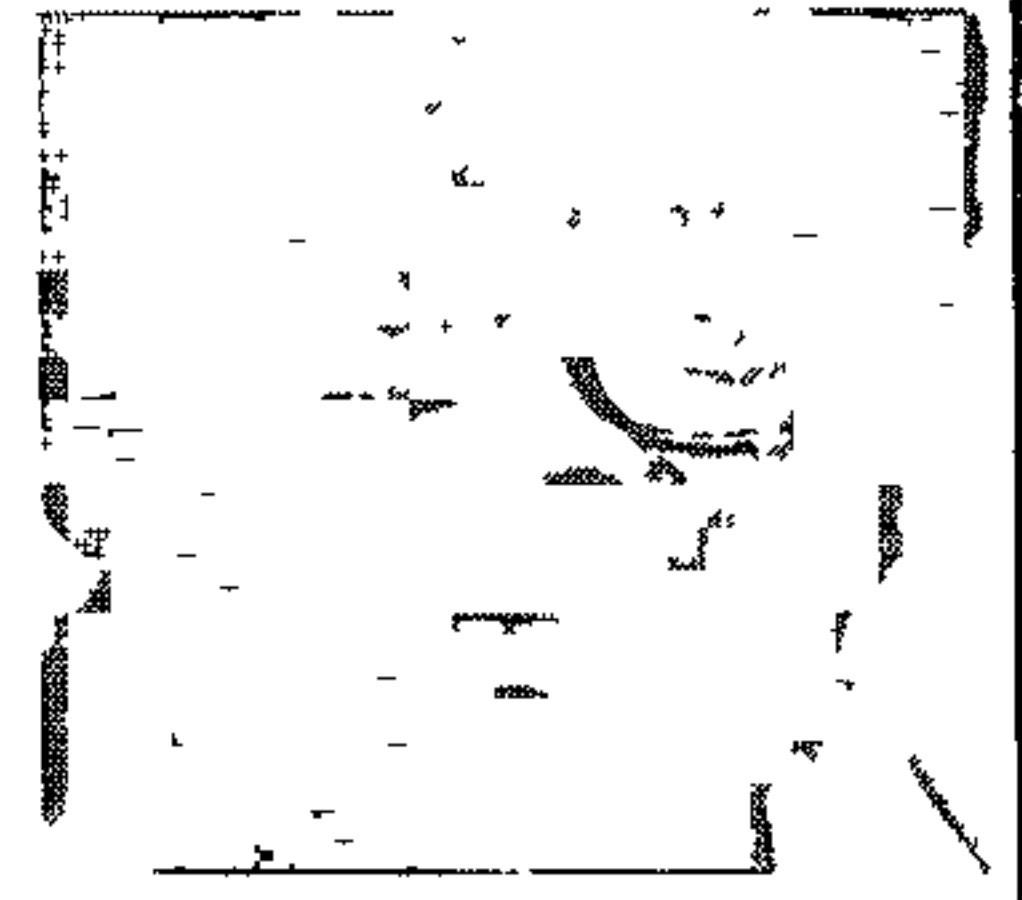
The general stressed, "Our aim is peace and mutual respect between our two states."

He explained why Mozambique agreed to support Mr Robert Mugabe's guerrillas in Rhodesia, who could never have won without this help, and why Mozambique today is not prepared to give the same measure of aid to the ANC

"The Zimbabwe guerrillas were fighting for national liberation and not struggling against apartheid. They were fighting for self-determination, independence and liberty. Ian Smith was a coloniser like the South



Samora Machel



Oliver Tambo

Africans are colonisers in Namibia. The difference in South Africa is that the ANC is carrying on a fight for civic rights and not an armed struggle for national liberation because South Africa is a sovereign republic recognised by the United Nations, and Rhodesia was not"

Disarray

The ANC has been thrown into disarray and concern by the new Mozambique policy, and its leaders have just held an urgent meeting in Lusaka to work out a reply. ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo is expected here soon with this document

Mozambican leaders deny that they are "abandoning" the main black opposition force in South Africa, pointing out that "the ANC must incorporate our new policy in its strategy. There is no longer any question of us providing them with military aid. On the other hand we have warned South Africa that we will continue to support the ANC politically. Therefore we are not surrendering any principles"

President Machel sent a cable to Mr Tambo the day he started negotiations with Pretoria last month

He described the ANC as being in the "forefront of the South African people's struggle for democracy, social justice and peace" and promised Mozambique's "political, moral, and diplomatic support."

Limited control

Significantly the cable did not mention material or military aid

Diplomatic circles here believe that Maputo controls only 40 to 50 percent of Mozambique and the rest is overrun by the rebel MNR movement, which is

considered to have about 12 000 guerrillas. For a long time the MNR guerrillas seemed better supplied than the Mozambican army, especially with radio equipment

But when President Machel went to Paris last October he asked for help in this sector.

Recently radio transmitters valued at R5-million were delivered to the Mozambican army

The Government is more optimistic these days about its ability to tackle the MNR, and one leader swore to me that at one time things were so bad in northern Mozambique that the Government was thinking of resorting to the old Frelimo tactics which beat the Portuguese

Economic pressure

There is no doubt that economic pressure has also forced Mozambique to the negotiating table, and once more she must return to South Africa for trade

Maputo's enthusiasm to restore former close economic links with the country of apartheid is disconcerting. It shows the limitations of the disengagement strategy of regional black states in the SADCC

During a meeting last month of a joint economic commission, a South African delegate asked if Mozambique was ready to send more miners to his country. The reply was "How many do you want, 60 000 or 80 000?"

In Lisbon on February 14 South Africans, Mozambicans and Portuguese will meet to discuss restoring full power to the giant Caborra Bassa Dam

Everything is happening as though the Mozambican leaders are trying to give South Africa excellent reasons for not destabilising Mozambique so that they will have a prosperous and stable neighbour even if it is "Marxist"

Angola

W. M. M. 9/2/84



ceasefire

now 'in

practice'

CAPE TOWN—A ceasefire was 'in practice at this moment' in southern Angola amid 'a very promising climate' for an extended halt to the bush war, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha, who was briefing foreign correspondents here, said 'Steps are being taken by the South African Government and, I believe, the Angolan Government to put into effect a ceasefire for 30 days and I hope beyond'

Mr Botha told the correspondents 'We have in practice at this moment a ceasefire. A very promising climate has existed for more than a week'

South Africa would continue to insist on the removal of Cuban soldiers from Angola as part of an overall South West African peace settlement

'The American Government fully agrees with this and there are a considerable number of important African leaders who want them out'

At the same time a Mercury Correspondent reported from Rome that Swapo leader Sam Nujoma yesterday pledged that his forces would respect a 30-day ceasefire in South West Africa on conditions

Speaking at a Press conference he said 'We will observe the so-called 30-day disengagement of forces, provided that after 30 days there will be talks between Swapo and South Africa to sign a ceasefire'

He was suspicious of South Africa's motives in calling the disengagement unilaterally but said Swapo would respect

Mozambique

Mr Nujoma said Swapo had called on the UN Secretary General to convene a meeting between South Africa and Swapo to discuss ways of implementing Security Council Resolution 435

In Cape Town Mr Botha said he believed South Africa and Mozambique were nearing an agreement on mutual security problems and he expected the two countries to agree on a means of mutually monitoring any security agreement between them

High-level Government officials said yesterday

they could not confirm reports that Mozambique had expelled Joe Slovo, communist commander of the banned African National Congress, to meet South African conditions for a peace agreement between the two nations

They said the ANC's 'military presence' in Mozambique would have to be removed as part of a settlement

The ANC said yesterday it had no information Mr Slovo had been expelled but acknowledged South Africa was demanding Mozambique alter the ANC's presence in the former Portuguese colony

On other topics, Government officials said a 'white foreigner acting for the ANC had carried out the December, 1982 bombing of the Koeberg nuclear power plant

No one had been charged with the sabotage — (Sapa-AP)

Boxer fined

PRETORIA

Mozambique in appeal for aid

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique yesterday launched the biggest appeal for wide-ranging international emergency aid since its independence

In a document issued by the Mozambican Co-ordinating Council for Natural Disasters, it is stated that the country will need at least R20-million worth of immediate aid in food, seed, agricultural equipment and fuel

Help is urgently needed for the more than 49 000 people who have lost all their possessions and for a further 350 000 people whose crops were washed away in last week's disastrous floods in the southern province of Maputo

Survive

These people will need emergency food aid to survive until the next harvest, in February 1985.

It is estimated that — based on a daily individual intake of 300 grams of maize and 40 grams of beans or peanuts — a total of 31 500 tons of maize and 2 100 tons both of beans or peanuts will be needed

The document emphasizes that the above quantities "are the minimum necessary to avoid very serious cases of malnutrition" and it points out that some of the population affected by the disaster have already suffered two years of drought

Among the top priorities for agricultural aid are

- Acquisition of 8 000 tons of fresh seeds, estimated at \$3.6-million,

- Restocking of the livestock sector amounting to \$910 000,

- The replacement of \$5-million worth of irrigation equipment, and

- Essential building spare parts for the agricultural sector estimated at \$700 000

Planting

The document emphasizes that 4 000 tons of seeds for the private farming sector and a further 180 tons for state farming is needed before the end of this month

The extra 4 000 tons of maize, beans, peanuts and vegetables seeds will be needed for the 1984-85 agricultural campaign, and should arrive by August if planting is to be attempted

Repair assistance is also needed for repairs of the roads and railway lines damaged by the floods

Flood relief

The repair, alone, of the vital bridge over the Umbeluzi River, on the Komatipoort-Maputo railway line, is calculated at \$1.9-million Other urgent road and bridges repairs will cost about \$3.7-million

Yesterday's appeal also showed that the all the financial and other resources, for flood relief available to the

Maputo provincial government have already been exhausted

It is also stated that a minimum of 10 jeeps and 12 10-ton trucks will be required needed for the distribution of emergency food, medicine and agricultural seeds

If the rescue operation is to be maintained, at least a further million dollars is needed for fuel and lubricants to maintain the required boats, aircraft, helicopters and vehicles operational

Cholera

Outbreaks of cholera and a rapid increase of infectious diseases, in addition to substantial increase of malnutrition, are also expected To deal with this \$1.5-million of drugs and medical equipment is also urgently need for the province of Maputo as well as the capital

Financial help is also needed for the purchase of spare parts and chemical products required to make the Umbeluzi water-treatment and the electrical substations, damaged by the floods, operational The stations supply the city of Maputo with water and electricity

The document ends by expressing the hopeful expression that "as has always happened in other difficult moments in the history of Mozambique, we will be able to count on the support of friendly peoples, governments and organizations"

Maputo's surprise somersault

218

Sten

9/2/84

MAPUTO — Before starting its dialogue with South Africa — and the word is no longer taboo here — Mozambique was careful to take certain precautions

In particular, it put an end to its special relationship with Russia and the communist bloc, and turned towards Western Europe and the United States

One of the Mozambican delegates attending the negotiations with the South Africans told me "Our viewpoint is that an unstable peace is better than total instability

"If we continued our past policies, there would soon be nothing more to destroy in Mozambique"

Some people will no doubt be surprised, and even shocked, at the extraordinary somersault Maputo is making in reversing its former policies

But here it is considered the only way out of a suicidal entanglement Only later will we know whether or not the price was too high to pay

Only three years ago Mozambique, noisily expelled US diplomats, had accused of

PIERRE HASKI, African affairs editor of the French newspaper Liberation, is one of the first Western journalists to talk to Mozambican leaders about their dialogue with South Africa. This is a translation of his report as it appears in Liberation today.

being CIA agents

Today there is almost a honeymoon, for food sent here by the US for drought victims is four times the amount provided by Russia

Also, the US State Department is trying to overcome congressional opposition to helping the development of this country, considered as "Red" — a label no serious person can any longer stick on President Samora Machel's Mozambique

A Mozambican intellectual close to President Machel commented "What is happening between us and South Africa breaks through all preconceived ideas

"To the first country which calls us traitors, we will reply. You start applying sanctions against South Africa, and then send us arms and petrol, and

then we can talk about things"

General Sebastiao Mabote, commander-in-chief of the army, described to me bluntly and plainly the basis for dialogue with South Africa

"South Africa must not serve as a base for subversion against our country, and Mozambique must not serve as a base for subversion and aggression against South Africa

"We will not attack South Africa, nor will we support the ANC with material or men But we condemn racial discrimination and apartheid"

The general emphasised "Our aim is peace and mutual respect between our two states"

He explained why Mozambique had agreed to support Mr Robert Mugabe's guerrillas in Rhodesia, who could never

have won without this help, and why Mozambique today is not prepared to give the same measure of aid to the ANC

"The Zimbabwe guerrillas were fighting for national liberation and not struggling against apartheid

"They were fighting for self-determination, independence and liberty Ian Smith was a coloniser, like the South Africans are colonisers in Namibia

"The difference in South Africa is that the ANC is carrying on a fight for civic rights and not an armed struggle for national liberation, because South Africa is a sovereign republic recognised by the United Nations, and Rhodesia was not"

The ANC has been thrown into disarray and concern by the new Mozambique policy, and its leaders have just held an urgent meeting in Lusaka to work out a reply

The ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, is expected here soon with this document

Mozambican leaders deny that they are "abandoning" the main black opposition force in

South Africa

They point out "The ANC must incorporate our new policy in its strategy There is no longer any question of us providing them with military aid On the other hand, we have warned South Africa that we will continue to support the ANC politically Therefore, we are not surrendering any principles"

Diplomatic circles here believe that Maputo controls only 40 to 50 percent of Mozambique, and the rest is overrun by the rebel MNR movement, which is considered to have about 12 000 guerrillas

The government is more optimistic these days about its ability to tackle the MNR

There is no doubt that economic pressure has also forced Mozambique to the negotiating table,

During a meeting last month of a joint economic commission, a South African delegate asked if Mozambique was ready to send more miners to his country The reply was "How many do you want — 60 000 or 80 000?"

218 Star
9/21/24
Maputo death claim denied

South African engineers today dismissed as propaganda a Mozambique allegation that their action in opening the Pongola-poort Dam sluice gates had caused widespread flooding

AIM, the official Mozambican news agency, said "large numbers" of Mozambicans were swept to their deaths by water from the dam

But Directorate of Water Af-

fairs officials said the dam had saved lives

The Chief Engineer of Operations, Mr Wouter van der Merwe, said "We released much less than what flowed in. We prevented a lot of water flowing down the Maputo River"

AIM said a village near Salamanga in the Maputo River Valley was wiped out in minutes last Thursday after water was released from the dam

3 000 feared drowned in floods

Mercury
10/2/84

218

HARARE—Mozambique authorities fear that a village of 3 000 may have been wiped out in floods after sluice gates at Jozini Dam were opened last week.

Mr Ted Rowlands, a former British Labour minister, said he had been told by Mozambique Government officials in Maputo that the village had disappeared and they did not know what had happened to its inhabitants.

But South African authorities denied that the release of flood water from Jozini could have been responsible for flooding of a riverside village.

Mr Will Alexander, manager of scientific services for the Department of Environment Affairs, said yesterday the claim was 'impossible'.

Mr Rowlands arrived here yesterday after spending 10 days touring areas of Mozambique at the invitation of President Samora Machel.

He said officials declined to identify the stricken village, although unconfirmed reports said it was near Salamanga in the Maputo River valley.

A magazine report to be published today quotes local inhabitants of the area describing a 'huge

wall of water' thundering down on the village.

But South African officials pointed out that the rate at which water had been released from Jozini could not have built up a 'wall of water'.

Mr Rowlands insisted 'The whole village of 3 000 people is missing and they don't know what happened to them. They just can't account for them. The officials are very puzzled because there are no signs of bodies.'

'They are hoping they managed to organise themselves and had left before the floods struck, but they simply don't know.'

Message

Mr Alexander said that because inflow into Jozini had been exceptionally high on January 31, the department had anticipated it might have to open the sluice gates.

'By this stage there was already flooding along the Ingwavume and Usutu Rivers, downstream of the Pongola

'Telex cables and tele-

phone lines between South Africa and Mozambique were down but we managed to get a message through to a railway post on the border,' said Mr Alexander.

The Mozambique authorities were warned that the sluice gates of the dam would be gradually opened to release a maximum of 2 000 000 l of water a second — or the equivalent of about 50 swimming pools.

'In fact we never released this much. At 6 a.m. on Thursday we opened the third gate after the flood had subsided.

'This released a total of 1 800 000 l a second. Until the last gate was opened water released rose gradually from 200 000 l a second to 500 000 l a second.'

Mr Alexander said that on Wednesday this week only 1 500 000 l of water a second was being released and at that stage rivers downstream were beginning to subside.

'The amount of water we released was substantially less than the flow of the Usutu River, which we estimated was flowing at about 10 000 000 l a second.'

3 000 feared drowned

★ FROM PAGE 1

Maputo River when it crosses the Mozambique border.

Witnesses are reported to have told a magazine that at the riverside town of Salamanga waters rose 15 m in two hours.

The bridge there normally towered above the river but on the day of the flood it was completely submerged, covered by more than 2 m of water. Boats passed over the bridge, rather than under it.

Of a Hindu temple next to the bridge only the top 1.5 m of it maintains its original colour, says the magazine, Tempo. The rest is covered with a layer of brown mud left by the floods.

Many people are still missing — (Sapa-Reuter)

When experts took the decision to open the first of the dam's three sluice gates, the dam was already 85 percent full and at peak flow water had been rushing into the dam at a staggering rate of 16 000 000 l a second.

Mr Eric Harper, a spokesman for the department, said yesterday that the dam could not have absorbed all the water and it was normal procedure to open sluice gates.

'On the basis of calculations we anticipated the released water would just cover the flood plains below the dam in a gentle flow — certainly not as a wall of water,' he said.

The Pongolo River eventually becomes the

★ TURN TO PAGE 2

Mozambique eyes South African tourists

Mail Correspondent
DURBAN — Within two months the borders of Mozambique are expected to be opened to South African tourists — the first time since 1974
 That was the view this week of Mr Peter Simon, an official at the Mozambique Institute of Labour
 "Following the friendly discussions between my government and South Africa, it is apparent that we want to open our borders to tourism as soon as possible, as the revenue from that is badly needed

"I expect this office to be soon given the authority to grant visas for visitors, at present a lengthy procedure through the Department of Immigration in Maputo," Mr Simon said
 His office would then have the task of promoting Mozambique to travel agents
 Once the nod is given, thousands of South Africans will flock to Mozambique's unspoilt coastline, which boasts the best game fishing on the east coast of Africa

A Durban industrial photographer Mr Dennis Cleaver, who formerly farmed in Mozambique, told the Rand Daily Mail that Mozambique could be the "granary of Africa" with its vast tracts of fertile soil
 "Russia can provide arms and political propaganda, but not food or an organised government, and I think President Machel has come to realise that having friendly relations with South Africa is to his country's benefit"
 Much work will have to go into

restoring Mozambique's hotels, restaurants and pleasure resorts, which have crumbled since 1974
 Mr Terry Toohey, Durban's publicity director, said the impact of tourism to Mozambique in the short term would be fairly diluted, but would pick up once the resorts there had been restored
 "Once that has been achieved, the impact on the South African tourist scene will be significant, but competition is a good thing" Mr Toohey said

MUSIC
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 Featuring All Night Long, Stuck On You, The Only One

B. DAVID ESSEX
 — The Whisper
 Featuring The

New race relations chief

MR MARK ORKIN, 36, has been appointed deputy director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, it was announced yesterday
 The appointment was made by the institute's council at its half-yearly meeting in January
 Mr Orkin, who is currently completing a doctorate on

the political attitudes of black high school students, studied at the University of the Witwatersrand and was Transvaal Rhodes Scholar in 1970
 He has lectured at Wits in the departments of philosophy and sociology and has published widely in South Africa and abroad — Sapa

POLITICS

Quality of life for blacks, s

By **CHRIS FREIMOND**
 Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
 — The contentment of black communities would depend on their quality of life and not on laws passed by Parliament, the official Opposition's chief spokesman on black affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, warned yesterday
 Speaking in the Third Reading debate on the Black Communities Development Bill, Mrs Suzman said adequate housing, transport, education and equal opportunities were key issues
 It would also have to be accepted that black political aspirations would not be sat-

isfied by votes at local government level in urban areas and at national level only in their homelands
 The new measures for urban blacks — of which the Black Local Authorities Act and the Black Communities Development Bill are two — had not been greeted with much enthusiasm by blacks
 In 29 elections held recently under the Black Local Authorities Act the average poll was only 21%, and in Soweto it was only 16%
 Mrs Suzman also questioned the success of the Government's 99-year leasehold scheme in black areas. She said figures had shown that of the 111 000 houses in Soweto, only about 3 500 had been leased

Race bogey meaning

Political Staff
THE ASSEMBLY — The "bogey man" threat of racial intergration in South Africa had become meaningless and no longer frightened anyone, the Nationalist MP for Innesdal, Mr Albert Nothnagel, said yesterday
 Speaking in the Third Reading debate

on the Black Communities Development Bill, Mr Nothnagel said blacks lived alongside whites in cities without incident
 "Charges by the Conservative Party that the Government had done too quickly for black areas were incorrect"

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

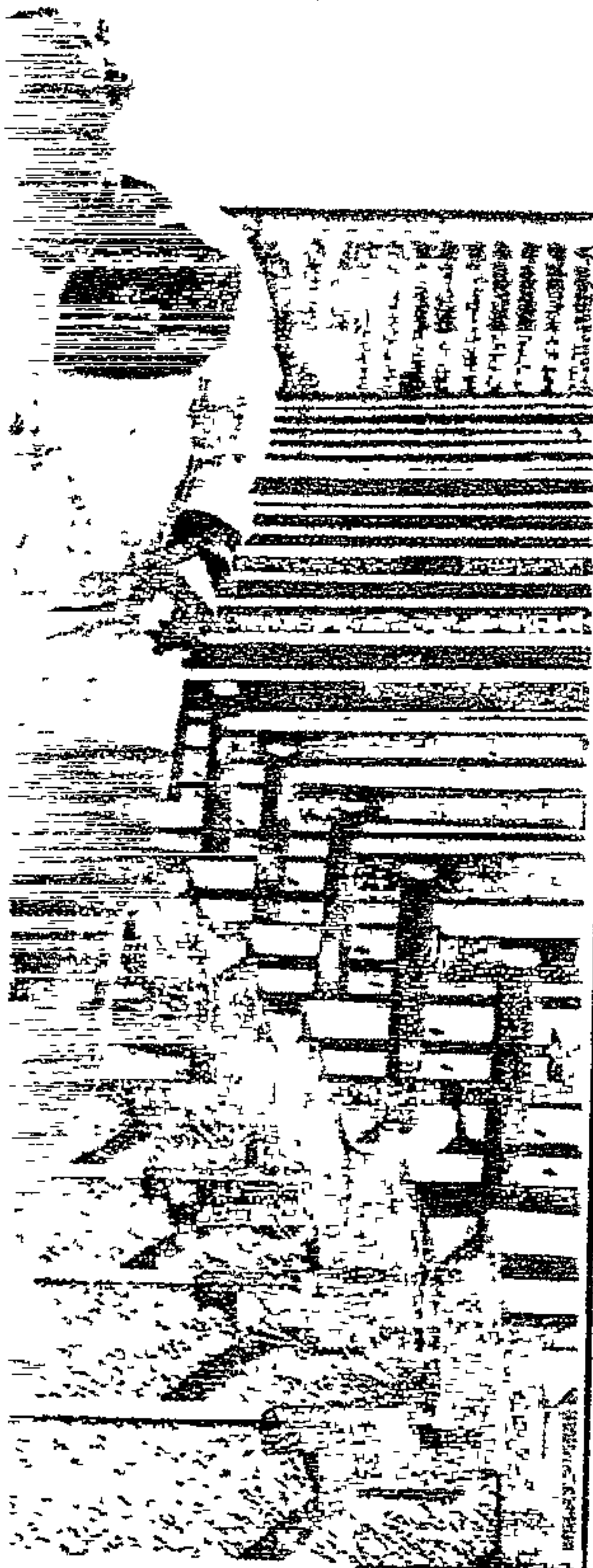
'Venter case' refl Nats in council

Pretoria Bureau
THE National Party's failure to act with courage and conviction in the "Venter case" placed a cloud over the new leaders of the National Party in the Johannesburg City Council, the leader of the



RAM

miners died 10/2/84 at quest



Towards a sleeker waistline during yet another Ali Bacher does the clocking
Picture: RAYMOND PRESTON

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Kourie does the Ali jog

By RODNEY HARTMAN
A BASKET of fruit will be

By SUE FAULKNER
EXPERTS from the Department of Environment Affairs have strongly denied a claim by the Mozambican news agency, AIM, that a village in the Maputo River valley was wiped out after the sluice gates of the Pongolapoort Dam in Natal were opened

Reports from Mozambique yesterday claimed that villagers living near Salamanga were washed away moments after the Pongolapoort sluice gates were opened

But Mr Will Alexander, manager of scientific services for the Department of Environment Affairs, said yesterday the news agency's claim was "impossible"

He said because inflow into the Pongolapoort Dam was exceptionally high on January 31, the department anticipated they may have to open the gates

He said Mozambican authorities were warned that the gates of the dam would be opened gradually to release a maximum of 2 000m³ of water a second

"In actual fact we never released this much

"At 6am yesterday we opened the third gate after the flood had subsided. This released a total of 1 800m³ a second. Until the last gate was opened water released

(218) RDM 10/2/84

SA Govt officials deny Mozambique floodings claims

rose gradually from 200m³ a second to 500m³ a second"

When experts took the decision to open the first of the dam's three sluice gates, the dam was already 85% full and, at peak flow, water had been rushing into the dam at a staggering rate of 16 000m³ a second

The Pongolo River becomes the Maputo River when it crosses the Mozambique border

Meanwhile, the Rand Daily Mail Correspondent in Maputo reports that the flooding of the valley occurred almost instantly, according to a report that will be published in today's issue of the weekly magazine Tempo

"This was a mighty wave. It was not a flood that developed slowly", the Tempo report says

"On the Maputo River the waters arrived suddenly, with a devastating impact, bringing with them death and destruction"

Eye-witnesses told the

magazine that at the river-side town of Salamanga the waters rose by 15m in two hours

All the fields along the banks of the river were wrecked "Nothing escaped the destructive fury of the waters," says the report

There is no final death toll for the flood at Salamanga. Many people were still missing, and local officials believe there were many deaths in the town and at a nearby state farm.

Initially only one small boat was available to be used in rescue operations. The young boatsman who piloted it, Jorge Peixoto, told Tempo

"We saw lots of corpses, and many people in the water, being swept away by the current"

According to Peixoto, an entire village near Salamanga where 300 families lived, disappeared completely

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details Choose a movie or a show from our recommendations Pick a video movie for at-home enjoyment See where to find your kind of music Consider dining out

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WEEKEND FUNFINDER makes your weekend more fun — and it's with the Rand Daily Mail today

Pomelo Breeze

Maputo faces up to its about-face

MAPUTO — Before starting on its "dialogue" with South Africa—and the word is no longer taboo here—Mozambique was careful to take certain precautions.

In particular it put an end to its special relationship with the Soviet Union and the Communist Bloc and turned towards Western Europe and the United States.

One of the Mozambican delegates attending negotiations with the South Africans told me "our viewpoint is that an unstable peace is better than total instability."

"If we continued our past policies there would soon be nothing more to destroy in Mozambique."

Some people will be shocked by the reversal of Mozambique's former policies, seen by Maputo as the only way out of a suicidal enmeshment.

But as a Mozambican intellectual close to President Machel commented: "What is happening between us and South Africa breaks through all preconceived ideas."

"To the first country which calls us traitors we will reply 'You start by yourselves applying sanctions against South Africa and then send us arms and petrol and then we can talk about things'."

PIERRE HASKI, African Affairs Editor of the French newspaper LIBERATION, was one of the first Western journalists to talk to Mozambican leaders about their dialogue with South Africa. In this report, top officials speak openly of the reasons and conditions which brought them to the negotiation table.

General Sebastian Mabote, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, described the basis for dialogue with South Africa bluntly and plainly:

"South Africa must not serve as a base for subversion against our country, and Mozambique must not serve as a base for subversion and aggression against South Africa."

"We will not attack South Africa nor will we support the ANC in material or with men. But we condemn racial discrimination and apartheid."

He explained why Mozambique agreed to support Mr Robert Mugabe's guerillas in Rhodesia, but today is not prepared to give the same measure of aid to the ANC.

"The Zimbabwe guerillas were fighting for national liberation and not struggling against apartheid. They were fighting for self-determination, independence and liberty."

bique's "political, moral and diplomatic support"

Significantly, the cable did not mention material or military aid.

Diplomatic circles believe that Maputo controls only 40 to 50 percent of Mozambique and the rest is overrun by the rebel MNR movement which is considered to have about 12 000 guerillas.

For a long time the MNR guerillas seemed better supplied than the Mozambican Army, especially with radio equipment.

The government is more optimistic these days about its ability to tackle the MNR and one leader said things were once so bad in Northern Mozambique that the government considered using the old Frelimo tactics which beat the Portuguese.

There is no doubt that economic pressure has also forced Mozambique to the negotiating table.

The negotiations also show the limitations of the disengagement strategy of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordinating Conference.

Everything is happening as though the Mozambican leaders are trying to give South Africa excellent reasons for not destabilising Mozambique, so that they will have a prosperous and stable neighbour even if it is "Marxist".



THE PRESIDENT: Samora Machel.

Rebels kill 6 on train — Maputo

218 The Star's Foreign News Service

Staw
10/2/84

MAPUTO — Mozambican guerrillas have reportedly murdered six civilians in an attack on a train only 90 km north of Maputo.

The official Mozambican news agency AIM said the train was stopped at Chinhuanine when the "bandits" fired a rocket at the locomotive which burst into flames.

They then fired bursts of machinegun fire into the carriages

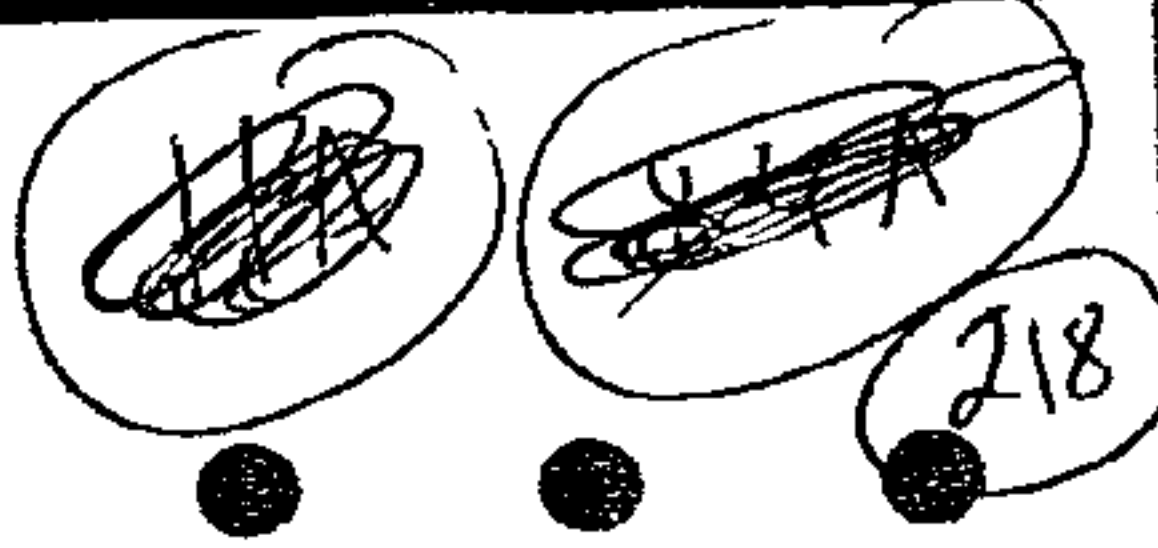
before setting fire to them.

It is not clear how such attacks will affect the security negotiations continuing between Maputo and Pretoria.

It is widely presumed that any agreement would involve guarantees that Maputo would prevent the African National Congress from using Mozambican territory as a springboard for attacks on South Africa, while Pretoria would withdraw any support it might be giving to MNR rebels.

COLONEL

SLOVO



caught by the camera again, at last

S - Times 12/2/84

THE new thaw in relations between South Africa and Mozambique spells trouble for the banned African National Congress (ANC) — and probably for this man in particular.

On the far right is a rare photograph of former Johannesburg advocate Joe Slovo, 57, said to be a colonel in the Soviet KGB, alleged chief planner behind the military campaign of the ANC and top figure in the South African Communist Party (SACP)

Security authorities blame him for last May's murderous car bomb explosion in Pretoria, as well as for countless other acts of sabotage in the country

Recently a freelance photographer in London took this photograph of Mr Slovo at the funeral of Dr Yusuf Dadoo, leader of the SACP. Mr Slovo was one of the principal mourners.



THEN . Joe Slovo in younger days

This week there were reports that Mr Slovo, who has been based mainly in Mozambique for nine years, might be expelled from Maputo as a consequence of the recently-initiated rapprochement with South Africa

There is still no confirmation of these reports, but one thing is clear: improved relations between Mozambique and South Africa will create serious problems for the ANC

Options

Since Swaziland and Lesotho were virtually closed as bases to ANC operatives, Mr Slovo and his colleagues in Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military command, have relied heavily on their base in Mozambique

Analysts believe that if Mozambique should be closed to them as part of a broad security agreement between Pretoria and Ma-

puto, their problems would be compounded immeasurably

One respected authority on the ANC, Mr Tom Lodge, of the University of the Witwatersrand, believes that the organisation now has two options

● To try to "internalise" its struggle that is, to recruit, train and operate entirely within South Africa. But such a tactic, it seems, would require an enormously sophisticated organisation, and there are at present no signs that the ANC would be able to sustain the option

● To eschew the military campaign completely in favour of a campaign of non-violent political agitation

Mr Lodge and other analysts believe that because of the rapprochement between Pretoria and Maputo, a "strategic retreat" by ANC forces is already under way

Mr Lodge believes that the ANC has in any case been under increasing pressure from South African security forces during the past year

He says that, but for the spectacular car bomb in Pretoria and a similarly audacious attack in Warmbaths, there were, in terms of numbers, no more ANC attacks during 1983 than there were during 1982

The organisation, he believes, has suffered because Swaziland and Lesotho have been closed off to it. Mozam-

bique's defection is likely to have an even greater impact

"The ANC's external leadership has, of course, been expecting this for some time, and has been making preparations," says Mr Lodge. "They have been trying to internalise as much as possible and to reduce their reliance on neighbouring states"

Crucial

Thus the meeting in Maputo this week between Frelimo and the ANC, as well as the urgent discussions now going on within the ANC leadership, could be crucial to peace in Southern Africa

Whether or not he has been asked to leave Mozambique, Mr Slovo seems likely to attend the meeting. For though he is not the commander of Umkhonto we Sizwe — he is, in effect, the "Chief of Staff" under the shadowy Mr Joe Modise — Mr Slovo has, over the years, built up a remarkable reputation as the real "power behind the throne"

He will argue strenuously to maintain his toehold in Mozambique since he has just suffered another blow, this time in London, where he has a fine home in one of the more expensive suburbs

Fears

The British Government's new Bill on terrorism has raised fears among ANC and Swapo supporters that there may be a crackdown against their presence in the UK

Even if there isn't, the Bill, when it becomes law, will mean that the British police have swingeing powers which they could invoke at any time

If South African intelligence source hunters are to be believed, however, Mr Slovo, as a KGB colonel, has another bolt-hole: a luxury *dascha* in the hills overlooking Moscow.

But he has devoted more than 20 years of his life to the "liberation" of Southern Africa, and he seems unlikely to change his vocation now. Which is why he will keep his place at the top of the SAP's "most wanted" list

NEWS ANALYSIS

By BRUCE LOUDON

At last... Neighbours Botha and Machel are getting together

SOUTH Africa and Mozambique are on the point of an agreement for peace. And a summit meeting between Premier PW Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel is expected before the US presidential election in November.

The summit will probably be held in Portugal and will be hosted by Prime Minister Mario Soares. Mr Botha announced in Tzaneen this week that South Africa hoped soon to sign "security treaties" with more of its neighbours.

On the table between South Africa and Mozambique is a non-aggression agreement that is apparently still being negotiated.

South Africa is demanding that Mozambique reduce the ANC presence in Mozambique to zero.

In return, South Africa is understood to be offering to dump the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) which it has been covertly supporting for years.

South Africa will also encourage its citizens to return to Mozambique as tourists — with much-needed spending money.

Talks are also being held about the "normalisation" of the use of power from Cabora Bassa, and there is even speculation that Swiss interests may put up another giant power station in the area.

Part of the planned agreement provides for the return to Mozambique of 300 000 Portuguese Portugal has a big unemployment problem.

South Africa is also negotiating for the return

PEACE INDABA



□ BOTHA



□ MACHEL

'You don't support our enemies, and we won't help yours'

By COLIN LEGUM and PETER MANN, Political Correspondent

of properties seized by Frelimo when the Portuguese abandoned Mozambique in 1974.

Mozambique would like more South African use of, and help in running, her ports Maputo and Beira.

South African Government sources claim 70 percent of all ANC activity in South Africa — including the Pretoria bomb blast — is launched from, and planned in, Mozambique.

South Africa has "softened up" Mozambique by a long process of destabilisation, little of which has been admitted publicly.

But a Radio Maputo broadcast, monitored in London on February 3, quoted an official document which had been circulated to embassies in the capital, listing the damage inflicted by Pre-

they allow armed incursions across their borders. What now seems clear is that President Machel has agreed to closer supervision of the transit of ANC cadres from their camps in Tanzania and that the ANC offices at Metolo, near the capital, will be moved further north to Nampula, the main military training centre for the Mozambican army.

factor was the cancellation of an agreement whereby South Africa paid half of miners' wages in gold at official prices. The total loss to Mozambique was estimated at over R2.6 billion.

Direct aggression by South Africa and by bandits sponsored by the regime has caused R333 million damage. In 1982/3 the bandits (i.e. the MNR) destroyed 900 rural shops, affecting 4.5 million people, almost

The most costly

500 primary schools and 86 secondary schools.

In 1982, the MNR destroyed 130 communal villages resulting in more than 100 000 peasants losing their property.

Total cost of "South African aggression and economic destabilisation" was estimated at almost R4 billion — three times more than Mozambique's total indebtedness to Western countries.

The recent agreement with South Africa opens

the possibility of economic and stable relations, safety and equality, mutual benefit, and recognition of the principle of non-interference in each others' internal affairs. Despite this assertion about the existence of an agreement, no announcement has been made about such an agreement having been signed. Nor have any details been released about its terms.

It is reasonable to assume, though, that agreements reached in the economic field include the

Mozambique and South Africa both deny that

agreement. But it was reported from London that Mr Slovo had, in fact, left Mozambique a year ago. This week there were rumours that Mr Slovo had been expelled — raising South African hopes that Mozambique was serious about the agreement. The South Africans have made a special point of insisting that Joe Slovo, a prominent communist, should be expelled from Mozambique because of his ties with Moscow and the ANC. Mozambique and South Africa both deny that

Mugabe troops killed in attack — MNR

218
S. Express 12/2/84
LISBON — Rebels battling to oust the Mozambican government yesterday claimed their forces had sabotaged a section of the oil pipeline connecting Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean, killing "several dozen" Zimbabwean troops

A statement released in Lisbon by the

Mozambican National Resistance said its guerrillas attacked Zimbabwean troops guarding the pumping station at Maforza in central Sofala province last Sunday

Ten Zimbabwean troops were captured and 350 000l of fuel were lost when MNR fighters blew up the station — Sapa-AP

Domoina will cost ^(21.8) Mozambique ^{(3/2) 24} R75-m ^{Star}

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's initial estimate of the costs of repairing the damage wreaked by Cyclone Domoina is R75 million, the official news agency AIM has announced.

Unofficial sources put the death toll at more than 400 — considerably higher than casualty figures of any other Southern African state hit by the cyclone.

Domoina, which swept the coast of Inhambane province on January 28, destroyed four-fifths of the region's citrus trees, three-fifths of the the cassava and cotton crops, and half of State-farm crops, AIM reported.

Further south, in Maputo province, the torrential rains washed away the March harvest

and wrecked waterpumps and small-scale irrigation systems

When the Maputo River burst its banks, people and corpses were seen floating past Salamanga, 70 km south of Maputo.

One woman, Helena Tembe, floated 25 km from Salamanga to Bela Vista where she was found in a coma and taken to hospital

Mr Jorge Peixoto, who has become a local hero for rescuing people by speedboat, told AIM. "We saw many people float past, including children. They had no chance to clutch anything. There were animals as well. People stayed on trees exposed to the wind and rain and slept among snakes which had taken refuge in the branches"

20 000 repatriated to Mozambique

Cape Times
ref 2/84
Political Staff
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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — About 20 000 Mozambicans were repatriated from South Africa in the 12 months from February 1983 to January 1984.

This figure was given yesterday by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development.

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

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

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

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

24/8
14/2/84

Talks on Cabora Bassa begin

Talks on the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric project began in Lisbon today

Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Louis Nel heads the South African delegation, which left for Portugal last night. The talks, with representatives of the Portuguese and Mozambique governments, will last two days.

Mozambique wants South Africa to use more power from the scheme. Portugal, which built the dam before Mozambique's independence, also draws revenue from it.

Before committing the country to power from across the border, South Africa needs assurances that the electricity will not be subject to boycotts. — Pretoria Correspondent

RDM
Cahora Bassa 15/2/88
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Cahora Bassa

talks open

LISBON — South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique began two days of "delicate" talks yesterday on future operations of the huge Cahora Bassa hydroelectric plant, a constant target for sabotage by the Mozambican National Resistance Movement

The Lisbon conference follows intensive diplomatic activity and talks between Mozambique and South Africa in January, aimed at improving relations and economic co-operation

The Portuguese Secretary of State for Co-operation, Mr Gaspar da Silva, hailed recent talks between Maputo and Pretoria delegates as encouraging a climate of peace and understanding in Southern Africa

Portugal, which built the Cahora Bassa Dam on the Zambezi River in northern Mozambique, is eager to see a solution to problems caused by repeated sabotage

The project aimed to export electricity but sabotage is depriving Portugal of an estimated R40-million a year in revenue

Meanwhile, the Rightwing MNR, fighting for control in Mozambique, has said tripartite talks are a waste of time

— Sapa-Reuter

Angolan peace talks on the cards

GPH Trucks
15/2/84

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By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

TOP-LEVEL talks between the South African and Angolan governments about regional peace seemed imminent yesterday, with speculation mounting about a possible venue.

The discussions, which could also involve United States representatives, have been expected ever since the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, hinted last month that this possibility was being explored.

Suggestions that the talks might be held in Luanda, the Angolan capital, have been discounted by Western diplomatic sources. They declined to say where the meeting would be, but observers believe one of the other "front-line" states has agreed to act as host.

Indications that further developments were expected began with the news yesterday that the South African Ambassador in Washington, Mr Brand Fourie, had been recalled for consultations.

Keen interest

Mr Fourie has been closely involved in discussions on Angola, Mozambique and SWA/Namibia, as the United States has taken a keen interest in all three initiatives.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, declined to comment yesterday on reports that he was to lead a South African delegation. He told reporters he had nothing at this stage to add to the Prime Minister's



Mr Pik Botha

statement in Parliament last month.

Mr P W Botha announced on January 31 that South Africa was starting a month-long military "disengagement" of its forces in southern Angola and said this could lead to a ceasefire.

The Prime Minister told Parliament that his government wanted peace in Southern Africa, and particularly in SWA/Namibia.

"We believe there is a possibility of achieving a climate of increased security in that area and are prepared to negotiate practical arrangements to ensure that this possibility is given every chance of success."

To achieve this objective trilateral discussions between the Republic of South Africa, the United

States and Angola are not excluded," Mr Botha said.

His announcement followed a diplomatic shuttle by the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. Dr Crocker relayed Angolan assurances about the ceasefire after South Africa had made it clear that the peace effort would fail if either Angola or Swaziland "exploited" the South African move.

Earlier talks

This initiative in turn was the result of earlier talks in the Cape Verde Islands involving South African, Angolan, American and Cape Verde officials.

There has been no indication so far of whether South African diplomats feel real progress is possible towards an Angolan ceasefire and, ultimately, towards an international settlement in SWA/Namibia.

More success has been achieved in talks on the other side of the continent with Mozambique. Further discussions between South Africa and President Samora Machel's government seem likely after current discussions in Lisbon over the Cabora Bassa hydro electric agreement.

Detectives in Fort Lauderdale
Andre Stander Police was

GPH Trucks 15/2

Change 'sniper'

Staff Reporter

THE brilliant police captain turned sour after he had a helicopter with orders to search for arms in the 1976 Soweto riots, a former South African Police detective.

However, when approached for information about Stander's

It would serve "no useful purpose" to "help" the police in the townships, said from Pretoria.

The rogue former detective was described as a brilliant investigator, a former captain of several counts of armed robbery, and a retired police general, a tough man who had aimed a SA Police ladder.

Then came the 1976 anti-apartheid riots. A former "rugby-playing" turned-robber told the Cape Times that Stander's personality changed in the strife-torn township.

Stander, a first-rate marksman, had been a sharpshooter in the former friend, a Natal-born former friend, a Natal-born former friend, a Natal-born former friend.

He was required to lead a group of hundreds of student

of hundreds of student basic police training, which was happening in Soweto during "gutless" and unable to

But whatever prompted a series of armed hold-ups, Stander was a changed man.

Three countries sign ⁽²¹⁸⁾ Cabora Bassa agreement

APR 16/2/84

PRETORIA — South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique concluded talks on the Cabora Bassa water scheme last night with the signing of an agreement

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said in Pretoria today the talks were "positive and constructive" and delegates from the three countries had arranged to meet again in Cape Town on March 13

The spokesman said, "Various aspects of the existing arrangement were discussed in the light of the changed and changing circumstances in Southern Africa, and the delegations agreed to refer certain proposals to their governments for consideration

Regional peace

"The delegations recognised that the achievement of regional peace was fundamental to the realisation of any new arrangement with regard to the Cabora Bassa scheme," the spokesman said.

The leaders of the delega-

tions were the South African deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, the Mozambican Minister of Industries, Mr Antonio Branco; and the Portuguese Secretary-General of the Treasury, Mr L de Almeida

The South African delegation comprised officials from the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Mineral and Energy Affairs, Industrial Affairs, Trade and Commerce, and Escom

No other details of the agreement were disclosed — Sapa

Starving Mozambicans fleeing to Zimbabwe

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Thousands of starving Mozambicans are fleeing to Zimbabwe because of the drought and the activities of anti-government rebels

Up to 100 families a day are crossing the border from the Changara district to neighbouring Rushinga district in north-east Zimbabwe

Officials say 20 000 refugees have crossed the border, most of them in the past two months

Luis Domingo (14), who walked for four days from Mara village, near

Changara, with his parents and four younger brothers and sisters, said "The farm has dried up again We left Mara when we ran out of food, and had only leaves to eat We had to leave my grandparents behind — they are too old for the walk"

Luis said his family still had money, but there had been nothing in the shops

Changara is in Tete Province, which has been cut off from the rest of Mozambique by guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

17/2/84

Star (Z) 18

Another step toward peace

By BRIAN POTTINGER: Political Correspondent

HIGH-powered South African delegation headed by Foreign Minister Piko Botha leaves for Maputo tomorrow in another crucial step on the tortuous path towards regional peace.

The meeting is aimed at cementing the process made by the working groups set up after the formal

aputo meeting between a South African and Mozambican delegation on January 16. Tomorrow's meeting comes only days after a successful tripartite meeting in Lusaka between South Africa, Angola and the United States at which a workable ceasefire for southern Angola was forged. Parallel progress between South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal on the future of the Bansa project has meanwhile also been reported.

The major item on the agenda for tomorrow's meeting — reflected in the composition of the delegation — will be security issues. Included in the group are the Ministers of Law and Order and Defence, the police commissioners, head of

By KEN POTTINGER: Lisbon

PORTUGAL is seeking a 200 percent increase in electricity tariffs paid by South Africa for power from the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme spanning the Zambezi River in Mozambique's Tete province.

The request was made in Lisbon this week during a tripartite gathering of South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal to discuss the problems plaguing the R400-million scheme which came on stream in 1978 — nine years after its conception as a monument to Portuguese colonialism.

South Africa pays half a cent per kilowatt hour for energy transported along 1,400km of cable from Cahora Bassa to the Apollo Station in Northern Transvaal.

But Pretoria pays nothing if the power doesn't reach its destination, as happens more often than not due to repeated guerrilla sabotage of pylons over the past five years.

Guerrilla sources say 43 of these pylons are out of action as a result of sabotage.

Lisbon is also proposing that Pretoria should pay for the power as it leaves the project irrespective of whether it reaches the Transvaal, a suggestion unlikely to be acceptable to South Africa.

Lisbon reasons that in this way important South African logistical support for the anti-Marxist guerrillas, proved by captured guerrilla documents, would be halted.

The saboteurs cause enormous financial losses to Portugal, majority shareholder in the hydro-

electric scheme.

Difficulties in guaranteeing the security of the power lines which cross more than 800km of Mozambican territory, was a major point on the agenda at the Lisbon meeting.

South African Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel said afterwards that the Joint South African-Mozambican territory, were a major point on the agenda at the Lisbon meeting.

On another aspect, South Africa suggested that to reduce Portugal's annual losses on the dam, now running at R40-million, Mozambique should acquire some of Portugal's 82 percent holdings.

Maputo for talks on security

The National Intelligence Service and other top SADF and security officers.

Mozambique will be represented by its Minister of Economic Affairs, the Minister of Justice and the Vice Minister of National Defence. The talks are bilateral and the US will not be a participant.

A short Foreign Affairs statement confirming the meeting says: "Particular attention will be given to the security requirements of the two countries which are considered to be a decisive element in the initiative to improve relationships."

At stake is the forging of a binding and effective non-aggression pact entailing a withdrawal of Mozambican support for the African National Congress's military wing and an end to South African support for the MNR. Preliminary talks have

been underway for several weeks and foreign affairs sources claimed some basic understandings had been reached. There has been a denial, however, that South Africa has presented the Mozambique government with a list of names of people it wants expelled from the territory.

Similarly, there is some scepticism in diplomatic circles about reports that the Mozambique government has already expelled top ANC military commander Joe Slovo from Maputo.

The Mozambique peace initiative — launched after Mr Botha's European tour in December with powerful Portuguese encouragement — has already made dramatic progress in improving relations since the nadir last year when SAAR jets struck targets in Maputo after the Pretoria bomb outrage. Real optimism now exists in diplomatic circles that a genuine "normalisation" of relations

between the two countries is on the cards.

Rickish issues still to be negotiated include Mozambican employment opportunities in South Africa, compensation for nationalised property belonging to South Africans, the extent of US foreign aid, the future of the MNR and prospects for Portuguese expatriates to return to Mozambique.

The Maputo trip comes four days after a one-day Lusaka sally during which Mr Botha met Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr Alexandre Rodrigues, Angolan Minister of the Interior.

At the meeting the basic ground rules for the conversion of South Africa's "disengagement" from southern Angola to a proper ceasefire were hammered into place. A multinational monitoring commission is to be established and Angola has pledged to keep SWAPO and Cuban troops from the vacated regions.

Swapo rejection of the offer has failed to spark much response. Foreign af-

airs sources yesterday pointed out the dialogue-agreement as between Angola and South Africa. If Swapo had problems they would have addressed themselves to the Luanda government.

Direct talks soon between the Administrator General of SWA/Namibia and Swapo meanwhile cannot be ruled out.

Despite both the atmosphere and reality of progress in the southern African peace initiative the key stumbling block of the Cuban troop presence and the future of Untia remains. Long-term hopes appear to be that the ceasefire monitoring agency can be converted into a proper peacekeeping forceable to "freeze" the hostile actions in Angola, reduce tension and lead to a phasing out of Cuban combat troops. This is the aim of the implementation of Resolution 435 in SWA/Namibia.

Meanwhile Dr Chester Crocker, US assistant secretary of state charged with Africa arrived in Johannesburg yesterday from Lusaka.

Dr Crocker told Swaziland he was here to "achieve breath" and was leaving today for Washington.

Cape Times 20/2/84
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SA-Mozambique talks begin today

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

THE South African and Mozambique governments begin high-level talks today which could lead to a significant reduction of tension between the ideologically-opposed neighbours

This is a further stage in a series of meetings which have concentrated on security issues. Senior South African diplomats hope they will eventually lead to the first formal non-aggression pact with a "frontline" State

The development is being watched closely by Western governments which believe Mozambique might limit its Soviet leanings in return for Western development aid

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, flies into Maputo today at the head of a powerful delegation of cabinet ministers, diplomats and security officials, including three generals

The cabinet ministers in the South African

group will be the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange

Among those with them will be Dr Neil Barnard, Director-General of the National Intelligence Service, General Johan Coetzee, Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General P van der Westhuizen of the South African Defence Force and Lieutenant-General F J F van Rensburg of the State Security Council

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in a statement that Mozambique officials at today's talks would include Mr Jacinto Veloso, Minister of Economic Affairs in the Presidency, Mr Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice, and Mr S Viera, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

The statement said the meeting would review the results of working groups established

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From page 1

at previous meetings. These groups were "a decisive element" in the initiative to improve relations between the two countries

Today's meeting follows discussions Mr Botha held in Lusaka last week with Angolan ministers and the United States Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker

Dr Crocker, who arrived in South Africa at the weekend, said those talks had been highly successful and had come amid promising signs of peace in Southern Africa

Security issues are again expected to dominate today's discussions. South Africa wants the removal of ANC bases from which attacks on South African targets are planned. Mozambique wants South African help in curbing the MNR guerillas, who have been seeking to overthrow the Machel government

This is the key to agreement on wider cooperation, which could be of particular assistance to Mozambique. A resumption of South African tourism — particularly if Mozambique agrees to hand back South African properties expropriated after independence — could be worth millions of rands annually.

The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, returned from Lisbon at the weekend after discussions on the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric power station with Portuguese and Mozambican officials.

● See leading article, page 8

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Talks began in Maputo at 10 am today between Mozambican and South African ministerial delegations on security and other matters

The official Mozambican news agency AIM said the delegations met at the headquarters of the Bank of Mozambique, the same room where the January 16 meeting on economic relations between the two countries took place.

The Mozambican delegation was led by Major-General Jacinto Veloso, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs. With him are Colonel Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice, Colonel Sergio Vieira, Deputy Defence Minister, and Major-General Joaquim Munhepe, head of military communications in Mozambique.

AMBASSADOR

In a second rank were the Air Force Commander, Major-General Antonio Hamai Thai, the personal assistant to President Samora Machel, Mr Fernando Honwana, Mozambique's Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Francisco Maderia, Mr Alberto Chisano of the President's office and other leading functionaries from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Security.

The South African delegation was led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and includes Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the

Talks in Maputo get ²¹⁸ under way

Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, the Director-General of Foreign affairs, Mr Hans van Dalsen, the head of the National Intelligence Service, Mr Neil Barnard, and the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee.

The South African delegation also includes officials from the departments of foreign affairs and defence

It arrived in Maputo on a South African Airways Boeing 737 which touched down a few minutes after the scheduled Monday SAA flight on which South African journalists were travelling

Awaiting the South Africans at the airport were General Veloso, Colonel Monteiro, Colonel Vieira and Mr Honwana. It was the first official South African delegation to set foot in Mozambique since independence.

Today's meeting is the latest in the series which began in the Swaziland capital, Mbabane, on December 20 and continued with simultaneous meetings in Pretoria and Maputo on January 16

Pik back from Maputo in triumph

SA agrees to sign peace pact

RBM 21/2/84 (218)
By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

IN a dramatic breakthrough in the search for peace in Southern Africa, the governments of South Africa and Mozambique yesterday agreed to enter into a formal non-aggression pact which may be signed within the next few days.

This was one of a series of successes achieved in more than eight hours of consultations in Maputo between high-powered South African and Mozambican delegations.

Other breakthroughs included

- An unscheduled 1½ meeting between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique at which agreement was reached on the urgent need for regional stability
- An agreement that could lead to the return to South Africans of property confiscated after the independence of Mozambique 10 years ago
- A further strengthening of widespread speculation that a summit meeting is on the cards — possibly in Portugal — between the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Machel

A joint statement at Maputo airport before the South African delegation returned home last night said

"We agreed on the central principles concerning security arrangements between the two countries and we intend to enter into a formal agreement in this regard"

Later, when questioned by pressmen during the flight home, Mr Botha said it would not be months before the agreement was signed. It could be a matter of weeks — or even days, such was the urgency of the situation.

Yesterday's talks were clearly the most important so far between the two countries. Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Also in the delegation were some of the country's most senior security officials, including the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, the head of the National Intelligence Service, Dr Neil Barnard and Lieut Gen P van der Westhuizen of the SADF.

The contingent for the Department of Foreign Affairs included the Director General, Mr Hans van Dalsen, and Mr Dave Stewart, a South West Africa specialist.

The Secretary General of the Prime Minister's Department, Dr Janne Roux, also attended.

The success of the talks and the urge for peace were clearly demonstrated when the delegations left the Bank of Mozambique building in central Maputo after hours of talks and were greeted by about 400 cheering civilians who responded with prolonged applause to Mr Botha's waves.

The good news for South Africans who owned property in Mozambique came with the statement by Mr Botha that

"I raised the question of property owned by South Africans at the time of independence in Mozambique, and we agreed to look into the matter and put forward proposals for practical solutions"

Immediately on his return to Jan Smuts Airport last night, Mr Botha telephoned the Prime Minister in Cape Town to brief him on the talks.

The matter is expected to be high on the agenda for further discussion at today's weekly Cabinet meeting in Cape Town.

The three South African ministers met President Machel in his office in Maputo at about noon and consulted with him for 1½ hours.

According to the joint statement, President Machel "reaffirmed the principles of peace, stability and progress which underline present discussions between Mozambique and South Africa"

Security in Maputo yesterday was extremely tight.

Apart from the large contingent of South African security men who accompanied the South African delegations, Mozambican security officials and troops were clearly evident.

The aircraft which flew the South Africans to Maputo was heavily guarded by troops throughout the day.

SA-Maputo pact will nobble terror activities

Pretoria Correspondent

South Africa and Mozambique announced yesterday that they had agreed on cross-border security principles which would soon be written into a formal treaty.

The effect of the agree-

ment will be to restrict ANC activity in Mozambique and end terrorist infiltration into South Africa.

The principles of the proposed treaty were agreed in Maputo yesterday at talks between a team of South African

Cabinet Ministers and Mozambique's President Samora Machel

Mr Pik Botha, South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, and General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, met the president for about 90 minutes during a day of negotiations with other members of the Mozambican Government.

Their trip to Maputo was the first such ministerial visit in the past decade of Mozambican independence and was seen as a resounding success.

A joint communique said "We agreed on the central principles concerning security arrangements between the two countries and we intend to enter into a formal agreement in this regard."

On the flight home from Maputo last night, Mr Botha told reporters that both Governments were already working on possible texts for the proposed security agreement which would be, in effect, a non-aggression pact.

WEEKS

He said it was hoped to sign the document "in weeks rather than months".

From Lisbon, The Star's Foreign News Service reports that Mozambique's rebel movement, the MNR, which South Africa has been accused of supporting, has dismissed the talks as meaningless, saying they would have little impact on the seven-year war.

Rebel spokesman Mr Jorge Correia told journalists yesterday "We have more than enough arms and munitions in stock to fight without new supplies for two years."

● See Back Page, World section.

Slabbert: One of the most exciting moves in 10 years

Political Staff

The agreement by South Africa and Mozambique to enter a formal non-aggression pact soon is hailed by diplomats, politicians and observers of foreign affairs as opening the way to real peace in Southern Africa and more-rapid reform in the Republic.

Word of the dramatic agreement came in a joint communique last night after the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and other SA Ministers, met the President Samora Machel in Maputo yesterday.

The communique said: "We agreed on the central principles concerning security arrangements between the countries and we intend to enter into a formal agreement in this regard."

Questions of tourism, economic affairs and the Cahora Bassa scheme were also satisfactorily reviewed.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said today that this was "one of the most exciting developments we have had for the past 10 years".

Dr Slabbert said in an interview: "One senses that, if the cards are played correctly, a whole new era of regional development and co-operation can begin."

Professor John Barratt, director of the Institute of International Affairs, said: "We are entering a new period of detente. One hopes that this detente will lead to concrete agreements. In the long term, accelerated internal reform will have to accompany this."

Diplomats who have been watching recent developments in Southern Africa closely said that the internal situation would be forced to improve if the Government hoped to maintain the better relations it was forging with other African states.

Mr Botha said after the Maputo talks yesterday that the pact was already being drafted and it was hoped to sign it "in weeks rather than months".

These rosy prospects suggest that there may be a summit meeting soon between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and President Machel, possibly under Portugal's friendly eye.

In 'duel'

abbed his rifle and mmed off two shots, e hitting the lieutenant in the chest he other penetrating his chin it was al-

An inquest held soon after the incident found that Lieutenant Verhoef had died of internal injuries and internal bleeding

The soldier has been admitted to 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria, Ondangwa police confirmed yesterday, and apparently has a wounded leg

An Ondangwa police spokesman said the case was still being investigated with a view to possible charges being pressed



Mr Pik Botha meets the leader of the Mozambique delegation, Major-General Jacinto Soares Veloso, the Economic Affairs Minister, in Maputo yesterday



chats to Mr Lothar Barth, managing director of the Seardel Investment Corporation in Windhoek, page 5 Picture Ivor Markman

Maputo, SA agree on pact

CAPE TIMES 21/2/84 (2/8)

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — In a dramatic breakthrough in the search for peace in Southern Africa, the governments of South Africa and Mozambique agreed yesterday to enter into a formal non-aggression pact which may be signed within the next few days

This was one of a series of successes achieved in more than eight hours of consultations in Maputo between high-powered South African and Mozambican delegations

Other breakthroughs included

- An unscheduled 1 1/2-hour meeting between the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha and President Samora Machel of Mozambique at which agreement was reached on the urgent need for regional stability

- An agreement that could lead to the return to South Africans of property confiscated after the independence of Mozambique 10 years ago

Summit meeting

- A further strengthening of widespread speculation that a summit meeting is on the cards — possibly in Portugal — between the South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and President Machel



President Machel

Mozambique building in central Maputo after hours of talks and were greeted by about 400 cheering civilians who responded with prolonged applause to Mr Botha's waves

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The success of the talks and the urge for

The three South African ministers in Pres-

Mother killed, child slashed in chopper attack

Crime Reporter

THE body of a Paarl East woman was discovered in a blood-spattered kitchen after her voice jaughter — from wounds

shoff, police liaison officer for the Boland said Jennifer Morris had stumbled to the home of a neighbour Miss Lydia January about 9pm

'We can only assume that she was attacked by the same person who

on pact

Political Staff

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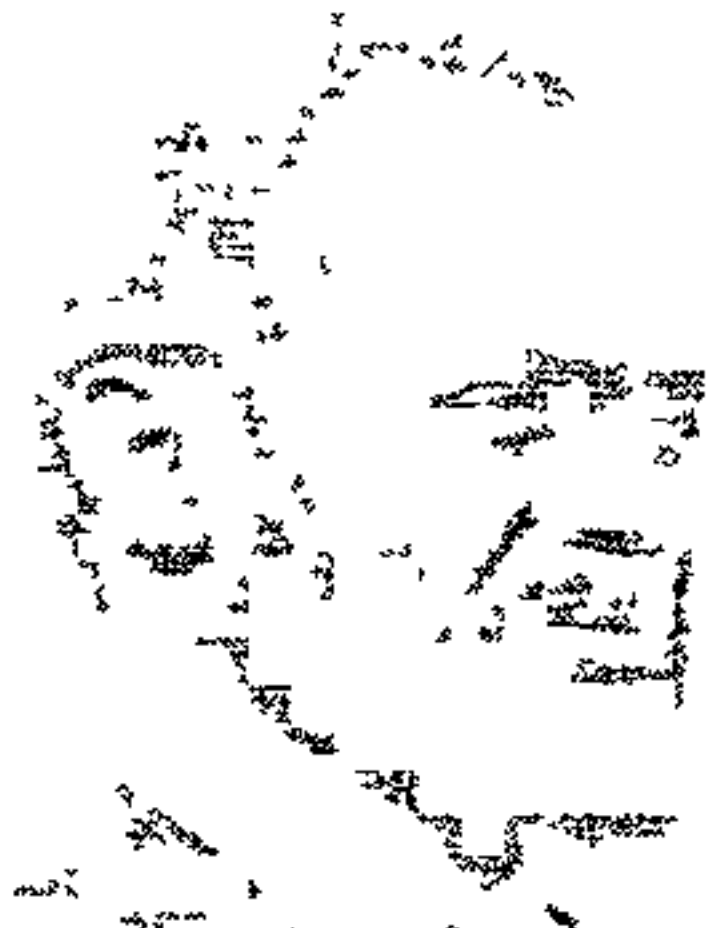
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President Machel

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The success of the talks and the urge for peace were clearly demonstrated when the delegations left the Bank of

Mozambique building in central Maputo after hours of talks and were greeted by about 400 cheering civilians who responded with prolonged applause to Mr Botha's waves.

The good news for South Africans who owned property in Mozambique came with the statement by Mr Botha that "I raised the question of property owned by South Africans at the time of independence in Mozambique and we agreed to look into the matter and to put forward proposals for practical solutions."

Immediately on his return to Jan Smuts Airport last night Mr Botha telephoned the Prime Minister in Cape Town to brief him on the talks. The matter is expected to be high on the agenda for further discussion at today's weekly cabinet meeting in Cape Town.

The three South African ministers met President Machel in his office in Maputo about noon and spoke to him for an hour and-a-half.

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A mutual wish

for peace

By LEON MARSHALL, Political Editor

THE past few weeks have seen a major shift from a tense and volatile conflict situation in Southern Africa to one in which for the first time in many years peace again seems possible

The advanced military scale and the forbidding death toll of Operation Askari are still fresh in the mind, and yet now, little more than a month later, the opposing parties seem more or less agreed that the shooting should stop

Not so long ago South Africa can jets bombed targets in Maputo, causing the cool diplomatic temperature between the two countries to drop several centigrades further. Now top-level delegations of the two countries are flying in and out of each other's capitals to talk about peace and co-operation

CONCERTED EFFORT

The change can be ascribed to various developments within the countries of the region as well as internationally

On their own these developments are not unimportant. But what appears to be lending impetus to the transition is the fact they are not only taking place at the same time but indeed converging into a concerted peace effort

The developments are:

- The apparent reassessment by the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel in Maputo and of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' MPLA regime in Luanda of their East-West relations, with increasing evidence that there might be a shift in their allegiances,

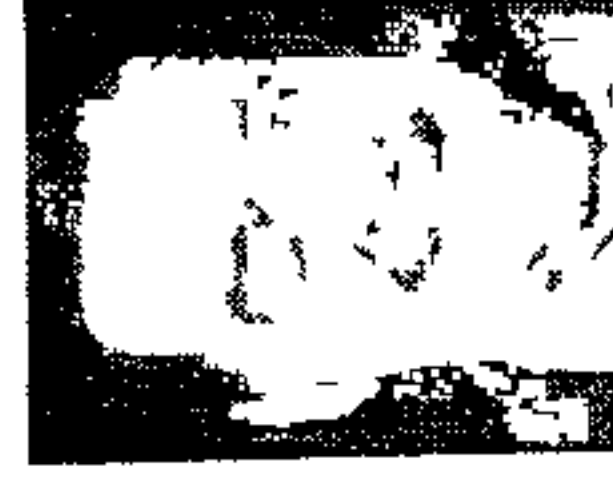
- The Reagan administration's policy of constructive engagement in Southern Africa and the untiring efforts of US mediator Dr Chester Crocker to resolve the SWA/Namibian dispute,

- The re-entry of Lisbon into the affairs of Southern Africa particularly affecting its former colonies of Angola and Mozambique;

- A resumption by the frontline states of their mediating role in the SWA/Namibia dispute, as marked by Dr Kenneth Kaunda's hosting of the highly important meeting in Lusaka between South Africa, Angola and US representatives,

- A shift in the attitude of the frontline states towards Swapo which seems to be forcing it to change its headline

THE MEN BEHIND THE MOVES



Pik Botha



Malan



Machel



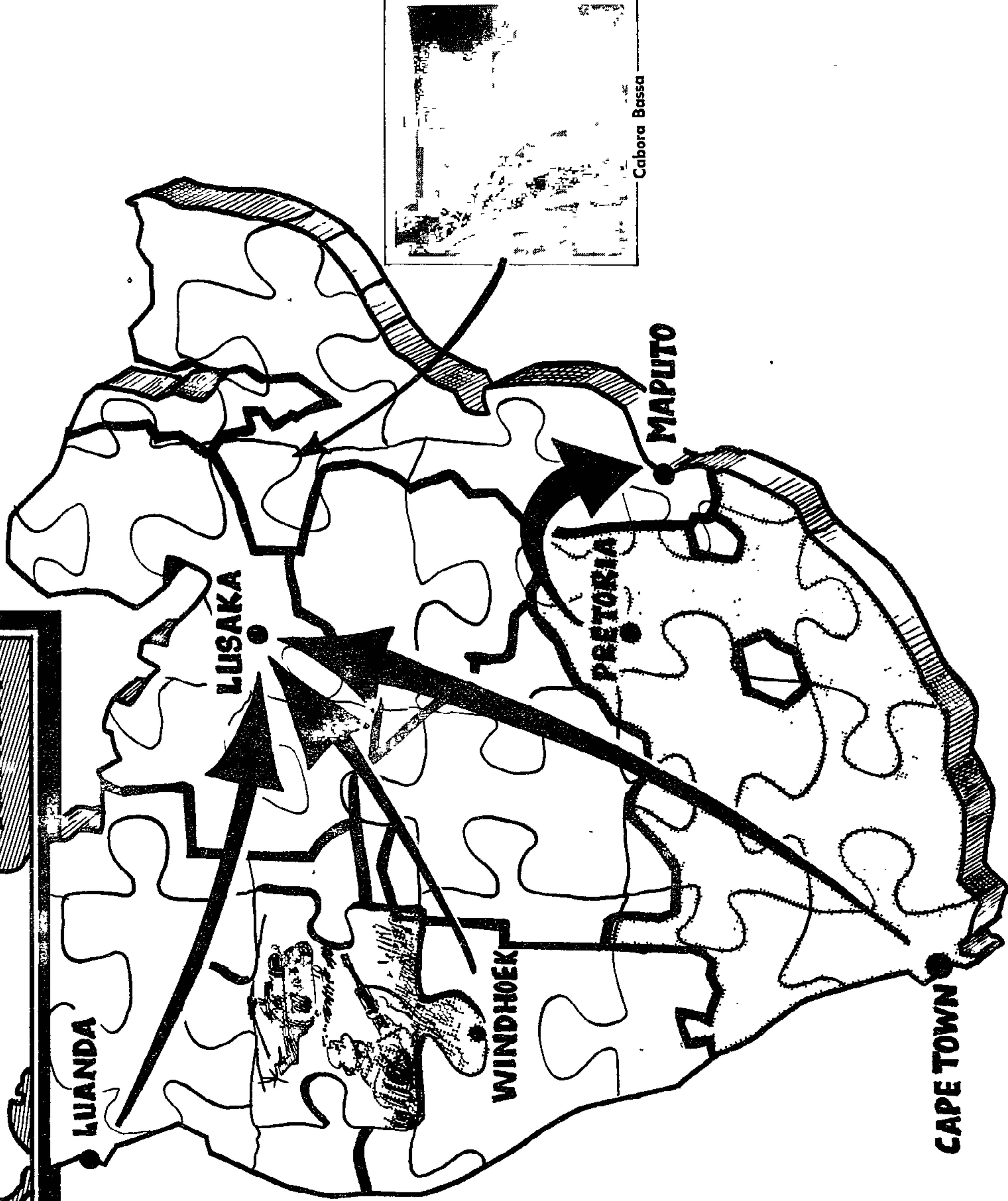
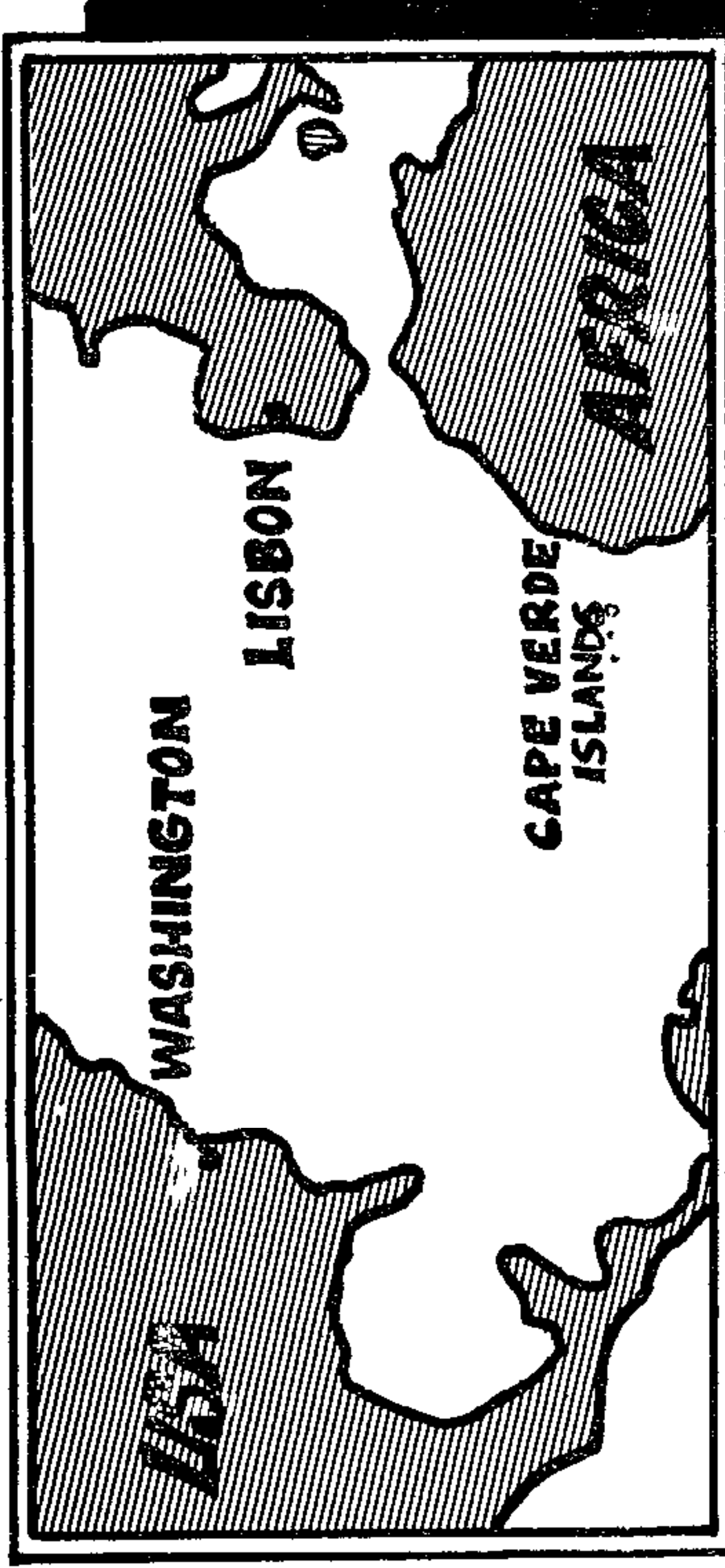
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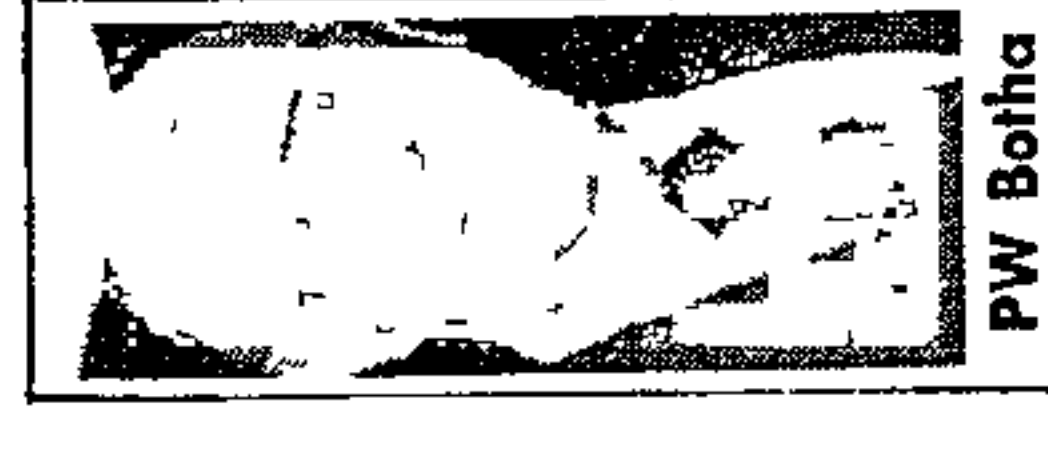
Nujoma



Crocker



Cabora Bassa



PW Botha

Fitting the jigsaw together: Graphic shows the comings and goings of Southern African leaders, in quest of peace in the region. Exploratory talks in Lisbon led to meetings between South Africa and Mozambique, followed by a conference in Lusaka at which a joint SA-Angolan monitoring commission was set up. Now SA and Maputo have reached formal accord

Happy talk bout...

Political Staffer ANDRE MEYEROWITZ, who was in Maputo this week, reports on rapprochement with Mozambique

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Domestic risks for Reagan

From NEIL LURSSSEN, Argus Foreign Service, Washington

THERE is an enigma hiding behind all the happiness over the high-level talks between South Africa and Mozambique yesterday.

The two sides "agreed on the central principles concerning security arrangements" and a formal pact is being drawn up for signature as soon as possible — perhaps within weeks.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, answering questions from a battery of reporters in Maputo, just before returning to South Africa, said the agreement meant that the two countries would not allow any form of subversion against each other.

ANC — and MNR

If there is subversion flowing from Mozambiquan territory to South Africa it is in the form of terrorist infiltration by the ANC which leads to horrors like the Pretoria bomb blast.

Mr Botha would hardly have been able to say that basic principles were settled if those principles did not cover ANC activity.

The enigma concerns subversion that may be flowing in the opposite direction — to Mozambique from South Africa.

Where does the mutuality of the proposed pact lie if South Africa has not been committing or at the least actively condoning subversion of its neighbours?

The South African Government consistently denies assertions that it backs the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), which is giving the Mozambique Government a hard time.

Pressed on whether the pact is to cover the ANC and the MNR reciprocally, Mr Botha says only that its form "will satisfy the security positions of both governments."

Angola withdrawal

So the enigma remains. Perhaps it is similar to the one which came into being at the end of January, when South Africa started "disingaging" from Angola those troops which it had never acknowledged were there in the first place.

Be that as it may, it was evident to journalists who accompanied Mr Botha and his party of Ministers and security chiefs to Maputo yesterday that Mozambique is in dire need of Western and particularly South African friendship and economic cooperation.

To judge by the decay that has occurred in nearly 10 years of independence, Mozambique's friendship with Moscow has definitely not paid off.

The road from the airport to downtown Maputo, which was cratered by potholes a month ago, is now awash with debris left by Domingo, and the city's resources are apparently unequal to the task of clearing it up.

The shops have little to sell and the citizens seem to slouch.

Fading Polana

The fresh cotton towels in the toilets of the South African Boeing which took the Ministers to Maputo contrasted sharply with the stench of even a high-class loo in the formerly proud but now fading Polana Hotel.

A waiter there, who said his name was Joao and who brought soft drinks canned in Bramfontein, seemed embarrassed to admit that only one brand of cigarettes was available.

Local beer — as tasty as in the old days — comes in bottles without labels because the factory is "paralysed."

Machel

Such deaths are unimportant in themselves but lend veracity to reports that 750 000 people in the interior are facing starvation.

Joao says most Mozambicans are happier now than they were under Portuguese colonialism.

However, it is clear that they cannot fill their bellies only with ideology of the Marxist intellectuals who surround President Samora Machel. As the South African Government sees it, he is a "pure" African with perhaps more understanding

than his underlings of what makes Afrikaners tick.

By all accounts, he and Pik Botha established a friendly respect for each other when they got together, and there is even talk that they cracked a bottle of champagne while doing some mutually straight talking.

The Press was sidelined to the Polana Hotel while they met, suggesting to some people that photographers were being held back so as not to take the gloss off a summit fairly soon between President Machel and Mr P W Botha.

Building trust

More was probably achieved yesterday than the South African delegation might initially have hoped for (quite apart from Mr Pik Botha's visit, in passing, to Louis Trichardt's monument).

The two sides agreed that conflict had plagued Southern African for too long. And several hundred people applauded Mr Botha as he left the conference venue.

All in all, this seems to be a good time to build trust and overcome suspicion — without South Africa, as security strategists advise, being or appearing to be paternalistic.

Advances for peace with Mozambique are apparently dovetailing with progress on the SWA/Namibia/Angola/Cuba front, whether deliberately or coincidentally, and this augurs well.

Mozambique could be the easier nut for South Africa to crack, not least because fewer parties are involved. But in the case of Mozambique, peace in our time holds a danger too.

If the ANC's activity there is effectively crippled by the proposed security treaty, its leaders and backers will certainly try to re-think strategy.

The South African Government's hope must be that the ANC, once it is denied the use of neighbouring Mozambique, will not find a way of popping up more vigorously in South Africa itself.

● A substantial change in the racial policies of South Africa's Nationalist Government as well as a reassessment of its regional strategies.

It would be difficult to single out any one of these developments as being the decisive one. But of all these the shift in the South African attitude as seen particularly since the referendum must count among the most important.

BLINKERS OFF

It is as if the Nationalist Government is suddenly able to make a better assessment of the situation in Southern Africa now that it no longer stands blinded by Nationalism's pure dogma of apartheid.

It cannot all be attributed to the reassurance gained from the referendum outcome. An equally important factor, particularly in SWA/Namibia's case, appears to be considerations of the prohibitive costs involved in continuing a war which is clearly not going to be won one way or the other.

Government members are said to be increasingly questioning the wisdom of spending huge amounts on keeping Swago out of Windhoek when South Africa's own interests, including black upliftment, are becoming equally compelling.

AMERICAN participation in the joint commission to monitor the cease-fire along the Angola-Namibia border poses some domestic political risks for President Reagan.

Even though the American contingent in the commission is expected to be small — up to six people and only half of them US military personnel — there is deep distaste among many here at the idea of sending US officials into foreign trouble spots.

US participation in the monitoring commission, along with South Africans and Angolans, would be on nothing like the scale of American activities in other trouble spots.

Nevertheless, some analysts here fear that the presence of American uniforms in Southern Africa for the first time could set an unfortunate precedent and do some damage to the core of the US policy of constructive engagement.

Central to that policy is America's role as an "honest broker" — uninvolved militarily and, seeking, as a concerned friend, to sort out nasty disputes between quarrelling neighbours.

In spite of the problems and risks, Reagan Administration officials have made it clear that they will do whatever is necessary to bring peace to the region.

After a series of foreign policy reversals, calamities and difficulties in many parts of the world, they seem to be seeing success in Southern Africa.

If the cease-fire is a success, and if it does lead to a settlement of Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, it would be a victory for constructive engagement, and a personal triumph for its principle architect, Dr Chester Crocker, against all the gloomy predictions of its critics in the US Congress — many of whom seem even more opposed to the policy than some of the African countries most directly involved.

Maputo, SA pact hailed in West

CAPE TIMES
22/2/86
218

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON. — South Africa's peace pact with Mozambique has been hailed here as a major diplomatic breakthrough which could have far-reaching consequences for regional stability in Southern Africa.

The British Foreign Office immediately welcomed the high-level talks between Pretoria and Maputo and "the agreement which the two sides are reported to have reached"

"We have long believed that only through negotiation can enduring solutions to the problems of Southern Africa be achieved," the Foreign Office statement said

But Western diplomatic observers cautioned that the peace pact should not be seen as the first fruits of South

Africa's destabilisation of hostile neighbouring states, but rather as the result of a more fundamental shift by Mozambique away from the Soviet bloc and closer to the West

'Pragmatic'

They pointed to President Samora Machel's successful tour of the West late last year during which the groundwork for a new pragmatic approach to South Africa is believed to have been laid

The Portuguese Government, which has

played a key broker's role in getting South Africa and Mozambique to the negotiating table, yesterday welcomed the talks

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Lisbon that the Portuguese Government had originally proposed to all sides that a regional non-aggression pact be reached between them

The British media gave the announcement of a pending peace pact between the two countries splash treatment

Three out of four of Fleet Street's serious broadsheets carried reports of the accord as its main front-page report

'Diplomatic coup'

The Daily Telegraph reported "Diplomatic coup for South Africa — anti-terror pact with Mozambique"

The newspaper's Johannesburg correspondent said it was expected that the pact would be formally concluded at a summit in Lisbon between President Machel of Mozambique and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

The Guardian and the Financial Times also carried reports on the Pretoria-Maputo accord under front-page headlines.

"Pretoria to sign pact with Machel," said the Guardian, while the Financial Times announced "South Africa

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To page 2

A

P.T.O.

RW sent personal note

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — The South African ministerial delegation that visited Maputo on Monday delivered a personal message from Prime Minister Mr P W Botha to President Samora Machel, according to a report carried on the front page of the Mozambican newspaper Noticias today

Noticias said the South African delegation, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, had requested an audience with President Machel so that it could hand over Mr Botha's message

During the audience the Mozambican leader restated the principles of "peace, stability, progress and good neighbourliness" that were, in Mozambique's understanding, the basis for the current talks with South Africa, Noticias said

UK gives SA-Mozambique detente cautious welcome

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Thatcher Government yesterday welcomed the South Africa-Mozambique talks and the agreement reached by them in Maputo this week

While British reaction to the ceasefire agreement between South Africa and Angola and the Mozambique talks has been cau-

tious, the government here clearly hopes these developments signal a possible new era of stability in the region

Britain has been growing increasingly concerned about cross-border violence in the area and the possibility that this would generate greater Russian military involvement

A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain welcomed the talks

"We have long believed that only through negotiation can enduring solutions to the problems of South Africa be reached"

The dramatic change in South Africa's relations with its Marxist neighbours has generally been welcomed by major British newspapers

Yesterday, The Express spoke of the "remarkable reconciliation" taking place in Southern Africa

And, on Monday, The Daily Telegraph said South Africa's relations with her black neighbours were "becoming a subject for growing wonder"

On the same day, The Guardian referred to the "iron fist of destabilisation" now "decorously clothed in the velvet glove of diplomacy"

Backing for ANC pledged

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has "guaranteed" that it will continue to support the ANC in its struggle against apartheid

Speaking at a reception in honour of the Organisation of African Unity's interim secretary-general, Mr Peter Onu, Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano said his government had given the OAU its point of view on apartheid "and our guarantee that we will continue to support the ANC in this struggle".

DRAMA IN MAPUTO

WASHINGTON — ANC leader Oliver Tambo was in Maputo while the South African delegation led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha was meeting President Samora Machel of Mozambique, an American newspaper has reported.

While Mr Botha was seeking President Machel's co-operation in curbing the ANC's operations in Mozambique, Mr Tambo was trying to keep Maputo's support for the ANC intact, according to Los Angeles Times correspondent Jack Fosse.

Reporting from Lusaka, where Mr Tambo has his headquarters, Mr Foisie said the ANC leader "undoubtedly was seeking to keep Mozambique support of

SOWETAN Correspondent

the ANC at its present level."

Mr Foisie also reported that a United States official had secret talks last September in Lusaka with exiled representatives of the ANC.

The official, Robert Cabelly, special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, met with the ANC information chief, Thabo Mbeka, and other officers of the organisation, according to Mr Foisie.

The meeting took place in the United States Information Service library in Lusaka, said Mr Foisie, but further details were unobtainable.

"The United States does not officially recognise the ANC and any US contacts

with the organisation would certainly be opposed by the South African Government," he said.

He added that US Embassy officials in Pretoria would neither confirm nor deny that Mr Cabelly met with the ANC representatives.

Mr Cabelly, who accompanied Dr Crocker on his recent visit to Lusaka for the signing of the Angola-South Africa ceasefire agreement, could not be reached in Washington last night for comment on the report.

In his report Mr Foisie quoted ANC sources in Lusaka as saying that despite South African pressure, neither Mozambique nor any other nation on South Africa's border "is turning its back on the ANC."

OLIVER TAMBO: ANC leader.



The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, shakes hands with President Samora Machel in Maputo on Tuesday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, looks on.

CAPE TIMES 23/2/84

OAU gives blessing to peace initiatives

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From JOSE CAETANO
MAPUTO — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has given its blessing to the decision taken by Mozambique and Angola to hold negotiations with South Africa and has been monitoring closely the results achieved so far.

News of the OAU's approval came yesterday at the end of a visit to Mozambique by the organization's acting secretary-general, Mr Peter Onu.

Mr Onu's visit to Mozambique coincided with this week's latest round of talks between South Africa and Mozambique.

While delegations of the two countries were negotiating in Maputo last Monday, he was meeting the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Major-General Joaquim Chissano.

Mr Onu was briefed by

General Chissano on the progress of the talks. Other subjects discussed were SWA/Namibia and Angola's stand on Chad and the war in the Western Sahara.

Speaking in Botswana on Sunday, Mr Onu said the OAU "agreed" with the negotiations between Angola and South Africa, held in Lusaka last week, "if these led to the implementation of United Nations' Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia".

Meanwhile the first Mozambican reference to its future attitude towards the African National Congress (ANC) since Monday's talks, came in a speech made in Maputo on Tuesday by Mr Augusto Macamo, a member of Frelimo's Central Committee and secretary-general of Mozambique's Trade Union

Organization.

He said Mozambique would continue "to be in solidarity with the struggle of the South African people".

"The solidarity between Mozambique and the ANC is sealed with blood shed for the common cause of peace and equality".

Mr Macamo was speaking at a political rally in Maputo commemorating the third anniversary of the speech made by President Samora Machel after the South African commando raid on Matola in February 1981 in which 13 members of the ANC were killed.

Last week, the defence ministers of the member states of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) met in Maputo to discuss common defence and security issues.

Defiant MNR in killing claims

LISBON — Mozambican rebels claimed yesterday they killed at least 49 soldiers in recent fighting in two north-central provinces and were preparing to launch operations in north-eastern Cabo Delgado, the only province still unaffected by the seven-year-long war.

This was the second time the rebels have claimed military successes since Monday, when the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, went to Maputo to negotiate a non-aggression pact.

Western intelligence sources have said the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels are backed by South Africa.

The statement said rebels carried out nine attacks in Zambezia and Nampula provinces, killing at least 49 soldiers in the latter, between February 4 and 12.

It gave no casualty figures for the fighting in Zambezia and made no mention of losses by the rebels.

"The population" of Cabo Delgado province had been receiving rebel military training since last December and would begin "the guerrilla war so desired by them" in April, the statement said.

The rebels have dismissed Pretoria and Maputo's declared intention of signing a non-aggression pact as having "little or no effect" on their fight to topple President Samora Machel's government — UPI

SA engineers Maputo bound for three-way talks on water

By Stephen McQuillan

Government water engineers will have three-way talks on common rivers during a high-level meeting in Maputo next week.

Senior officials from the Directorate of Water Affairs will meet their counterparts from Swaziland and Mozambique to discuss common water supplies and dams which affect the three countries.

It is understood the talks will cover possible diversion of water and operations of dams on common rivers.

The representatives form a joint permanent technical committee and their meeting has been labelled "routine".

But the group is expected to

discuss the operations of Pongolapoort Dam which controls water on the Pongola and Maputo rivers before it reaches Maputo. The official Mozambican news agency AIM said recently water discharged from the dam had caused flooding in Mozambique.

But South African engineers maintain they caused no damage by opening the sluice gates immediately after the rage of Cyclone Domoina.

They say they are not at loggerheads with Mozambique and that their neighbours were grateful the dam was in operation because it prevented additional flooding in the country.

Another topic at the talks will be the possibility of a major water supply project, drawn-up jointly by Swaziland and South Africa.

It is understood the joint committee has submitted a report which is now being considered in Pretoria.

Officials of the Directorate of Water Affairs attended similar talks in Mozambique last year. They say theirs was the second Government department, after South African Transport Services, to open direct links with the neighbouring state.

Talks were held this week between Swazi and Mozambican officials on the reconstruction of cyclone-damaged rail links between the two countries.

The Mozambican delegation was made up of Maputo port and rail officials, who said their side of the link to Maputo would be open by April 1.

The Swazi delegation was unable to say when the line used for exports by the sugar industry would be clear on the Swazi side.

The Maputo accord: What role now for the ANC?

CAPC Times 25/2/86 (218)

AS the historic meetings at Lusaka and Maputo recede into history, a rather more sober assessment of what is afoot is becoming possible and a surer grasp of its significance for the Republic and the sub-continent

There has been a significant shift in South African style and tactics in a direction which the countries of the West, with much relief, find themselves able to approve

Yet Pretoria's objective of continued domination of the region is unchanged and the National Party's resolve to retain political hegemony in the Republic is as firm as ever

The West cannot live with a South Africa which makes a virtue of defying the world, particularly in the matter of SWA/Namibia, and Western pressures recently have been intense indeed, although tactfully and intelligently applied

Now there has at last been movement on the diplomatic front and as long as there are such signs of movement continuing the West and notably the Reagan administration are likely to remain content

Military

It seems that the military, who dominate policy-making in South Africa, have taken this point. They recognize the need to provide the requisite signs of movement

We may be sure, however, that any ceasefire which may be achieved in Angola will be on SADF terms. It remains to be seen whether a ceasefire will be viable on such terms and whether South Africa is at last resolved to allow the implementation of UN Resolution 435 which provides for UN-supervised elections in SWA/Namibia

Some of the shrewdest and most experienced observers of Southern African affairs, such as Stanley Uys, London editor, of the Cape Times, remain sceptical

In the matter of Mozambique this very promising accord will likewise be on SADF terms. It is unlikely that the MNR guerillas, unacknowledged surrogates of the SADF, will be totally switched off — although we may hope that their murderous depredations in Mozambique will be scaled down

If ANC bombings and terrorism continue in South Africa, however, MNR marauding will be

intensified and hapless Mozambicans will continue to pay the price.

The SADF is unlikely to agree to abandon a weapon which they no doubt believe has been decisive in the battle against the ANC, forcing the ANC host nations to think again

Credit

But can the proponents of clandestine "destabilization" of the neighbour states rightfully claim the lion's share of credit in the recent diplomatic breakthrough?

Many factors are in play. Both Angola and Mozambique are on their knees economically and are being steadily wooed away from the communist bloc by intelligent Western diplomacy, including the promise of American aid and friendship — which is worth a great deal more to them than the expensive second-hand armaments which Moscow is prepared to offer. It is also plain that Soviet influence is on the wane in Southern Africa and that the "total onslaught" rhetoric is so much hot hair

In Mozambique the drought has been horrific in its effects. Children in their thousands are dying of starvation. It is the drought as much as "destabilization" which may be said to have finally persuaded the Mozambicans to talk. Well-timed Portuguese and American diplomacy has finally clinched the deal

It would be a dangerous and morally nihilistic doctrine to propagate clandestine "dirty tricks" as the key to peace in the sub-continent. How can you motivate the youth of a Christian society to defend their country if the means to be adopted are morally ambiguous, to put it mildly?

Border wars

In any event, let us assume that current efforts, on all sides to stabilize rather than destabilize the sub-continent achieve a measure of success, for the time being at least. Let us assume that border wars become a thing of the past. The spotlight of attention will then be fastened on the crux of the matter — on the plight of the blacks in South Africa itself

It will be seen more clearly than ever that the threat to this country's security is not primarily external but arises from the presence *inside* South Africa

Political Survey



Gerald Shaw

of a rightless and rootless black proletariat which is growing increasingly bitter and resentful

The question will arise very pertinently why a policy of negotiation, so successfully pursued with the MPLA, Frelimo and, we may hope, ultimately with Swapo, should not also be pursued with the African National Congress and any other organizations able to claim support among the unfranchised black masses

People will begin to ask whether an accord is not possible with the ANC, who are South Africans after all, when

negotiated accords have been possible with foreign black leaders, themselves formerly the leaders of terrorist bands

For the ANC, likewise, the new situation in the sub-continent may well force a re-assessment of tactics, with greater emphasis having to be given to legitimate political persuasion and propaganda and with the so-called "armed struggle" taking a back seat

A guerilla war can seldom be effectively pursued in the absence of secure contiguous land bases. If the new diplomacy deprives the ANC of such bases, the organization may well be thrown back on its resources inside South Africa itself, whatever they may be. A body such as the United Democratic Front could come to the fore as a formidable political force, poised to mobilize industrial power to secure black rights

If the Nationalist Government opts at that stage for a policy of banning and repression rather than negotiation,

the stage would be set for industrial unrest. The consequences could be incalculable

The regional peace would not long survive serious and sustained outbreaks of unrest in which many blacks were killed

Ultimately, peace in Southern Africa as a whole will depend on the achievement and maintenance of peace in South Africa itself. And there will be no security for South African whites until they have reached an accord with South African blacks

If the breakthrough at Lusaka and Maputo is to be seen as real rather than illusory, the end result will need to be an accord between white and black South Africans. This means talking to the ANC

If such a goal remains remote, there are now at least some grounds for hoping that the logjam is at last breaking up. A change of style may be in time a change in substance, heralding a new era of genuine peace and prosperity

Starving refugees face uncertain fate

RAM 25/2/84 218

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Mail Africa Bureau

HARARE — About 100 000 sick and starving Mozambican refugees who have trekked hundreds of kilometres to escape a killer famine, now face an uncertain future in Zimbabwe

While aid organisations and border district authorities await a lead from the government, the burden of providing assistance to these shattered people is weighing on poor peasant villagers in eastern Zimbabwe

District authorities are becoming increasingly apprehensive about the health hazard to villagers. In one district alone, health authorities are battling to contain an imported outbreak of cholera which has affected an estimated 2 000 people and has caused an unknown number of deaths

About 20 000 refugees have been lucky enough to get temporary work on commercial farms and, according to an informed source in Harare, the government recently put about 24 000 in a camp where it is presumably feeding them

The extent of their plight is generally unknown in Zimbabwe and so far the

refugees have received limited food and clothing on an ad hoc basis from a Catholic Church organisation, a rural school, some concerned town dwellers and of course villagers and district administration officials

Apparently voluntary organisations which met in Harare this week to consider a response to the crisis and some other potential benefactors, are finding it difficult to help without any clear indication of the government's plans. The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told Parliament this week he regarded Mozambican refugees as "being on a temporary sojourn" in Zimbabwe and the government was talking to Mozambique about repatriating them

Refugees spoken to in north-eastern Zimbabwe this week said they would never go back. Among them were blind men, women, and children whose long trek had taken them through what some refugees described as "villages of death". Most of the refugees speak Shona which is also the language of the Zimbabweans who are helping them.

An old man at Rushinga said they had come from Tete province where nothing was growing and there was not a crumb of food or stitch of clothing in any store

More than 100 000 people have reportedly starved to death in Mozambique in the past year and government spokesmen there have said they could not send food to Tete because of the activities of allegedly South African-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) bandits in central areas of the country

The refugee children seen this week were pot bellied and had wasted limbs. Some were eagerly eating food given to them by sympathisers, but others sat listlessly. There were signs of vitamin deficiency — ginger-tinged hair, flaky scalps and advancing blindness

The senior district administrative officer at Rushinga, Mr Webster Mutiti, said his office had been appealing to the government since September last year for help with the refugee burden

He expected the government would take decisive action soon but in the meantime hoped more outside help would be forthcoming

Peasants who were feeding the refugees were also drought victims and received only enough government aid to feed themselves. "But with our people it is very difficult to look at a man dying on your doorstep, so the little they have they share with these people"

Pretoria's peace moves spell trouble for insurgents

218 *S-Times* 26/2/82

THE fate of two anti-Marxist guerrilla groups with links to South Africa is in the balance as a result of the moves to end the conflict between Pretoria and its Portuguese-speaking neighbours, Mozambique and Angola

Spokesmen in Lisbon for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) bravely assert that, despite detente, little has changed and the struggle will continue

But Portuguese officials in Lisbon say the reality is quite different.

Nowhere is this truer than in Mozambique, where the resistance movement (known by its Portuguese acronym of Renamo) is heavily dependent upon South Africa

It was first set up by white-ruled Rhodesia's security forces before independence

Frelimo claims it is now being used to destabilise Mputo's Marxist regime

Renamo's actions have also affected other black-ruled neighbours like Malawi and Zimbabwe, whose road, rail and oil supply routes run through rebel areas in Mozambique.

Closer than ever

In Angola, it is claimed, South Africa has been largely sympathetic to Unita rebels led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, who has been operating through a broad piece of territory in eastern Angola

The past few months of intense diplomatic activity, often with Lisbon as broker, have brought South Africa closer than ever before to a regional non-aggression pact with its ideologically opposite neighbours, and peace is in the air for the first time for nearly a decade

For Renamo, peace could spell death

Guerrilla activities are not

LISBON

KEN POTTINGER looks at the future of two guerrilla groups



Dr JONAS SAVIMBI
Less support is likely

expected to cease overnight, mainly because the rebels have stockpiled sufficient supplies to stretch through the next two years

But vital support that permits the rebels to train and transport themselves could become more problematical if the trend towards detente and rapprochement is maintained

Until now Renamo has nominally been controlled by colonial expatriates, and the current secretary-general is Senhor Evo Fernandes

Today, despite strong Frelimo government counter-offensives, the Renamo guerrillas have extensive influence

They are present in force in three key central provinces — Sofala, Manica and Zambezia — and claim to be active in nine of the country's 10 provinces. The Mozambican army says it has surrounded upwards of 3 000 well-armed rebels in the Gor-

ongoza area and is preparing for an onslaught to wipe them out.

Indeed, recent reports from Mozambique indicate that the winds of war may now be blowing in the government's favour

And the amount of rebel counter-propaganda surfacing presently in Lisbon may be a measure of the pressures Renamo is facing

On the Angolan front an end to a debilitating conflict seems to be in sight

If the ceasefire between South Africa and Angola holds, conditions will be created for commitments by both sides to drop support for guerrilla groups

South Africa will cut off backing for Unita and Luanda will end support for Swapo fighters in southern Angola seeking independence for South West Africa/Namibia

In preparation for the day, Unita has been busily shoring up support through Zambia and Zaire

Areas of influence

It was seen as significant in Lisbon that a recent group of foreign journalists which visited Unita zones travelled via road links to Zaire

But a mere halt in South African sympathy to Unita will not be nearly as devastating as a similar move against Renamo

Unita is a tribally based group with acknowledged areas of influence in the south and centre of the country

Most Angola watchers in Lisbon believe that, unlike Mozambique, the Luanda government will sooner or later be forced to a political settlement with Unita involving either a sharing of power or, more radically, a division of the country

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HE was the first of what Portugal's colonial administrators huffily chose to refer to as the "traidores" — the traitors.

Yet few watching the television reportage of Mr Pk Botha's epoch-making arrival in Maputo this week probably realised the dramatic past of the man who led the airport reception line of Mozambican dignitaries

Warmly, Major-General Jacinto Soares Veloso, elegantly dressed in a smart business suit, shook hands with Mr Botha, Mr Louis le Grange, General Magnus Malan and others in the South African delegation

At the airport and throughout the day of crucial discussions at the headquarters of the Banco de Mocambique, he was their principal host and intermediary

He was at President Samora Moises Machel's right hand when the Mozambican leader received the top three South Africans for a surprise 90-minute meeting

By most accounts, Gen Veloso handled the day from Mozambique's point of view with great skill

But life for Gen Veloso has not always been like this indeed, more so than for many who now hold sway in the former Portuguese colony, it has been hard, very hard

Pilot

And the fact that Gen Veloso has been propelled into the role of principal negotiator with South Africa on the question of a possible *rapprochement* is both a tribute to his own tenacity and to the reality that racism now appears to have no place in President Machel's Mozambique

For although he was born in Mozambique, Jacinto Veloso, now 45, is white. He was nurtured within the bosom of the privileged, Portuguese milieu that dominated Mozambique until Frelimo's triumph in 1975

In 1963, as Frelimo was mobilising its struggle for independence, he was a promising young pilot in the elitest Portuguese Air Force

In Lisbon, Prime Minister Dr Antonio de Oliveira Salazar had committed his country to defeating the rebels in

The 'traitor' who holds a key to peace with Frelimo

Mozambique, Angola and elsewhere

Young air force pilots were admired as national heroes. Whatever they wanted, they got

But Lt Veloso turned his back on it. He climbed into the cockpit of his Harvard aircraft and flew north far north across the Rovuma River border into Southern Tanzania

There, to the chagrin of Salazar and his supporters, he announced that he had come "to join the opposition and fight against the Salazar regime"

Lisbon huffed and puffed. Salazar was outraged. After all, Veloso was white! And did he not come from an old colonial family?

His flight — widely publicised — shook the most sacred shibboleths of Portuguese colonial rule to their very foundations

"*Traidore, traidore*", "traitor, traitor", screamed Lisbon's spokesmen

And, it has to be said, even Frelimo and their Tanzanian hosts were, at first, not quite sure what to make of the young air force lieutenant's defection. The Tanzanians arrested him

He spent several months

linguishing in a nasty jail trying to convince them that he was genuine

Having persuaded them, however, the young officer was to advance quickly through Frelimo's ranks, and he emerged as one of the most important leaders in planning the successful strategy that was to lead to the April 1974 "flower revolution" in Lisbon, and Portugal's hasty retreat from Africa

Seniority

But, for the young revolutionary born into the privilege of colonial society in Mozambique, it was a long, hard road. Only the fittest and the most committed survived the rigours of the Frelimo training camps in southern Tanzania, and the long marches through the vast, inhospitable expanses of northern Mozambique to strike at the nerve centres of Portuguese occupation

Many whites who sympathised with Frelimo preferred to stay in Lourenco Marques (now Maputo), limiting their support to furtive conversations over cups of strong coffee

Not Jacinto Veloso, he was in the forefront of the battle



Maj-Gen Veloso — holding the reins of power

with Frelimo

And when, in 1975, Mozambique won its independence, he emerged as one of the men closest to President Machel

Officially, he is Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs. But he's much more than that. He's been Security Minister, and was responsible for organising the Mozambican national intelligence agency

He is a member of the 11-member Political Bureau of the party. And he is said to be the only top official who works in the same suite of offices as President Machel

In terms of party seniority, Gen Veloso outranks the Frelimo party's other three principal interlocutors this week: Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, Justice Minister, Colonel Sergio Vieira, one of three deputy Ministers of Defence, and Colonel Fernando Honwana, Personal Assistant to President Machel

The South African party will have noted that both Monteiro and Vieira are of Asian descent, but the Frelimo line is that they are Mozambicans first and last, and that their antecedents, like that of Veloso, have no relevance in a nonracial society

Col Monteiro's background, in a way, is no less fascinating than that of Ja-

cinto Veloso. He, too, was born into privilege, his father having been a very senior postal official in Beira. Yet he, too, fled in 1964, and went to university in Algeria

Col Vieira is one of Frelimo's most experienced men, having in the past served as Governor of the Central Bank, Agriculture Minister and a provincial governor

Polished

He was appointed to his present post as Deputy Minister of Defence just before the first round of talks with South Africa, and it is assumed that the job was given to him specifically so he could assume a major role in the process of *rapprochement*

Fernando Honwana, Mozambican insiders say, is President Machel's eyes and ears. He went to school in Swaziland and university in England. His English is as polished as his drawing room manners

In the end, of course, the bottom line in any negotiation with Mozambique rests with Machel. The former bush fighter now prefers smart business suits and quiet surroundings as he grapples with Mozambique's problems

Hungry 30 000 from Mozambique go to Zimbabwe for food

The Star Bureau
HARARE — Mozambican authorities are reported to be studying ways of halting the mass exodus of their people across the border into Zimbabwe in search of food

Various reports have put at 30 000 the number of hungry Mozambicans who have crossed into eastern Zimbabwe

The Ziana news agency reported that a senior Mozambican official had told them this week that President Machel's Government was looking at ways of providing food to the starving people of the Tete Province.

Ziana reported that, according to the Tete authorities, it was impossible to send food regularly to villages because of "attacks by MNR bandits

"Even vehicles of the Red

Cross are attacked and burnt," said one official

He said one of the schools in the province had enrolled 500 students last year but only 60 had turned up for their lessons this year

"Either some of them died on the way to school or they have gone with their parents to Zimbabwe in search of food and jobs."

The news agency quoted a missionary in the province as saying he had had to send a mule-cart to Zimbabwe 180 km away to buy food

The missionary said the village of Matara in the province had 312 inhabitants and during one month 70 adults died of starvation and many more were dying every day

Apart from the problems of malnutrition, he added, there

were fears that epidemics would be caused by decomposing human and animal corpses and stagnant water

Some of the villages in the provinces had not had a delivery of maize meal for more than two years

In Zimbabwe church and relief agencies are hard-pressed to cope with feeding all the refugees. Many more had died soon after the arduous walk into Zimbabwe.

● Associated Press reports from Rome that the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation has announced emergency food aid for more than 800 000 people in four drought-affected African countries — Ghana, Upper Volta, Gambia and Niger

The total aid being sent from World Food Programme resources is worth R20 million

Maputo counts costs of undeclared war

By John D'Oliveira, The Star Bureau

LONDON — Over the past eight years the "undeclared war" with South Africa has cost Mozambique R4 750 million

This is the Maputo Government's own estimate, in a document delivered to Western governments explaining why Mozambique needs to renegotiate a foreign debt of R 1 750 million

Details of the document were released in London this week by the Mozambique Information Office.

It highlights some of the hard economic facts behind the Maputo Government's desire for an accommodation with South Africa

The document refers to lost revenue over the past eight years of more than R7 000 million, of which R4 750 million could be attributed to "South Africa's

undeclared war against Mozambique, particularly its boycott of the Mozambican economy".

According to the Government, the R 4 750 million was made up as follows:

- R3 308 million caused by South Africa's "unilateral abandonment" of the system in terms of which part of the salaries of Mozambique mine workers had been paid in gold at a preferential price (in effect, the old official price of R52,50 an ounce). The gold used to be resold by the "colonial state" at the much higher free market price

- R416 million attributable to South African "aggression", both directly and indirectly through the activities of the "surrogate" Mozambique National Resistance movement

A total of 900 rural shops (affecting 4,5 million Mozambican peasants), 490 primary schools and 86

health posts were destroyed in 1982 and 1983, and 140 communal villages (affecting 100 000 peasants) were destroyed in 1982.

- R710 million, representing the loss caused by the reduction from 120 000 in 1975 to 45 500 in 1982 of the number of mine workers recruited by South Africa in Mozambique

- R310 million, representing the loss in rail and harbour dues because of the reduction in goods traffic to and from South Africa from 6,8 million tons in 1973 to 1,1 million tons in 1983.

In addition, the Maputo Government estimated it lost R637 million between 1976 and 1980 because it applied UN sanctions against Rhodesia Direct Rhodesian "aggression" cost almost R60 million.

It estimated damage from the 1982/83 drought at R193 million

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Treaty is another piece in Pik's diplomatic jigsaw

MR SAMORA MACHEL

By JEAN LE MAY
Political Correspondent

THE peace agreement between South Africa and Mozambique is yet another piece of the diplomatic jigsaw being put together in Southern Africa by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

Yesterday's enemies join forces for peace

Its construction involves an emerging policy of 'good neighbourliness' with black states whose Marxist-oriented philosophies — such as that of Mozambique — are diametrically opposed to South Africa

Representatives of the two governments agreed during seminal talks in Cape Town this week to sign a non-aggression pact.

This will provide that neither country will be used "as a base for acts of violence against the other"

Both countries also undertake not to use the territory of any third state for this purpose

The agreement will be signed shortly, probably at a summit between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Mr Samora Machel of Mozambique, possibly in Botswana or Zambia

This move in the reshaping of Southern African relationships has come less than a month after South Africa and Angola reached a similar non-aggression agreement.

And the joint Angolan/South African mission to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola began its work three days ago

This, together with the release in Windhoek on Thursday of Swapo founder Mr Herman Torvo ja Torvo, adds a dimension to prospects of peace in Southern Africa

The cessation of hostilities and the release of political prisoners can be seen as the first, tentative steps towards

A MONTH ago these men were fighting in the dense bush of southern Angola. Now they're working together to monitor the ceasefire and the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. This dramatic picture shows the first meeting of South African and Angolan members of the military component of the Joint Monitoring Mission at Cuvela in southern Angola — scene of bitter fighting between Swapo and South African forces during Operation Askari in December. The picture shows, from left: Colonel J Dippenaar, head of the South African troops in the mission; Brigadier J Joubert of the SADF; Brigadier B Oelshchig (observed) and Lieutenant-Colonel S Sequiera, leader of the Angolan delegation

the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435. Nor has Mr Pik Botha confined himself to negotiations with the war-torn territories of Angola and Mozambique. This week he held discussions with Lesotho representatives during which, it is understood, the Lesotho government undertook to view seriously the South African offer of a non-aggression treaty, made last year

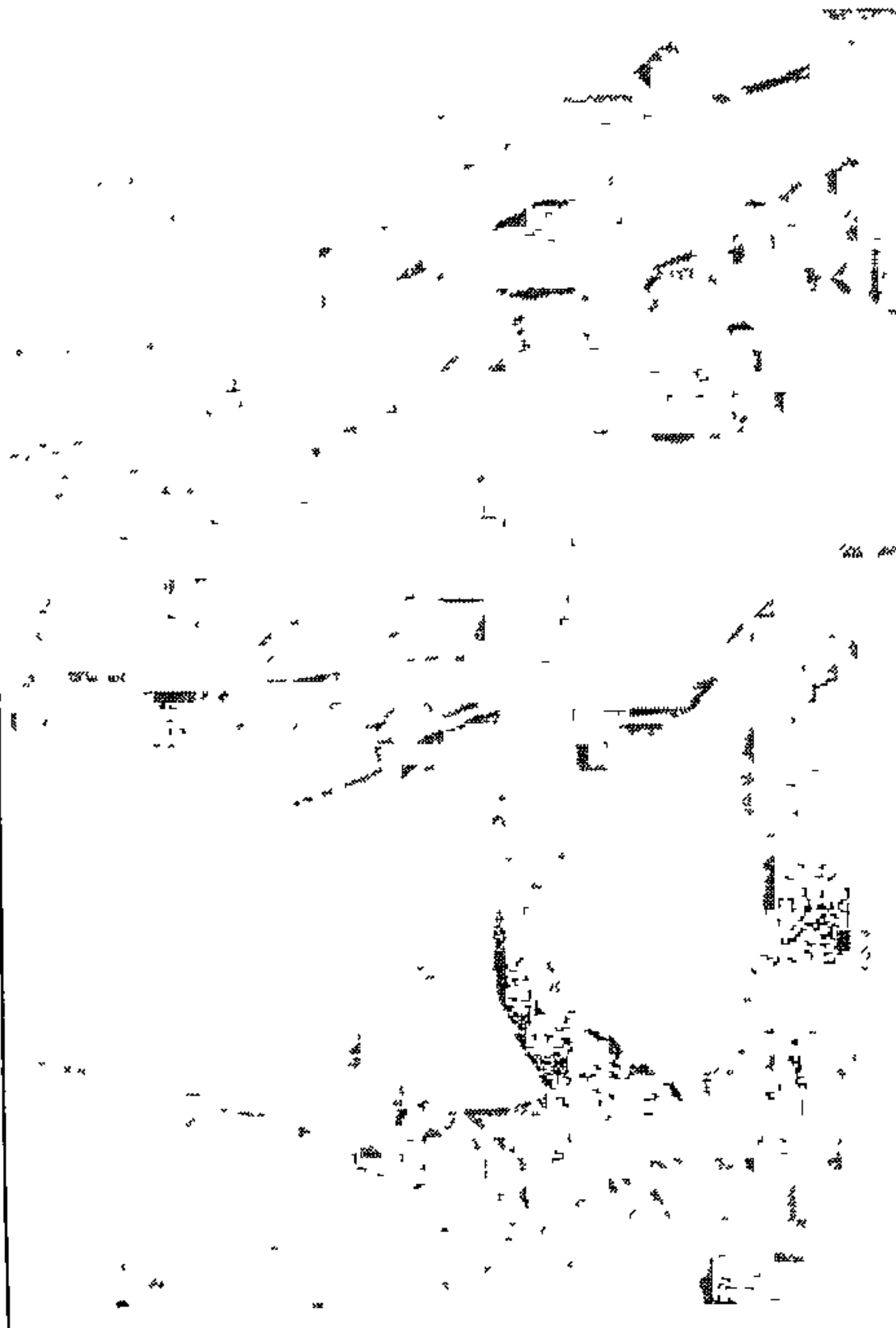
Earlier, the Lesotho government — under pressure from South Africa — moved against ANC exiles living in the country. Several score left the territory with UN assistance

late last year. South Africa's new attitude to its neighbours was clearly expressed during a Press conference held after this week's Cape Town meeting when Mr Botha said it was a feature of the agreement that the two countries would not interfere in each other's affairs

With the main thrust of the Mozambican agreement clearly directed — as far as South Africa is concerned — towards the ANC, questions about ANC presence in Mozambique were put to the leader of the Mozambican delegation in Cape Town, Minister for Economic Af-

fairs General Jacinto Veloso, during the conference. Asked how Mozambique's government would respond to charges that it had "sold out the ANC in the struggle against South Africa", Gen Veloso replied "I am not aware of these charges — this is the first I have heard of them"

Asked how it would justify neutralising another group of "freedom-fighting Marxists" such as the ANC Gen Veloso said Mozambique saw Marxism as a method of solving its own problems. Asked about the level of the ANC presence in Mozambique after the



agreement had been finalized, Gen Veloso said it "did not interfere with what we have been discussing"

Mr Botha, asked whether the coming agreement was a tacit admission that South Africa had assisted the rebel MNR movement, said that "neither Mozambique nor South Africa had made any admissions"

"The purpose of the agreement was not to accuse each other but to work out future relationships"

Delegates to the Cape Town talks spent an hour with Mr P W Botha on Friday. The Mozambicans arrived

in Cape Town on Friday morning and spent the night at the hotel where the talks were held

During their visit the flags of Mozambique and South Africa fluttered bravely above St George's Street — the first time for many years that a Marxist flag has flown over Cape Town

On Friday night Mr Pik Botha hosted a lavish dinner in the Lady Anne Barnard banqueting hall of Cape Town's historic Castle and yesterday morning the delegation went on a sightseeing flight over the Peninsula before leaving for Maputo

Oppenheimer meets Mozambique's Machel

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The retired chairman of Anglo American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, had private talks in London with President Samora Machel of Mozambique during the President's recent visit to Britain

Mr Oppenheimer said at the golden jubilee conference of the South African Institute of International Affairs, of which he is chairman "We had a most interesting and agreeable talk and President Machel expressed a keen interest in new foreign investment in Mozambique, including South African investment."

Mr Oppenheimer declined to disclose further details of the

meeting But it is believed that the status of South African property and assets which were nationalised when the Frelimo Government took power in Mozambique was discussed

There is speculation that a formula is being sought whereby nationalised property would either be restored to the original owners or paid for by the Mozambique Government by way of long-term agreements

There also is speculation that, in the case of property which might remain nationalised, agreements might be feasible whereby the original owners would be able to secure long-term leases on their property for a nominal amount.

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Angola, Mozambique tell of harsh realities

ADDIS ABABA — The 21-year struggle of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) against South Africa entered a new era this week when, with unusual candour, Mozambique and Angola explained the harsh realities that led them to negotiate with Pretoria.

A week-long OAU ministerial session approved a resolution late last night expressing "sympathy and deep understanding" for the two states, both targets of attack by South African troops as well as by Pretoria-backed rebel movements.

Explaining to other Ministers why they held separate talks with Pretoria earlier this year, representatives of Mozambique and Angola complained bitterly about the failure of the OAU to support them in defending themselves and supporting nationalist groups in South West Africa and South Africa.

"The Council (of Ministers) was told that the Angolan people felt abandoned," Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge was reported as

telling the session.

"In the current circumstances, it is difficult for the Angolan people to fight alone. In fighting alone Angola has suffered many losses. Thousands of men have been mutilated, handicapped for life and uprooted. Material damage is colossal", he said.

Mozambique, Angola and other so-called Frontline States back black nationalist movements fighting in SWA and South Africa. The OAU session admitted that for many reasons, "the liberation movements are going through a difficult period."

Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, told the session that South Africa frequently attacked his country on the pretext of hitting at ANC bases and that Pretoria-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels were fighting the Maputo government.

Faced with this situation "it became necessary, even imperative, to find a good-neighbour formula with South Africa", said Mr Chis-

sano. But he pledged to continue to give the ANC moral, political and diplomatic support.

The ANC's United Nations representative, Mr Johnny Makatini, was gloomily realistic.

"What else could Mozambique do?" he asked.

Mr Makatini was bitterly opposed to attempts by some delegates to have Maputo and Luanda's talks with Pretoria described as a "victory for African diplomacy" in a draft resolution which would have "fully supported diplomatic efforts" by both governments to bring about a peaceful solution to Southern Africa's problems.

"Victory? Victory for whom? Is this what the OAU has fought for for 20 years? No it has fought for the total isolation of South Africa," he said last week.

The session reiterated its support for the ANC and for Swapo which is fighting for the independence of SWA, but was reminded that support so far was little more than lip service. — Sapa-Reuter

Gains for both SA and Mozambique

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PETER SULLIVAN, Argus Political Staff, sets out the mutual advantages of the non-aggression treaty due to be signed soon

A non-aggression treaty between South Africa and Mozambique is now a fait accompli. All that remains to be done is to put signatures to a document already drafted.

What needs to be assessed is the significance and concrete advantages of the document for the countries involved and those on the periphery

These specific advantages tend to be obscured in the mists of political and to some extent philosophical overviews, looking at the wood instead of the trees. This pinpointing of the grand historical meaning of rapprochement between capitalist and marxist state is important to create the context within which the moves can be perceived, but the moves themselves carry concrete advantages

For Mozambique, the biggest benefits of the deal are financial and the foreign currency to buy fuel to transport other concrete aid

The country has an economy that is shot to smithereens by drought, by lack of investment, by lack of expertise and by the imperatives of a marxist method of Government coupled to a socialist way of life

Starving

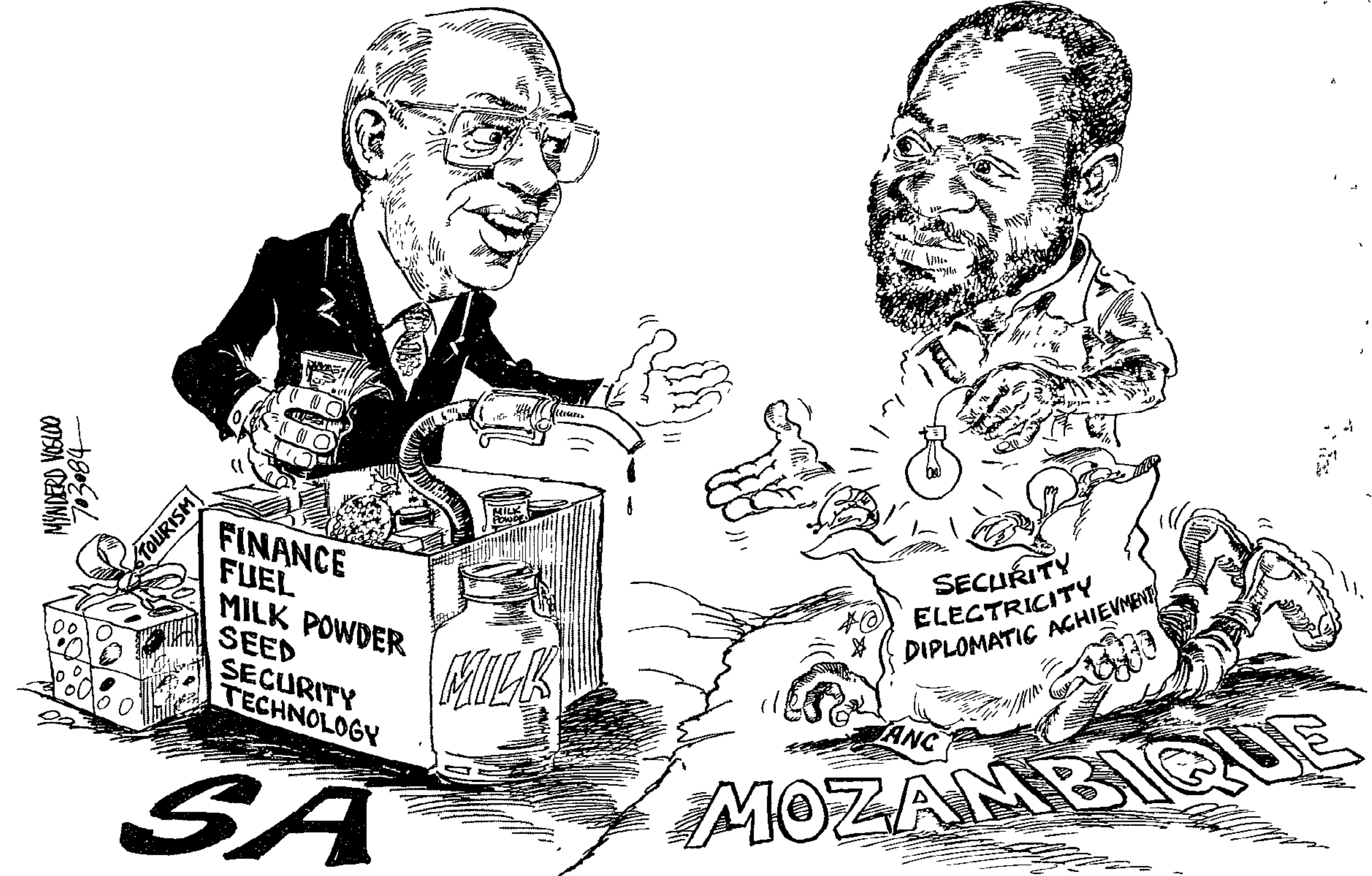
People are starving in Mozambique, not in their hundreds or even thousands, but in hundreds of thousands and possibly millions

Hard cash cannot save starving people. But milk powder can. And South Africa has a huge surplus of milk powder.

Exporting it to Mozambique's starving northern provinces can be done with a minimum of cost should the political climate allow it.

Not only milk powder, but powder with all the additives worked out by high technology dieticians, can save lives, and when estimates of the lives at stake run from 600 000 to over a million, that is a concrete advantage.

Then there is seed. The stuff which makes agricultural products grow. Mozambique has none. South Africa's granaries, while depleted by the drought, still have enough to supply a friendly state



From food, the perception moves to security. This is where South Africa gains its major advantage from the treaty, with a containment of the African National Congress an essential clause of the document

For Mozambique there is a quid pro quo in that South Africa will not support the rebel Renamo movement (MNR) once the document is signed, not that this means South Africans will admit to having done so before the signing

Cabora Bassa

This also allows a concrete advantage in that electricity from Cabora Bassa then becomes viable, giving Lisbon a cash payoff and Mozambique and South

Africa relatively cheap electricity

A concrete spinoff of guaranteed stability for Cabora Bassa is that a European country is very interested in building another turbine at the mammoth hydro-electric scheme, bringing foreign capital and free-spending workers to Mozambique, and providing even more electricity for the two treaty signatories.

Tourism, the advantage most South Africans would like to see Maputo getting, suddenly becomes far less a risky venture if both countries have agreed not to behave aggressively towards each other

Building up a tourist-attracting facility in Maputo will not be an overnight af-

fair, but small package tours to Inhaca Island are viable if the hotels have hot running water and the fish keep biting despite the politics of the waters around them.

For Zimbabwe, Zaire and Malawi, peaceful and stable ports run with expertise in Mozambique present an infinitely better picture than dilapidated facilities with tonnage measured in ranting and raving rhetoric

Soviet ships

Possible overseas investment in Maputo once there is more stability is also a factor not to be viewed lightly, with harbour expansion plans already mooted

There is also nothing to stop Mozambique allowing Soviet warships to dock

there even if the non-aggression treaty is signed, but this possibility could be used to lever more investment from Western countries anxious to wean President Samora Machel away from the Soviet sphere of influence

Except for security, South Africa's advantages seem more ethereal, more in the realms of international affairs and political theory

Her diplomatic initiatives are given the stamp of sincerity, arguments about disinvestment and cutting links with the racists of the south falter when confronted by treaties between "liberation" governments and the one in Pretoria

Uninterrupted Cabora Bassa power is a concrete advantage, as is access to

another port on the east coast of Africa, one close to the Eastern Transvaal agricultural area

Then of course it is the precedent it sets. If President Machel can sign treaties, why should anyone else in Africa be ashamed of dealing with South Africa, or of signing similar treaties?

Therefore when that treaty is signed, it will not be simply symbolic. For Maputo there will be finance, fuel, milk powder, seed, security, electricity, investment, technology and tourism

For South Africa there will be security, electricity, a diplomatic achievement and, as one cartoonist has already noted, prawns in our time

Benefits that will flow from the peace treaty

(218) Star 7/3/84
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For Mozambique, the biggest benefits of the deal are financial. The country's economy is shot to smithereens by drought, lack of investment; lack of expertise and by the imperatives of a marxist method of government coupled to a socialist way of life.

People are starving in Mozambique, in hundreds of thousands and possibly millions.

Hard cash cannot save starving people. But milk powder can. And South Africa has a huge surplus of milk powder. Exporting it to Mozambique's starving northern provinces could be done with a minimum of cost should the political climate allow it.

Not only milk powder, but powder with all the additives worked out by dieticians, can save lives, and when estimates of the lives at stake run from 600 000 to over a million, that is a concrete advantage.

Then there is seed. Mozambique has none, but South Africa's stocks, while depleted by the drought, are still enough to supply a friendly state.

It is in the security field that South Africa gains its major advantage from the treaty, with a containment of the African National Congress an essential clause of the document.

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Samora Machel . . setting a precedent.

in building another turbine at the mammoth hydro-electric scheme, bringing foreign capital and free-spending workers to Mozambique and providing even more electricity for the two treaty signatories.

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An assessment by The Star's Political Correspondent, Peter Sullivan

Her diplomatic initiatives are given the stamp of sincerity, arguments about disinvestment and cutting links with the racists of the south falter when confronted by treaties between liberation governments and Pretoria.

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'No doubt' of SA aid to resistance fighters

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By HUGH ROBERTON, Staff Writer

THERE was no doubt that the South African Government had assisted Unita over the years and on occasion perhaps directly attacked Angolan military and economic targets

This was part of a deliberate policy of destabilisation, according to the professor of political science at the Rand Afrikaans University, Professor Deon Geldenhuys

He was speaking at the golden jubilee conference of the South African Institute of International Affairs in Cape Town yesterday

He said that it was also widely believed that the Mozambique rebel movement, MNR, had also been backed by the South African Government and that there had been indications of South African complicity in sabotage raids in Zimbabwe

Promote profound changes

The purpose of the destabilisation strategy, he said, was not necessarily to topple the governments of those countries but to "promote or force profound political changes in the target state"

There was little doubt that the rapprochement between South Africa and Angola and Mozambique in recent weeks had been influenced by South Africa's use of military and economic pressure, though American peace initiatives and a crippling drought had also played a role

Perceived threats from surrounding countries were the principal factor behind South Africa's decision to resort to an offensive regional strategy, commonly labelled as "destabilisation" by its critics, Professor Geldenhuys said.

"The extension of a hawkish strategy from Angola to some of South Africa's other neighbours is based on the premise that the ANC poses an immediate threat to the Republic's security and calls for tough counter-measures," Professor Geldenhuys said

"In terms of the hawkish strategy, diplomatic means are either insufficient or inappropriate in dealing with surrounding states threatening South Africa's security. Diplomacy has to be reinforced or even replaced by economic and military muscle"

There had been charges of destabilisation and denials, Professor Geldenhuys said.

"There can be little doubt, however, that Angola has had to pay a heavy price for its continued support for Swapo

"South Africa's use of economic pressure against Lesotho over an ANC presence there is well-known

"Similar pressures may well have been applied against Mozambique. And then there is the Mozambique resistance movement, the MNR, widely believed to be backed by South Africa"

There could be no doubt about South Africa's sympathies for the MNR, Professor Geldenhuys said. And South Africa's recent role in helping to secure the release of 12 Soviet prisoners held by the MNR "proved that it was not without influence over the rebel movement"

"Very aggressive" policy

● South Africa's "very aggressive" policy towards neighbouring states was forcing member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) to transfer funds originally earmarked for SADCC projects to security projects instead, the Director of Zimbabwe's Institute for International Affairs, Mr B V Mancama, said at the conference yesterday

He said that the hawkish South African policy was one of the primary reasons why progress in the SADCC had been slower than expected

The SADCC was established by the "front line" states as a means of reducing their economic dependence on powerful outside economies, among them South Africa's

Mr Mancama said the SADCC looked forward to eventual South African membership of the organisation once the country had brought about the necessary changes to its domestic policies and said it was hard to understand why there appeared to be apprehension in South Africa about the SADCC

"South Africa is, and will remain, the most powerful economic entity in the region and it will be a while yet before development in the SADCC group offers a serious challenge to this position

"There is little doubt that economic development and progress in the region would greatly benefit from South Africa's contribution if she were to join the SADCC."

The means of economic pressure ranged from the manipulation of exports to "target" states, to cutting back on the importation of labour. Military pressure could likewise take various forms, ranging from sabotage of strategic or symbolic targets and material support for a rebel movement in a target state

Pact a blow to ANC activities

(218)
S. Pan
7/3/84

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — African National Congress activities in Mozambique will be subject to the control of the South African Government from next Friday, when Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and President Samora Machel are scheduled to sign the historic "Post Accord of Nkomati"

The non-aggression treaty will set a precedent the South African Government hopes will be followed by treaties with other states.

It effectively ties up the ANC by preventing refugees from using Mozambique as a base for any activity without the formal approval of South Africa

Monitoring this will be a Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC)

similar to that in operation in southern Angola The new JMC will have joint forces of Mozambican and South African monitors

The treaty is seen as a major step in redefining the politics of Southern Africa as it shows the willingness of a Marxist state to do business with the pariah powerhouse of South Africa.

Relations between South Africa and Malawi are considered to be excellent, South Africa has good relations with Swaziland, fair relations with Botswana, an "understanding" with Zimbabwe, strained relations with Lesotho and now a pact with Mozambique and an accord on peace with Angola

Groundwork on the treaty was done over several years by the Department of Foreign Affairs and its Mozambican equivalent.

Summit

Build-up

Capk Time 10/3/84

28

to pact signing

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

NEXT week's meeting between South Africa and Mozambique could turn into a Southern African summit in which the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, meets other African heads of State.

There are also indications that the border signing of a non-aggression pact between Mr Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel will also be attended by several hundred top businessmen and ambassadors from the region.

And with a large contingent of local and international journalists and television crews there to record the event, South Africa seems certain of some of the most favourable international publicity she has had for years.

300 SA guests

The developing size of the gathering at an undisclosed bush venue on the South Africa-Mozambique border has taken observers by surprise. Official guests from South Africa alone could number close on 300.

Invitations to some leaders of the other "front-line" States — Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Angola — are understood to have been issued by President Machel.

There were strong doubts yesterday that President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania would attend, but Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda could be among

the Southern African leaders gathering near Komatipoort.

President Kaunda hosted a banquet for the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and Angolan leaders in Lusaka last month and is a firm supporter of the developing peace initiative in Southern Africa.

The Department of Foreign Affairs declined to give any details yesterday of who might attend Friday's meeting or how big the gathering could be.

However, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, confirmed that part of the agreement between South Africa and Mozambique was that each country would invite guests to the signing ceremony.

"We understand that Mozambique has invited a number of other heads of State," he said. It also seems certain that several senior diplomats and top South African businessmen will be among the guests. The United States Embassy confirmed yesterday that the US Ambassador, Mr Herman Nickel, would be attending.

The US has been among the Western leaders backing efforts to secure peace in Southern Africa.

Invitations to attend the meeting have also gone out to business organizations like the Confederated Chamber of Industries and the Afrikaanse Händelsinstuut.

The non-aggression pact to be signed with Mozambique — the first such pact between South Africa and a formerly hostile black neighbour — is expected to be published after Friday's signing.

US 'pleased'

While South Africa, affected by drought, floods and a declining gold price, does not have much of its own money to spare, there are hopes that countries like the United States would help with development aid.

And the reopening of popular Mozambique tourist resorts could bring Mozambique valuable foreign exchange.

Our Washington correspondent reports that US Government officials were pleased at the announcement of the signing of the non-aggression pact on Friday, but expressed hope that the regional calm would not fill South Africa into thinking that a solution of its own internal problems could be staved off much longer.

Parliament and Politics

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Talks on power supply for SA

Political Staff

TOP-LEVEL talks which are expected to lead to the resuming of power supplies to South Africa from Cahora Bassa in Mozambique will be held in Cape Town to-

day between representatives of the government's of South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique

The Portuguese and Mozambique delegations arrived in Cape Town yesterday and had

separate talks with the South African delegation headed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel

Today and tomorrow the three delegations will have joint talks at the picturesque and historic Groot Constantia wine estate near the city

The Portuguese delegation is headed by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Antonio de Almeida, and the Mozambique delegation is led by the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Antonio Branco

The talks will be concluded on Wednesday

Power supplies from Cahora Bassa have been disrupted by sabotage by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement

Investment

Portugal's considerable capital investment in the project makes it essential that power be sold to South Africa to pay for the project

Last month Mr Nel led a South African delegation to Lisbon for talks with Portuguese leaders on Cahora Bassa

The negotiations stemmed from contacts between South African and Mozambican committees established late last year during the initial stages of the improved relations between the two countries.

SA needs pact internally as well, unions told

By Joe Openshaw

A pact with Mozambique and possibly Swapo would be irrelevant unless there was an internal settlement in South Africa with political rights for all, the general secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation said in Kempton Park today

Mr Herman Rebhan told 90 delegates from nine South African trade unions representing 160 000 metal workers. "To read some newspapers you would think the signing of a peace treaty with Mozambique or a willingness to talk to Swapo signified that all this country's problems had been solved

"Let me say clearly South Africa's problems are on the inside.

"The poverty I have seen in the townships, the continuing cruelty of the pass laws, the reinforced division of people according to colour — those are South Africa's problems, not a handful of guerillas operating from neighbouring states

"Peace on the outside, when there is turmoil inside, means a

handful of symptoms has been treated while the disease — the apartheid system and white minority rule — remains to be cured," Mr Rebhan said

"An external settlement without an internal settlement will soon be seen to be irrelevant here and overseas"

He said the behaviour of the "so-called governments of the bantustans" in passing anti-labour laws and brutally harassing unions would become the object of world concern.

"I sometimes think the South African authorities must be deluding themselves if they think they can deny the right to participate to 80 percent of the population of the country and think people overseas believe that is an advance towards democracy

"You cannot have a little bit of democracy any more than you can be a little bit pregnant

"Mr Botha may believe you can be 20 percent a virgin but democracy, like chastity, is all or nothing"

He said an example of political injustice was the plan to increase blacks' tax levels

"Even the most right-wing extremist in the government will remember that what sparked off the American revolution was the cry 'no taxation without representation'

"How can it be right for a white minority government to tax people it does so little for?"

"How can it be right to increase taxes for blacks when Government support for education, health, social security and pensions is so weighted in favour of the whites?"

Mr Rebhan has been on a seven-day tour of IMF affiliates here

Alien Bill

Oil may have influenced pact with SA

Cape Times
13/3/80

(218)

Political Staff

CHANCES of the discovery of an oil deposit off the Mozambique coast may be one of the key factors leading to the signing of a non-aggression pact with South Africa

The two countries will sign the Accord of Nkomati near Komatipoort on the border between the two countries on Friday morning

According to the February edition of the magazine African Business, a paper scheduled to be presented at a world conference on future petroleum areas describes the Southern Mozambican basin as "the most promising hydrocarbon province offshore East Africa"

And, the article points out, the most recent geological data on the offshore area "indicate that the chances of locating a sizeable oil deposit are far higher than was originally suspected"

The article, written before the announcement of the signing of the Accord of Nkomati, hails the December meeting between the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and Mozambican ministers in Swaziland

Guerilla 'impediment'

And it emphasizes that the "main impediment", according to oil industry sources, to the development of the oil industry "is anxiety by potential investors that drilling equipment and personnel might be attacked by guerillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR)"

This statement indicates just how important the Accord of Nkomati is for Mozambique. One of the kernels of the non-aggression pact is the containment of both the MNR on the one hand and the African National Congress (ANC) on the other.

Details of the pact released so far disclose that both sides undertake not to allow their territory or that of a third country to be used as a springboard for attacks on the other, the implication being that both the ANC and MNR could find themselves without backers in the region

The Swaziland meeting was welcomed by Western oil companies, and the announcement of the accord must have aroused emotions little short of glee

Just how interested Western oil companies are, according to the article, is illustrated by the fact that the deadline for the bidding on offshore blocks has been postponed twice and the deadline is now March 31. The postponement came "in response to requests" from several of the 22 oil companies involved in the bidding

Optimism in oil circles

The major companies reported to be involved in the exploration are Shell and Esso, and this was confirmed yesterday by a South African oil company source, who added that there was considerable optimism in oil circles

The magazine reported that surveys conducted in mid-1982 by Norwegian and United States companies "positively establish the hydrocarbon potential of the basin". The geologists add that "former pessimism regarding the basin's liquid hydrocarbon potential should be revised"

It is understood that Gulf Oil prospected in the region for about 10 years, but established only that there were considerable deposits of gas

Should oil exist in viable quantities — and the oil companies are optimistic that it does — then it clearly holds the potential for an economic boom which would be of considerable benefit for the whole region

An oil find would undoubtedly bring vast quantities of Western capital, something which Mozambique dearly needs and which is one major reason why the Accord of Nkomati holds such great potential for that country — and indeed for the whole region

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CAPE Times 14/3/84

MNR rebels threaten attack on accord site

Own Correspondent

LISBON — In a show of bravado on the eve of the peace accord between South Africa and Mozambique, guerillas of the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) claimed yesterday that they had almost isolated Maputo and might consider attacking the river bank site of Friday's peace signing agreement near Komatipoort

Jorge Correia, the rebel's spokesman in Lisbon, said the 15 000-strong resistance movement had the heavy artillery necessary to bombard the site where the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique will sign an historic accord before guests from the

"frontline" States and the Portuguese Government.

Mr Correia admitted that a direct guerilla strike on the site was improbable because of heavy security, but an artillery bombardment was not out of the question

He claimed that the rebels had last week cut the national highway between the capital and the north at a point only 5km from Maputo and had also partially sabotaged the railway line between Maputo and Komatipoort

"Urban guerillas are operating inside the capital and were responsible for blowing up three cars last week," Mr Correia said. "Our aim is to isolate Maputo completely and speed the downfall of

the Marxist government which in its death throes has turned to South Africa for help, which will not save it"

● Meanwhile, Portuguese Radio, quoting an official Angolan communique, said yesterday that Luanda rejected a South African suggestion for a Namibian accord outside the established framework of UN Resolution 435

Luanda would take part in talks involving all sides in the Angolan-Namibian question only as an observer and member of the "frontline" States, the communique added

No Unita reaction to the South African suggestion was immediately available here but observers felt that the guerillas would probably welcome the idea

Boesak warns of 'repression' after accord

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The signing of the Mozambique-South Africa accord at Komatipoort tomorrow will usher in a difficult period of increased repression for internal anti-apartheid forces, says international Reformed Church leader and United Democratic Front patron Dr Allan Boesak.

"But we must be strong. We must tell this Government. 'If you can make agreements with Mozambique and Angola, then why not with the people of this land? If you will not do so now, we will force you to one day. No matter how many deals you make with Mozambique, the final deal must be made with us'."

Dr Boesak argued that the Government's Southern Africa move had created 'all kinds of expectations locally and abroad

"A Namibian settlement is imminent, they say. The support of the Frontline states cannot be as strong as it has been. We must expect greater repression. We must be clear that we will be hit hard — and the outside world will be too scared even

to whimper because it expects a Namibian settlement."

Dr Boesak was addressing an anti-constitution rally convened last night by the Pretoria branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress in Laudium.

Among those sharing the platform with him were UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu and fellow UDF patron Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa — both released from jail recently.

Addressing the issue of the constitution and the August poll, Dr Boesak said. "We shall stay away, we shall protest with dignity and clarity."

He said the constitution should be rejected because it entrenched "all the laws which have undermined our legal aspirations for a free country and for democratic processes of government."

He added "This constitution means that the violence inherent in apartheid will continue — not the violence that comes from the barrel of a gun, but that which allows little children in a rich land to die of hunger and inadequate health care just because they are black."

13/04
**Cahora
Bassa
talks
fail**

Political Staff

SOUTH Africa, Mozambique and Portugal failed to reach agreement in Cape Town yesterday on the restoration of power supplies to South Africa from the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric project in Mozambique

It is understood there was disagreement over the price to be paid for power by South Africa

Portugal is insisting on a 200 percent increase in the price paid for power by South Africa. The price has not been changed since the project started generating power in 1977

Contract

Cahora Bassa has the potential to supply around eight percent of South Africa's needs. Two days of trilateral talks ended at Groot Constantia yesterday

In a statement afterwards, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said the three delegations were in the process of negotiating two documents relating to Cahora Bassa

One was an agreement between the three governments regulating the "broad and basic principles applicable"; and the other was a contract between Escom and a supply company designated by Portugal and Mozambique

The next round of trilateral talks will be held in Maputo on a date to be announced

African press looks at talks

CAPE TOWN 15/3/86 Z10

NAIROBI — Moves by South Africa, Angola and Mozambique to ease long-hostile relations has dominated editorial comment in much of Africa's press over the past week

The State-controlled Sunday Times of Zambia said the proposed non-aggression accord between South Africa and Mozambique would be a positive step but warned that Pretoria had a history of renegeing on its agreements

"Prime Minister Mr P W Botha should go further. He must sign a ceasefire with Swapo and talk to the nationalist movement's leaders," the paper said

Zimbabwe's Herald newspaper, controlled by the State-owned Mass Media Trust, called on South Africa to stop stalling independence

for SWA/Namibia and to unconditionally withdraw its forces from the territory

"If the South African regime is to be taken seriously in its protestations that it wants peace in the area, then it must stop putting up obstacles in the path of SWA/Namibian freedom," the daily said in an editorial comment

The paper rejected South Africa's call this week for a regional peace conference

Commenting on the setting up of a joint commission by Angola and South Africa to monitor a ceasefire in southern Angola, the Kenya Times warned that applause for the move had "thrown a smokescreen around the core of the issue

"The central issue here is a callous region-

al power based on a Godless ideology of race separatism using its military might to cow and dominate by all means foul and aggressive its independent, sovereign neighbours," the paper, owned by Kenya's ruling Kanu Party, said

The independent Daily Nation of Nairobi commented in an editorial that South Africa had apparently "mistaken the motivation that has led countries, such as Angola, to reach agreements with it

"What the proposal effectively means is that South Africa wants to expand the idea of linkage that has been responsible for the stalemate on SWA/Namibia for the past two years"

Echoing the view of the Kenya Times, the Moroccan paper L'Opinion said "The policy of the big stick has paid off Maputo and Luanda have given in to Pretoria's dictates Obviously the big losers will be liberation movements in Southern Africa"

In Nigeria, papers were divided on whether black States should negotiate with the white-ruled Republic

"Lasting peace is only possible in that part of the world when the actual conflicting issues are resolved," the independent Concord said

"By these agreements, the two frontline States have succumbed to enormous military pressures of South Africa and the liberation movements in that part of the continent have suffered a major blow since they are now denied their bases in Angola and Mozambique," it said

Nigeria's Daily Sketch also criticized the talks, saying any rapprochement between South Africa and its neighbours would last only so long as it suited Pretoria

Opposition

The Nigerian Observer, however, said diplomatic moves by Luanda and Maputo had shown results where years of emphasis on military opposition to South Africa had failed

"Angola and Mozambique have taken the lead. The rest of Africa can equally extend the olive branch and bring South Africa diplomatically to the path of sanity," the paper said

In Dar es Salaam, Uhuru (the ruling party newspaper) wrote that "in her efforts to cheat the world, the racist South African regime has now presented new recommendations concerning the independence of Namibia Following these recommendations, the Boers' regime wants roundtable discussion between them, Swapo and other political parties in the country, together with the Angolan Government and Unita

"Announcing these recommendations, Foreign Minister P W Botha claimed that his government was ready to participate in such talks without any preconditions. He said what his government wants is peace in Southern Africa

"Is this true? The United Nations' Resolution 435 of 1978 on Namibia has recommendations which will bring a true independence to Namibia and peacefully" — Sapa-Reuter-AP

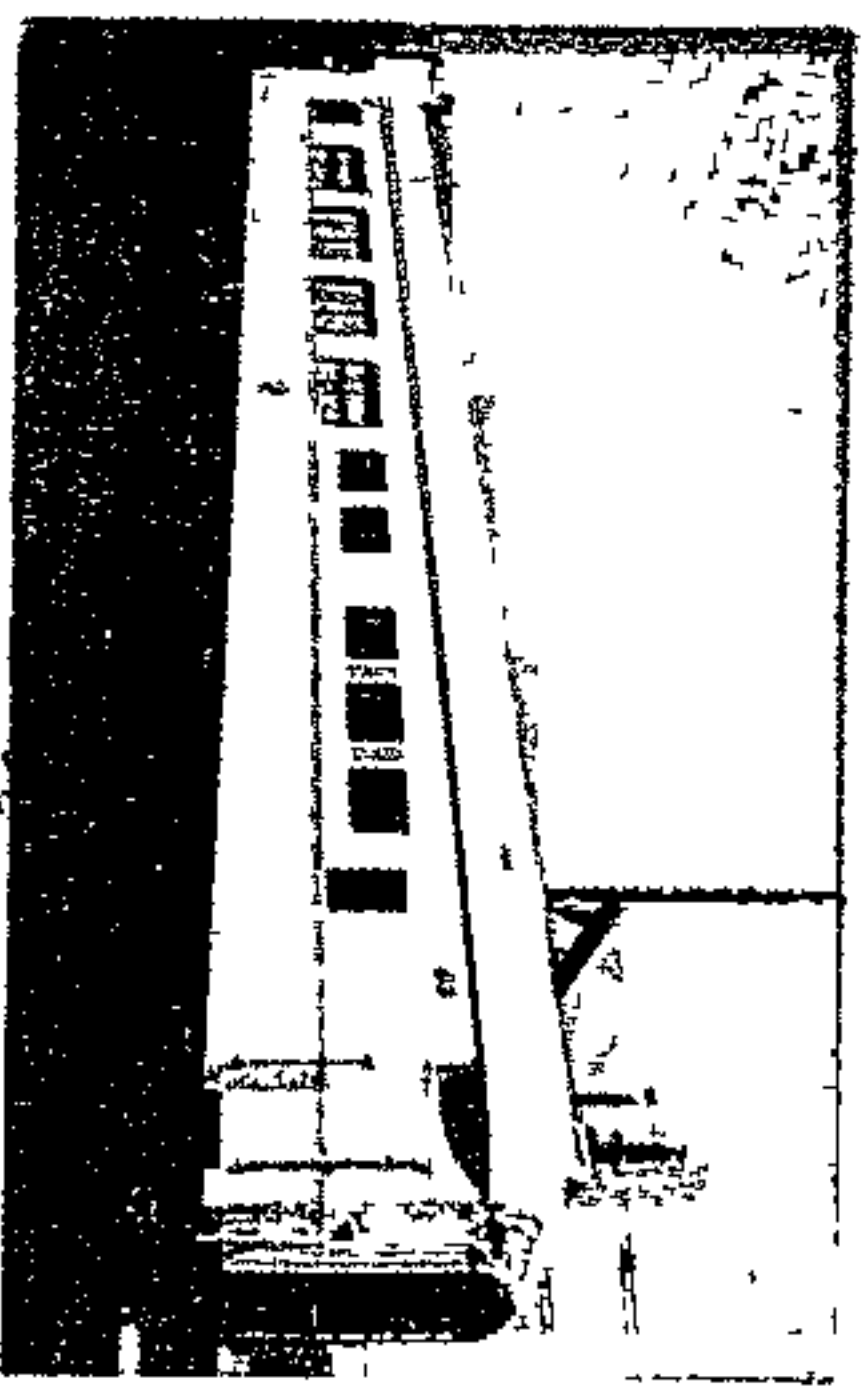
Historic signing at Nkomati may be forerunner of accords with SA's other neighbours

Hands across the border

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

AKGAS 15/3/84 218

THE Nkomati non-aggression treaty between South Africa and Mozambique, which is being signed tomorrow, could be the forerunner of similar agreements with SA's other neighbouring states.



The White Train ... ready for tomorrow's meeting.

An offer by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda to host a meeting between the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and leaders of the frontline states may be taken up by South Africa.

An understanding on security has already been reached with Swaziland and there is regular contact with Botswana and Lesotho.

This has emerged from a wide-ranging interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who said he did not see the Nkomati accord as the end of the line

to see similar agreements concluded with all the surrounding states.

Referring to President Kaunda's offer, Mr Botha said that the South African Government was always, in principle, willing to take part in a summit meeting of Southern African leaders

SA's attitude

The Government's attitude was that the problems of Southern Africa should be solved by the leaders of the region themselves

There is the possibility of talks with Zimbabwe at some stage and later on with Zambia, Tanzania and Zaire

Mr Botha is not prepared to give any timetables for further plans but he points out that the peace initiative between South Africa and Mozambique did not come about suddenly

Setbacks

There was a lot of preparation stretching over a long period and with some considerable setbacks on the way, including the Pretoria bomb blast

Referring to the position in South West Africa and the agreement with Angola, Mr Botha said that here, too, the aim was the establishment of peace before other aims were pursued. These included the presence of Cuban forces in Angola and the independence of South West Africa

Referring to suggestions that South Africa could compromise on the question of Cuban troops, he pointed out that it was never the understanding that all the Cubans should leave Angola before implementation of a South West African settlement plan could start

Troop reduction

What was required was that they must be out by the end of a settlement scheme. There will be a parallel reduction of South African troops in SWA

Mr Botha said the joint monitoring commission agreement with Angola was working well.

Other parties not bound by the agreement, in particular Swapo, had however exploited the position

Conference

As a result the South African Government had decided that peace in the region could only be achieved if the parties took part in a general conference to bring about peace.

The South African initiative was in no way irreconcilable with implementation of Resolution 435

The sole purpose was the establishment of peace which South Africa believes is the prerequisite for the solution of the other problems including the independence of Namibia

Swazi delegation will be guests of Mozambique

MBABANE — Swaziland's Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi, will lead a delegation to the signing ceremony of the non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique tomorrow.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement yesterday the delegation was attending the ceremony at Komatipoort at the invitation of Mozambique.

Prince Bhekimpi would be accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Rich-

ard Dlamini, the Minister of Defence Colonel Fonono Dube, the Minister of Labour and Public Service Mr Mhlangano Matsebula, and the Minister of Works and Communications Chief Siphon Shongwe.

The delegation will also include members of the Liguqo (Supreme Council of State), whose names have not yet been released, and other high-ranking officials — Sapa

Mozambique first — or 'fifth' — state to sign

RDM 15/3/84 218

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

WHEN Mozambique signs a non-aggression pact with South Africa at Komatipoort tomorrow, it will be the first African state to do so — or the fifth — depending on whether the "independent homelands" are recognised as states or not.

The Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, who will formally sign the agreement with Mozambique on behalf of South Africa, coincidentally also signed the non-aggression treaty with Transkei in September 1976 as Minister of Defence.

The SA-Transkei agreement served as the prototype for similar treaties between South Africa and Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei when these became "independent" in 1977, 1979 and 1981 respectively.

It is a simple four-article treaty, prefaced by a short preamble, in which the contracting parties bind themselves

- Never to use armed force against the territorial sovereignty and political independence of one another
- Not to allow their territory, territorial waters or air space to be used by "any state, government, organisation or person for military, subversive or other hostile actions or actions against the other party"
- To accord to one another's military aircraft and naval vessels the right to "peaceful flight" through their airspace and "innocent passage" through their territorial seas (the reference to innocent passage through terri-

torial waters is obviously not applicable to landlocked Bophuthatswana and Venda).

Details of the SA-Mozambique pact are still under tight wraps, but two broad principles have been agreed to: neither territory will allow its territory to be used for attack on the other and neither party will attack the other through the territory of a third.

While South Africa already has non-aggression pacts with the "independent homelands", Mozambique already has a Treaty of Friendship with the Soviet Union. It was signed in March 1978, during the African tour of the then Soviet President, Mr Nikolai Podgorny.

The friendship pact provides for mutual co-operation in the event of attack. After South African commandos raided Maputo in January 1981, killing 12 African National Congress men, President Machel asked the Soviet Union to implement the treaty.

The accord with South Africa will presumably eliminate Mozambique's need for help from the Soviet Union against its much bigger and more powerful neighbour.

In another development, it was established yesterday that Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho will not be attending tomorrow's ceremony, giving substance to reports that few, if any, of the member states of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference will attend.

In a speech in the Lesotho National Assembly, the Foreign Minister, Mr E R Sekhon-yana, declared that Lesotho had no desire for a non-aggression pact with South Africa.

One can understand Hart if he believes that it is the running that makes the winner. He knows how to run.

SAMORA MACHEL

Fighter to statesman

When Samora Moisés Machel faces SA PM P.W. Botha for the signing of the non-aggression pact in Komatipoort this week, he will have been in power for almost a decade. The occasion cannot be anything but a landmark in his career and life.

For a start, Machel (50) is said to have privately told the African National Congress (ANC) that he could no longer afford to sacrifice his country for their armed presence against SA. If true, that's a particularly stinging comment from a successful guerrilla leader. His recent public pledge of "human, diplomatic and moral support" to the ANC points up the fact that the days of military bases for it in Mozambique are over.

Drought, famine, flood, anti-government rebels, Rhodesian attacks and SA raids, severe capital and skills outflows and general economic doldrums — these are just some of the problems Machel, his party and his country have faced since he and Frelimo made it from guerrilla to government status.

While Mozambique and Angola (with Zimbabwe a marginal case) are the only avowedly socialist countries among the frontline states, Machel is decidedly influential among their leaders. He played a special role in mediating the Zimbabwean settlement, and the Western Five contact group sought privileged relations with him.

As President of Frelimo, Machel presides in the Cabinet, in the party's 11-member politburo, and in its 130-member central committee. He has a very lively and magnetic presence, is highly intelligent, articulate and often witty in his accented Portuguese. He's a potent public speaker — a skill indispensable to an African leader — who expresses himself vividly.

Machel's second wife is his Minister of Education. His first wife was a guerrilla commander who died in 1971. Two of his brothers and his father are still alive. He has two children.

He led the first insurgent group to cross back into Mozambique in 1964 after training in Algeria. From those days he still retains a rigorous discipline. He doesn't smoke or drink, and has an hour's vigorous physical workout every day after waking. He is in his office by 7:30.

He presides over a weekly Cabinet meeting, deals with foreign visitors and emissaries, military commanders and party members, unless he is travelling — which he does often, both inside and outside the country. His working day usually ends at about 8:30 at night, though like most heads

of state, he can expect to work past midnight when necessary.

A farmer's son, he was born in the Limpopo river valley in the Gaza district (one of those currently hardest hit by drought-triggered famine). Though Protestant, he attended primary school at a Catholic mission. He had to accept baptism to sit his final examinations, but straight after primary school chose to head for the city instead of the seminary.

There he finally managed to get accepted for a nursing course, one of the few avenues of specialised training open to blacks at the time. He started work at a hospital in the then Lourenço Marques.

It was 1960. The winds of change were rising from a gentle breeze to a howling gale. Machel and some of his friends "began to become conscious, through the radio and newspapers, of the capacity of black people to organise and govern themselves."

Machel was among the nationalists contacted by Eduardo Mondlane, a black Mozambican official who left a UN post to found Frelimo in Tanzania. In 1963, Machel and a few friends left for Dar es Salaam.

After a year of military training in Algeria, Machel returned to Tanzania to command Frelimo's first training camp. In 1964 he and a small company were the first to cross into Mozambique to begin the decade-long war there.



Machel ... friends out of famine

FM 16/7/84 (218)

In time Machel became Frelimo's army commander. In 1969, Mondlane was killed by a parcel bomb, a leadership crisis followed and a group of officials were expelled — for taking an anti-white stand. Machel succeeded Mondlane.

Machel shouldn't be judged simplistically. He's a fighter, a strategist and a realist. If recent southern African political developments become stable, he's going to be even more influential.

AS THE 2 NATIONS SIGN ACCORD

VICTORY

MACHEL: Mozambique. BOTHA: South Africa

FOR PRETORIA OR MAPUTO?

Sowetan
11/3/84
218

MAPUTO — A non-aggression pact to be signed by Mozambique and South Africa today, widely seen as a victory for Pretoria's policy, is seen here as a win for Maputo, especially over anti-government rebels.

Maputo's view is illustrated by the announcement of a mass rally to be held at the Mozambican capital on Saturday "to hail the leadership of the (ruling) Frelimo Party for the victory which the accord with South Africa represents."

The Government here has given massive publicity to its talks with Pretoria. When President Samora Machel and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, sign the pact today on the banks of the Inkōmati River on their common border, the ceremony will be broadcast live.

After reaching agreement on the accord in Cape Town two weeks ago, the Mozambican negotiating team was given a heroes' welcome by a buoyant Mr Machel at a presidential palace reception.

Agreement

While the negotiators were still in Cape Town, Mr Machel told diplomats the talks were "the result of the political and military victory of the Mozambican people."

Using careful diplomatic language at a ceremony to welcome a new Polish ambassador and clearly not wishing to offend South Africa at a critical juncture, Mr Machel added that they followed "the defeat of the policy of armed banditry" which had opened up prospects for peace in southern Africa.

"Armed bandits" is the term used by Mozambican leaders to describe members of the Mozambique National Resistance, an organisation which the govern-

SOWETAN
Correspondent

ment alleges is backed by South Africa and has been responsible for hundreds of guerilla and sabotage attacks in recent years.

Pretoria publicly denies supporting the guerillas.



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Accord of Nkomati will help to break 'cycle of violence'

Political Staff
THE Nkomati Accord signed between South Africa and Mozambique today was acclaimed in speeches by both nation's leaders at the border ceremony.

President Samora Machel said: "We are thus laying the foundation for a definitive break of the cycle of violence that had been established in

this region of the continent. "None of us, Mozambicans or South Africans, have any other country. We are not foreigners to our continent or our countries."

As hundreds of dignitaries and journalists looked on, President Machel and Prime Minister P W Botha affixed their signatures to the document which ensures, in 11 ar-

tricles, that there will be peace.

Mr Botha said: "We have signalled to the world our belief that states with different socio-economic and political systems can live together in peace and harmony and work together in the pursuit of common interests."

Mr Botha said a principle that underlay today's agree-

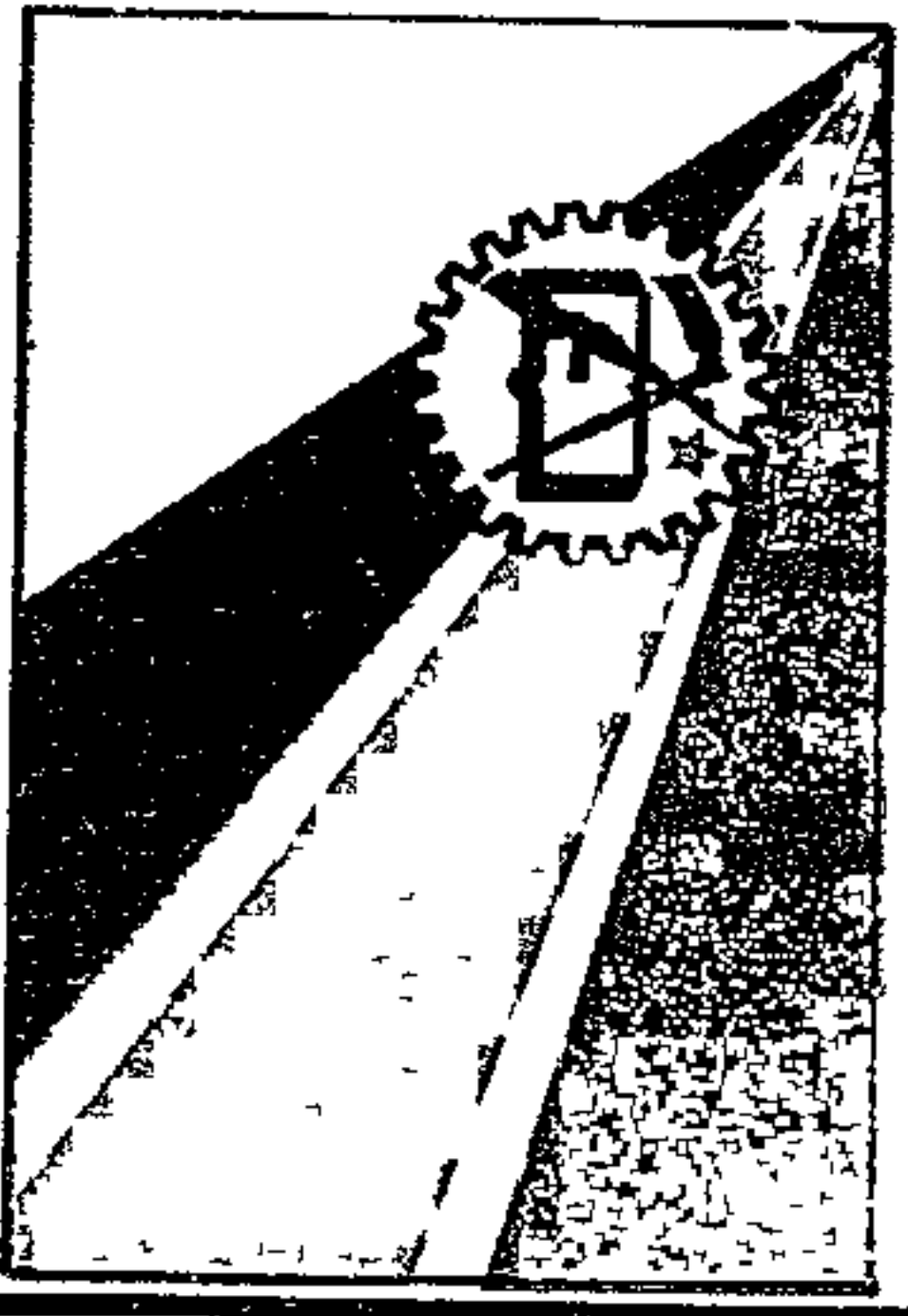
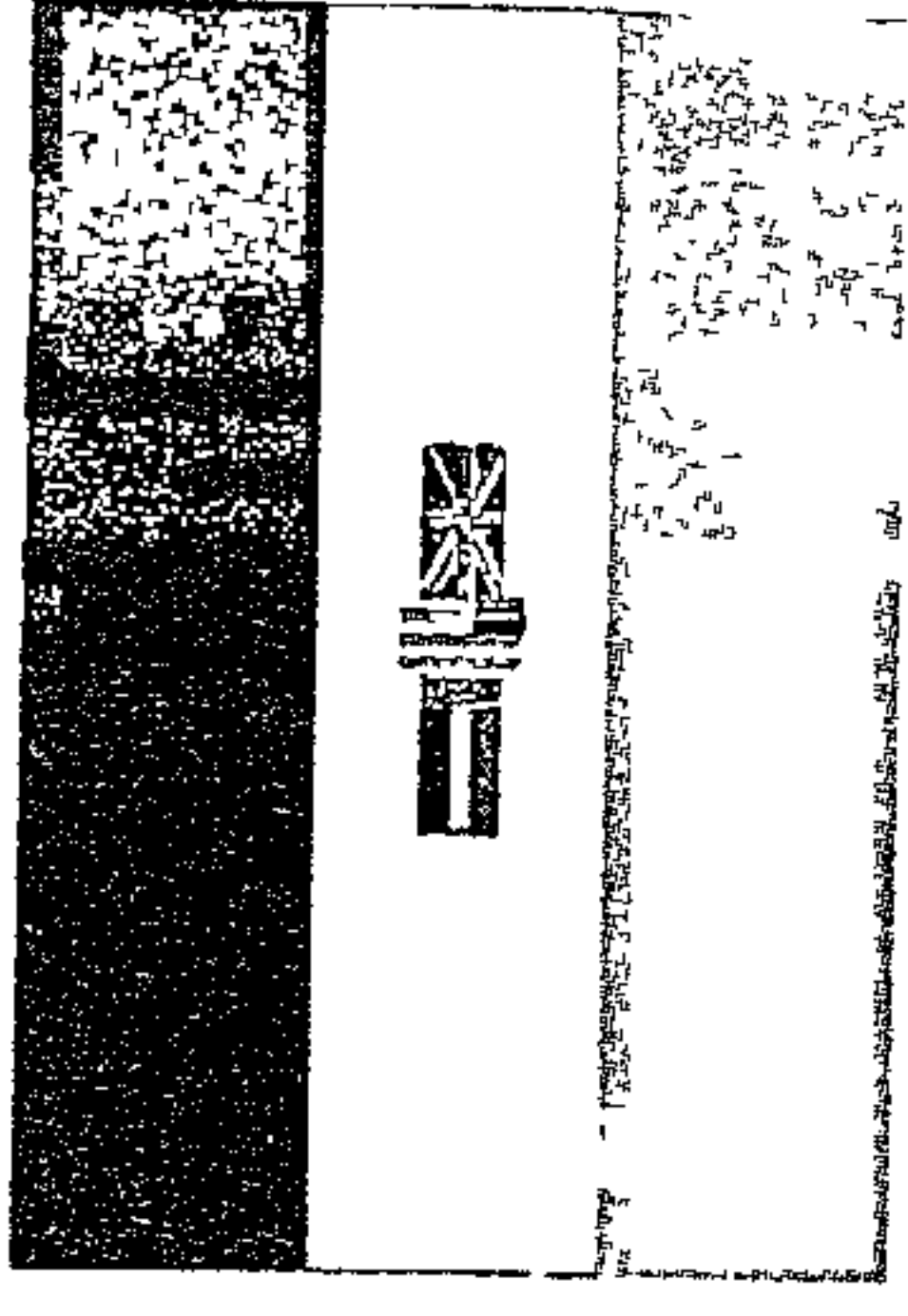
ment was that each country had the right to order its affairs as it saw fit and that inter-state relations should not be disturbed by differences in internal policies.

"Our task now is to return to work, to put our agreement into operation and do all we can to ensure that historians of the future will

mark today as a major turning point in the destiny of our sub-continent."

Mr Botha said ensuring the success of the agreement would mean that "if our armed forces are called upon to do battle it will not be between our respective countries."

(Turn to Page 2, col 8)



Historic turning point

A R Gu S 16/3/84

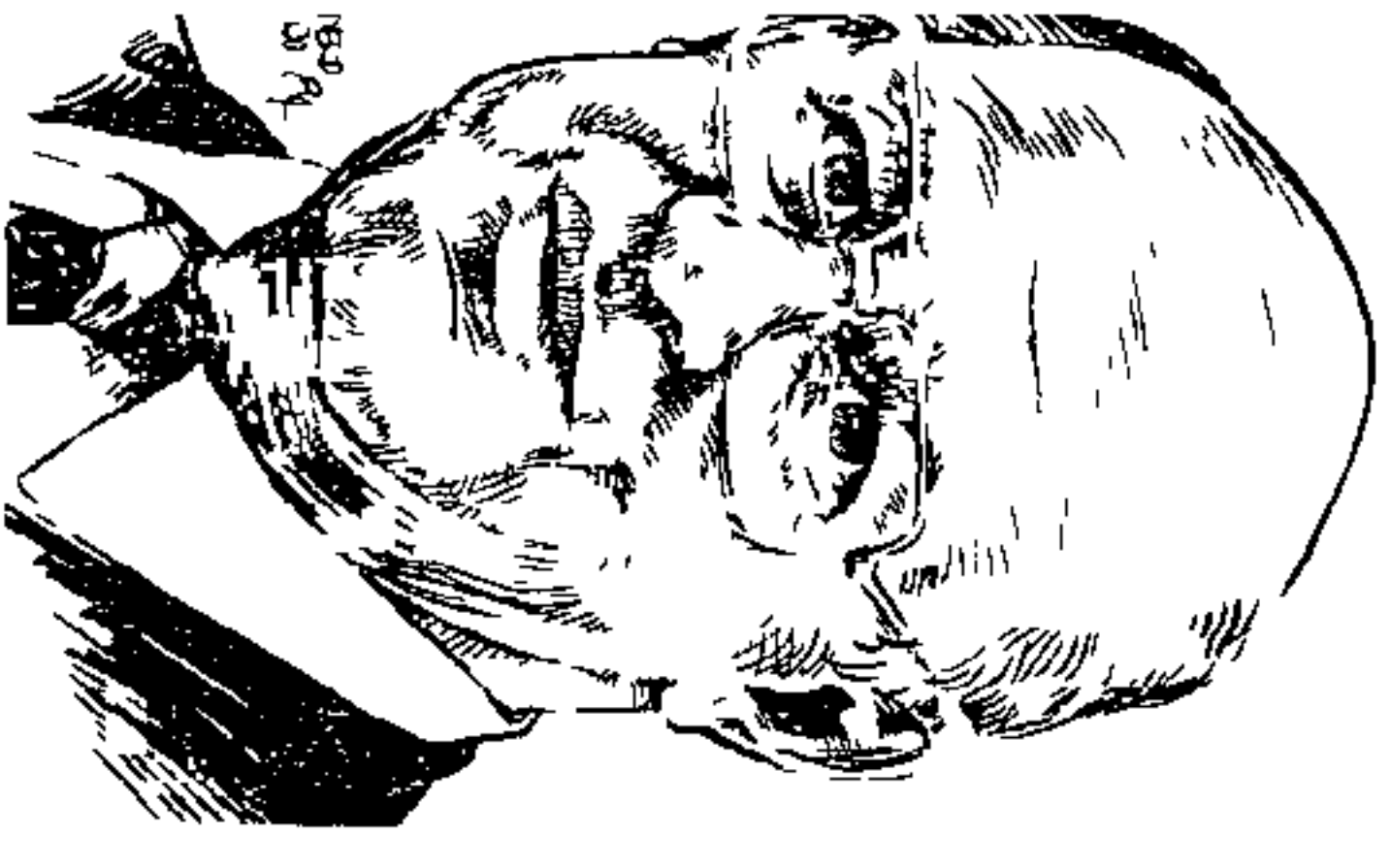
2/18

Political Staff

KOMATIPOORT. — South Africa today signed a non-aggression pact with Mozambique that was hailed by the leaders of both countries as an historic turning point in the destiny of Southern Africa.

For South Africa, the Accord of Nkomati can be seen as a momentous first step in its new diplomatic policy of reconciliation with black Africa.

The four-page document effectively binds both states to a series of contractual obligations which will prevent the African National Congress from operating out of Maputo, and will stop South Africa from



Prime Minister P W Botha



President Samora Machel



'Not friends, just being realistic', — radio comment

Argus Foreign Service
MAPUTO. — The meeting between President Samora Machel and Prime Minister P W Botha on the banks of the Nkomati River "is not a meeting of friends — far from it", declared Radio Mozambique today.

In an editorial read out before the eight and nine o'clock news bulletins, the radio described today's ceremony as a "meeting of realistic leaders who have decided that a policy is needed that guarantees that neither country serve as a base for attacks on the other".

The Mozambique news agency AIM reports that the editorial points to the contrast between President Machel and Mr Botha.

President Machel has behind him a people who are building socialism in a country that was won, weapons in hand

MINORITY

On the other hand "P W Botha represents the interests of a capitalist minority whose prosperity rests on the apartheid system"

Mozambique, continues the editorial, "would like to see the end of apartheid in South Africa, and a government in Pretoria representative of all South Africans regardless of their race or colour".

It therefore continues to give "political, diplomatic and humanitarian support" to the African National Congress, which the radio describes as "the vanguard of the South African people"

South Africa had fought on the side of the Portuguese colonial army against Frelimo,

and then with the Rhodesian forces against independent Mozambique.

"Later it trained, armed and equipped the bandits who murder, kidnap and rob our people", the radio commentary said.

Asking why, in the light of this history, the agreement is being signed, the radio editorial suggests that "much of the answer can be found in the economic situation of the two countries"

Mozambique faces grave difficulties "resulting from a disastrous colonial heritage, from an almost incredible sequence of natural disasters, from the South African economic boycott, and from the destruction caused by the bandits"

But South Africa, points out the editorial, is also in economic recession, and has also experienced a disastrous drought. Inflation, unemployment and soaring government expenditure characterise the South African economy. At the root of these problems, says the editorial, are "the enormous sums of money spent by South Africa on defence"

SA plane carries medicines to Maputo

JOHANNESBURG — A South African plane loaded with about six tons of medical supplies arrived in Maputo today

Radio Maputo said the medicine was a gift from the South African Government to help in the south of Mozambique — Sapa

● Full text of the Accord of Nkomati — Page 2.

tives to serve on a Joint Security Commission (JSC) which will supervise and monitor the agreement

Telling section of accord

The telling section of the accord is contained in Article 3, which sets out 13 obligations each state has agreed to honour. These include

- Forbidding and preventing the organisation of irregular forces, armed bands or mercenaries in their territories

- Eliminating from their territories bases, training centres, places of shelter, accommodation and transit for anyone contemplating terrorism

- Eliminating caches of arms

- Eliminating command posts, communication and telecommunication facilities for would-be terrorists

Clandestine radio stations

- Prohibiting the installation of radio broadcasting stations including unofficial or clandestine ones which may endanger a state's security

- Taking appropriate steps to prevent the recruitment of anyone for terrorism

- Preventing the transit of would-be terrorists from either country to the other or to any third state which has a common boundary with either South Africa or Mozambique

In the eleven articles of the agreement, there is one which states the contracting parties "shall prohibit within their territory acts of propaganda that incite a war of aggression against the other"

Article 1 simply says the two states — known throughout the agreement as the High Contracting Parties — undertake to respect each other's sovereignty and independence, and to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the other

Not to resort to force

The second article says the states shall resolve differences and disputes by means of negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or other peaceful means and undertake not to resort to the threat or use of force

Article 3 contains the major provisions. Article 4 says the international boundary between the states must be effectively patrolled. Article 5 prohibits acts of propaganda and Article 6 says the treaty does not conflict with international agreements

Article 7 commits them to maintaining peaceful contact. Article 8 allows them the right of self defence and Article 9 sets out the operation of the Joint Security Commission

Article 10 merely names the treaty the Accord of Nkomati and Article 11 says the agreement comes into force today

● After the raids, a spirit of neighbourly accord — Page 17.



Mr Trevor Moses ... "will strengthen the country."



Mrs Sonja Budow ... need peace "inside our country".



Mr Jako Hendricks ... "will bring peace to our land."

'It'll bring peace to our land and we'll ai

Staff Reporter

SEVERAL men and women questioned in the streets of Cape Town today were unaware of the historic Nkomati agreement being signed by Mozambique and South Africa today

Others were indifferent, while some were enthusiastic

Many people — like Mr Cedric Jones, 22, a messenger, and Mr Riedwaan Devajee, 19, who was on his way to a job interview — knew nothing at all about it

Mr Jones said he preferred to leave politics to the politicians

Mr Devajee, when told of the agreement, said he did not meddle much in politics either and had no opinion one way or the other

Some, like Mrs Joy Hussini, 38, a computer operator, were opposed to it

She said "In South Africa we do not have any internal strife or wars such as are being suffered in Mozambique itself

"Therefore, why should South Africa have to sign such an agreement at all? It is only to the advantage of Mozambique"

A nurse from Elsie's River, Mrs Wilma de Bruyn, 26, questioned the need for such a peace agreement

"We do not need Mozambique except for the electricity from their power station. So why sign an agreement which will only cost us money?" she asked

Mr Jako Hendricks, a 37-year-old post office technician, said

President Samora Machel and Prime Minister P W Botha meet before the signing of the historic Nkomati Accord.

Pomp and prawns

Argus Correspondent

KOMATIPOORT. — The peace ceremony at Nkomati ended touchingly here today with children from South Africa and Mozambique presenting flowers to the signatories of the pact.

Minutes earlier the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel exchanged the pens with which they had signed the accord.

The two leaders met on the banks of the Komati River in a railway couch straddling the border.

RED CARPET

After a half hour of talks the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha and the Minister of Economic Affairs in the Mozambique presidency, General Jacinto Soares Veloso, initialled the accord.

They then moved down the red carpet to the ceremonial site cut out of the bush and surrounded by specially erected grandstands for guests and

the world press and television representatives.

Waiting were guards of honour from both Defence Forces who met them with national salutes — first South Africa's then Mozambique's.

South African troops wore special red cravats and splash- es for the occasion.

The South African Air Force band then played the Mozambican national anthem followed by the Mozambique army band's rendition of Die Stem.

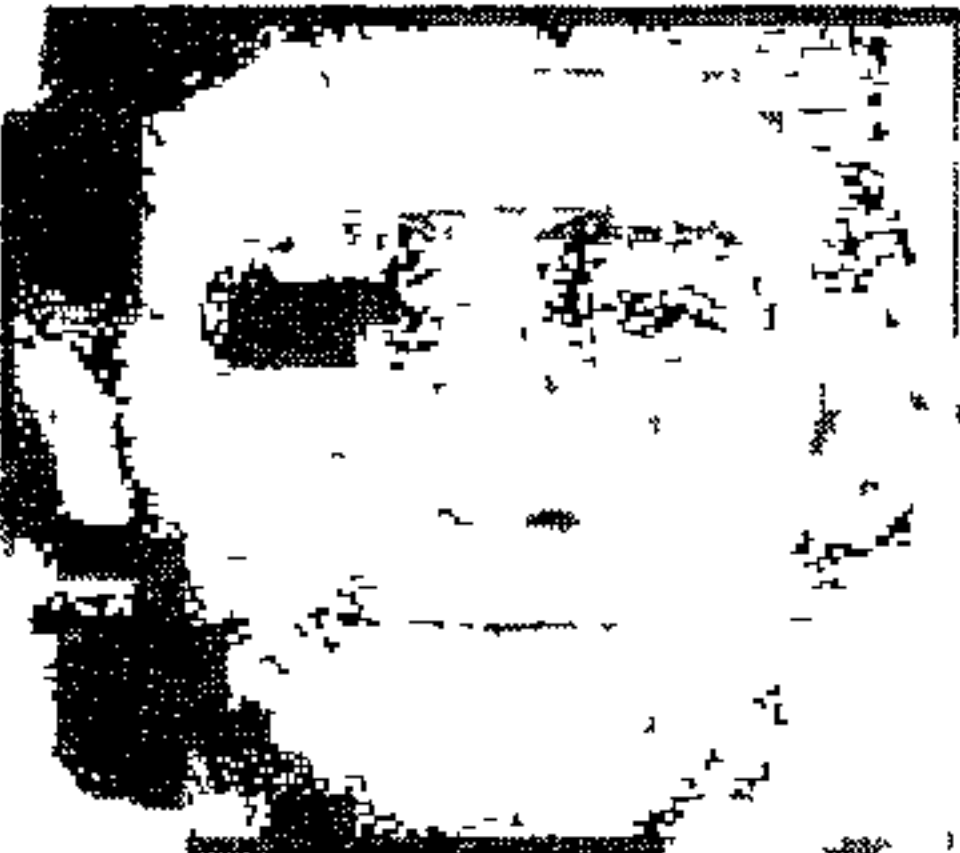
FLOWERS

After the presentation of flowers the delegations moved into the marquees for lunch.

Both sides had contributed to the menu.

It was a marvellous feast, the best of South African and Mozambique food on offer, set before more than 1 000 VIPs.

Crayfish and prawns from Mozambique made their own accord with South African VIP stomachs, while South African smoked beef, gammon and trout were on offer to Mozambican VIPs.



Mr Mike Bagdadlian ... "good to stop the fighting".



Mrs Joy Hussini ... "we do not need Mozambique."

live lekker because of it'

"... Nkomati agreement was "a very good thing"

"It will bring peace to our land and we will all live lekker because of it," he said

Technician Mr Mike Badadlian, 26, also supported the peace agreement

"If they can stop the fighting, I give it my wholehearted support," he said

Mrs Sonja Budow of Goodwood said that, while it was a good thing that a peace agreement

was being signed, they should also try for peace within the country

"We must stop trying to evict people from Lansdowne as well — that will also bring peace," she said

A first-year student at the Cape Technikon, Mr Trevor Moses, 18, said although he had not followed the news reports on it much, the signing of the Nkomati agreement would strengthen South Africa considerably



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Historic Nkomati peace

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Stem

16/3/84

accord signed

Political Staff

Presents of flowers a touching finale

Political Staff

Komatipoort

The historic Nkomati Accord was signed today by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel under a white pagoda in the Lowveld bush.

Mr Botha and President Machel swapped pens after they had signed the accord, stood grinning broadly and shook hands warmly.

Looking on were representatives of the world's Press and television, leaders of South African industry, politicians from both countries and the members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Maputo and Pretoria.

Mozambican guests included an envoy from Russia and representatives of all the frontline states.

In his speech Mr Botha, said: "Our action today in signing this treaty, the Accord of Nkomati, sets a new course in the history of Africa."

"We have opted for the road of peace."

He had a vision of a constellation of states working together or the benefit of all on the basis of mutual respect.

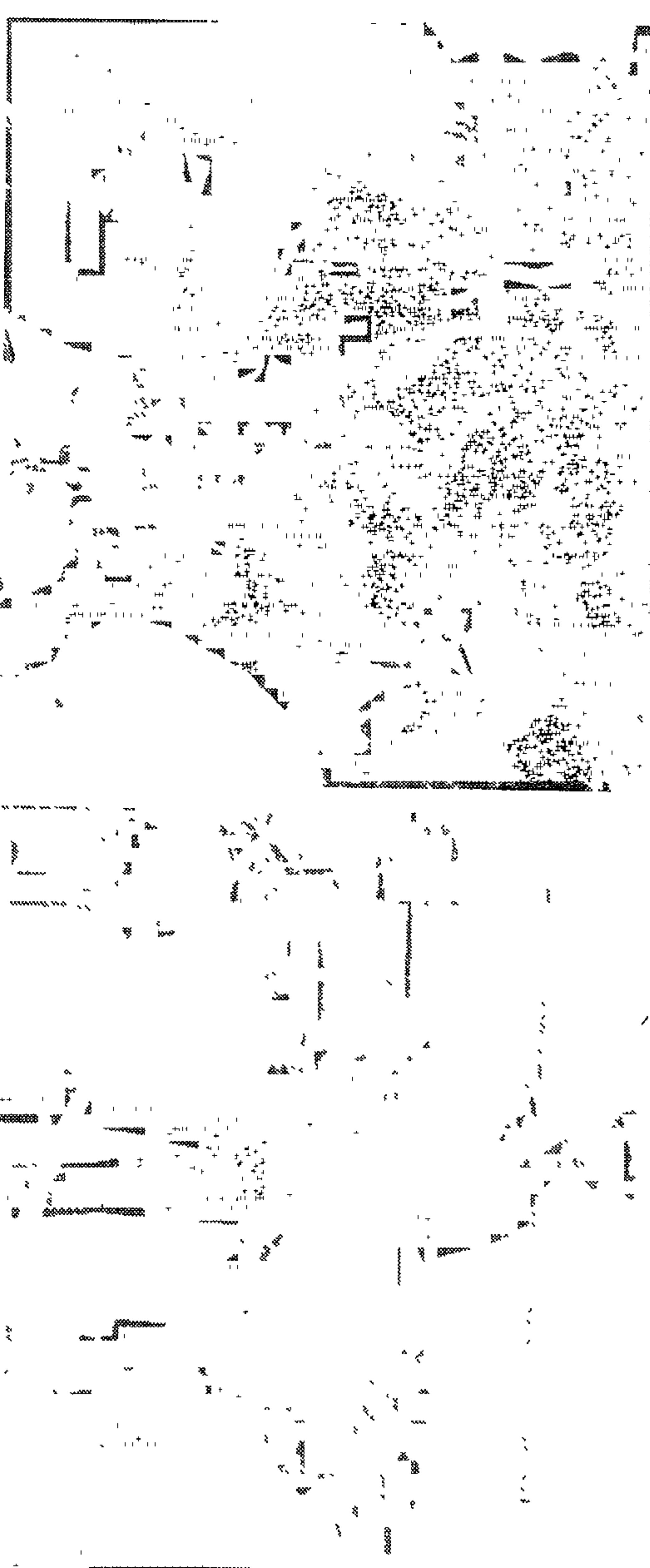
Definite break'

President Machel said the signing laid the foundation for a definite break in the cycle of violence that had been established in Southern Africa.

Africa was continuing the struggle to become a zone of peace and to avert the horrors of a nuclear war.

The Mozambican leader raised the the Frontline states and the Organisations of African Unity, and ended with the French cry: "The struggle continues."

The four-page document effectively binds both states to a series of contractual obligations which will prevent the African national Congress from operating out of Maputo and will stop



South Africa supporting the rebel resistance movement, Renamo (also referred to as the MNR).

Each state will appoint high-ranking representatives to serve on a Joint Security Commission (JSC) which will supervise and monitor the agreement.

The telling section of the agreement is contained in Article 3, which sets out 13 obligations each state has agreed to honour.

- Forbidding and preventing the organisation of irregular forces, armed bands or mercenaries in their territories
- Eliminating from their territories

bases, training centres, places of shelter, accommodation and transit for anyone contemplating terrorism

● Eliminating command posts and communication facilities for would-be terrorists

● Prohibiting the installation of radio broadcasting stations, including unofficial or clandestine ones which may endanger the security of the state

- Taking appropriate steps to prevent the recruitment of people for terrorism
- Preventing the transit of would-be terrorists from either country to the other or to any

third state which has a common boundary with either South Africa or Mozambique.

In the 11 articles of the agreement, there is one which states that the contracting parties "shall prohibit within their territory acts of propaganda that incite a war of aggression against the other."

Article 1 simply says that the two states — known throughout the agreement as the "high contracting parties" — undertake to respect each other's sovereignty and independence and to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the other.

The second article says that the states shall resolve differences and disputes by means of negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or other peaceful means and undertake not to resort to the threat or use of force.

Article 3 contains the major provisions Article 4 says the international boundary between the states must be effectively patrolled Article 5 prohibits acts of propaganda and Article 6 says the treaty does not conflict with international agreements

Article 10 merely names the treaty "The Accord of Nkomati", and Article 11 says the agreement comes into force today. See Pages 3 and 7, World section.

ABOVE LEFT: Mozambique's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Joaquin Chissano, meets the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. Surprisingly, Mr Chissano did not take part in the negotiating process which led to today's agreement

ABOVE RIGHT: With a South African policeman keeping a close watch on the surroundings, President Samora Machel and Mr Botha extend the hands of friendship for the first time.

KOMATIPOORT — The peace ceremony at Nkomati ended touchingly here today with children from South Africa and Mozambique presenting flowers to the signatories of the pact.

Minutes earlier, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel exchanged the pens with which they had signed the accord.

The two leaders met on the banks of the Komati River in a railway coach straddling the border.

After a half hour of talks the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Economic Affairs in the Mozambique presidency, General Jacinto Soares Veloso, initiated the accord.

They then moved down the red carpet to the ceremonial site cut out of the bush and surrounded by specially erected grandstands for invited guests and the world Press and television representatives.

Waiting there were guards of honour from both defence forces, who met them with national salutes — first South Africa's then Mozambique's.

The leaders signed the Accord, swapped pens and delivered their brief speeches — President Machel first.

They then went to inspect the guards of honour.

The South African Air Force band then played the Mozambican national anthem followed by the Mozambique army band's rendition of Die Stem.

After the presentation of flowers the delegation moved into the marquees for lunch.

Both sides had contributed to the menu.

It was a marvelous feast with the best South African and Mozambican food on offer, set before more than 1 000 VIPs attending the Accord.

FERREIRA MENDES

Selling Maputo port

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16/3/84

Ferreira Mendes is the national director of the Mozambique Harbours and Railways. He and a team of officials visited SA this week in an effort to drum up SA business for the port of Maputo

FM: How important is SA trade to Maputo?

Mendes: Maputo was built for SA trade, particularly trade from the eastern Transvaal — for which it is the natural port. Without SA business Maputo is just a big monster with nothing to do

There are some worries about the port's efficiency. Are you taking any steps to allay the fears of potential SA users?

We are totally open to discussion with individual users as to what has to be done to make the port more efficient. The problems we have are minor ones that can be solved if we and the users work together. But we can't begin to solve these problems until people start using the port. It is a kind of chicken and egg situation.

How far are you prepared to go to overcome these problems? Would you consider putting SA technicians in charge?

Obviously we must keep overall control of the port, but we will accept managerial and technical advice and help in repairing equipment. Above all we want assistance to help train our own people. Right now we can't handle the situation alone, but with help we hope to acquire the capacity to run the port completely by ourselves.

How long do you think it will take you to reach the pre-independence efficiency levels?

In some respects we are more efficient now than before. Our facilities for handling citrus fruit from SA and steel and sugar shipments from Zimbabwe and Swaziland have all broken past records.

What has been the response from SA businessmen to your approaches this week?

We have had contact with many people through the freight forwarders and all I can say is that I have been impressed by the number of people who have shown an interest in the port. We have also had talks with specific organisations and they have been very

understanding and have shown interest. We understand that we have to build up confidence before people come back to us. It is not a problem that can be solved quickly and we need co-operation.

Do you think you will be able to compete with a port like Richards Bay, which was opened just before Mozambique became independent?

We are competing now. But Richards Bay was built to handle huge ships and large bulk shipments. Maputo's characteristics are very different and we don't intend to go after that kind of traffic. But we can handle many different kinds of goods from smaller bulk shipments, to citrus fruit, to containers.

What kind of traffic are you looking for and how much traffic can you handle?

At the moment we are handling 1,5 Mt from SA. The port has capacity to handle 8 Mt, so there is room to manoeuvre. If we have to handle all kinds of small shipments it will be very difficult for us to provide efficient service. We are looking for steel products, ferrochrome and other large shipments, particularly from the eastern Transvaal.

'SA bullied Mozambique into signing pact'

By Jasper Mortimer,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

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KASANE (Northern Botswana) — South Africa has "bullied" Mozambique into signing today's Nkomati accord, President Quett Masire of Botswana has said.

"South Africa is bullying us (Frontline states) all into signing accords like that. The pact was not entered into because both states saw it to their mutual advantage," the President said yesterday. "It was more out of fear."

"I would not be happy being forced into a situation like that," he added.

The treaty could bring stability and progress to the whole of Southern Africa "if it lasts", the President said. But if Pretoria were to use the accord to "keep down" black South Africans "then I do not think it has a chance of enduring".

Asked his opinion of the proposal by Zambian President Dr Kenneth Kaunda that the leaders of the nine Southern African Development Co-ordina-

tion Conference states hold a summit with South African premier Mr P W Botha, President Masire replied that if the other SADC states wanted such a meeting he would go along with it but would not propose such a summit himself.

"We would not feel better entitled to talk to the South African whites than the South African blacks are entitled to the South African whites."

"If I could talk to Mr P W Botha, and if I could be sure that my talking to him would help him to talk to Nelson Mandela, I would certainly talk to him."

The President made the following points:

- The Nkomati accord would have no effect on the SADC, except that it might enable Mozambique's economic development to progress faster. The SADC states would continue to develop their economies themselves even if South Africa were to become democratic.

- Despite border incidents, Botswana-Zimbabwe relations were "improving and good".

- He was not averse to a formula for Namibian independence that bypassed UN Security Council Resolution 435 so long as the new formula was

"fair". However, Resolution 435 had the advantage of being "a world body position born of discussions in which South Africa was involved".

The peace accord was bitterly attacked by Botswana MPs.

The heated debate on the issue was sparked by the policy speech of Foreign Minister, Mr Archie Mogwe, who said that the achievement of peace would be "fruitful and short-lived" because the underlying causes of the conflict were not being dealt with.

A Government MP, Mr David Magang, said the pact had not been reached on an equal basis and that South Africa wanted to force its neighbours into signing such agreements.

He added that Botswana had no need to sign any pacts as it had no aggressive intentions.

Other MPs said the latest "so-called" initiative by Pretoria was aimed at dominating its neighbours militarily and economically.

None of the speakers in the debate spoke in favour of the Nkomati accord.

After the raids, a spirit of neighbourly accord

Political Editor LEON MARSHALL traces the pattern of relations between South Africa and Mozambique leading up to today's historic ceremony at Komatipoort

AS dawn broke over Maputo on May 23 last year, workers trudging their way to work were startled by jets roaring overhead and dropping bombs on the suburb of Matola

Shortly afterwards followed the announcement by South African Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan that the jets had returned safely home after a successful raid on ANC bases in Maputo during which they also knocked out a Mozambican missile site that provided protection to the target area

The attack, he said was in retaliation against the car-bomb attack in central Pretoria a few days before in which 19 people were killed and more than 200 injured. The targets in Maputo were the headquarters of the Transvaal urban machinery of the ANC responsible for the attacks

The Mozambicans, barely able to hide their frustration and rage at the audacity of the raid, claimed that the only ANC casualty was a man who was washing his car when the jets came over. The others were two children, two women and a man, all of whom were ordinary Mozambican citizens. And what was supposed to be a missile site was in fact a jam factory

Major-General Jacinto Veloso of Frelimo's political bureau said the attack was a matter of concern for the whole world and not only for Mozambique

It was not the first time South Africa had struck at ANC bases in Mozambique. But it was the most aggressive action yet, and it marked a distinct turn for the worse in the strained relations that already existed between the two countries

But the turnabout marked by today's signing of a peace pact between the two countries becomes even more startling when fitted into the chequered pattern that their relationship has followed since 1974 when the centuries-old Portuguese colony of Mozambique turned into an independent black-ruled Marxist state

For ten years Frelimo guerrillas fought a bitter war against Mozambique's Portuguese colonial rulers. And for most of this time rebel leader Samora Machel and his followers could hardly have doubted white-ruled South Africa's sympathy for Lisbon's authoritarian colonial regime, which had proved a friend among the increasingly critical Western nations



THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, shakes hands with the Foreign Minister of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano, on board the White Train at Nkomati.

The chequered pattern that their relationship followed is highlighted by several important developments

- On January 10 1974 a report from the Mozambican village of Vila Pery near the then Rhodesian border strengthened suspicions that the Mozambican bush war was taking a new turn

It said an unprecedented terrorist attack on the vital Um-tali-Beira rail link in which a passenger train was derailed has caused fear among hoteliers and tour operators in Mozambique that further terrorist strikes could curb their flow of tourists from Rhodesia

The Mozambican authorities were quick to ensure that it did not happen again. Travelling by railcar a reporter saw black troops guarding bridges from crude, hastily erected sentry boxes standing on stilts. And inside the railcar soldiers lugging semi-automatic rifles and carrying grenades scanned the

shoulder-high grass along the track

- By the end of April, 1974, General Antonio Spínola — sacked from his job as deputy chief of the armed forces general staff for questioning whether a military solution was possible in Portugal's African territories — overthrew Portugal's dictatorial Caetano government

As uncertainty mounted, he called on the terrorist groups to lay down arms and opt for talks, but in Dar-es-Salaam Frelimo leader Samora Machel ordered the stepping-up of the war

- From Johannesburg the then Minister of Defence Mr P W Botha dismissed overseas reports that South Africa might intervene in Mozambique, insisting it was South Africa's policy not to intervene in the domestic affairs of other countries

- By September white Portuguese refugees were heading for South Africa as prepara-

tions were made to hand over to a transitional government in Lourenço Marques as a prelude to independence

- On September 3, Frelimo's No 3 man, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, was sworn in as Prime Minister in the presence of representatives of African countries

- On June 25 tracer bullets and grenade bursts marked the independence of Mozambique with Frelimo leader Samora Machel, who chose to postpone his return to Mozambique till then, as its President

- In spite of the country's pledged protection for refugees, South African tourism, trade and railway services remained welcome. But on the Rhodesian border rising tensions led to a gun-battle between Rhodesian and Frelimo soldiers on February 21 1976 — the first of several clashes that resulted in the closure of the border by President Machel, a breach of all relations and seizure of all Rhodesian property

- In March the Russian ambassador to the UN announced economic and technical agreements between the USSR and Mozambique. A few weeks later it was announced that Russian leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolai Podgorny would visit Mozambique

- On the South Africa-Mozambique border 17 Frelimo soldiers were arrested after an incident, but the South African government announced that it was an isolated incident which would not be repeated

- By December reports mentioned South African concern at the communist presence and the off-loading of tanks, missiles and other hardware in Maputo

- In Parliament, then Minister of Transport, Mr S L Muller, disclosed the close co-operation on major projects that existed between South Africa and Mozambique

- While Mozambique seemed increasingly eager to secure

closer economic co-operation with South Africa, relations were constantly being soured by Mozambican suspicions of South African involvement on the side of the Mozambique Resistance Movement waging guerrilla battle against Frelimo

- On January 30 a South African raiding party launched pre-dawn attack on ANC hideouts 12 km from the centre of Maputo, losing two soldiers but killing 30 ANC members

- Mozambican government members threatened to call for military assistance from communist countries and President Machel called for UN intervention to stop South African troop-massing on its border, and "defuse its imminent aggression"

- On March 20 the US government ordered the suspension of millions of rands worth of food aid to Mozambique in retaliation for the expulsion of four US diplomats from Maputo on charges of spying

- On July 6 a Mozambican pilot landed his Mig aircraft at Hoedspruit and asked for political asylum. Negotiations led to the return of the aircraft by road

- As the MNR stepped up its attacks on Frelimo, South Africa was increasingly blamed by Maputo, as well as Western governments, of engaging in a destabilising role on the side of the MNR

- On December 17 1982 a Government delegation led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha secretly met a Mozambican delegation at Komatipoort to discuss "matters of mutual concern"

- On May 5 1983, at a time of Mozambique allegations that South Africa was involved in a plot to assassinate President Machel, Mr Botha again met his Mozambican counterpart at Komatipoort for further talks.

- Two weeks later the Defence Force carried out its retaliatory air strike on Maputo, to be followed by a further raid as recently as October 17 in which a small task group carried out a "pre-emptive operation" against ANC offices on the fourth floor of a building in Maputo

- On December 20, after a tour of European capitals, including Lisbon, Mr Pik Botha, accompanied by Cabinet colleagues, met a Mozambican delegation in Swaziland in what appears to have been an important forerunner to today's meeting at Komatipoort

A long haul ahead

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16/3/84

Relations between SA and Mozambique are rapidly improving on the diplomatic front. But it could take years before the new spirit of *détente* filters down to SA business.

Local businessmen applaud the *rapprochement* between Pretoria and Maputo, but point out that Mozambique is still hamstrung by a deteriorating and inefficient transport system, a top-heavy bureaucracy and non-existent foreign exchange reserves. By its own reckoning, Mozambique is virtually bankrupt and is currently trying to renegotiate its foreign debt, which stands at R1,4 billion.

In a document recently presented to foreign embassies, Maputo claimed the post-independence break with SA has cost the country at least R5,5 billion. SA goods travelling through the port of Maputo dropped from 6 823 Mt in 1973 to 1 100 Mt last year, while lost rail and harbour charges have amounted to R275m since 1975.

A further R568m has been lost since 1982, when SA drastically reduced the number of Mozambican miners allowed into SA on work contracts. But the severest blow of all was the loss of more than R2,6 billion when SA ended the pre-independence system of paying for mine labour with gold at a fixed preferential price.

In addition, the loss of revenue from the collapse of tourism from SA must mean substantial, though largely unquantifiable, losses.

Even if local businessmen were to resume trade with Mozambique, there are several problems that will have to be overcome before trade levels can reach pre-independence levels. For example, Maputo port, which is geared to handle bulk products such as coal and sugar, may not be able to compete efficiently with the bulk facilities at Richards Bay, which began operating in 1976.

Highveld Steel's GM (marketing), Robert Herbertson, says "We used Maputo until the early Eighties, but had to pull out when the conditions of the port deteriorated. For us to return we would have to be convinced that it could operate as efficiently as Durban and Richards Bay."

Transvaal Coal Owners Association deputy MD Leshe Weiss does not think many coal exporters will return to Maputo, since Richards Bay meets their needs. "I don't see the larger exporters going back unless they had a client that specifically required it," he says.

One possibility is that European Economic Community (EEC) countries interested in buying SA coal might use Maputo — as a form of aid to Mozambique.

SA businessmen who had investments in Mozambique before independence may well want to reactivate their interests. But they will be hampered by the lack of foreign exchange, strict price controls, the lack of skills and the ever-present bureaucracy (*Business* September 9 1983).

"We believe that Mozambique has a lot of potential, which is why we still operate a can factory there despite all the difficulties," says Peter Campbell, MD of Metal Box SA (MB). But MB's factory is operating at only 20% capacity, due mainly to the collapse of the cashew nut industry. He adds, "We are working in close co-operation with the Bank of Mozambique and have been negotiating for the past three years to get a price increase and set up a new technical agreement."

Hanhill Industries MD Oliver Hill says it uses Maputo to import fertiliser raw materials into SA. He adds that Pretoria has already approached some local companies to ask their help in improving relations with Mozambique. "But there is still the problem of the Mozambique Resistance Movement MNR and it is going to take some time before the infrastructure is able to cope."

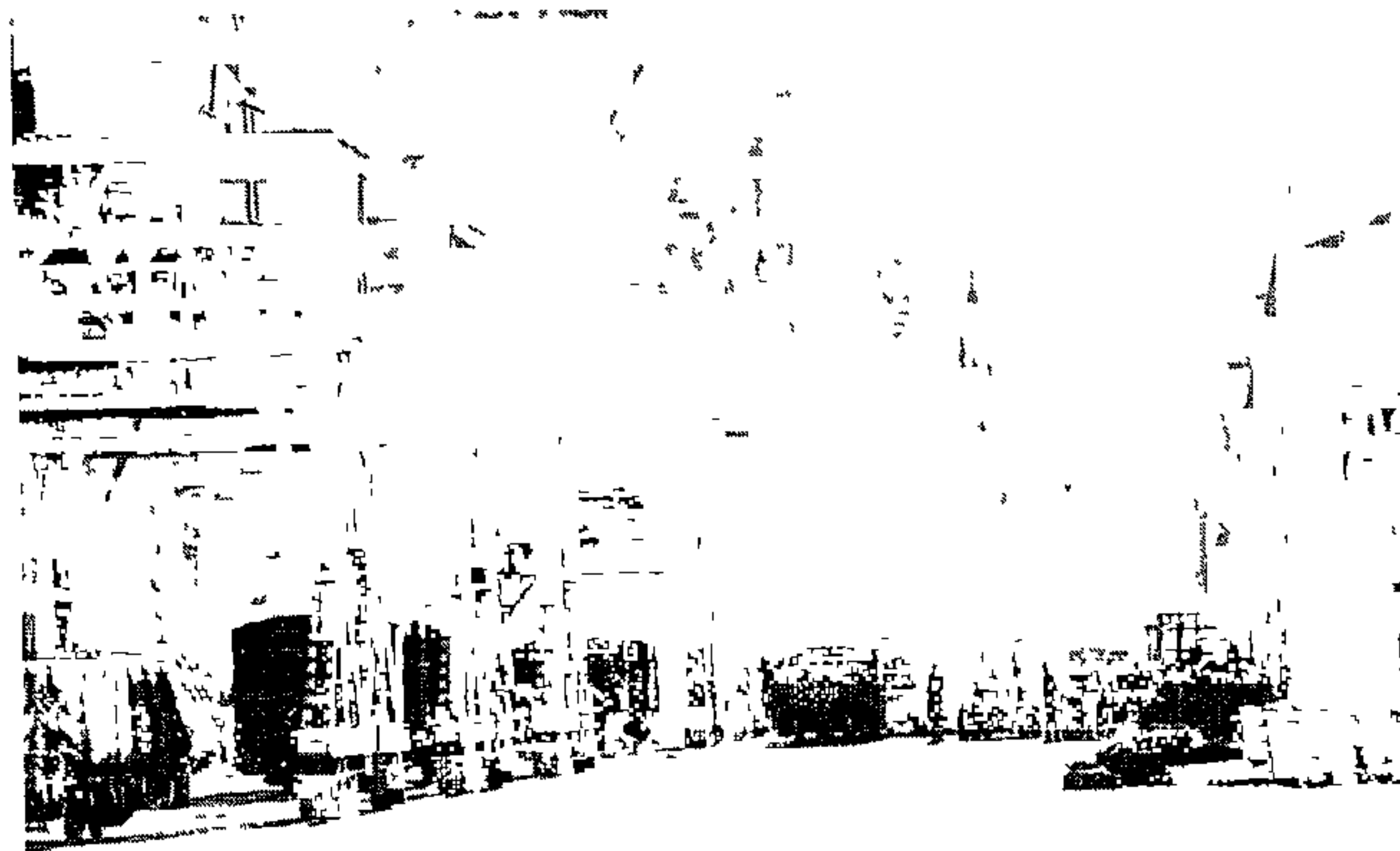
At least one local company, Rennies, which maintains a strong freight forwarding presence in the country, is now co-operating with Maputo to revive the tourist industry.

As a first step, Rennies is trying to organise a deep-sea fishing expedition for 40 people in June with the idea of getting top executives from SA, Swaziland and Zimbabwe to go down and have a look for themselves.

Rennies executive for non-SA operations, Piet Steyn, estimates that Mozambique could accommodate about 10 000 tourists a year on similar expeditions, but that it will be years before the hordes of pre-independence SA tourists again hit the beaches.

He adds that Mozambique, which has a population of around 17m, is short of virtually everything. There is a large potential market for SA goods and services, and "opportunities for people supplying basic materials such as foodstuffs, chemicals and machinery. On the investment side there is long-term potential in fishing, agriculture, oil and timber — but the confidence of SA businessmen will have to be revived."

Steyn would like Pretoria to take an active role in promoting Mozambique by offering tax incentives and credit guarantees to SA businessmen. But, he adds, much of the initial trading will probably be in the form of barter agreements because of the foreign exchange problems. "Mozambique also has trade agreements with many East Bloc countries, so we do not know how much is left for trade with us," he adds.



Maputo port ... pre-empted by Richards Bay?

Pact may be end of 'armed struggle'

From
JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — The pact between President Samora Machel and Mr P W Botha could mark the beginning of the end of the "armed struggle" in Southern Africa — and in South Africa itself.

The rapprochement will certainly precipitate a dramatic change in the nature of the liberation movements. The pact is an important first step towards the demilitarization of these movements and could change the course of events where, even months ago, violence appeared to be escalating.

While the ANC and Swapo clearly have been unnerved by both the content and speed of recent events, it is not yet clear what the long-term effects on them will be.

But observers agree that if Pretoria achieves its objective of cutting off vital ANC infiltration routes through Mozambique and secures a compliant government in Windhoek, which would exclude ANC activity within its borders, the ANC would have to go back to the drawing board.

Apart from the physical damage caused by ANC-inspired acts of sabotage in South Africa, the armed struggle has served a vital publicity role for the ANC. Without this platform within the country the ANC would face the prospect of becoming increasingly forgotten by the black community in South Africa.

Playing a key role in the initiatives is President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

In recent weeks President Kaunda has made a remarkable contribution to the atmosphere of co-operation by offering to promote South African membership of the OAU in return for a Namibian settlement.

President Kaunda has also sounded an early warning to Swapo not to provide the ANC with bases in Namibia after independence but to leave the fight against apartheid to the OAU.

This was followed by an offer to host a meeting between Mr Botha and leaders of the Frontline states to acquaint Mr Botha with African thinking on developments in the sub-continent. With new allies in President Kaunda and President Samora Machel, Pretoria has made an astounding breakthrough.

The commander-in-chief of the Mozambique army, General Sebastiao Mabote, recently told a French newspaper that, unlike Zapu and Zanu in former Rhodesia, the ANC was waging what amounted to a civil-rights campaign and not an armed struggle for national liberation, because South Africa was a sovereign republic recognized by the United Nations.

If the accord holds and proves to be effective in curtailing infiltration into South Africa, the ANC will no longer be able to offer black South Africans the hope of liberation



President Kaunda

from outside — thereby greatly increasing the pressures for liberation from within.

But after a quarter of a century in exile, the ANC would find difficulty gaining control of increasingly autonomous trade unions and of the newly formed United Democratic Front, which shares its objectives.

With the internalization and formalization of reform, Pretoria's philosophy of promoting regional and African solutions to the sub-continent's problems would gain international currency.

The respect which the ANC commands within South Africa will not be easily wished away, but without the lever of the armed struggle, an exiled ANC leadership clearly would be readier to talk compromise with a conciliatory Pretoria.

If Pretoria succeeds in convincing the leaders of the Frontline states that it is in their interests to co-operate and negotiate, the ANC will find itself having to collaborate with the government. It has

fought for 25 years — or be overtaken by history.

In the case of Swapo and Angola, however, Pretoria has a much bigger problem.

Observers here believe that the initiative by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, to seek African backing for an all-Africa initiative to solve the problem, could have been at worst a blunder, or at best premature.

Clearly timed to capitalize on the euphoria generated by the accord with Mozambique, Mr Botha's proposed conference to link a Namibian settlement with the composition of the Luanda government could backfire and reunite Swapo and the MPLA government, whose paths have been diverging as the cease-fire initiative is consolidated.

The president of Angola, Mr Eduardo dos Santos, has rejected the offer and the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has made it clear that he would not accept the presence of Unita or the tabling of the internal situation in Angola as a legitimate item on the agenda.

Both Whitehall and Washington have reaffirmed their commitment to Resolution 435 without criticizing Pretoria's new initiative.

If Pretoria could get states such as Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana to back an African initiative to achieve peace in the region and broaden the issue of Namibian independence to include the

accommodation of Unita by the MPLA government or a trade-off of Unita for Swapo, Swapo could be rendered toothless.

Already facing total economic dependence on South Africa if it came to power at independence elections, Swapo would lose its international forum if the UN plan was given an African flavour.

In short, a compliant and economically dependent Swapo government in Windhoek would be far less troublesome than a Soviet/Cuban-backed Swapo launching attacks from Angolan soil.

At the same time there are signs that, while still paying lip service to the UN plan for independence (Resolution 435), the United States would be prepared to gradually throw its weight behind a new Pretoria-led initiative, provided it did not depart substantially from Resolution 435.

The West, however, is sure to withhold its support from such a plan until the Frontline states are prepared to back it.

Even six months ago the prospect of African support for such an initiative would have been unthinkable. But with the dramatic events of the past two months there is no room for cynicism.

If Pretoria is prepared to trade-off its support for Unita for Angola's isolation of Swapo the plan could still see the light of day. That would be Pretoria's first prize.

The men in the middle

PW BOTHA

The hawkish Mr PW Botha, elected Prime Minister in 1978, has been clothed in the finery of a dove, following the Nkomati Accord signed yesterday

To carry the metaphor further, he was once called an eagle who soars above the crowd by Dr Andries Treurnicht

That eagle has landed, has nested, and is starting to become one of the Statesmen of Africa. Most Prime Ministers spend their first years sorting out domestic policies and then hanker to sort out the politics of the world, almost as if they outgrow their jobs

Africa is littered with leaders hoping to become father figures to the rest of the continent's troubled states, but surely Mr PW Botha must be the most unlikely surrogate father of them all

Yet he is the man under whose leadership South Africa has taken an initiative which has left the world wondering Marxist and Capitalist signing a non-aggression treaty, neighbours reaching an accord after acrimony which lasted for ten years

Mr Botha is not a man frightened by the thought of war. He was Minister of Defence for longer than most people like to remember, and he plunged South Africa into Angola's civil war with little provocation and a great deal of relish

As Prime Minister, he has appeared to favour military rather than diplomatic solutions, making the signing of the Treaty even more of a surprise

Highlights in his tenure have been his election success, his success in the referendum, his retention of the bulk of the National Party support for his new constitution, and his able handling of the Information Scandal

The hawk has not turned into a dove, nor is he merely a hawk in dove's clothing. But Mr PW Botha has shown he is happy to wear the costume to suit the occasion, and he may in future be called upon to wear the clothes of peace more often. *Political Staff.*

DR KAUNDA

Mozambique was one of several African states to pour scorn on President Kenneth Kaunda after he sat down to "sup with the devil" under the Maroela tree two years ago

But it was the willingness of Zambia's gentle revolutionary to risk the disdain of Africa by talking to the "boers" that spawned the dialogue exercise that has led to the signing of the Nkomati Accord

Highly respected as Africa's "conscience" Kaunda has outlived most of his generation of leaders

An intensely compassionate man, he was freed from prison in rags shortly before independence without bitterness against the British colonial government

Genuinely loved by most Zambians, he has ruled his country since independence in 1964, no mean feat on this turbulent continent

In the process he has united 73 tribes and his authority remains largely unopposed

In fact, even the young technocrats who planned a half-hearted coup in 1981, and who are now in Lusaka Prison's equivalent of Death Row, were aghast at suggestions that Kaunda might have been killed in the attempt

It is likely the plotters will be pardoned in time for Zambia's 20th independence anniversary

Even Zambians who resent the way excessive State control has strangled much of the life out of the economy seem, in almost mystical fashion, to be able to find a hundred excuses to avoid blaming their president

Despite chronic problems Zambia appears calmer now than at any time since independence

Kaunda is a deeply religious and profoundly emotional man who occasionally breaks down and weeps while discussing unhappy issues in public

The secret of his statesmanship is said to be "a mixture of immense humanity and compassion and his tremendous capacity for hard work" *The Star's Foreign News Service.*

PIK BOTHA

There is little doubt that history will judge South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to have been the principle diplomat responsible for the Accord of Nkomati

His face, his aggressive style of debate, his grasp of diplomacy and the odd bit of bombast are familiar to all. He is not a man who arouses mild emotions, he awes some people, annoys others, and even manages to bore television viewers who find his brand of diplomatic insight distasteful

But the treaty signed yesterday is a victory even his greatest political foes will not deny him

Born in Rustenburg 51 years ago, his controversial personality started making headlines when he was appointed to the South African legal team to the World Court. When he went to America, first as Ambassador to the United Nations and then as Ambassador to Washington, he became a great drawcard for dinner parties because of his outspoken views, the kind of views usually concealed in diplomatic language

When he returned as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1977 he startled white South Africa by saying he was not prepared to die for a sign on a lift, heralding a move away from so-called petty apartheid by the National Party Government

When he started the latest peace offensives — a strange contradiction of terms — there were many who doubted his sincerity, many who thought it simply more bombastic posturing

Now that he has brought off a re-alignment of nations in Southern Africa, there are many trying to jump on the bandwagon of success

He says the real turnaround came at his meeting with the Mozambicans in Swaziland on December 20, but hastens to point out this meeting came after much ground work had been done

When the time is ripe, somebody has to recognise it and pluck the fruit with all the skill necessary. That is what Mr Pik Botha has done — *Political Staff.*

SAMORA MACHEL

President Samora Machel's approach to the Nkomati Accord was summed up in his light-hearted crack when the negotiations began "There are two things you cannot choose, brothers and neighbours. We cannot move our country"

The Mozambican head of state's quick sense of humour has delighted many diplomats who have come into contact with him, and left others red faced with confused rage and embarrassment

It has also given regular glimpses behind the grey facade of Maputo foreign policy, often at the expense of his friends behind the Iron Curtain

While showing a delegation from the Frontline States around Maputo recently he pointed out projects undertaken by various Eastern Bloc allies "This one from Bulgaria, this one from East Germany" and so on

Then the president stopped and turned to his guests "It is funny, though," he said, "they all want to be paid in dollars"

After being driven around the Maputo showgrounds in a Russian-made limousine, Machel stepped out, thanked the Soviet ambassador and commented "It is very nice but I am like you people. I prefer the Mercedes"

Another Russian diplomat cornered at an official function was told "it's like your fishing contracts. You take the big ones and leave us all the small ones"

The effusive statesman who ended his European tour late last year as a holder of the "Grand Sash of the Order of the Infante dom Henrique (better known to history as Henry the Navigator), which he received in Portugal, and as a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, from Britain

His image now is certainly a far cry from that of the young Frelimo leader who swept into power eight years ago amid wholesale nationalisation of property and the abolition of private medicine and education. *The Star's Foreign News Service.*

NEWS SUMMARY

Three hurt in second bomb outrage attributed to Libyans in London

Scattered fighting continues in Beirut on eve of peace talks

Kaunda advises Swapo not to permit ANC bases in an independent Namibia

Lebanon's warring faction leaders open reconciliation talks in Lausanne

20 killed, 80 wounded in shelling of west Beirut

Iraq claims 1 157 kills, Iran claims 150 in Gulf war

Police shoot seven anti-Tamil demonstrators in Bangalore.

Journalists shown mass grave near Rusape, Zimbabwe

Lausanne reconciliation conference agrees on immediate ceasefire in Lebanon

Hart and Mondale neck and neck after nine more Democratic state primaries

Four Libyans charged with London bomb attacks

Lebanon ceasefire holds but for sporadic small arms fire in Beirut.

IRA political wing leader Gerry Adams wounded in Belfast shooting

Iraq reports heavy fighting east of Basra

14 dead in Sikh-Hindu faction fighting

Catholic Church still locked in battle with Polish government over attempts to ban display of religious symbols in public

English miner dies in pithead violence as coal strike spreads.

China announces plan to make 269 million bicycles

Paisleyite Ulsterman expresses regret that bid to kill Gerry Adams failed

Gunmen kill 14 spectators at volleyball match in Manipur, India

Colombian Government declares state of siege in guerilla-infested districts

Gary Hart says he favours full economic sanctions against SA

Irish Premier Garrett FitzGerald addresses joint session of US Congress

ISSUE OF THE WEEK (contd): DETENTE

A long, long way to go

From Page 1

Shamuyarira, said his government fully understood and supported Mozambique's decision to sign the non-aggression treaty with Pretoria

Dr Shamuyarira said there would be no lasting peace until there were changes to South Africa's internal situation

"What happens after the accord will be of crucial interest to us, to show if real peace is attained

"South Africa still maintains a hostile attitude towards us. We still have to be convinced it has changed its spots"

However, behind the caution is a strongly-held hope among Frontline leaders that this time Pretoria means business

Any genuine move to change South Africa by peaceful rather than violent means is bound to be

supported by the republic's neighbours which will inevitably be caught up in the bloodbath if change comes through violence

That support is enough to buy Pretoria time to push through reforms enough to gradually defuse the timebomb of racial injustice

Behind the scenes moves towards independence for Namibia are continuing daily with strong indications that Pretoria is prepared to go through with a formula along the lines of United Nations Resolution 435 even if it means a Swapo government coming to power

The granting of true independence to Namibia would strengthen immeasurably the hands of African leaders looking for a gesture proving Pretoria's acceptance of the necessity for change

It would be unwise to miscalcu-

late the depth of the respect of many African politicians for the African National Congress

"The ANC of South Africa was formed in 1912 and is the oldest of all the modern liberation movements in Southern Africa," a senior government official in Zambia commented

"It provided the inspiration and motivation for similar organisations in Zambia of pre-independence times and Southern Rhodesia. Some even adopted its initials"

President Kaunda recently made his sympathy for the position of the ANC perfectly clear when he warned that, unless there was change inside South Africa, he could see the day when "freedom fighters will be trained in Soweto and places like that" *The Star's Foreign News Service.*



The last 'big breakthrough' for South Africa and her neighbours — Morroela conference between Dr Kaunda and PW Botha

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WEEKEND
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JOHANNESBURG SATURDAY MARCH 17 1984

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Today marks the start of a new era for The "Sunrise" Star!

Inside is a bumper issue of the regular tabloid PROPERTY Section

It is 76 pages, packed with hundreds of homes for sale

A large number of Transvaal estate agents — the long-established, the up-and-coming, the big, the small, those in the North and those in the South, the East, the West — have placed their faith in The Star on Saturdays

Less than a year ago the PROPERTY section did not exist Today — after steady growth since its launch in May last year — it brings to you, the reader, the buyer and seller of homes, what is on offer in the grant marketplace it serves

The Star is delighted to project the showhouse advertising of so many estate agents This newspaper has been selected by them on its merits as a burgeoning, new product

In securing the support of the estate agents, there has been no freezing of rates, there have been no deals An advertising rate structure was established when The Star PROPERTY was launched It has applied unchanged since that date

On April 1, the rates will go up by 10 percent. In subsequent years further rate increases will apply. These increases form part of a written agreement with members of the Institute of Estate Agents This escalation ensures that The "Sunrise" Star remains economically viable while

Nkomati Accord: Gathering of enemies that was a . . .

GIANT LEAP FOR PEACE

218 Star
By Peter Sullivan
Political Correspondent

South Africa's step towards reconciliation with black Africa yesterday has been acclaimed by the West and was cautiously observed by all the Front Line States.

Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe were represented at the signing ceremony for the Accord of Nkomati by their respective ambassadors to Maputo

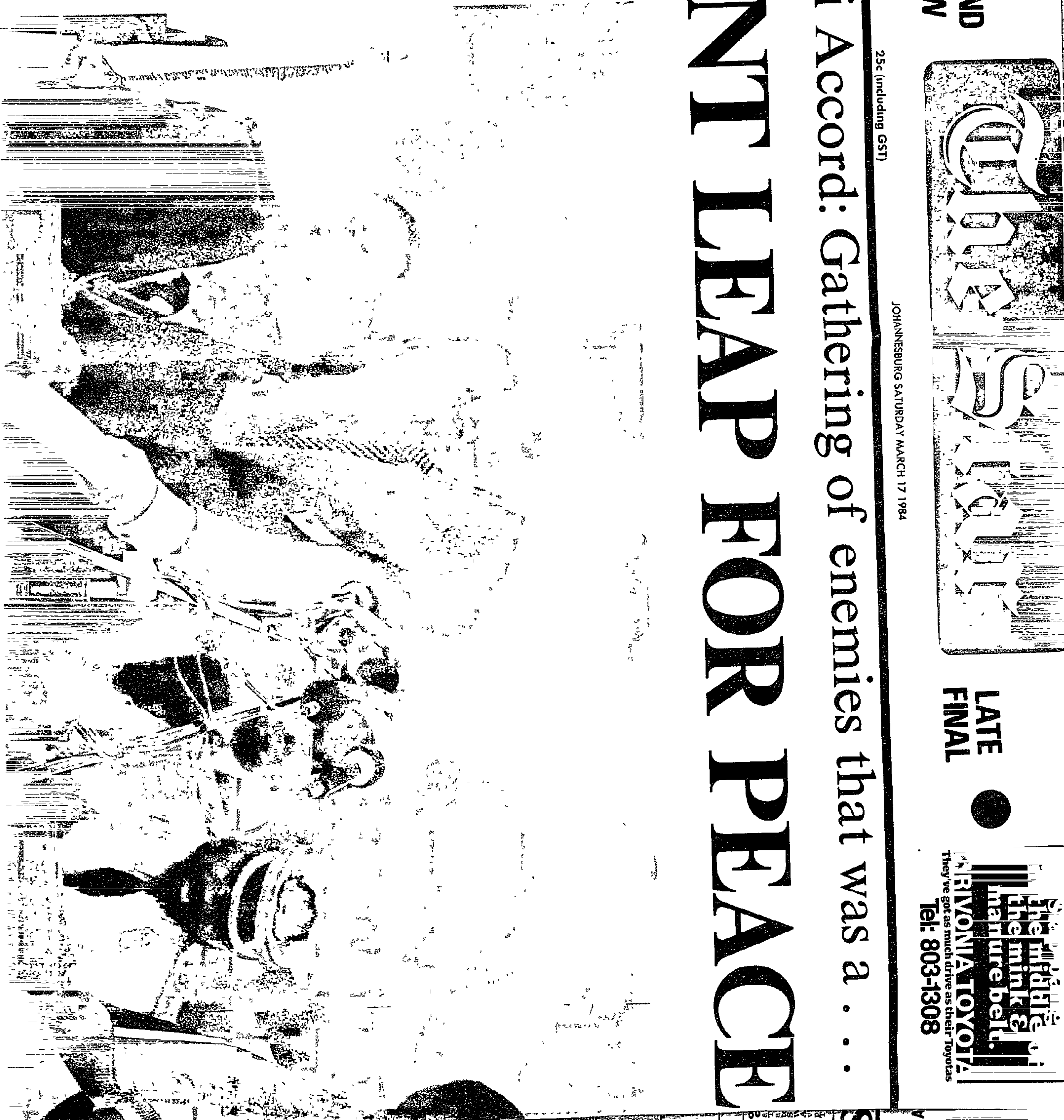
So were the other member states of the SADC — Southern African Development Coordinating Conference — Swaziland, Malawi and Lesotho.

The three big power western states, America, Britain and West Germany, all sent telegrams of congratulations to Prime Minister P W Botha

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said she hoped the agreement would bring mutual benefit to the people of both countries. President Ronald Reagan expressed his personal admiration, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl said his government wished the agreement would be a solid basis for good relations between the states concerned

Russia and China

Besides the hundreds of South Africans VIP's at the river bank ceremony, at least 39 Maputo-based diplomats representing countries from Russia and China to Britain and America,



strongly developed while its popularity has grown by leaps and bounds since it became a morning newspaper last May. People have shown they want it.

They want it because they have more time to read it. They want it because it provides them with a comprehensive analysis of the week's news in its new tabloid section, REVIEW, which features the very best from The Star's remarkable international news-gathering network.

They want it because it provides an up-to-date information service about Saturday and Sunday happenings in the tabloid section, WEEKEND!

They want it for the expanded news coverage in extra news pages, regional news pages, finance news pages and sports news pages. Since the "Sunrise" Star began publishing on Saturday mornings in May, circulation has grown steadily.

Last year, it reached a low point of **85 325**

The current average for the period July to December 1983 is **109 248**

And circulation is still growing. That growth is due also to the popularity of The Star's PROPERTY section. The extra time to study the homes market at the weekend, the excellent reproduction, the up-to-date property news has attracted a growing following.

The estate agents realise this. A major Johannesburg agent who has been using Star Property for some time has reported dramatic response to his advertising.

Hence the massive move by estate agents to support the "Sunrise" Star. It is because it meets the needs of advertiser and reader that the "Sunrise" Star has become a viable, thriving newspaper.

A commentator in the magazine, Marketplace, had this to say about it:

Removal of the Transvaal from the scene. The result of it all day publishing. The Saturday Star is definitely one of the finest reading buys on the market today.

We are pleased that we are being noticed. We are pleased to be with you this morning. Have a great weekend!

formatic envoys of Pretoria. The atmosphere was extremely friendly — almost merry — as delegations mingled with each other and guests swapped stories over lunch.

The day in the hot sun was marked by touching reports of human beings once at war suddenly becoming friendly, and while the politicians stressed the importance of history being made, reporters regaled each other with tales of symbolic happenings.

An illustration of how the signing of the treaty affected ordinary people comes from the way South Africa helped shine the Mozambique bands' buckles.

This military band admired the shining brass shown by the South African contingent, and when they explained that the metal polish Brasso was unobtainable in Maputo, a huge can of the stuff was handed over.

South Africa also helped refurnish the Mozambiquan railway — it was sent to South Africa for a quick revamp before being taken to the site.

Mix freely

Red and white balloons with the one word "Paz" written on them were let off by Mozambiquan children shortly after the ceremony.

And if there was a single Portuguese word everybody at the ceremony had learned by the end of the day it was this word for peace.

Security men and the military were much in evidence all day but the signing took place without any major hitches.

Crowds were allowed to mix freely with each other and reporters were given excellent telex, telephone and photographic facilities.

The only real complaint was that the two important photographic opportunities were marred by unsympathetic policemen who obscured some photographers shots.

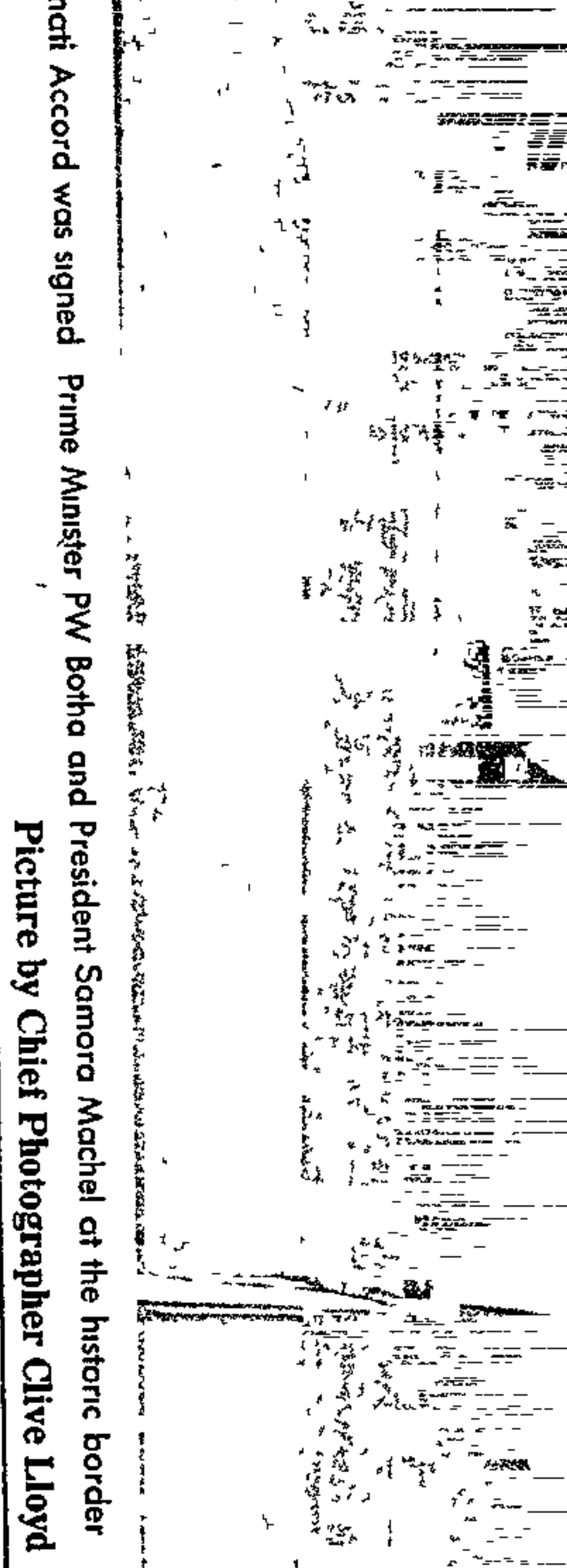
But at the end of the day most of the 1 000 people who witnessed the ceremony appeared to feel something both important and delightful had occurred.

Implications of the Accord of Inkomati will be speculated about for weeks to come but there is little doubt that it is being seen as a major diplomatic coup for Mr P.W. Botha and his Minister of Foreign Affairs.

REVIEW

More stories and pictures on Page 2.

The moment the Nkomati Accord was signed. Prime Minister P.W. Botha and President Samora Machel at the historic border ceremony yesterday.



Soviet warships face showdown in the Caribbean

By Ramsay Milne of The Star's Foreign Service

NEW YORK — A Soviet naval task force is heading into the Caribbean in what is described as a "dramatic new demonstration of the growing power of the Soviet navy."

US officials said they viewed the approach of the Soviet vessels, the largest Soviet force to enter the Caribbean, as a message that the Soviet Union intends to challenge traditional US naval dominance of these waters.

The officials added that by sending the task force — consisting of the 15,000 ton missile-carrying helicopter cruiser, Leningrad, and two destroyers, Moscow was also demonstrating its ability to threaten vital Western sea lanes.

The lovechild who bridged a 40 year gap

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Two World War 2 lovers have been reunited for the first time in 40 years — thanks to their daughter.

Edna Farrey's eyes filled with tears as she hugged the former United States Air Force gunner she fell for in London during the Blitz.

And David Camerucci, now 61, said "Edna was my first love. And she always will be."

138 food victims

Picture by Chief Photographer Clive Lloyd

Another 22 mineworkers from the huge Vaal Reefs gold mining complex were admitted to hospital yesterday with food poisoning — bringing the total victims to 138.

The management are still investigating the cause of the incident, which affected 476 workers at the world's biggest mining complex, near Orkney in the Western Transvaal. It employs 42 000 people.

A spokesman for the mine, part of the Anglo American group, said 116 workers were initially hospitalised in West Vaal Hospital after getting stomach pains at the No 2 shaft hostel on Wednesday.

Space veteran Glenn quits

WASHINGTON — Space hero Senator John Glenn yesterday bowed out of the Democratic Party's presidential nomination race, saying he realised he had no chance of winning.

His withdrawal leaves the field to former Vice-President Walter Mondale, Senator Gary Hart, and black civil rights leader the Rev Jesse Jackson — Reuter.

Fight on for Trudeau post

OTTAWA — Former Canadian Finance Minister Mr John Turner, hot favourite to become Canada's next Prime Minister, today officially entered the race for leadership of the Liberal Party.

Prime Minister Mr Pierre Trudeau has said he will step down once the party has picked a new leader — who will automatically take over — Reuter.

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claim that his office contained a computer that could track down "anyone in America".

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The meeting in a railway carriage in the bush straddled nations and ideologies... on the surface, at least

Peaceful Lowveld an ideal site for signing

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

With all the pomp and glory associated with official ceremonies, the signing of the Nkomati Accord yesterday took place in typical Lowveld conditions.

It was hot and humid and the countryside along the banks of the Komati River was green and beautiful.

Apart from the chatter of humans, it was quiet — and the restful atmosphere made it an ideal site for a peace agreement.

As temperatures reached the 40 deg C mark by mid-afternoon, many of the distinguished guests removed their jackets.

The large crowd of Mozambicans, South Africans and foreign guests who attended the historic meeting milled around the tent town on the river banks as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel met in a railway coach.

In addition to the ceremonial site with its dais and three large pavilions, the temporary tent village comprised refreshment and dining tents, first aid units, attractive "instant gardens" and a Press tent with excellent transmission facilities.

Journalists from all over the world attended despite the sweltering heat the crowd waited patiently while President Machel and Mr Botha held discussions in the railway coach on the Mozambique/South African border.

The crowd cheered loudly as the two leaders reached the dais and seated themselves at the signing table.

And the cheers turned to thunderous applause as Mr Botha and President Machel exchanged pens for the signing and shook hands.

Children on the Mozambican stand were particularly excited, waving flags and jumping excitedly after President Machel made his speech.

Although security remained tight throughout the proceedings, formality between the Mozambican and South African guests eased once the accord had been signed.

In the dining and refreshment tents they mixed freely and all round, the hope was expressed that only good would come from the accord.

Mozambicans at nearby Ressano Garcia witnessed the historic event from 200 m away.

Dressed in ceremonial costumes and waving flags, men, women and children sang and danced all morning, expressing their delight at the peace initiative. Banners across the railway line welcoming the accord attracted attention.



The meeting — the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, greets President Samora Machel of Mozambique as they prepare to confer



The wives — Mrs Machel and Mrs Botha observe the proceedings.



The communication — the President speaks and the Prime Minister listens

'We are far from friends'

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The meeting between President Samora Machel and Prime Minister P W Botha on the banks of the Nkomati River "is not a meeting of friends — far from it", declared Radio Mozambique yesterday.

In an editorial read out before the eight and nine o'clock news bulletins, the radio described yesterday's ceremony as a "meeting of realistic leaders who have decided that a policy is needed that guarantees that neither country serve as a base for attacks on the other".

The Mozambique news agency AIM reports that the editorial points to the contrast between President Machel and Mr Botha.

President Machel has behind him a people who are building socialism in a country that was won, weapons in hand.

On the other hand "P W Botha represents the interests of a capitalist minority whose prosperity rests on the apartheid system".

Cautious welcome by Press

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The signing of the non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique yesterday has been cautiously welcomed by Fleet Street.

But the deal is one-sided, claims the Financial Times, while The Times warns South Africa not to forget, amid all the euphoria, that its main problem is still "the

SATURDAY DIGEST

NP's Camerer confident of win in by-election

Johannesburg City Councillor Mrs Sheila Camerer has been nominated as the National Party candidate in the Rosebank provincial by-election.

The election follows the death of NP provincial councillor Mr Jimmy Hall last month.

Mrs Camerer, who serves Ward 11 (The Parks), said the NP expected a four-cornered contest. "I think we have a good chance of winning," she said.

The election date has not yet been set — Municipal Reporter

Charles on his way

LONDON — Britain's Prince Charles leaves tomorrow for an 11-day tour of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana to visit Commonwealth development projects ranging from combat recovery to using the wattle tree bark.

Prince Charles is a director of the Commonwealth Development Corporation, whose objective is to promote economic development in poorer countries — Reuter

Sharpeville remembered

The first of a series of meetings in commemoration of the Sharpeville shootings in which 69 people died on March 21 1960, will be held at the Jiswa Centre in Lenasia at 1 pm tomorrow.

The president of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation, Mr Lybon Mabasa, will share the platform with Cape Town academic Dr Neville Alexander and journalist Mr Joe Thlolo.

Hostage arrives in Kenya

NAIROBI — A pregnant West German woman, Mrs Ursula Morson (34) and her 18-month-old son, released on Tuesday by Sudanese guerrillas who had held them for a month, flew here yesterday, it was reported.

She had spent three days in an Ethiopian hospital following a forced march of 190 km with her captors, who still hold her husband Gyrene, a Kenyan pilot, and three others in southern Sudan. Mrs Morson was released on humanitarian grounds — AP

University expands

HARARE — With an enrolment of 4 000 students, the University of Zimbabwe is now the largest in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference region, the Minister of Education, Dr Dzangal Mutumbuka, said here yesterday — Sapa

Death toll rises to 34

MARITZBURG — The death toll of last Sunday's bloody clash between warring Majosi and Mabomvu factions in the Msinga area near Greytown, Natal, has risen to 34. The toll had originally been 32, but yesterday it was reported that two more men wounded in the clash had died in the Edendale Hospital — Sapa.

Maties rap Botha

STELLENBOSCH — The university student news paper here Di Matie

W. I. A. ... titles kept close ... Journalists moved across to the singing Mozambicans at Ressano Garcia

But at all times they were polite and patient and one photographer was even able to draw a smile from a tired soldier who had been on duty for nearly six hours

At the end of the day President Machel and his wife slowly walked towards a crowd of supporters. He raised his hand and shouted something, to which the crowd loudly retorted "Accordio Nkomati"

Pictures by Clive Lloyd and Alf Khumalo

Church Services

- ANGELICAN**
ANGELICAN CHURCH, ST. MARY'S 4111th Street, Johannesburg. 8 am, Sung Eucharist 9:30 am (By Mass) and 3:30 pm. Adult Evening 8:7 pm. Holy Communion 8:30 am. Holy Communion 8:30 am.
- METHODIST**
CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH 4111th Street, Johannesburg. 8:30 am, Holy Communion 9:30 am. African service, Rev. Brian Williams, 7:00 pm. Workers worship 1:15 pm. Wednesday New 11:15 pm. Bible Study 1:15 pm Thursdays
- PRESBYTERIAN**
T. JAMES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 4111th Street, Johannesburg. 8:30 am, Holy Communion 9:30 am. African service, Rev. David Jones and Rev. G. T. Jones, 7:00 pm. Wednesday Holy Communion 11:15 pm. Evening Service 7:00 pm. Evening Service Rev. Terry Rane
- ROSEBANK**
OSERANK UNION CHURCH 33 Granddock Ave., 607 Birmann Ave. 8:30 am, Holy Communion 9:30 am. African service, Rev. Andrew Luke, 10 am. Sunday School, 10 am. Morning Service, Pastor. Evening Service, Pastor. Vice in Zulu and Shona 7 pm. Evening Service Rev. Terry Rane
- REFORMED**
JOHANNESBURG, 1015 St. off. Kissel-st Morning Worship
- SPIRITUALIST**
ST ALBAN 3 Observatory Ave., Observatory. 7:00 pm. 680-2949. Open to all
- SPIRITUALIST S.A.**
THREE-IN-ONE SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, 59 Street Rd., Forest Hill. Sunday 7 pm. 788-9811
- THE CHRISTADEL PHILIANS**
THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY 1015 St. off. Kissel-st. Charles De Beer 7:45 pm
- UNITARIAN**
UNITARIAN FELLOWSHIP 4111th Street, Johannesburg. 8:30 am, Holy Communion 9:30 am. African service, Rev. Andrew Luke, 10 am. Sunday School, 10 am. Morning Service, Pastor. Vice in Zulu and Shona 7 pm. Evening Service Rev. Terry Rane

Saturday Prayer

Grant to me Lord Your wonderful composure. 'Unresting yet unshaking' I would be
 An agitated mind will mar my prayer time
 An irritated heart feels far from Thee
 May I make time to contemplate the beauty Of Your life that You led so peaceably,
 And having this each day as my example
 Will help me live my life more **quietly**



The pomp the two leaders stand to attention as the national anthems are played

The struggle will continue, says defiant PAC

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Pan Africanist Congress has issued a defiant statement here that it will not be dissuaded from its purpose by the Nkomati Accord — but it is reticent about bases for its future activities

"That is a delicate matter at present," is all a London spokesman would say on that issue. "But the accord is not going to change our strategy. We continue to lead the people in the struggle"

The main thrust of the PAC statement is that the South African-Mozambique accord has been brought about by South African aggression

The PAC of Azania, like the rest of committed Africa, views with grave concern the current developments in Southern Africa, culminating in the signing of the so-called Nkomati Accord," said the spokesman

The PAC considered the developments to be "the result of racist South Africa's aggressive destabilising policy against the Frontline and neighbouring states"

"This policy, carried out in the political, military and economic fields, violates the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of these states, and its specific aim

is to terrorise these states into expelling freedom fighters and members of the national liberation movements"

The spokesman added that South Africa had been orchestrating the line that the just struggle of the black people of the country was foreign-orientated, foreign-inspired and externally planned, and could therefore be "dried up" by cutting off external support, supply and sanctuary to members of the liberation forces

The PAC had repeatedly stated, he said, that the sole cause of all the problems of Southern Africa was the policies of South Africa

"While the PAC takes note of efforts currently undertaken by the people's governments of Mozambique and Angola in pursuit of their national sovereignty and territorial integrity, the PAC, too, has a mandate from the people of Azania vigorously to pursue the liberation struggle to final victory," the spokesman concluded

There could be no peace in the region until white domination was totally eliminated there

Any other arrangement would not only prove temporary but would also give an extended lease of life to the policies of South Africa

The newspaper says the deal could prove to be a catalyst for a peaceful settlement and independence in Namibia

In a leading article the Financial Times describes the treaty as "a considerable achievement" which should herald a real reduction in tension in Southern Africa

Daily Express, under the headline "The New Wind of Change" warns Prime Minister P W Botha of the dangers ahead, notably the alarm felt at home by many conservatives

Minister P W Botha of the dangers ahead, notably the alarm felt at home by many conservatives

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Uniformed and plainclothes police made the already difficult task of Press photographers at the ... difficult — by blocking

the view One man, leaning against the barrier around the plinth, was dragged off by three plainclothes security men

It is a pity that the university's new chancellor is such a politically involved figure," says an editorial "To have the leader of a political party as a chancellor binds the university's image to a party political line" — Sapa

Minister sues ministry
 MBABANE — A former official in Swaziland's Ministry of Education is suing the ministry for R132 000 damages

Conservation a priority
 KASANE — The conservation of wildlife had become a priority in Botswana since independence, President Dr Quett Masire said yesterday. He was speaking at the re-opening of the newly renovated Chobe Game Lodge, in the Chobe National Park

Dismissed PM watched
 LISBON — Troops maintained a "discreet surveillance" yesterday outside the Portuguese embassy where dismissed Premier Mr Vitor Sande Maria has taken refuge

Born four months early
 NEW YORK — A baby boy, who is 23 cm long and weighs 997 g, was being carefully monitored on a hospital respirator after he was born four months prematurely this week

Reward offered for cat
 A cat lost from a flat in Jager Street, Hillbrow, has mixed parentage but is in fact rare, and a reward is being offered to anybody who finds her. Starlight is a pouter Persian, bred from a Chinchilla mother and a blue Persian father. Her owner, Miss Christine Nel can be reached at 643-8769

Drought aid sought
 GENEVA — The League of Red Cross Societies said yesterday more than R2.4 million in emergency aid was needed to help Mozambican refugees threatened by drought in Zimbabwe

R30 m workshop opened
 A R30 million South African Airways avionics workshop complex was opened at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday. It replaces the existing, overcrowded workshops built in 1964

The workshops in the three-storey building are fitted with the latest equipment

out ANCO

Machel and Botha sign Accord that outlaws all hostility

SOUTH AFRICA'S frontier with Mozambique was largely sealed against African National Congress insurgents and hostile ANC propaganda yesterday when the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique signed a non-aggression pact on the banks of the Komati River.

The treaty gave the same protection to Mozambique against rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, which Mozambique has alleged is supported by South Africa.

Signed in the sweltering lowveld heat, the 31-page treaty formally committed South Africa and Mozambique to settlement of their differences by peaceful means, including negotiation, mediation and arbitration, and to avoidance of the use of force.

The product of intensive joint discussions over the past two months, the treaty further bound both states to preventing and eliminating acts of aggression aimed at the other by "irregular forces or armed bands" based in their territory.

Known alternatively as the Nkomati Accord or "Agreement on Non-Aggression and

Good Neighbourliness", the pact forbids the use of the territory of either state for "propaganda aimed at inciting acts of terrorism and civil war" in the other.

To that end the signatories agreed to "prohibit the installation in their territories of radio broadcasting stations" by forces hostile to either party.

The security pact, the first between South Africa and an internationally-recognised neighbouring state, provides for the establishment of a Joint Security Commission to supervise and monitor the agreement.

Witnessed by at least 1500 guests from both countries and other states, and by as many as 350 local and foreign journalists, Mr Botha and President Machel cut contrasting figures as they put their signatures to the treaty.

Mr Botha was dressed in a formal dark suit, while President Machel, 15 years or more younger, wore the uniform of a marshal of the Mozambique Defence Force. While Mr Botha stood with his hat held across his waist during the playing of the national anthems, President Machel froze in a military salute.

The guests included the heads of all diplomatic missions in South Africa.

According to Mozambique officials,

☐ To Page 2 →



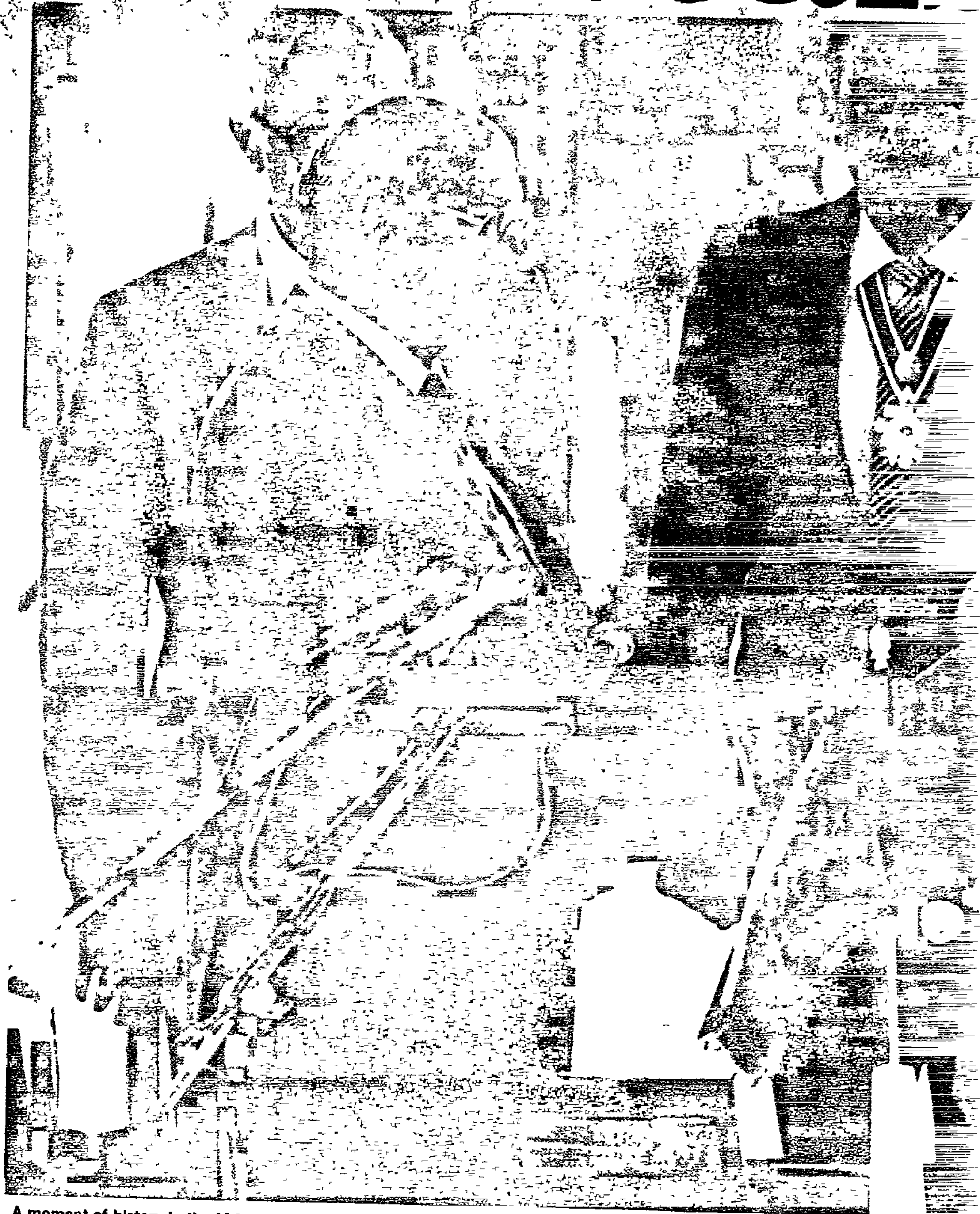
* Mozambique after the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

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Pact sealed



A moment of history in the African bush . . . South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, shakes hands with President Machel of



A moment of history in the African bush . . . South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, shakes hands with President Machel of Mozambique after the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

KOMATIPOORT. — It was a day of bizarre contradictions when Marxist President Samora Machel stood to attention beside South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha.

The leader of the Popular People's Republic of Mozambique arrived in a stately suburban Rolls-Royce which ironically — considering the abject poverty in his country — bore the number plate RPM, People's Republic of Mozambique.

Mr Botha arrived at what looked like Sun-City-by-the-river in a less popular vehicle and in a dark suit in contrast to President Machel's khaki uniform resplendent with gold aiguillettes.

Accord amid the dust and heat

The air was tense with dozens of security men and military personnel on guard — yet the tent city resembled nothing so much as the Royal enclosure at Henley regatta.

In four short days the South African Army has converted a hot, dusty place in the bush — which, a few weeks ago, was under water during the hurricane floods in no man's land between the South African and Mozambique border posts — into a splendid canvas imitation of a high technology five star hotel.

Up on the hill a temporary

microwave tower linked the banks of Press phones directly to the Johannesburg exchange. Both premiers delivered their speeches through banks of loudspeakers which would have done a rock group proud. Telex operators and TV men flashed the event around the world. And the man from the Russian news agency Tass chattered happily to South African reporters.

In the stifling heat — 30° according to the Pretoria Weather Bureau — the beer remained cold thanks to a vast refrigeration unit, a soldier fainted on parade, the

telex machines jammed and as the day wore on, formally melted with several hundred VIP guests shedding suit jackets and using the elaborate programme to fan themselves.

Military men swigged bottles of beer. Nine tons of ice used to cool the food and drink melted.

It was the sort of heat into which only mad dogs and at least one Englishman, British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Ewen Ferguson, would venture. He looked the epitome of a Thatcherite, but to the huge

amusement of some he carried a large golf umbrella with the slogan "Wilson".

From the gleaming White Train coach where Mr Botha and President Machel met at 10am, a red carpet sprawled across the dust leading to the ornate wooden gazebo where they look special gold pens from special wood and velvet boxes to sign the accord.

A tent, with high canvas walls, was demarcated "Office of the Prime Minister", a place more usually located in the ornate Pretoria Union Buildings or Cape Town.

No-one has yet added up the cost of the day but with chartered Boeings and Air Force aircraft authoritative estimates are as high as R3-million.

On the parade ground where the signing took place, Frelimo troops stood shoulder by shoulder with guards of honour from the South African Navy, Army and Air Force — well, not quite shoulder to shoulder; an SABC-TV camera separated them to ensure that the nation got the best possible view of the affair.

To the fanfare of trumpets Mr Botha and President Machel strode to the signing platform and were mobbed by photographers, who were driven back by security men.

Together they stood to attention, listening to their respective national anthems. Behind the scenes, dozens of newsmen pounded typewriters, while in a row of soundproof commentary boxes the story went out live on radio to Mozambique and South Africa.

Then, abruptly, the troops marched away. The premiers went to lunch and suddenly it was all over as empty bottles littered the area. And the wine, champagne and beer ran out.

for fraud SA agrees not to give aid to Mozambique rebels

ADM X
17/3/84

From Page 1

of trust and his sentence should bring home to people that the courts would severely punish those who betrayed this trust.

Mr Justice Le Grange referred to evidence by Blair's wife, Dorothea, in which she said Blair had five dependents — herself, their three children and her disabled mother-in-law.

He said he knew a term of imprisonment would cause great hardship to these people, "but the court must guard against maudlin sympathy for the accused".

Even if all Blair's claims that he could repay R231 000 of the stolen money were warranted, Stannic would still be left with a deficit of nearly R500 000, he said.

The sentence was lighter than that he had thought appropriate, he said. "But I want to do everything in my power to permit the accused to rehabilitate himself by reuniting with his family as soon as possible," he said.

all eight of Mozambique's fellow member states of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Council (Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Angola, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland) were represented at the ceremony by their ambassadors in Maputo.

Messages of congratulation were sent to the signatories by President Ronald Reagan of the United States, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany.

President Reagan described the signing of the accord as a "historic decision". Mrs Thatcher labelled it a "step of great importance". Chancellor Kohl termed it a symbol of hope for all those who "stand against violence".

In his address, Mr Botha said "Our action today in signing this treaty, the Accord of Nkomati, sets a new course in the history of Southern Africa".

Three key themes emerged during Mr Botha's speech. These are that:

- The pact is evidence that countries with differing socio-economic and political systems can live together in peace.
- The common Africanness of peoples in both states. "We are both African countries, inhabited by African peoples whose past and whose future are firmly entrenched in the southern part of the continent".
- The treaty is but the first step to "a new era of co-operation" and a sub-continental economic alliance for better prices on world markets.

In his speech President Machel described the pact as a bid to break the "cycle of violence" threatening the sub-continent and as a bid to

Portuguese Minister of State, Dr Almeida Santos, who represented his Prime Minister Seating a row behind Mrs Elis Botha was the South African-born wife of Gen Dos Santos, Pamela, who fled South Africa in 1962.

In the stand, on the Mozambican side, were Ministers and other officials who participated in negotiations with South Africa on Cahora Bassa, railways, harbours and tourism, and diplomatic representatives accredited in Maputo and senior officials of the Mozambican defence force.

Among the guests invited by the Mozambican Government were the Archbishop of Maputo, Alexandre José Maria dos Santos, the Secretary-General of the Mozambican Christian Council, Abubakar Mussa Ismael.

Other guests included José Craveirinha, the well-known Mozambican poet and president of the Mozambican Writers' Association, and Professor Aquino de Braganca, director of the Center for African Studies at the Eduardo Mondlane University.

Also present were three of the Mozambican president's sons as well as two large contingents of members of the Mozambican Women's Association (OAM) and of the Organisation of the Mozambican Youth (OJM).

Meanwhile, the Rand Daily Mail has learnt that the Mozambican Cabinet met on Wednesday afternoon to study and deliberate on the final "details" of the agreement.

It has also been learnt that, after dinner the same evening, President Machel discussed the next morning's event with some of his close advisers and confidants well into the night.

escape the burdensome legacies" of the past. He, too, recognised that South Africa and Mozambique were "linked by geography and proximity", whatever their political differences.

He ended with a powerful call for equality. "Today the struggle continues for equality, for democracy, for justice, so on our continent we should all be equal. A Luta Continua".

Earlier in the day Mr Botha and President Machel met for talks, which started when they stepped out of their respective limousines, shortly before 10am on opposite sides of the stationary "peace train" and walked along the railway line, high above the site of the signing of the agreement, for their first-ever meeting.

President Machel stepped into a carriage on the Mozambican Railways, which adjoined the white dining room coach where the two leaders were to meet.

Meanwhile, Mr Botha with Mr Pik Botha, SA's Foreign Minister, at his side, entered the South African Railways' carriage on the SA side.

The two leaders then entered the white carriage from their respective ends for their historic meeting.

President Machel sat flanked by Foreign Minister, Major-General Joaquim Chussano, on his right, and his personal assistant, Lieutenant-Colonel Fernando Honwana, on his left.

Across the table Mr Botha sat flanked by Mr Pik Botha, on his right, and an official translator on his left.

The guests on the main VIP stand included Major-General Marcelino dos Santos, Frelimo's number two man, who was flanked by the

Architect arrested

Crime Reporter

COMMERCIAL Branch detectives have arrested a young Johannesburg architect after investigating fraud and theft allegations involving a housing scheme for the aged in Graskop, Eastern Transvaal.

Colonel Nollie Hulme, Head of the Witwatersrand Commercial Branch, confirmed the man had been arrested on Thursday night.

Col Hulme is keen to contact purchasers of residential units in the retirement village who may have fallen victim to an alleged fraud which amassed over R40 000.

He said the arrested man was expected to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on Monday.

Col Hulme may be contacted at 836-8828.

Elizabeth on May 18

pleaded not hearing and on April 10

Celebrating with the juice of the marriage tree

Mail Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — An African marriage of a special kind took place yesterday when South Africa and Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord — the drinking of the last stocks of the sell-out new Amarula Wild Fruit liqueur.

The last 24 bottles of the appropriate indigenous liqueur manufactured from the fruit of the Marula — often called the "marriage tree" by African tribes — was whisked from a Stellenbosch cellar, up to Nkomati where the marula tree grows, and served after lunch, a spokesman for the liqueur's distillers said yesterday.

The last 24 bottles of the Amarula Wild Fruit liqueur had been handed over to the Department of Foreign Affairs earlier this week especially for the signing of yesterday's historic non-aggression pact.

"They were the last stocks which the distillers hurriedly gathered together after the liqueur had been sold out after its launch last year," he said.

'They're not friends'

MAPUTO — Mozambique's official radio said President Samora Machel and South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, were not meeting as friends, but as realists.

Radio Mozambique, in an editorial broadcast before yesterday's morning news bulletins said Mr Botha and President Machel were "realistic leaders who have decided that a policy is needed that guarantees that neither country serve as a base for attacks on the other," the official news agency Amap reported — Sapa-Reuter.

NOT TO BE WON

No 734 — so the grand prize remains at the fabulous R14 600! NOTE Post your No 734, PO Box 1485, Johannesburg 2000 box in the foyer of the Rand Daily Mail the city office of the Rand Daily Mail, 29 (see) All entries must be in by midnight on names will be published on Saturday spot No 735 see Page 15

MAIL DAILY MAIL
DAY JACKPOT No 735

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Mad dogs and who in the sun?

KOMATIPOORT — Many dignitaries and soldiers will return home red-faced from the signing of the Nkomati peace accord tonight — not because of embarrassment but from the fierce Lowveld sun.

Such was the heat in the bush where the occasion, brightly dressed Mozambican girls ululated, sang and danced while the ceremony was in progress.

The tree-covered hills surrounding the border spot provided a pleasant green backdrop After the ceremony, President Machel

Mad dogs and who in the sun?

occasion, brightly dressed Mozambican girls ululated, sang and danced while the ceremony was in progress.

The tree-covered hills surrounding the border spot provided a pleasant green backdrop After the ceremony, President Machel

a future which offers realistic prospects for peace and a better standard of living"

South Africa recognized that it had the stability, the economic strength and the productive capacity to assist its neighbours in achieving the regional goal of progress and development, provided the countries concerned were prepared to seek healthier mutual relations

He said it was the economic and geographic realities which brought the two countries together and which will be the best guarantee of the success and permanence of this agreement

He said an atmosphere of peace would encourage the private sectors of the South African economy and of other countries to play a constructive role

'Cycle of violence'

In his speech, President Machel described the pact as a bid to break the "cycle of violence" threatening the subcontinent and as a bid to escape the "burdensome legacies" of the past. He, too, recognized that South Africa and Mozambique were "linked by geography and proximity", whatever their political differences

President Machel said the accord was a unique document among the states in the region

"The need for it arose not so much from the differences between the two countries, but above all from the process of confrontation that had developed and had created the awareness that this was not the road that would best serve the interests of our two countries

"We have undertaken here a solemn commitment not to launch aggressive actions of any sort against one another, and we have created conditions for the establishment, with honour and dignity, of a new phase of stability

and security on our common borders

"The principles we have enshrined in the accord at Nkomati are principles that open new perspectives for the relationship between our states, insofar as they guarantee a solid and lasting peace between the two neighbouring countries"

Africa had been ravaged by the brutality of slave wars and colonial conquests, which had brought division, humiliation, poverty and destruction to the peoples of the continent

'Survivors'

"We are a continent of survivors. We survived slavery, we survived wars of conquests and we survived the brutality of repression when we wanted to become masters of our own destinies

"For that reason we are fully cognizant of the value of peace and of the need to reject the legacies that divide us

"We thus assume, before the world and before history, responsibility for guaranteeing the perpetuity of this agreement and eliminating the root causes of violence, war and confrontation

He ended with a powerful call for equality "Today the struggle continues for equality, for democracy, for justice, so on our continent we should all be equal
A luta continua"

Earlier in the day, Mr Botha and President Machel met for talks, which started when they stepped out of their respective limousines, shortly before 10am, on opposite sides of the stationary "peace train" and walked along the railway line, high above the site of the signing of the agreement, for their first-ever meeting

President Machel stepped into a grey carriage of the Mozambican railways, registration AS13, which adjoined the white dining coach where the two leaders were to meet

Meanwhile, Mr P W Botha, with Foreign

Minister Mr P W Botha at his side, entered the 44 SAR carriage on the South African side

The two leaders then entered the white carriage, registration Y9, from their respective ends for their historic meeting

President Machel sat flanked by his Foreign Minister, Major-General Joaquim Chissano, to his right, and his personal assistant, Lieutenant-Colonel Fernando Honwana, on his left

Across the table, Mr P W Botha sat flanked by Mr P W Botha, on his right, and an official translator on his left

The guests on the main VIP stand included Major-General Marcelino dos Santos, Frelimo's number two man, who was flanked by the Portuguese Minister of State, Dr Almeida Santos, who represented his Prime Minister at the ceremony. Seated in a row behind Mrs Elise Botha, wife of the Prime Minister, was the South African-born wife of General Santos, Pamela, who fled South Africa in 1962

Also on the stand were ministers and other officials who have participated in negotiations with South Africa on Cahora Bassa, railways and harbours and tourism, diplomatic representatives accredited in Maputo and senior

officials of the Mozambican defence force

Among the guests invited by the Mozambican Government were the Archbishop of Maputo, Dr Alexandre Jose Maria dos Santos, the secretary-general of the Mozambican Christian Council, Abubacar Mussa Ismael, and the captain of the national soccer side, Joaquim Joao.

Other guests included José Craveirinha, the Mozambican poet and president of the Mozambican Writers' Association, and Professor Aquino de Braganca, Director of the Centre for African Studies of the Eduardo Mondlane University and a close confidant of President Machel

Also present were three of the Mozambican President's sons, as well as two large contingents from the Mozambican Women's Association (OAM) and the Organization of the Mozambican Youth (OJM)

Meanwhile it was learnt that the Mozambican cabinet met on Wednesday afternoon to study and deliberate on the final "details" of the agreement

After dinner the same evening, President Machel discussed yesterday's event with some of his close advisers and confidants well into the night

WINNERS
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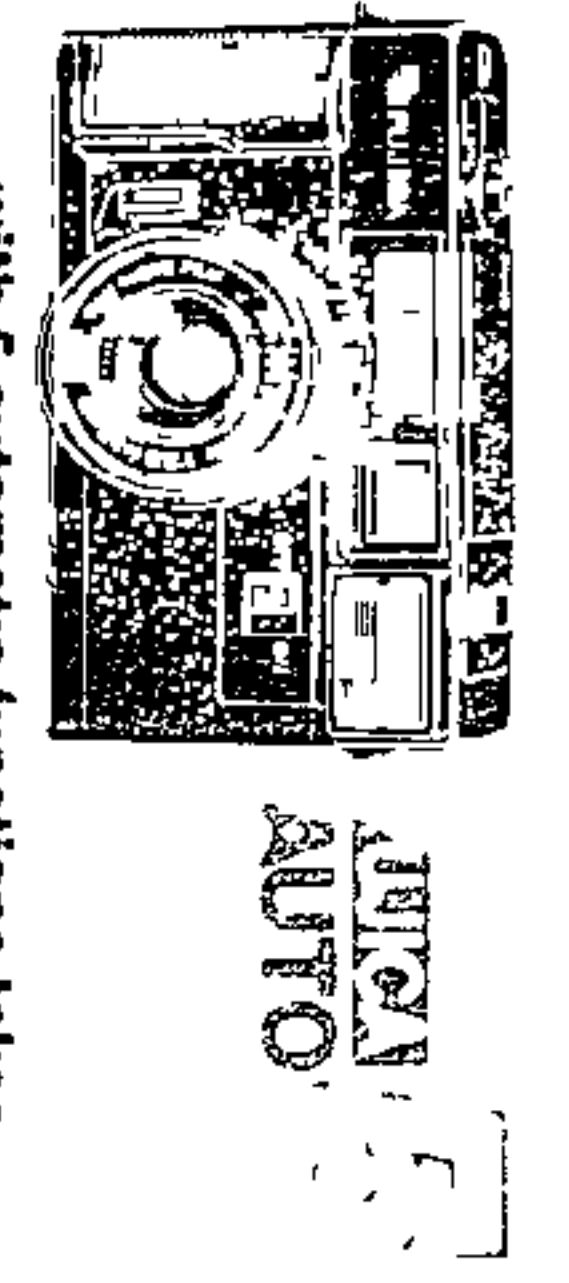
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Sunday Times Crosswords

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In the Sunday Times Crossword: See Lives like Joe & Joills



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NOW THEY GO AWAY GO AWAY GO AWAY GO AWAY GO AWAY

THE withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola — key to a Namibian settlement — moved a giant step closer this weekend.

By KEN POTTINGER in Lisbon, PATRICIA CHENEY in Washington and COLIN MCKEEN in Havana

18/3/84

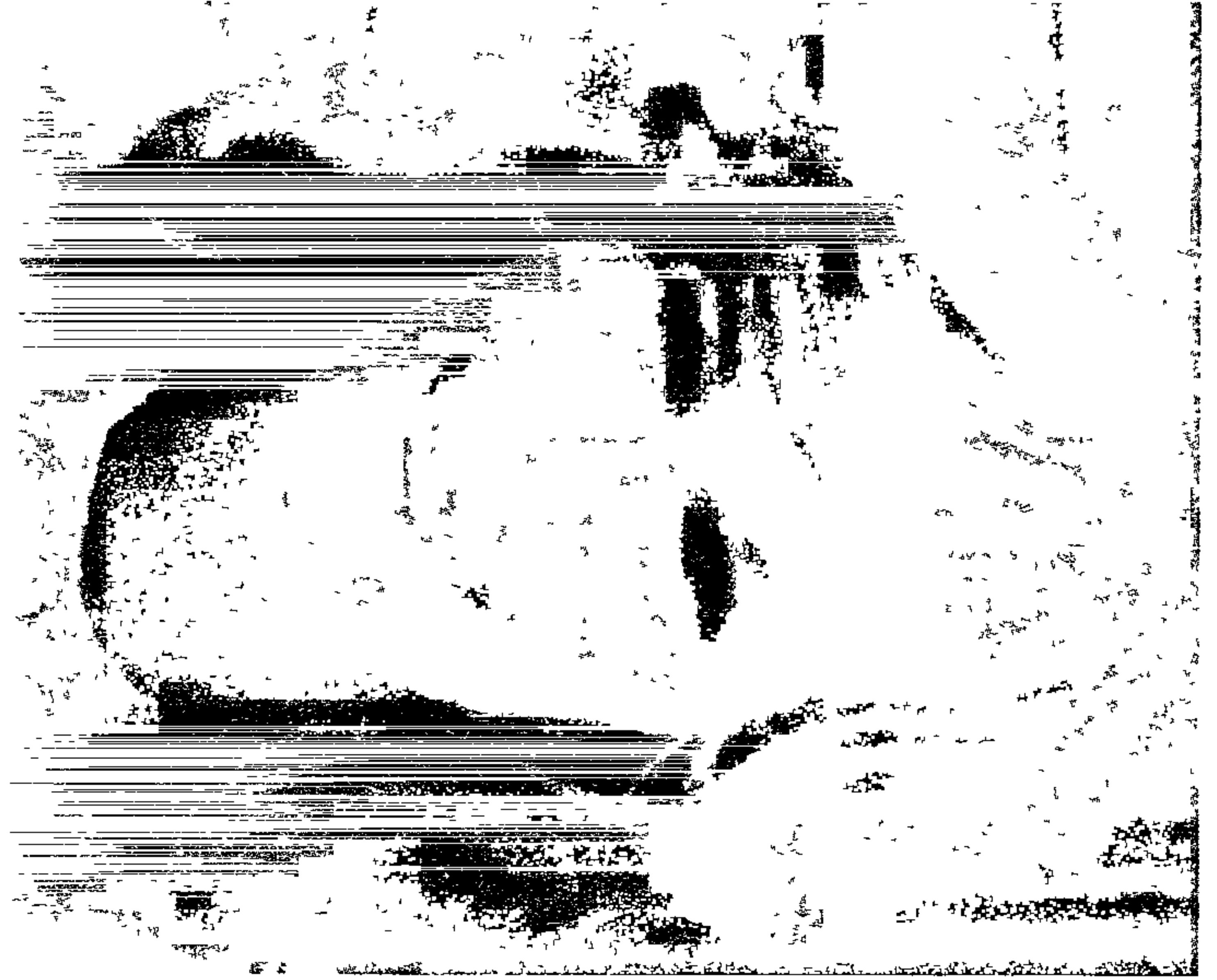
Reports from Washington, Havana and Lisbon claim that Angola is asking the Cubans to go home

Accord sparks trade and aid

By BRIAN POTTINGER, CAS St LEGER and BENNIE van DELFT
SOUTH African investors, benefactors and tourists are about to invade Mozambique in the wake of the historic Nkomati Accord.

The peace agreement, signed on the joint border on Friday, has already sparked an impressive spillover in investment interest, diplomatic initiative, development assistance and humanitarian aid.
Among major developments on the economic and aid front immediately surrounding the accord are:
• Confirmation that organised commerce and industry in South Africa is taking active steps to investigate investment possibilities in an atmosphere

Following on the heels of the signing of the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa on Friday, the possibility of a Cuban pull-out means that peace could soon spread to South West Africa. This would crown one of the most stunningly orchestrated diplomatic manoeuvres of recent times.
In a series of developments this weekend:
• Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived in Havana for talks with Cuban leader, Dr Fidel Castro on repatriating some 20 000 Cuban soldiers and auxiliary staff, who have been in Angola since the outbreak of civil war in 1976.
• Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares said in Washington that he thought the Soviet Union and Cuba had decided on a course of "gradual disengagement" from Angola.
• News reports in Lisbon claimed that the Cubans would soon be heading for home, if yesterday's talks in Havana were successful.
The Havana talks follow an intricate diplomatic manoeuvre in the past week.
First, sources in Windhoek claimed that plans were afoot for a meeting between



Things go better for Wendy with Coke

By BARRIE TRACEY, Madrid
WHEN an attractive South African mum took a friend along for an international screen test, she landed the job herself.
Now Wendy Boland will star in the latest of the world-famous Coca-Cola adverts.
A retired model now living in the fashionable Spanish resort of Marbella, Wendy was certain her neighbour, Joan Nosek, was ideal for the role.

De No's men won't shell out for Jan's 501 000 tortoiseshells

By WIN VANVOLSEM
THE Conservative Party's tortoise image has given a businessman a R100 000 headache.
Mr Jan Stant, a Pretoria medal designer, is sitting with thousands of gold and silver badges, cufflinks and spoons ordered by two enthusiastic members of the CP.
The men planned to sell them as the party's symbol in the recent Soutpansberg by-election.
But they took delivery of only about 1 000 of the tortoise badges, despite having ordered 50 000 — and have paid only R811 on top of a deposit of R2 000.



News of plans to improve Maputo harbour facilities and a meeting this week in Johannesburg at which officials spoke of 70 African importers and exporters.

Hunts that hotel magnate Kerzner may have ambitious plans for Mozambique tourist spots in the pipeline.

Oil

Indications that offshore oil exploitation in Mozambique, long delayed by the internal instability of the MNR rebels and backers, could be a reality by 1986 with the possibility of some South African involvement not ruled out.

An offer by the Deciduous Fruit Board to donate 25,000 cartons of export apples worth R250,000 to the drought-stricken Mozambique provinces.

Completion of a massive pipeline contract by a South African company to enable the United Nations Children's Fund to lay nearly 100km of water piping in the worst-hit northern provinces.

An immediate donation of R1-million worth of medicines by a South African pharmaceutical company to South African fishing companies.

As the ink dries on the treaty

Parties are also gearing up to claim their share of the expected economic windfall following the signing of the peace treaty.

Mr Charles Atkins, group general manager of Irwin and Johnson's fish division, said his company would definitely be interested in expanding operations to the East African fishing grounds.

But any future transaction would be subject to the overall package deal on economic relationships between the two countries.

"We would not like to jump the gun and broadcast our intentions until we have finalized any possible negotiations," said Mr Atkins.

Fishing companies are known to be especially interested in the prawn grounds off the Mozambique coast. They have been out of bounds to South African trawlers since Mozambique became independent in June 1975, and the territorial limit was extended to 200 miles offshore a few months later. The forced withdrawal of

Conference which could lead to a Namibian settlement outside UN Resolution 435.

Then the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, floated the idea of a regional conference in which Angola, Unita and South Africa, Swapo and the internal parties could get together.

Finally, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said he was willing to host a meeting between South Africa and the frontline states — an idea which was enthusiastically received by Mr Botha.

Meanwhile behind the scenes several African leaders, including President Machel of Mozambique, an old comrade of Unita's Dr Josavimba had President Kaunda are believed to be exerting pressure on the MPLA Government to enter into negotiations with Unita.

A Unita-MPLA meeting would open the way for a Cuban pull-out — and, perhaps more important for the frontline states — would help secure both a Namibian settlement and the prospects for peace and economic growth in the whole of the subcontinent.

Portuguese reports claim that conditions are now being created in the peace initiative between Angola and South Africa which will allow the Luanda government to dispense with the costly Cuban aid.

President dos Santos, in a speech in Luanda earlier this month, repeated that the Cubans would be withdrawn "once all possibilities of aggression or armed invasion against Angola have disappeared".

According to reports reaching Lisbon from several sources, President dos Santos' government is sharply divided on the future of the Cubans and indeed on the whole state of the present South African peace initiative.

The ruling Marxist MPLA is split into several factions and despite the influential position of the President's supporters, pro-Soviet groups in the government are pushing hard to keep Moscow's influence high.

There was even a rumour, quickly discounted, that a coup in-fighting had led to a coup in the capital last week.

The far trickier problem of possible negotiations with Unita rebels, if the present ceasefire leads to a non-aggression pact with South

Two people were killed in a car and train crash near Ohangwena in the Transvaal this weekend.

The driver of the car, Mr Seth Stevens, 23, escaped with cuts and shock.

His girlfriend, Miss Darlene Bridges, 21, of Boksburg, and his younger brother Glen, 22, a medical student at the University of the Witwatersrand, died late on Friday night.

With a coke and a smile Wendy Boland and son Daniel

Wendy Boland and son Daniel

Two killed in crash

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Scots send French reeling

SCOTLAND broke a 59-year drought when they completed their second Grand Slam, beating France 21-12 in a bruising match at Murrayfield, Edinburgh, yesterday.

The victory gave the Scots the European Five Nations title with eight points, ending France's unbeaten run this season.

England, due to tour South Africa in May, crashed to a 24-15 defeat against Wales at Twickenham.

Match reports, Page 36

Terms

The Coke commercial will be screened in Britain next month and then released internationally.

Wendy is featured playing tennis near Bjorn Borg's tennis club in Marbella then cooling her thirst with a diet drink.

At the company's United States office in Atlanta, Georgia, a Coke spokesman said "Our normal policy is not to highlight personalities in our ads, because it sometimes detracts from the product."

"However, Wendy was asked to take a screen test and was given a tennis scene, which has turned out very well. We are very pleased."

Wendy's husband, Maurice, who recently took over racing driver James Hunt's fashionable Oscars night club in Marbella, is tickled pink over his wife's success.

Her father, retired business executive James Gilbertson, still lives in Pine-lands, Cape Town. Her brother Alan also lives there and works as an accountant.

Whenever she can, Wendy visits them with her children and admits she misses South Africa.

"I love the place. Maurice has never been there because of his business. We have lived in Ireland and now in Spain."

Upset

In a letter to Mr Smit, Mr van Wyk said the party welcomed all initiatives for fund-raising by members but the two men concerned had ordered the tortoise badges on their own and therefore the CP could not be held responsible for the contract.

But Mr Smit is a very upset man.

"I had to order special material from as far as Australia and Birmingham in the UK," he said.

The two men's excuse for not coming up with the money was that they were still arranging bonds on their farms to pay the required price.

Mr Smit has instructed his attorney to go ahead with a civil action.

Meanwhile, he continues his work amidst thousands and thousands of little tortoises.

He claims he was misled by the men — one from Pretoria and the other from Pieterburg — as they gave him the impression they acted on behalf of the Conservative Party.

"I was even told that the tortoise emblem had been approved by the party committee."

The Conservative Party has now had enough, however, and they do not want to have anything to do with the controversial order, nor with tortoises in general.

"The tortoise is not our party's symbol and that's official," said Mr H P J van Wyk, the CP Transvaal secretary.

It started as a joke because the CP was officially founded in Pretoria's famous Skilpad (Tortoise Hall) — so named because of its peculiar architectural shape.

Mr van Wyk conceded that the tortoise had become an informal party logo used in a light vein.

"But things have gone too far now," he said. "The symbol is being used to ridicule us."

production cost him R100,000.

"I really don't know what to do with all this," he said this week.

"And I still had to convince them of no being willing to lower their original order of no fewer than 250,000 turtles as I thought it to be unrealistic."

Mr Smit has complained to the police and is seeing his lawyers about taking civil action.

66 When introduced to a lady, I can never remember who should make the first move to shake hands

* But I do know precisely which cigarettes to present afterwards *

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Sangoma sees a glorious reign for Miss SA



Stinkwater doaters!

Sad exile of spices' lonely 7-year-old



WE SWAPPED RECIPES - MY FAVOURITE DISH

Editors of Cosmopolitan, Fair Lady and Style reveal what their readers want on page 16 of your MAGAZINE

Paul's estate ★ Ringo's mansion ★ George's castle ★ LifeStyle's centre pages look at the Beatles 20 years later

Big business has shown the disclaim for optimistic forecasts by SA's popular economists. Page 1, BUSINESS TIMES

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On the banks of a Lowveld river, the start of the long haul back



By **TERTIUS MYBURGH**

IN the Shangan language Nkomati means "the quiet, big cow that looks after the herd".

On Friday, on the banks of a river of that name, two nations entered into a peaceful accord. The Nkomati was taking care of its disparate herd.

It was March 16 — 23 years to the day since Dr Hendrik Verwoerd informed the Queen that South Africa was leaving the Commonwealth, placing the seal on our international isolation.

It's going to be a long haul back, but, if the road to international acceptance leads through Africa, it may have begun alongside the brown and sluggish flow of Nkomati this week. One had to be utterly

By the SAAF cynic or misanthropic, or both, to be unmoved by the extraordinary events of that day.

There was Samora Machel (Machel), dazzlingly uniformed, Marshal and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, saluting as the SAAF band played Die Stem in a blazingly hot piece of no man's land on the Lowveld border.

Only a few months ago our aircraft were flying east across that same frontier to bomb ANC bases in Maputo.

As Mr Botha's hot but still exhilarated guests set off for the train-bus-plane link which would transport them back to Jan Smuts with Madison-Avenue efficiency, they watched soldiers of the Mozambique national guard trooping back towards their border.

Such a new alliance would be a de facto realisation of the long-faded dream of Mr P W Botha's government — an economic constellation of Southern African states.

The thrust of the approach has been implicit during the whole of the recent peace initiative and was more clearly outlined by Foreign Minister Pik Botha in a television interview two weeks ago.

But its clearest exposition came on Friday when Prime Minister P W Botha told assembled Mozambicans and South African dignitaries at the signing of the Nkomati Accord that the path was open to an economic alliance to negotiate better prices on world markets for southern African minerals and raw materials.

At the same time the Prime Minister laid heavy emphasis on South Africa's "Africanness" and harped back to the Atrikener's own struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

In a speech which struck a strong responsive chord in his part-Mozambican audience he said the responsibility existed to give the sub-continent a chance to live and grow without the interference of outsiders.

"As Africans we take pride in our identity and in our traditions in this part of the world. Instead of dividing our energies and resources let us pool them, for it is in our combined economic strength that the promise of a more prosperous region will be realised."

He also pointed out neither South Africa nor Mozambique had a hand in drawing the political map, it was done by others who served the interests of colonial powers and who spared little thought for the inhabitants of the region.

Mozambican President Samora Machel — while admitting differences of opinion on questions of domestic politics — echoed almost precisely the same views.

SA Looks To Africa

By **BRIAN POTTINGER**



Botha's dream a step closer

SOUTH AFRICA has embarked on a dramatic Africa initiative which could profoundly shift its foreign-policy orientation away from Europe and the United States towards the African continent.

The "Africanness" of the approach — tried with little success in earlier years — was given a massive boost by the Nkomati Accord signed on Friday.

Among the exciting possibilities now arising from the momentum of the latest initiative is the creation of a new regional economic bloc to challenge the industrial nations ability to dictate raw

material prices. Such a new alliance would be a de facto realisation of the long-faded dream of Mr P W Botha's government — an economic constellation of Southern African states.

A third lies in the traditionally close historic, economic, diplomatic and political ties with Western countries. Dramatic moves to create a regional economic front to challenge Western interests could put some strain on those ties — and already there are some signs in Western capitals of concern at the "Africans alone" theme which is slowly emerging.

And a fourth lies in the problem of the black independent homelands. Although the Government would clearly want them to be part of the economic constellation to parallel the existing moves towards a political confederation, such participation in a regional economic community would pose grave and embarrassing problems for the other participants.

A further complicating factor is the constraints tough economic times would place on South Africa's ability to give development aid

to South Africa's own ambitious position — one component firmly First World and the other clearly Third World. The advancing of the interests of one against the other could create its own contradictions.

For Mozambique mum, it spelt escape from hunger

FOR a Mozambique mouth of five who had witnessed the signing of the Nkomati Accord, the past meant much, much more than the culmination of skillful diplomacy. It meant an escape from hunger.

With the help of a 10-year-old interpreter, using a half-a-dozen words of Portuguese and English, she said: "My children are hungry — there is no food here. Maybe now the tourists will come back and we can eat again."

Our conversation was the culmination of an amazing

To the beat of leather-covered bongos drums, unlitahing women danced the marimba. Young children sang, watched over by a protective school teacher and armed Mozambique guards.

The ceremonial was over, inscribed gold pens had been exchanged by the statement at the centre of it all and the national anthems had been played and saluted.

Even cynical, seen-it-all-before Press people seemed moved as the two leaders shook hands.

him with a red lily attached to a long green fern. Mrs Machel bent over and kissed the children who marched up to thrust a basket of carnations into her hands. Mrs Botha beamed.

At lunch, the champagne was as warm as the wine, but no one seemed to notice. A member of the Mozambique Press corps said as he tucked into his meal: "I haven't tasted prawns for the past 10 years."

"Let's hope this is the beginning of a return to our old way of life — where worrying about where your next meal comes from was not a

South Africa's "Africanness" and harped back to the Atrikener's own struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

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He also pointed out neither South Africa nor Mozambique had a hand in drawing the political map, it was done by others who served the interests of colonial powers and who spared little thought for the inhabitants of the region.

Mozambican President Samora Machel — while admitting differences of opinion on questions of domestic politics — echoed almost precisely the same views.

He referred to the bitter legacy of European colonialism in Africa and described the people of the continent as "survivors" who had always struggled to eradicate foreign domination and exploitation.

And in a powerful reaffirmation of the Lusaka Manifesto of 1969 he repeated that while South Africans were indeed Africans.

In South African diplomatic circles the heavy emphasis on the security arrangements between the powers, at

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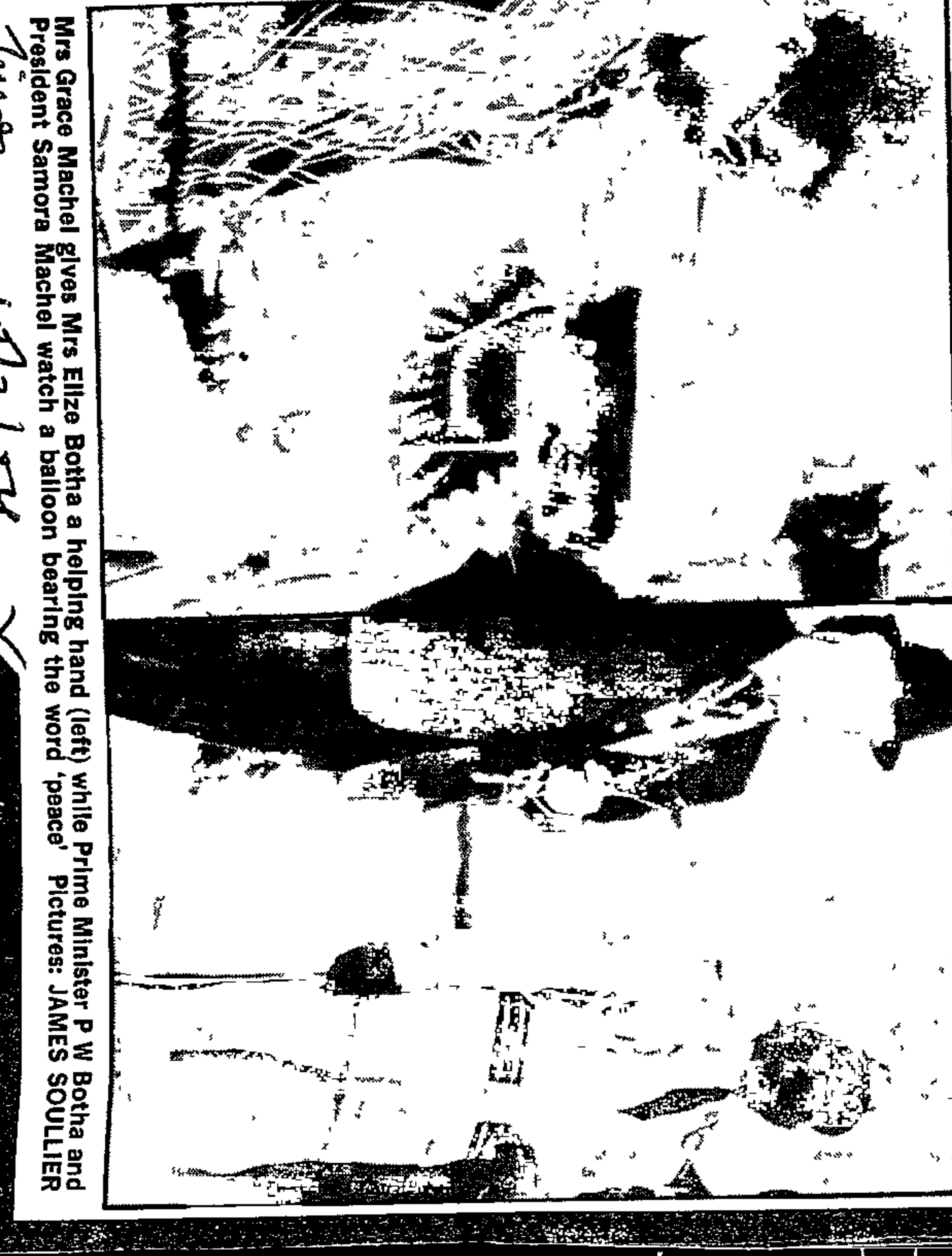
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Mrs Grace Machel gives Mrs Elize Botha a helping hand (left) while Prime Minister P W Botha and President Samora Machel watch a balloon bearing the word 'peace'. Pictures: JAMES SOULLIER

From Page 1

South African fishing vessels from Mozambique waters in 1975 came as a hard knock to local companies.

The possible re-opening of Mozambique fishing waters has been the best news for local companies for many years, and a much-needed boost to the industry.

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On the

turned the dusty, dry bowl of the valley on the border between Mozambique and the Republic into an instant garden patch of paradise, with potted plants, shrubs, exotic palms and damp moss everywhere.

Up on the railway tracks stood the smart White Train coach in which the all-important first meeting between the two leaders was to take place.

Not more than 100m away were the grubby buildings and the overgrown tracks of a station just inside Mozambique territory.

It was here that hundreds of the country's peasants gathered to view the ceremony exactly.

As the dignitaries drifted off, President Machel and his wife, Graca, strolled across the border to greet the waiting crowds.

He walked among them, shaking hands and patting heads as his people sang songs of praise.

Then he climbed into a dusty, mud-spattered burgundy Rolls-Royce and disappeared.

Almost immediately, the young soldiers who had put everything together started dismantling it all again.

Mr Botha had said in his speech he would like to build a monument there.

Chairman Naidoo

Although the agreement, underlines a long-term end, the creation of the conditions for a southern African economic community capable of advancing the interests of developing nations.

But establishment of such a community still faces major problems. Chief among these is the existing imbalance in levels of development between South Africa and its neighbours — something which could lead to greater and not lesser economic dependency for the weaker members.

President Machel was careful to warn that his country rejected any system which would make it economically dependent on an-

Although the relations between the two countries is not on the cards — neither side feels the pressure for it — the status of relations between the two countries has been discreetly updated.

Recently, the South African trade representative in Mozambique — a member of the Department of Industries, Trade and Tourism — was replaced by a serving member of the Department of Foreign Affairs thus bringing relations between the two states to a par with those between Pretoria and Harare.

It was the first improvement in official diplomatic relations since they were severed in 1975.

And, on Thursday night, a

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, bitter bone of contention between South Africa and Mozambique — the radio broadcasts of the rebel MINA forces — were suspended.

Under the terms of the Nkomati Accord both parties undertake not to allow clandestine radio stations to broadcast subversive propaganda to the other's country.

Although no timetable has been set for the implementation of the proposed Joint Security Commission envisaged in the accord, both Mozambican and South African sources said on Friday it would be as soon as possible with the trilateral talks on the giant Cahora Bassa hy-

A significant number of top businessmen — headed by retired Anglo, chairman, Mr Harry Oppenheimer — watched President Machel, holder of the Lenin Peace Prize for 1977, and Mr P W Botha, proclaimed protégé of the non-aggression and goodwill neighbourhood agreement.

The Nkomati Accord, meanwhile, has implications which stretch far beyond the political.

For President Samora Machel it was probably the most significant act since he crossed the Rovuma River on September 25, 1964, with a handful of guerrillas to begin his war against the Portuguese colonial powers.

Western investment still has to be tested.

But, for South Africa as well, the implications — the "price of peace" referred to by the Prime Minister on Friday — could be high.

The country is in no position to offer significant development aid, but it can provide some technical assistance, encourage tourism, buy raw materials and power and offer its good offices for securing lines of credit.

Sources have confirmed that the question of credit lines has been on the agenda in discussions of the joint economic committee.

We must

stop MNR

— Machel

AFTER the signing of the Nkomati Accord the principal task facing Mozambicans was to "finish off" the Mozambique Resistance Movement, President Samora Machel told a crowd of 70,000 in Maputo yesterday.

The Mozambican news agency, AINA, said a burst of applause greeted the President when he said Mozambique had gone to Nkomati "to turn off the tap" on which the MNR depended.

He said the agreement would "allow us to concentrate our energies on the economic development of the country in peace."

Calling the accord "a weapon in the struggle for peace, for equality, for mutual respect, for justice and democracy", he said it consisted of "a set of rules, universal principles" which had to be respected by both countries.

"It's an agreement on non-aggression. Mozambique mustn't attack South Africa, and South Africa mustn't attack Mozambique."

Respect for the frontier meant, among other things, an end to poaching. "The ivory over there belongs to the South Africans — it doesn't belong to you."

national reconstruction. This was a more conciliatory tone than that adopted by the Foreign Ministry.

There were also reports of unprecedented clashes in southern Angola between Swapo troops and Angola government troops who had rushed to Swapo's main camp at Lubango to put down a mutiny between hard line guerrillas wanting to keep up the fighting and those who support the current peace initiative.

Meanwhile Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares told US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, this week that advances made by the guerrilla movement, Unita, were forcing the Soviets and Cubans to choose between either stepping up forces in the region or a gradual withdrawal.

He said "It seems they have opted for the second."

The Portuguese Prime Minister added that the Soviets and Cubans feared "that to continue and increase their presence would place them in a Vietnam situation".

Reuters reports that in Havana Cuban officials would

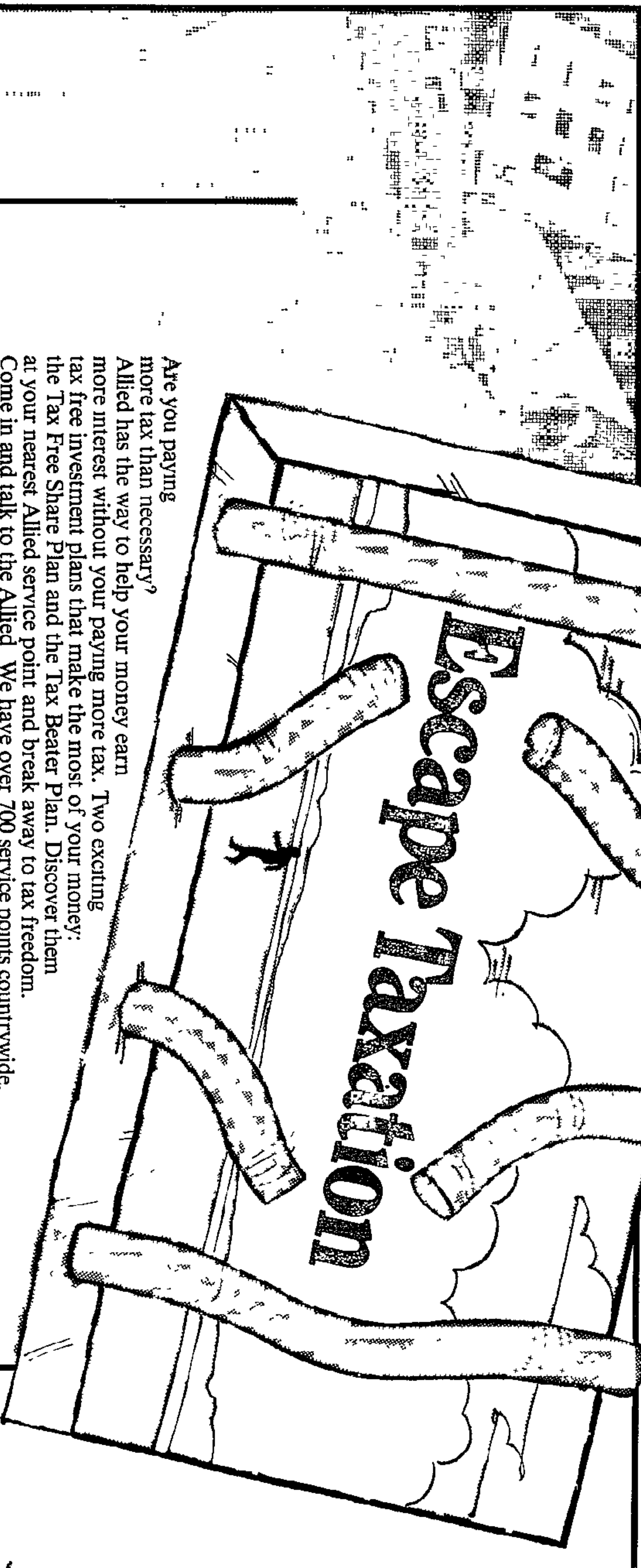
Mavete Joao Baptista, re-stated his country's view that the Cuban presence, although not connected with SWA/Nambria's independence.

A Cuban pull-out from Angola would be popular among ordinary people in Havana many of whom are unconvinced that Cuba's "internationalism" should stretch as far as Africa.

But Cuba's economy would be hurt if the troops were removed, according to Western analysts who believe that Angola, rich in oil and minerals, is paying as much as \$650-million for their presence.

An early report on a possible Cuban pull-out surfaced in the Washington Post, this week.

The report quotes an article in the Cuban Communist Party newspaper Granma, which said that the recent talks in Lusaka between South Africa and Angola were being interpreted by foreign diplomats as paving public opinion for possible return of the Cuban troops.



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 NATAL: Partly cloudy and warm to hot

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As the the ink is drying on that historic treaty . . .

WHAT IT'S LIKE

218
S. Times
18/3/84

"HAVE a good trip," smirked the South African stewardess as the early-morning passengers trooped silently past her and on to the steamy tarmac of Maputo airport.

Mozambique wasn't her idea of fun, and, judging from the expression on the faces of my fellow travellers, neither was it theirs.

A man from the Ministry of Information had arrived to meet me (this was essential, since there are only 12 taxis in a city of 800 000 people) but, alas, without the hoped-for visa.

"You will have to wait," he said, and vanished through passport control.

After four hours it seemed unlikely that he would return. An office marked "Immigration" had the door ajar to reveal a pair of bare feet dangling over the arm of a sofa. I

PETER TAYLOR of the London Sunday Telegraph reports from Mozambique . . . country of famine and decay, shortages and despair

was thinking about waking their owner when the man from the Ministry reappeared, smiling.

Perished

About 200 metres from the airport the deserted dual carriageway had been flooded to a depth of two or three feet, and, after contemplating an oil tanker hopelessly stranded at a precarious angle, we prudently retreated down a side road which led through shanty towns and across a railway line.

Mozambique has suf-

fered cruelly from natural disasters (three years of drought followed by the terrible floods of Cyclone Domoina have left untold numbers destitute and facing famine), but as we entered Maputo along gracious, neglected avenues it was difficult to suppress the thought that man-made disasters have also played a prominent part in this country's collapse.

Reliable statistics are hard to come by, but perhaps 80 000 people have perished in the drought.

Those who can have moved eastwards to refu-

gee camps near the coast which are being supplied with maize by two aid ships.

Unsafe

There are few trucks to carry food inland, and, although the Mozambique Government claims to be gaining the upper hand in its war with rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), the roads are unsafe for all but heavily-armed convoys.

In the western districts refugees are pouring into

Zimbabwe, walking for days through minefields un-cleared since the guerrilla war in Rhodesia.

As for Cyclone Domoina, in Maputo the acacia trees leaning giddily along the roadside are stark evidence of its ferocity.

A businessman I met, who had made the difficult drive from Swaziland, said that at one point he passed an entire freight train still sitting where the flood-water had deposited it, 300 metres from the remains of the track.

At present Maputo appears to be bursting with

people offering aid or trade — partly in response to these calamities, but also because President Samora Machel has been trimming his Marxist policies and making overtures to the West.

Queues

The focal point for these activities — philanthropic and mercenary both — is the only hotel in town still more or less working, the Polana.

It is an old colonial pile of lonely grandeur, where, for about R75 a day (pay-

able in hard currency), you can obtain a room with an uncertain supply of cold water.

In the evenings the humid, fly-blown terrace restaurant serves meals which, in the circumstances, no one is insensitive enough to pull faces about (although you can see aid workers surreptitiously feeding the more inedible bits to stray cats under the table).

Still, invitations to lunch, at the Polana are eagerly accepted, for in the town, too, there are chronic shortages.

Eleven basic products (mostly food, but including other items, such as soap) are on a strict and inadequate monthly ration. There are queues for everything, and such stockpiles as existed have been despatched to succour those in most desperate need.

WITH the ink barely dry on the Nkomati Accord, South Africa is already making its first estimates of the price of peace.

A new set of expenditure priorities threatens to sink the Republic's already over-loaded fiscal boat, adding to Mr Horwood's budget blues.

Insulated urban South Africans are barely aware of the catastrophic effect of the three-year sub-continental drought. Acute food and water shortages and ruined grazing conditions have led to the breakdown of Africa's fragile rural sector.

And as the cattle have died and the water holes given out, a great trek has started towards the towns.

Starvation, the extended family system and the hope of casual employment are behind an urban influx which threatens to engulf the teetering economies of the region.

Governments all over the world fear the power of disaffected majorities clamouring for food and work.

The drought, more than the failure of the development decade and South Africa's brilliant, if brutal, realpolitik, has brought a new spirit of realism to the sub-continent. But the hunger and privation will not be assuaged by treaties or the words of politicians.

Reality

Immediate practical steps are needed to bring food and shelter to people who face the onset of a hard, dry, hungry winter.

Black Africa is seeking functional co-operation with the Republic because of its image as a regional economic superpower and storehouse of wealth.

It has long been fascinated by what it sees south of the Limpopo — a gigantic engine of development carving open the ancient earth of the continent, revealing its riches and seemingly flinging aside human life and dignity in its onward path.

The establishment in 1979 of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Council (SADCC) was an ambitious plan to achieve "economic liberation" from Pretoria.

The Lusaka declaration establishing the SADCC was Africa's response to what it saw as an aggressive South African policy of ensnaring the sovereign states in the region in PW Botha's "constellation of states".

The SADCC was launched as a "counter constellation" — an

THE PRICE OF PEACE



By **ARTHUR HAMMOND-TOOKE**
a leading South African economist

equipose to South Africa's superpower. As such it was as predictable a response as the bonding together of the states in Europe in an economic community in the face of the economic hegemony of the United States in the post-war period.

But the SADCC has never had a chance. It has succeeded only in planning bureaucratic embellishments on an unrealistic goal. Regional co-operation in Southern Africa is simply impractical if it attempts to exclude the Republic.

The quest for the grail of African unity does not compensate for the breakdown of economic management in most states in the region. The harsh reality facing Presidents Machel, Dos Santos, Kaunda and Nyerere, the leaders in the area, are bursting urban populations, declining food output and chronic balance of payments difficulties.

Ravaged

The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) predicted before the current drought that by 1990 SADCC countries would need to increase agricultural output by 66 percent to reach food self-sufficiency.

The drought, deforestation and desertification, in ravaging the traditional farming sectors, will make this target more difficult to attain.

The region's transport network has suffered almost two decades of sporadic sabotage by factions in the bush war and more recently, and systematically, by the "policy of destabilisation". Delegates at a regional conference last week spoke of the total destruction of all infrastructure, hundreds of kilometres deep into southern Angola.

Cost

The railway situation is worse. On the ground a combination of intermittent sabotage, bad engineering, poor maintenance and disastrous management has paralysed the Benguela, Nkala and Tazara railway lines.

The estimated 1.5 million tons of imported emergency food aid to Southern Africa will have to be transported through South

African ports by South African Transport Services.

This is the setting in which South Africa must now, under the new entente cordiale, lend a helping hand to its neighbours.

This poses a logistics problem of daunting proportions. But the question uppermost in Finance Minister Horwood's mind is what impact this is likely to have on the March 28 and further budgets.

Already in Treasury the word is that "peace breaking out" in Southern Africa may well be a short-term financial disaster — especially if the SADF starts to "dig-in" along the Orange river. Classically, circumstances alter cases. There is a vital need to re-assess the assumptions on which past budget strategy has been based.

On the home front there is a growing national consensus that the exploding cost of satisfying the demands of politically aware black urban populations needs new strategies. The financing of housing, education, health and transport can no longer be borne by the taxpayer in South Africa's traditional state "socialistic" system. We cannot afford First World solutions to classic Third World problems.

The understanding is also dawning that these costs cannot be transferred to the employer without breaking the back of the economy. Already we are a high tax region of investment.

South Africa has no alternative but to follow the advice of the business community, the Urban and Free Market Foundations and the Small Business Development Corporation.

The only available option is to decontrol and open these sectors to private initiative, converting a tax liability into a vibrant market for employment and entrepreneurship.

New strategies are also needed to finance the cost of emergency relief and eventual reconstruction in Southern Africa. Neither South Africa nor the West has the funds to pour into the sand of Africa's development failures. Soft loans, tied aid and even project funding have not yielded proportionate results.

Food relief

What then can South Africa do to resolve a problem which has eluded others? Modern decision theory teaches that problems must be broken down into "bite-sized" pieces.

The stages are:
● Famine relief — primarily a short-term logistical problem,
● Medium-term reconstruction of the essential infrastructure and
● Longer-term normalisation of commercial relations and creation of an equitable investment climate.

South Africa is very well placed to begin such a programme with its neighbours. Its managers in the private and public sectors have an envied record of aching Western

solutions to African problems.

They have an intuitive understanding, born out of long experience, of what will work and what will not. In a hands-on management situation what matters is the man on the job, not the theoretician in Brussels or Washington.

A practical step by step approach can also achieve results at surprisingly little cost. The farmers in the eastern and northern Free State co-operatives proved that goodwill and organisation was all that was really needed when they ploughed the smallholdings of Lesotho after the 1980 "brugheraad".

Crisis management is what is needed to resolve the famine relief phase of the programme. South Africa's private and public transport system (with the SADF) is well placed to help in the movement of emergency food relief. The cost of food is largely to be borne by aid programmes by Western countries.

Winners

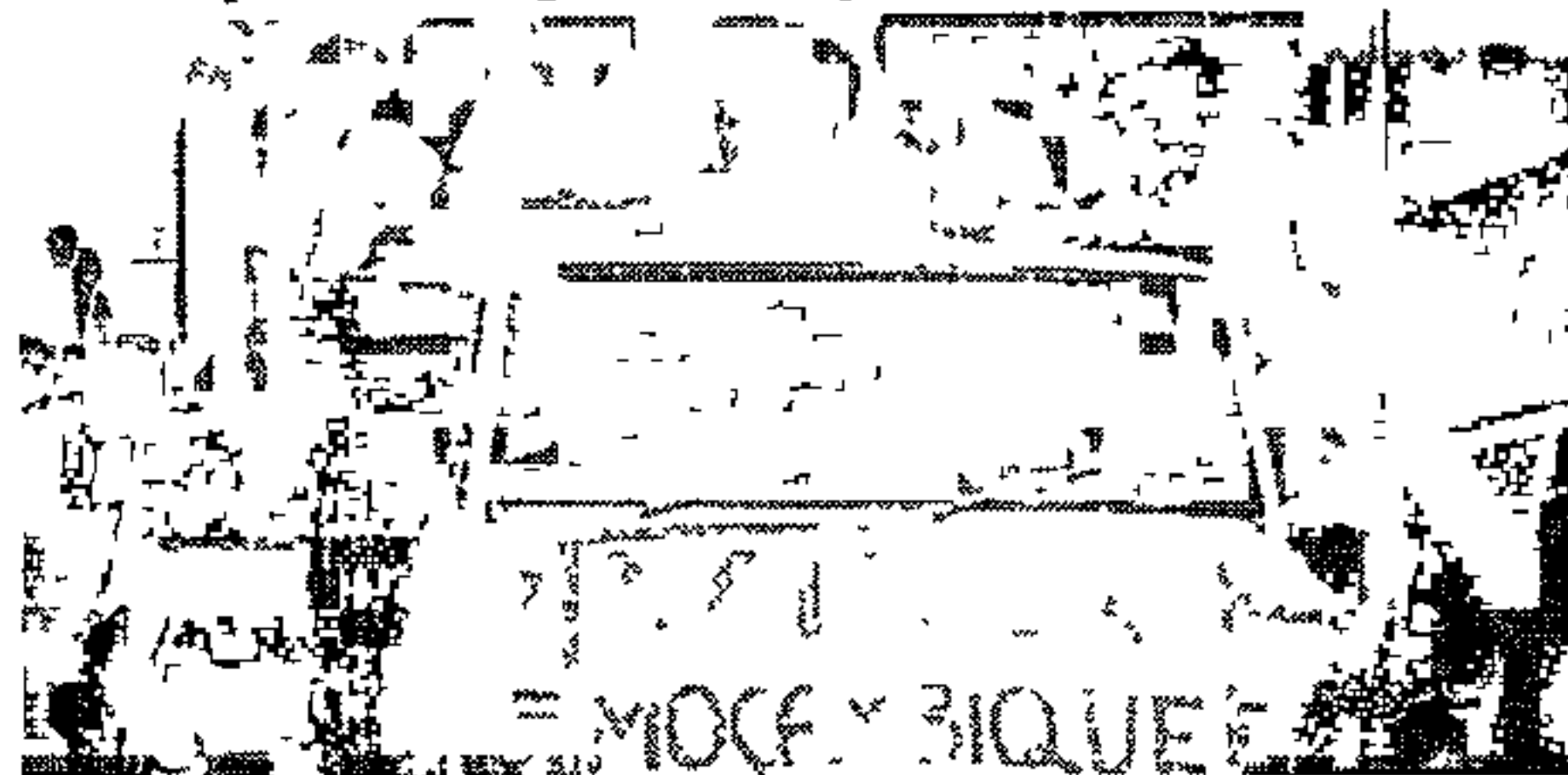
The second phase, infrastructure reconstruction, is also largely within the immediate area of expertise of South Africa. Here international funding and local raw materials can be combined to transform the situation almost overnight once the political path is cleared.

The third phase creates the greatest problem. Political uncertainties constitute the obstacles to trade and investment in black Africa. Peace in the region is the trigger to unblock private investment.

What the region needs is the creation of an overall development climate in which the private sector faces a lowering of investment risks, thus opening the way for overseas and South African private money and management to transform these societies.

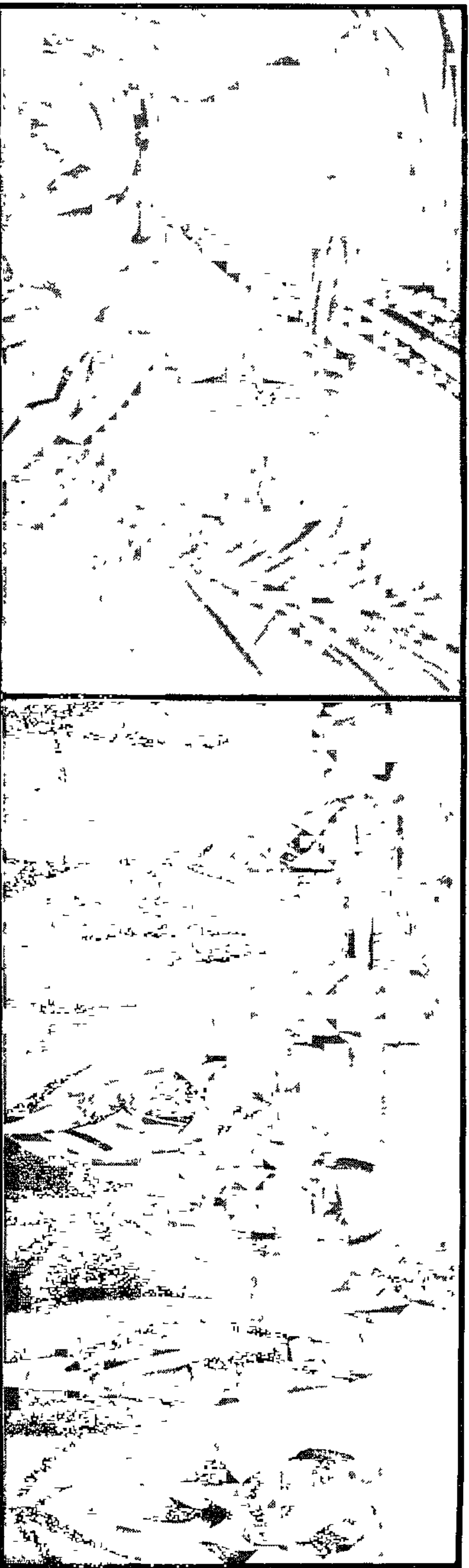
At the same time South Africa itself stands to benefit as the natural conduit for aid and assistance into Africa from abroad. Official and Government guarantees and lines of credit under these conditions would become self-liquidating, as development projects finally started to pay off.

We would all be winners in such a scenario. Right now a re-assessment of budget priorities and assumptions is likely to show that the price of peace will not be exorbitant and that dividends will benefit South Africa as much as her neighbours.



Flashback . . . independence celebrations in Maputo

IT'S A GREAT START



● Signatories Samora Machel and P W Botha Also at the signing of the Nkomati Accord were Ministers Louis la Grange, Louis Nel, Magnus Malan and Hendrik Schoeman and other Pretoria officials

WHEN DO WE ARRIVE?

THE Nkomati Accord has been hailed by many as the arrival at the summit after a long, hard slog towards friendship with black Africa

But warnings are already being voiced about too much euphoria, notably by United States Ambassador Mr Herman Nickel, who said this week that although recent developments had been "dazzling", they were only the first steps on a new road to peace

So Nkomati is, perhaps, better seen as a crossroads

There are, indeed, grounds for seeing it as a partial return, on the part of Mozambique, to its historic position as the crossroads in Africa between expansionists of East and West, with the Marxist-inclined among the frontline states representing the East and South Africa giving all the appearances of assuming the colonial mantle of those who opened up Africa for the West

And here lies the danger, for the opening up of Africa meant skimming its profitability for the benefit of the openers

With its long history of colonial exploitation — and the Portuguese had a record of draining their colonies dry — it is understandable if Marxist Mozambique is nervous about joining hands with even a capitalist man-power such as South

Smiles, handshakes and peace euphoria are fine. But the Nkomati agreement will come to nothing without plenty of work by officials on both sides. Political Correspondent JEAN LIE MAY reports

Africa

So critics of the pact are asking whether Mozambique is merely swapping one form of colonialism for another

Having thrown off the yoke of Portuguese imperialism and having — in the past 10 years — been subjected to an equally demanding economic portfolio of friendship with the Soviet Union, is Mozambique, they ask, becoming a client state of South Africa by signing a pact with it which involves not only non-aggression, but which has economic implications?

"After all, you don't sign non-aggression pacts with your friends," remarked a Mozambican during the meeting in Cape Town last week between General Jacinto Veloso, Mozambique's Economic Affairs Minister in the President's office, and South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha

The first bat's whisper of probable dissent in the honeymoon came even before the marriage lines had been attested, with the Cahora Bassa talks bogging down in Cape Town this week over the vexed question of increased tariffs

But in addition to baling out Cahora Bassa, it is likely that South Africa may act as broker in urgently-needed help for the Mozambique economy, which is in a disastrous state

In 1980, for instance, Mozambique had a budget deficit of almost R100-million and an equivalent balance of payments problem

Moreover, its per capita income in 1981 was only R280 — about one-tenth that of South Africa's R2 759

And these figures applied before the calamitous combination of drought and flood recently. The economy can only have deteriorated

Food is rationed in Maputo, with a basic 2kg of rice monthly for adults and occasional issues of dried beans, mealie meal, spaghetti and salt. Meat is virtually unobtainable and fish available to those who catch what the Russians have left

Clothing, too, is expensive, with a man's sports shirt selling in Maputo at R36, a baby's T-shirt at R10 and a poor-quality pair of women's panties at R9. The average wage for a semi-skilled worker is only R36 a month

On the principle that "if they don't eat, we don't sleep", there is talk of South African credits to help Mozambique's agricultural and manufacturing industries towards recovery, and to re-build infrastructures for the considerable tourist traffic (500 000 South African tourists used to visit Mozambique annually)

So much for the tangible benefits to Mozambique. Intangibly, the country may not be doing itself a favour by becoming too friendly with South Africa

There is a hint of this in the long list of refusals which the South African government reportedly received to invitations to Friday's ceremonies — a virtual Who's Who of black Africa in general and of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference in particular

The President of Botswana, Dr Quett Masire, said "I think South Africa has bullied us all into signing pacts like that"

The African Press has been generally unenchanted about Nkomati, with a refrain that "the Boers can't be trusted"

What the African states, and the rest of the world, most dislike about South Africa is the policy of apartheid, and the

Nkomati accord does nothing to diminish it

So African perceptions of South Africa's *bona fides* are negative, however ill-founded this may seem to some South Africans

Moreover, there has been a strong local reaction to Nkomati which is equally unfavourable

It is headed by the Rev Allan Boesak, patron of the United Democratic Front and influential president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches

"If the South African Prime Minister can sit down and make agreements with Mozambique, why can't he sit down and make agreements with the people of his own land?" he said in Laudium, Pretoria, this week

This view was echoed by Mr Lybon Mabasa, president of the black consciousness Azanian People's Organisation, who said "It is indeed foolhardy for this country's rulers to regard their problems as externally motivated and therefore needing an external solution"

The churchman, the ambassador, the politician and the African heads of state who were not at Nkomati on Friday had this message that one road, and only one, leads from the crossroads of Nkomati to a real South African peace

Dr Boesak summed up the issue by saying no matter how many deals were made with Mozambique, the final deal must still be with black South Africans

... pact for the use of the territory of either state for "propaganda be disturbed by differences in internal politics in the other

To that end, the signatories agreed to "prohibit the installation of their territories of radio broadcasting stations" by forces hostile to either party

The security pact, the first between South Africa and an internationally-recognized neighbouring state, provided for establishment of a Joint Security Commission to supervise and monitor the agreement

Witnessed by at least 1500 guests from both countries and friendly states, and by as many as 350 local and foreign journalists, Mr Botha and President Machel cut contrasting figures as they put their signatures to the treaty

Political map

"Neither South Africa nor Mozambique had a hand in drawing the political map as we know it today

"Our borders were arbitrarily drawn by others by people who served the interests of colonial powers and who spared little thought, if any, for the inhabitants of the region

"Having gained our political independence we have a duty to use it to free our peoples also from the chains of poverty, ignorance and disease

"The means we have chosen may point in opposite directions. They cannot allow our divergent outlooks on life to distract us from the urgent need to create better opportunities for our peoples, to enable them to break out of the debilitating cycle of poverty and to work for

Marshal's uniform

Mr Botha was dressed in a formal dark suit, while President Machel, 15 years or more younger, wore the uniform of a marshal of the Mozambique Defence Force

While Mr Botha held across his chest a medal with his name on it, Machel wore a military salute

The guests included the heads of all diplomatic missions in South Africa According to

Own Correspondent

KOMATIPOORT — President Samora Machel and Prime Minister P W Botha stood solemnly to attention, preparing to formalize a hopeful new understanding between very different neighbours

In four days the SADF had converted a hot, dusty place in the northern border of the South African and Mozambique border posts into a splendid canvas imitation of a five-star hotel, complete with a temporary microwave tower linking the banks of press telephones to the Johannesburg exchange

There was some misunderstanding about where in fact the gathering was being held. It is on the banks of the Komati River according to all traffic signs and people who have spent their lives here, the Inkomati in the AA map book, the Nkomati according to the Department of Foreign Affairs (who say they have checked the spelling with the Mozambique authorities), and the N'Komat in the Mozambique welcoming banner

In the stifling heat soldiers fainted on parade and telex machines

Five-star Lowveld peace extravaganza

As the day wore on, formally met with several hundred VIP guests shedding the jackets of their dark suits, and military men swigging beer from bottles

A choir of children sang big red-and-white balloons festooned a gully near the signing site, immaculate SADF catering staff distributed cold orange juice, champagne and crayfish tails

The leader of the Popular Peoples' Republic of Mozambique arrived in a Rolls-Royce, Mr Botha in a less spectacular vehicle

From the gleaming White Train coach where Mr Botha and President Machel met at 10am, a red carpet sprawled across the dust leading to the ornate wooden gazebo under which they drew gold pens from wood and velvet boxes to sign the accord

On the parade ground Frelimo troops stood shoulder-to-shoulder with SA Navy, Army and Air Force guards of honour

To a fanfare of trumpets, Mr Botha and President Machel strode to the signing platform, stood to attention and, saluting, heard their respective national anthems

Beach weather likely for sun-lovers today

Staff Reporter

PENINSULA beaches and swimming pools are expected to be crowded today as Capetonians, who have sweltered through an entire working week in heatwave conditions, shed their work clothes and head for the water

The weather office said temperatures today would be much the same as yesterday, when a maximum of 33 deg C was recorded

While the City, Atlantic coast and northern suburbs sweated it out yesterday, conditions on the False Bay coast were, however, relieved by a strong breeze, and "very strong" winds were reported at the southernmost tip of the bay

The Peninsula is expected to cool off tomorrow when a coastal low and accompanying easterly breezes draw most of the heat out of the day

Transvaal are out

MARTZBURG — eight minutes, helped to earn the team its semi-final berth in spite of its night cricket series

Natal lost by five wickets to Eastern Province last night but still qualified for the semifinal of the tournament on a higher run aggregate than Transvaal by scoring 158 at a rate of 3.5 an over

Western Province, EP and Northern Transvaal are the other qualifiers

Natal's No 3 batsman, Rob Bentley, with a fighting innings of 57 runs in two hours and

Transvaal are out

Finals. But all Natal needed was 117 runs because that figure enabled them to get ahead of Transvaal on run aggregate on the log.

Their defeat left them fourth in the competition and they now face formidable Western Province, the log leaders, in the semifinal, while Eastern Province have the easier draw against second-placed Northern Transvaal.

● Match report, back page

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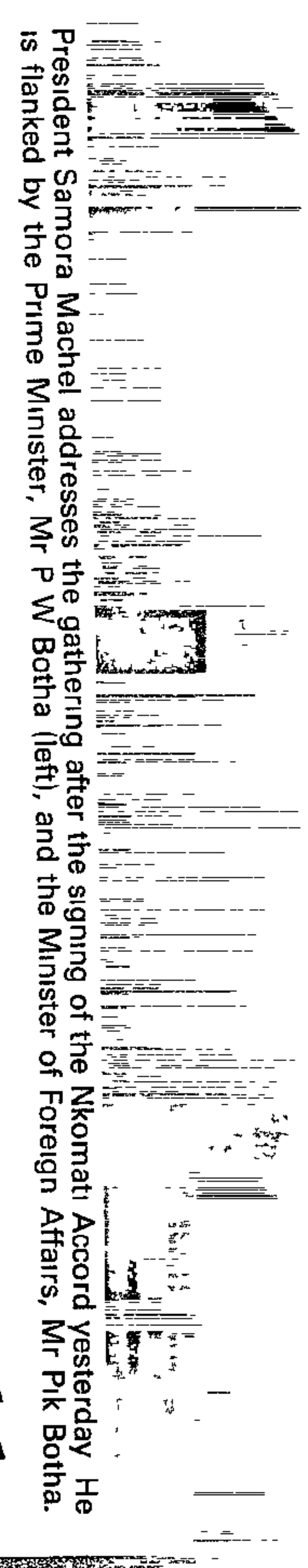
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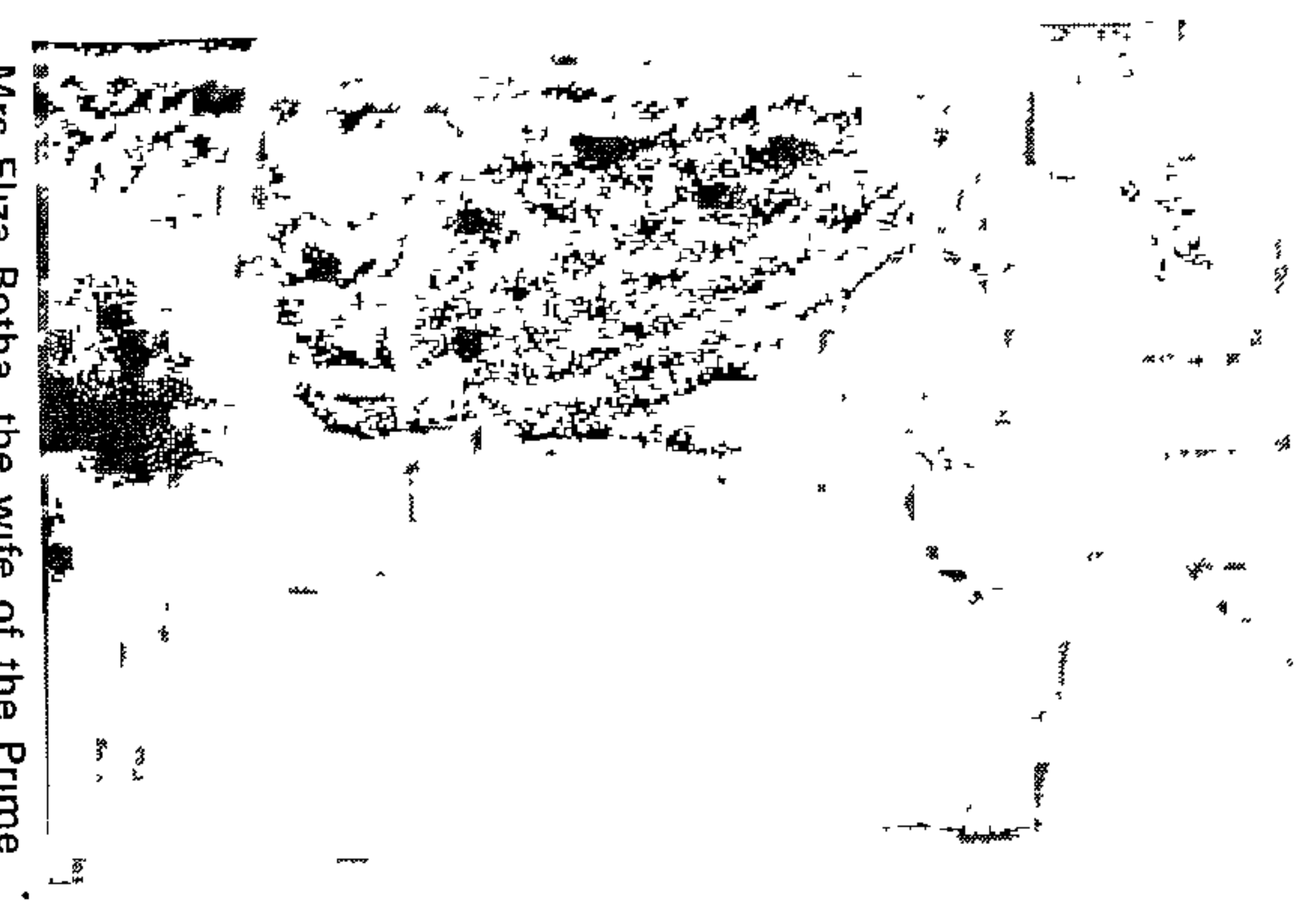
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President Samora Machel addresses the gathering after the signing of the Nkomati Accord yesterday. He is flanked by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha (left), and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pk Botha.



Mrs Eliza Botha, the wife of the Prime Minister, pins a spray of flowers to Mrs Gracia Sibine Machel, wife of President Samora Machel

Beach weather likely for sun-lovers today

Transvaal are out

Five-star Lowveld peace extravaganza

The mild cigarette that satisfies

Earlier, Mrs Wilkin-son told the court that she had been woken at her home in Bergvliet by Mr Verity about 1am on the night of the incident

"His face and his features were distorted

Asked by T. Dennis Rothwell, for the State, what she had known about dagga Mrs Wilkin-son said Mr Verity had told her "Janet would never make love unless she had smoked dagga"

sat with me as Mr C. H. van Buyskes and Mr D. R. Kohn assisted by Mr J. van Vuuren, appeared for the State. Mr J. van der Merwe, assisted by Mr L. Rose, and by Mr J. Frank of M. S. Frank and Frank appeared pro Deo for Mr Verity

Also available in 30's

The Nkomati Accord Pact 'far from a meeting of friends'

LAPUTO — The meeting between President Samora Machel and Mr P W Botha in the banks of the Nkomati River yesterday was not a meeting of friends — far from it, declared Radio Mozambique yesterday.

In an editorial read out before the eight and nine o'clock news bulletins, and reported by the national news agency Aina, the radio described the ceremony as "a meeting of realistic leaders who have decided that a policy is needed that

guarantees that neither country serve as a base for attacks on the other".

The editorial points to the contrast between President Samora Machel and Mr Botha. President Machel "has behind him people who are building socialism in a country that was won".

On the other hand "P W Botha represents the interests of a capitalist minority whose prosperity rests on the apartheid system."

Mozambique, continues

the editorial "would like to see the end of apartheid in South Africa". It therefore continued to give "political, diplomatic and humanitarian support" to the African National Congress.

P W Botha's regime "would doubtless like to witness the end of the socialist process in our country, a bad example which might infect the oppressed South African masses".

South Africa had therefore "trained and equipped the handiis who murder, kid-

nap and rob our people".

The editorial suggests that many reasons for the pact "can be found in the economic situation of the two countries".

Mozambique "faced grave difficulties" resulting from a disastrous colonial heritage, a sequence of natural disasters, the South African economic boycott, and the destruction caused by the handiis".

But South Africa, the editorial said, was also in economic recession, and had

West congratulates SA and Mozambique radio bulletins

KOMATI — President Ronald Reagan of the United States has congratulated the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the historic decision to meet President Samora Machel of Mozambique and sign the non-aggression accord.

The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, conveyed congratulations through her ambassador in Pretoria, Mr Ewen Ferguson.

South Africa's problems did not lie in the signing of pacts of non-aggression with neighbouring states, but in dismantling the whole fabric of apartheid, the Lesotho Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said yesterday.

Speaking in the Lesotho Interim National Assembly, Chief Jonathan said South Africa was militarily and economically forcing Lesotho into accepting apartheid, and by signing pacts of non-aggression was trying to divert international opinion from focusing on apartheid in South Africa.

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Admiration

The West German hancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, also sent Mr Botha a congratulatory message.

Copies of the three messages were released at the press centre on the banks of the Komati River, on the border between South Africa and Mozambique, a few hours after Mr Botha and Mr Machel had put pen to paper.

President Reagan expressed his personal admiration and said he was pleased that the US could have been associated with the historic process of the negotiations.

Mr Helmut Kohl stood against violence and strived for peace and the solution of conflicts through negotiation.

Mrs Thatcher said "This is a step of great importance for the security of South Africa and Mozambique and of the whole region."

"It is an encouragement to all who believe in the peaceful solution of problems based on the non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

"I hope this agreement will bring mutual benefit to the people of both countries in their search for peace, prosperity and harmony."

Mr Kohl said his government hoped the Nkomati agreement would prove to be a solid basis for

also experienced a disastrous drought. Inflation, unemployment and soaring government expenditure characterized the economy.

At the root of these problems, the editorial said, were "the enormous sums of money spent by South Africa on defence." The conscription of young whites added to the economic problems, partly because this deprived the economy of much-needed cadres, and partly because a growing number of well-

educated whites were fleeing the country because "they are not interested in fighting for apartheid".

Other factors cited by the radio as important in leading up to the agreement were the growing losses suffered by the South African Army in its wars, "enormous agitation" inside South Africa, the change in the position of the United States administration, and the military failure of the "MNR bandiis".

Rebels suspend radio bulletins

LONDON — The Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) announced yesterday that it was suspending radio broadcasts to Mozambique for the time being.

In a broadcast monitored at 9:40am (SAST), the "Voice of Mozambique" promised to resume transmissions once new equipment had been installed.

The broadcast was timed to coincide with the signing of the non-aggression pact by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel.

Rebels in the Lesotho National Assembly, Chief Jonathan said South Africa was militarily and economically forcing Lesotho into accepting apartheid, and by signing pacts of non-aggression was trying to divert international opinion from focusing on apartheid in South Africa.

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ANC to 'fight inside SA'

LUSAKA — The African National Congress said yesterday that South Africa was trying to use independent African states as agents to emasculate its organization but pledged to step up its fight in South Africa.

In a statement coinciding with the signing of the non-aggression pact by South Africa and Mozambique yesterday, the ANC said Pretoria hoped to "pacify" neighbouring countries and to drive the ANC out of Southern Africa.

ANC's policy-making national executive committee, did not mention Mozambique by name, but its timing and content made clear the organization's bitterness at the pact.

"Our principle task at this moment is, and must be, to intensify our political and military offensive inside South Africa," said an ANC statement issued in Lusaka.

The statement, by the ANC's policy-making national executive committee, did not mention Mozambique by name, but its timing and content made clear the organization's bitterness at the pact.

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A fitting peace drink

AN African marriage of a special kind took place yesterday when South Africa and Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord — the drinking of the last stocks of the new Amarula Wild Fruit Liqueur.

The last 24 bottles of the appropriate indigenous liquor, manufactured from the fruit of marula trees, were whisked from a Stellenbosch cellar, up to Nkomati where the marula tree grows, and served after lunch, a spokesman for the producers said yesterday.

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Tele Views

TV weekend

- COVERAGE of the Nkomati pact was like "looking at postcards", said a viewer last night.
- "The coverage of the Nkomati pact is the worst TV we've yet seen," said Mr J Davis-Johnson of Bergvliet. "It's a series of stills, with no close-ups. It's like looking at postcards."
- Mrs R Cosser of Windsor Lodge, Beach Road, Fish Hoek said "In my opinion, the Prime Minister's remarks at the signing of the Nkomati pact were in extremely poor taste when he spoke of women and children dying in concentration camps while their men fought a mighty empire. I wonder whether he would like to be reminded during this period of goodwill of the distasteful remarks made by a Nationalist MP when FRP MPs paid visits of goodwill to northern African states that they were consorting with 'murderers and rapists'."
- Mr Paul Grobler of Bellville, a first caller to Televiews, said "I think SATV does a pretty good job. I like their coverage of British soccer. Their sports coverage is good but Saturday afternoons are a bit confusing now because they keep changing programme times."
- Mrs I A Lovell of Ottery said "Whoever is trying to impersonate Margaret Thatcher on Prime Time is being degraded. Margaret Thatcher does not speak like that at all. It is an exaggeration — she speaks nicely and naturally."
- Mr Bill Fry of Lions Way, Zoo Park, Kraaifontein said "The Prime Minister's speech at the signing of the Accord of Nkomati was ridiculous. He said there was stability in Southern Africa. If South Africa can live, as he says, in accord and friendship with foreigners such as Mozambiquans, why can't we live in the same manner with our fellow black and coloured people?"

- 12:57. Programrooster
- 1:00. Nuus
- 1:06. Journaalkeur Highlights of the past week's programmes
- 1:52. Piggeldy En Frederiek 'n Huis Frederiek shows Piggeldy Avonture Van Die Muis Op Mars. The Mouse on Mars becomes one of many mice on Mars
- 1:55. Die Avonture Van Die Muis Op Mars. The Mouse on Mars becomes one of many mice on Mars
- 2:00. Kasvel Klappa, Speik Sa Basak The Sheikh of Arabia comes to ask for Princess Gouelokker's hand in marriage. Osmose isn't at all happy
- 2:12. Mirage Tanguy practises hard for his demonstration as he wants to prove that the Mirage fighter is a very good interceptor. Nicole is worried
- 2:40. Saterdag Joly Light music
- 3:00. Sport '84 Live coverage of some of the afternoon's events, including the France v Scotland rugby match
- 5:57. Boekvat Scripture reading by the Rev Marnt Lantzby
- 6:00. Nuus
- 6:14. Heidi Kala Kom Kuer At last the writer is over and Heidi and her grandpa can move back to their beloved mountains. Klara is coming to visit
- 6:46. Fortuinsoekers An exciting quiz series
- 7:09. Krus Of Munt Klatergoud A successful singer seems to have everything he can possibly want in life. But Pete and Mac discover his wealth and fame don't mean much
- 8:00. Nuus
- 8:28. Weather
- 8:41. The A-Team Saturday Film An American professor's quiet life is thrown into turmoil when he's asked to spy on a Middle Eastern oil magnate
- 11:04. Teachers Only Leather And Lace Diana falls for a handsome new staff member, Jack Murphy
- 12:01. Nuus
- 12:16. Epilogue The Rev John Bond

- 3:27. Programrooster
- 3:31. Brokkies A magazine programme with a religious theme for young children
- 3:45. Dis Lekker Om Te Lewe Two innocent young men join the Defence Force and take the world by storm. Produced by Pierre de Wet
- 5:32. Die Waltons, Die Lugspeleier The evening before Olivia Walton's birthday, the annual pilot has to make an emergency landing on the Walton's farm. They offer their help to the pilot, who seems to have a secret
- 6:20. TV-Koortkompesie '83. Featuring school choirs
- 6:43. Die Boek Van Lukas, Die Imiting In Jerusalem The story of the triumphant entry of Jesus into Jerusalem
- 6:56. Met Woord En Lied
- 7:26. 50/50 A programme about man and nature
- 8:00. Nuus
- 8:31. Weather
- 9:38. Jeffrey Siegel Pianist Jeffrey Siegel performs works by Johannes Brahms
- 10:11. By Still Waters. The Rev George Irvine

- 3:00. Ezemdlalo (Sport)
- 6:00. Religious Excerpts
- 6:05. Endulo kwana Zashulumu (In The Days When Animals Could Talk) We meet here and Hippo, who used to live together in the bush and find out why Hippo now lives in the river.
- 6:10. Urdovoya Rubovya. A magic scent-bottle falls into the wrong hands.
- 6:32. Umuntu Akalahwa (Path Of A Man). Bomb's group are led into a trap. Unfortunately they spot the police and in the ensuing exchange of fire

rd" strengthened the that it would contribute part of the continent affairs of other states cover the entire Department of Foreign Affairs earlier in the week of all those who to the peaceful over. The solution to Sapa-AP national territory. Christians with detailed information about functions, ceremonies and other happenings taking place in various church communities, but to other viewers it is a drag

bandit, presented by the globe-trotting Rev S Quangule, may provide information about functions, ceremonies and other happenings taking place in various church communities, but to other viewers it is a drag

Honestly, the only programme everyone looks forward to on a Friday evening is the music extravaganza provided on Ziyaduma

Last night Zinzi Kulu, perfectly dressed for the occasion, entertained us with some excellent music by popular international artists like Teddy Pendergrass, The Whispers, The Jacksons and the fast-rising New Edition

This was followed by more regular fare — Ezandieni Zake, the lively gospel music show, featuring Ella Mitchell of America. Do I have to bother mentioning what dominated the newscast?

JOE GUWA

7.13: Melikumbuze (Memory Games). Tonight's big prize show comes from East London

7.41: Operation Khanyisa The Code 6 agents attack the Cubans and Eddie orders William Zikhali to kill Mandla

8.14: Saturday Spectacular

9.00: Indaba (News)

9.28: Ezenkolo/iphunga Eimmandi (Epilogue)

9.31: Ezenkolo/iphunga Eimmandi (Epilogue)

Tomorrow's TV2

3.40: Ezombezani/Induvami/inkqubo Jorwebo/Ekhululekileyo/buzwa Kwabaphambili A repeat of the preschool and adult educational programmes that were transmitted during the week

5.50: Khaya Labantwana A programme for parents of pre-school children in which the coming week's programmes will be discussed

6.00: Religious Excerpts Presented by the Rev Nikosi Ubazi Nopkora Basile More adventures of Basil and Pacora

6.10: Izindaba Zasebhay-Bhelen (Stories Of The Bible) The story of Moses, who was adopted as a baby by Pharaoh's daughter, but brought up by Ziphorah, his natural mother. When he murders an Egyptian, he has to flee for his life. Produced by Annie Basson

6.25: Imisibenz Yansenkolo (Spiritual Care For Prisoners) Even when people are in prison, the Church makes sure they hear the gospel. Produced by P Grobbelaar

6.32: Ukhohlo Lumle (Religious Chat Show) The Rev Bhengu interviews gospel-singer and preacher Don Francisco who lives in Colorado. Produced by B Jofa

7.00: Indaba (News) Imozulu (Weather)

7.32: Oscar Peterson Show Guests this week are Louis Bellson and Niels Henning Pederson

8.00: Ibhayibheli Lyakhuluma (Genesis Project) Abraham is called by God for a special mission. Produced by J E Mdilalose

8.28: On The Road Again A music programme featuring The Street Kids Presented by Peter King

8.50: Ringing Brothers A circus series with international artists

9.17: Local & International Classics

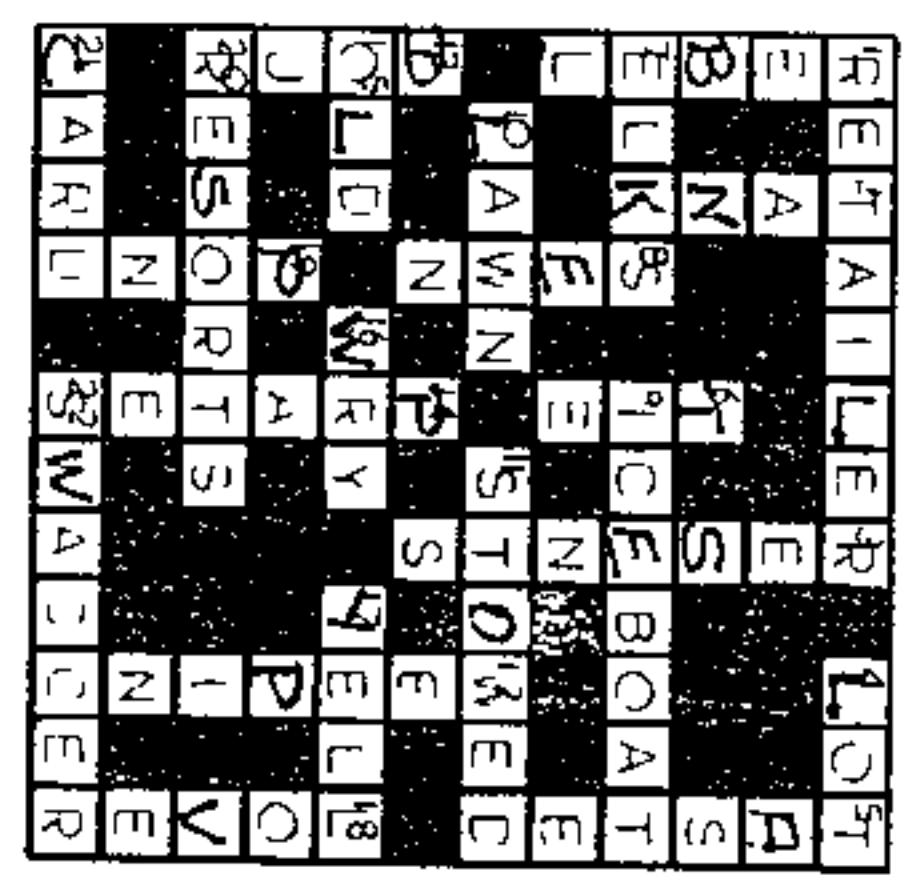
9.31: Iphunga Eimmandi (Epilogue)

★ Tonight's choice ★

AT 9.29, Saturday film "Arabesque".

TRY YOUR LUCK FOR ONLY 50c AN ENTRY. YOU COULD WIN R77000

SOLUTION OF No. 500



OR R1 000 FOR NEAREST CORRECT ENTRY

RESULT OF No. 500: NO OUTHRIGHT WINNER — 2 ERRORS

R1 000 CONSOLATION PRIZE SHARED BETWEEN

- Mr J Morgan, 35 Macon Road, Lorraine, Port Elizabeth 6065,
- R J Maastrecht, 1 Donkin Lane, Sea Point 8001, Mrs E A Patterson, 25 Bellevue Road, Sea Point 8001, Mrs M Garrett, No 6 Joanne Road, Wetton 7764, Mrs M Ballack, 203 Carlton Towers, Durban 4001, Mr A E Jacobs, 37-6th Street, Homevale, Kimberley 8301, Mr W T Sebiloane (3 times), 1747 Zone 13, Sebokeng 1982, Malefane Mosidi, 4056 Zone 3, Ga-Rankuwa 0208, H Runo, PO Box 32163, Braamfontein 2017, Mr P J Abel, 8 Diaz Street, Panorama 7500.

Send your entries — as many as you wish — with a donation of 50c for each entry to **ST JOHN AMBULANCE CROSSWORD No. 501, PO Box 2012, CAPE TOWN 8000. CLOSING DATE 9am, 21st March, 1984**

- ACROSS**
- Instruction how to — is often given in schools PAINT/PRINT
 - Having — obviously would show in the way teams perform CRACKS/CROCKS
 - Journalist with skilful pen may well give a fascinating picture of — REBEL/REVEL
 - A delicate hand is needed when — SHAVING/SHADING
 - One may need help in handling a — BRAT/BOAT
 - Male child SON
 - Often a — would do well to heed the advice of more experienced persons LOSER/LOVER
 - Most of staff are likely to give colleague with — in his temperament a wide berth IRE/ICE
 - could bring insights unrealised before AWE/AGE
 - It may well take a long time before a — becomes really proficient TILLER/TELLER
 - is a fabric likely enough to catch the eye DRAPE/GRAPE
- DOWN**
- One may well see tourists using cameras in some well known — of great city PARTS/PARKS
 - It may be hard to keep the eyes open as a — continues TALE/TALK
 - Throw CAST
 - The result may look a bit ragged when one has been — hurriedly SEWING/SAWING
 - man should find it easier to swim FAT/FIT
 - Dorkey ASS
 - One may have to send for a mechanic when — breaks down FAN/VAN
 - might provoke an angry protest DIN/DIG
 - To be — might jolt one badly HOOKED/HOOTED
 - Size of a — could make all the difference to its effectiveness BALLET/BALLOT
 - speech might profoundly affect people's mood during emergency BRAVE/GRAVE
 - stage character obviously suits actor of certain kind of temperament TENSE/TENSE
 - Disposing of a — in a hurry may well mean getting an unsatisfactory price BAR/CAR

No. 501

NAME: P I N T A R C K S
 ADDRESS: L L E R V D R A P E S

No. 501

NAME: P I N T A R C K S
 ADDRESS: L L E R V D R A P E S

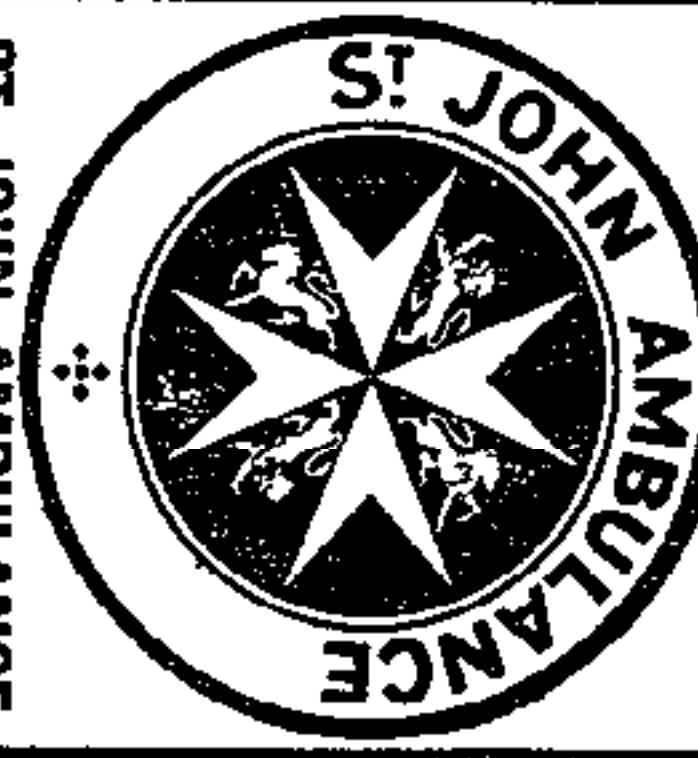
No. 501

NAME: P I N T A R C K S
 ADDRESS: L L E R V D R A P E S

No. 501

NAME: P I N T A R C K S
 ADDRESS: L L E R V D R A P E S

STUTTGARDS



ST JOHN AMBULANCE NOTICE
 An Inaugural General Meeting
 To launch
 The North Peninsula Sub-Centre of St John Ambulance
 To operate in the Northern Areas of the Cape Peninsula
 will be held at
 The Roman Catholic Church Hall — Voortrekker Road, Parow
 On Wednesday 21st March 1984 at 8pm
 INTERESTED Members of the public are invited to attend

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A new era of peace

THE signing of the agreement of non-aggression and good neighbourliness is the high point in the history of relations between our two states and a high point in the history of our region

The principles we have enshrined in the Accord of Nkomati are universally valid ones that govern relations between sovereign states regardless of their political, economic and social systems. They are principles that open new perspectives for the relationship between our states, in so far as they guarantee a solid and lasting peace between the two neighbouring countries. They are principles that established a new situation in our region, a situation of peace and good neighbourliness.

The Accord of Nkomati is a unique document among the states of our region. The need for it arose not so much from the differences between us, but above all from the process of confrontation that developed and created the awareness that this was not the road that would best serve the interests of our two countries.

We have undertaken here a solemn commitment not to launch aggressive actions of any sort against one another, and we have created conditions for the establishment, with honour and dignity, of a new phase of stability and security on our common borders.

We do not want Southern Africa, and our two countries in particular, to be the theatre for a generalised conflict. That is why we have enshrined in the Accord of Nkomati the principles that our states will not be used by any other state or group of states to jeopardise the sovereignty, territorial integrity or independence of our countries.

We are thus laying the foundation for a definitive break of the cycle of violence that had been established in this region of the continent. A violence that was above all the result of the burdensome legacies we carry with us. A violence that began some centuries ago, when the dignity and personality of African peoples were trampled on by aggression, domination and exploitation of European colonialism.

Africa was ravaged by the brutality of the slave wars and colonial conquest, which brought division, humiliation, poverty and destruction to the peoples of the continent. We are a continent of survivors. We survived slavery, we survived wars of conquest and we survived brutality of repression when we wanted to become masters of our own destinies. For that reason we are fully cognisant of the value of peace, and of the need to reject the legacies that divide us.

We thus assume, before the world and before history, responsibility for guaranteeing the perpetuity of the Agreement and eliminating the root causes of violence, war and con-



IN signing the Accord of Nkomati, Mozambique's President Samora Machel stressed the need for peace, stability, and good neighbourliness in a region that has been torn apart by confrontation and conflict. The Accord, he said, means the dawning of a new era. Here is part of his speech:

frontation. The differences between our political, economic and social concepts are great and even antagonistic.

We recognised these differences honourably on the hard and difficult road of frank and open talks that led us to the Agreement. We shall continue to be aware of the remaining contradictions, but we recognised that we are indissolubly linked by geography and by proximity. Peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and relations of good neighbourliness are the only national alternative for our future to be free of the spectre of violence and destruction.

The People's Republic of Mozambique cherishes peace as the most precious possession of mankind, the deepest aspiration of all peoples. Peace and co-existence are written into our Constitution. Based on our socialist policy we have proposed, since the first meeting between our governments on December 17, 1982, that we shall agree, formally or informally, to let peace and co-existence prevail between our states.

Peace is when there is respect between states for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Peace is when there is harmony, and physical, material, spiritual and social tranquility. Peace is when the life, liberty, equality and dignity of man is respected without any discrimination. Peace generates the conditions for progress, economic development and social well-being.

After a long period of armed conflicts, hopes of peace are emerging. They must be converted into reality. They must be fertilised and enriched so that they may blossom and grow.

The prospect of peace opens possibilities for developing the vast resources in which our region abound. These resources must, as a matter of priority, be exploited for the benefit of the people, while always safeguarding the national interests of each state.

Economic relations between our states must develop in a healthy and correct manner. We neither can, nor should, ignore the fact that our relations have a historic tradition which

enhanced the geographical contiguity of the two countries. But we must also recognise that relations of economic dependence are not conducive to stability and harmonious progress. For this reason our state rejects any type of relationship that might in any way limit its independence and make it economically dependent on another country.

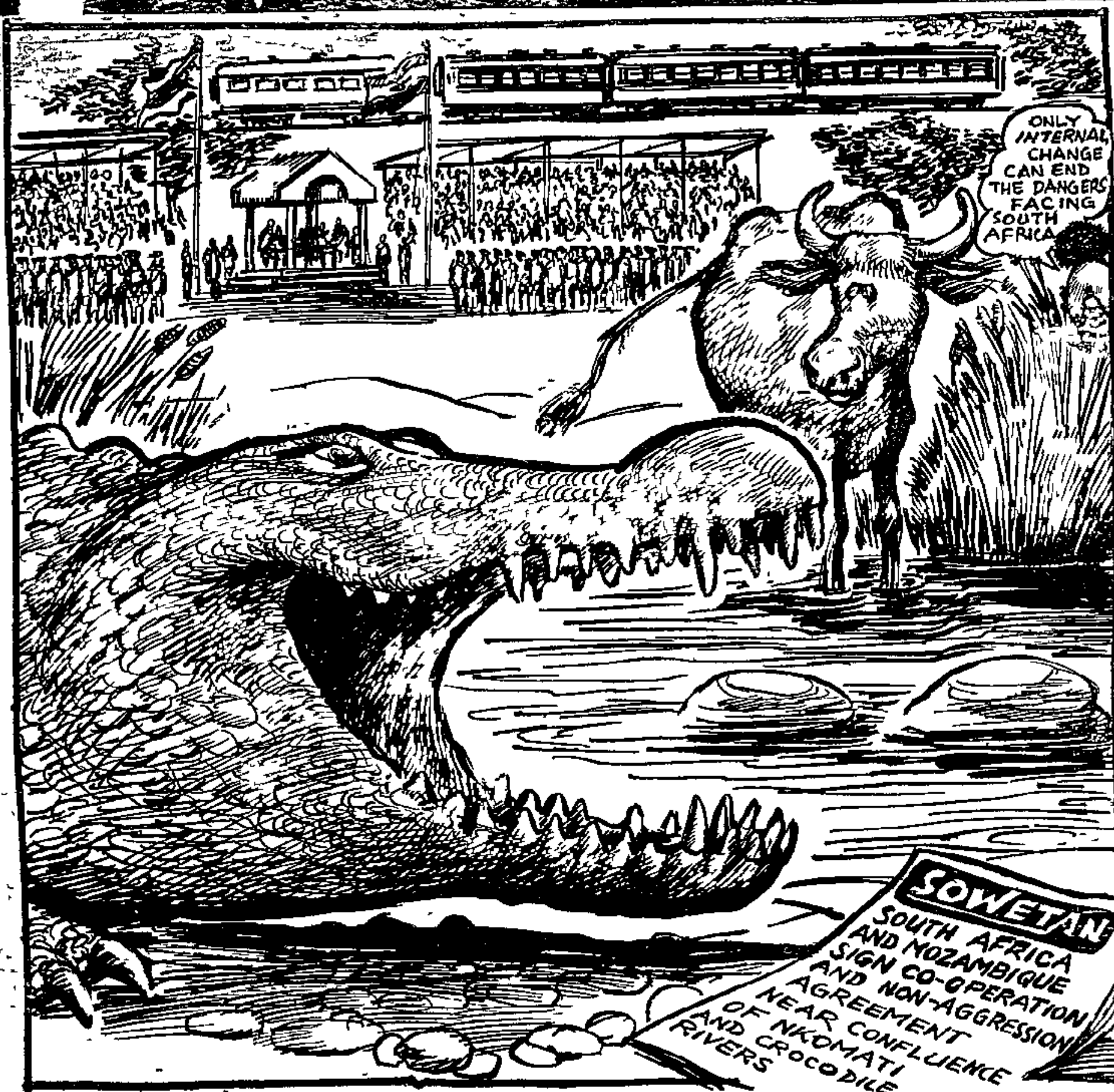
In the economic sphere let us find ways of developing resources, infrastructures and circumstances, which, being part of the experience of our relations are likely to bring reciprocal advantages and benefits on the basis of equality. It is within this context that the agreement of non-aggression and good neighbourliness has an important role to play as there can be no development without peace and tranquility.

We have established relations of co-operation with the states of Southern Africa in the framework of the SADCC. As we have already had occasion to state, SADCC was not created against South Africa. Its central objective is to eliminate hunger, wretchedness and illiteracy and to improve the standard of living of the peoples of the region.

Its member states refuse economic dependence on South Africa as on any other country. These objectives are solemnly claimed in the Lusaka Declaration which created the SADCC, and we would like to re-affirm once again our total fidelity to these principles.

Our states are able to map out the path of co-existence. They have been able to discuss between themselves. Between themselves they have been able to define their interests and objectives. Many have been surprised at the speed with which we found the answers, and by our ability to do so without external interference.

We, the Mozambican people, want to develop friendly relations with the South African people. None of us, Mozambicans or South Africans have another country. We are not foreigners to our continent or our countries. We have to live together on a basis of mutual respect, freedom, equality and justice. These are fundamental principles of our state, principles that are the very essence of our concept of a free and democratic society. They are principles with which we remain consistent and to which we are intransigently loyal. Our objective is that our region should assert itself as a model of peace. We do not want Southern Africa or our continent to be the base for any armed conflicts. In particular we do not want to be the ones to trigger off a confrontation on a world wide scale. The liberation struggle of the African peoples was a struggle to achieve peace. The whole of Africa is continuing the struggle to become a zone of peace and for her oceans to be thoroughfares of peace, unity, friendship and co-operation between peoples.



Risk of

sanctions

reduced

— Fourie

Political Correspondent

THE Nkomati accord has greatly reduced the risk of international sanctions against South Africa, according to the South African Ambassador to Washington, Mr Brand Fourie.

CHT
Tink's
19/5/81

2/8

Mr Fourie spoke after a weekend which saw more favourable reaction to the accord in African states, and continuing bitterness by the African National Congress at what it saw as action planned to isolate it throughout Southern Africa.

In an interview with SATV, Mr Fourie said last week's peace pact with Mozambique meant action such as United Nations sanctions had "moved back a long way".

He also believed the accord would help reduce the possibility of Western nations, including the United States, applying sanctions against South Africa on an individual basis.

Mr Fourie said the pact would have a "very far-reaching" effect on relations between South Africa and the US and was likely to improve South Africa's relations with Western countries in general.

"The road to the West is through Africa," he said.

● The Mozambican press has hailed the pact as a victory over forces of violence and militarism in Southern Africa.

"Peace has been the Mozambicans' deepest desire and therefore the agreement must be seen as a triumph over the forces of violence and militarism," the official news agency Afp said in a commentary. But it

'Finish bandits off' — Machel

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel on Saturday called on Mozambicans to finish off rebels in the country following the signing of the non-aggression pact with South Africa.

He told a mass rally that the Accord of Nkomati, signed on the border on Friday, meant South Africa had "accepted responsibility for ending the training of armed bandits" — his government's term for the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The MNR, which has caused massive disruption in Mozambique with alleged South African backing, still has several thousand armed men in Mozambique, according to government sources.

President Machel told the rally of about 70 000 people in a Maputo suburb that 3 500 MNR men had been captured last year.

He added "I want to appeal to every Mozambican — our priority task is to clean up these armed bandits."

He said the accord was aimed at "concentrating all our energy in the economic development of Mozambique in peace and tranquility."

But, he told the crowd packed into a football stadium in the working class Xipamanine district, the pact with Pretoria was "not an ideological agreement."

● The leader of the Social Democratic Party and former British Foreign Secretary, Dr David Owen, last night gave a cautious welcome to the Nkomati treaty.

Speaking on British radio, he said the previous conflict between Mozambique and South Africa accomplished nothing except damage to both nations' economies.

But, he warned "There will be a growth in urban guerrilla activity. But it will then be at least a South African problem."

SA may replace Soviets

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Mozambique may have exchanged a Soviet for a South African patron, says a noted American specialist on Southern Africa

Professor Robert Rotberg, professor of political science and history at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says the non-aggression pact signed on Friday between South Africa and Mozambique promises to transform the political and economic configuration of Southern Africa

President Machel's fight against the Mozambique resistance movement, Renamo, was a war for the survival of his regime, said Professor Rotberg

But Soviet help against South Africa and Renamo had been found wanting, he added

"Mozambique may have exchanged a Soviet for a South African patron. If so, South Africa may achieve the freedom from guerilla attack that its white government desires

"The absence of war, when realised, should be welcomed throughout the region, if not necessarily by the Blacks within South Africa who will have to defer dreams of liberation"

Professor Rotberg, who is a frequent visitor to South Africa, added "When coupled with the recently achieved ceasefire in Angola and the weakening there of Soviet and Cuban forces, this week's reconciliation between Mozambique and South Africa, provided it is nurtured and sustained, could lead to a more stable and prosperous Southern Africa"

Renewed interest in exports to Maputo

ARGUS 20/3/84

Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — South African interest in Mozambique as an export market is beginning to snowball following the signing of the Nkomati Accord last week.

Spokesmen for the Department of Industries, Commerce and Tourism said there had been a definite increase in the number of queries from companies yesterday wanting to sell their products to Mozambique.

Yesterday was the first day of business since the signing of the accord on the South African/Mozambican border.

The spokesman said the companies involved covered a wide range of products, including general engineering and merchandise.

Atmosphere

However, it was not possible at this stage to gauge the exact extent of the new interest.

He added that while the department was not directly involved in trade with other countries such as Mozambique, its task was to create an atmosphere and climate in which trade relations could be promoted.

The rest was up to private enterprise.

Discussions had been held in the past to improve trade links, but the security aspect had developed faster and, to an extent, overshadowed the progress made in the trading field.

Representative

Another spokesman said it had to be remembered that, although on a low-key level, South Africa had always maintained a trade representative in Maputo.

Many companies had kept their Mozambique contacts and continued to trade, albeit on a relatively small scale.

These companies could now be considering expanding their Mozambique operations, but would not necessarily work through the department.

It would handle inquiries only from companies wanting to break into the Mozambican market and who came to the department for advice.

Upturn

A spokesman said the South African trade representative in Maputo had reported an upturn in interest from Mozambican companies.

While it was still too early to gauge the full extent of the renewed trade links, there were clear indications that trade between the two countries was moving to normal levels.

He also said other organisations, such as the South African Foreign Trade Organisation, could provide valuable aid to South African companies wanting to expand into the Mozambican market.

Maputo media launch counter-attack

Star By David Thomas

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The Government-controlled Mozambican news media have unleashed a torrent of commentaries to counter the widely-held view that the Nkomati Accord was a shotgun pact

Stung by suggestions that the Maputo Government had been "bullied" by Pretoria into signing the agreement on Friday, Mozambican newspaper, news agency and radio commentaries said that South Africa was just as desperate for regional peace and economic stability as was its eastern neighbour.

In fact, argued one of the many editorials which have been transmitted world-wide by news agencies, South Africa was forced to reopen negotiations with Mozambique by last year's diplomatic offensive by Maputo which culminated in President Samora Machel's tour of Western Europe

South Africa's own "economic crisis" and the high cost of its "destablisation policies" contributed to

the mounting pressure on Pretoria to come to terms with Mozambique, claimed the Press

Contrary to the Western Press view that the Nkomati Accord was a diplomatic coup for South Africa, the Mozambican media saw it as a victory for the Maputo Government and "a defeat for the politics of destablisation and confrontation"

The media commentaries also attempted to offset criticism that Mozambique, by becoming the first African country to openly sign a non-aggression pact with South Africa, had set back the international campaign to force Pretoria to change its racial policies

An article by the national news agency, AIM, pointed out that nowhere in the Nkomati Accord was it stated that either country was obliged to recognise the policies of the other "Thus there is no change in Mozambique's position of not recognising apartheid and not recognising the Bantustans," it added.

On the morning the two leaders were signing the pact Radio Mozambique told its listeners that the gathering was "not a meeting of friends — far from it"

The signing ceremony was "a meeting of realistic leaders who have decided that a policy is needed to guarantee that neither country serves as a base for attacks on the other," the radio said

The media commentaries strongly denied that the non-aggression clause in the accord had been a stab in the back for the African National Congress The national radio said Mozambique "continues to give political, diplomatic and humanitarian support" to the ANC which was described as the "vanguard of the South African people"

On the home front the accord is being touted as a defeat for the anti-government rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance which is widely believed to be actively supported by Pretoria — The Star's Foreign News Service

218 Star
21/3/84

SA-Maputo trade depends on confidence building

By David Braun

The trade potential between South Africa and Mozambique will depend upon successful confidence building among South African businessmen, says the chief executive of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons

"This may require financial guarantees and other assurances about Mozambique's ability to pay," he told the Witbank Chamber of Commerce and Industries last night.

"If the Cahora Bassa electricity scheme becomes operational again, this could mean annual earnings of about R50 million. Tourism is also a quick source of foreign exchange — about R100 million a year — provided a stable environment is created in Mozambique. It is all a question of confidence."

Mr Parsons said confidence building in the private sector would be assisted if the South African authorities would consider steps such as.

- Sending a private sector mission to Mozambique to evaluate the economic prospects "on the spot", and to formulate any recommendations which would encourage private investment and trade
- Appointing a consular representative in Maputo who would assist businessmen and tourists visiting Mozambique.

The private sector should consider a bilateral South African-Mozambique Chamber of Economic Relations to facilitate business contracts.

If peace and stability in Southern Africa became infectious, said Mr Parsons, there would be wider benefits.

The chances of economic sanctions would be reduced and there could be a prospect of reduced military demands on the South African economy.

US Accord generates Star export inquiries

Pretoria Correspondent 2/13/84

South African interest in Mozambique as an export market is beginning to snowball following the signing of the Nkomati Accord last week.

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The spokesman said the companies involved covered a wide range of products including general engineering and merchandise.

However, it was not possible to gauge the exact extent of the new interest at this stage, he said.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The spokesman said that while the department was not directly involved in trade with other countries, such as Mozambique, its task was to create an atmosphere and climate in which trade relations could be promoted. The rest was up to private enterprise.

Discussions had been held in the past to improve trade links but the security aspect had developed faster and, to an extent, overshadowed the progress made in the trading field, he said.

Another spokesman said it had to be remembered that, although on a low-key level, South Africa had always maintained a trade representative in Maputo.

Many companies had kept their Mozambican contacts and continued to trade, albeit on a relatively small scale.

Boesak slates Nkomati pact

Cape Times 22/3/84 218

Staff Reporter

THE PEACE of the Nkomati Accord was peace that came out of the barrel of a gun, Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said at an Azaso-Nusas meeting at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

Dr Boesak, a patron of the United Democratic Front (UDF), was addressing about 1 000 students in Jameson Hall on the 23rd anniversary of Sharpeville.

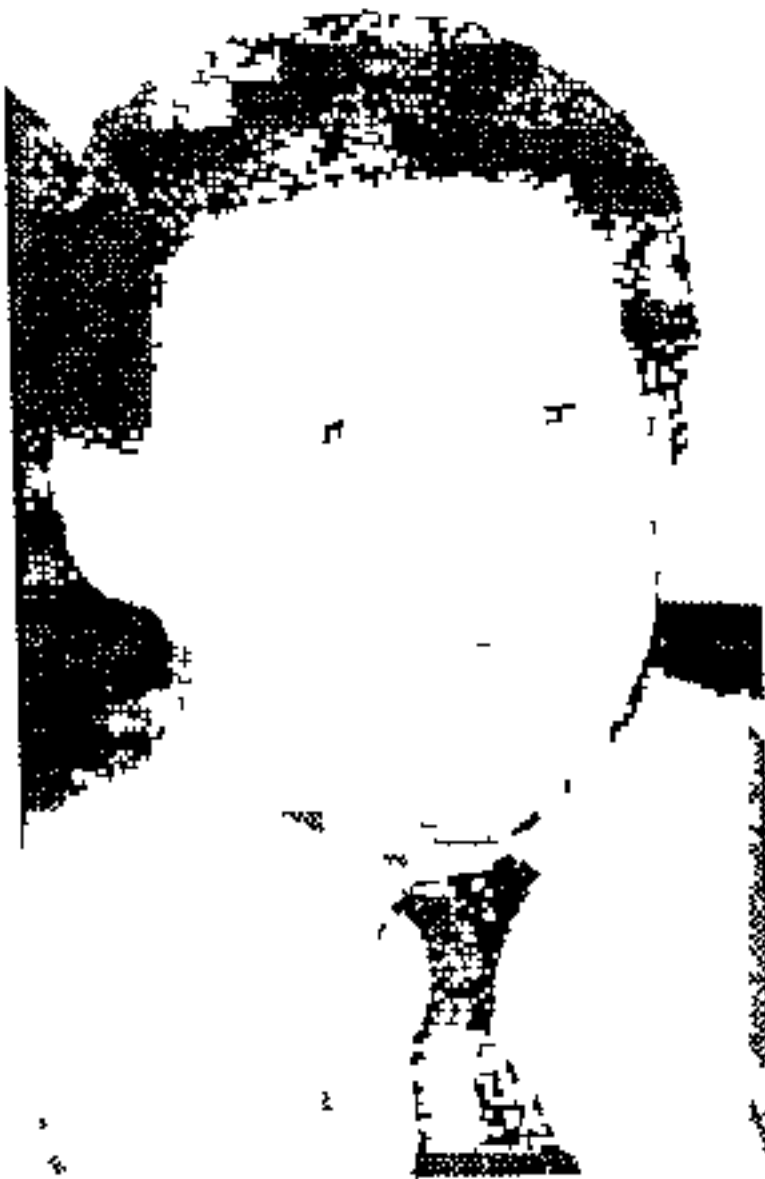
"Under normal circumstances we would be grateful for a step towards peace. But we who have lived for 40 years under the government which signed the accord must not be blamed if we have misgivings about the accord," he said.

'Destabilize'

"For years, we have seen evidence that this same government was out to destabilize neighbouring territories."

Mr Joe Phaahla, a member of the UDF national secretariat, outlined the history that had led to "thousands of people" leaving the country.

He said conditions



Dr Boesak

had to be created in which exiles could return to live in the "peace and friendship" spoken of in the Freedom Charter.

Mr "Terror" Mosioa Lekota, the UDF's national publicity secretary, said there had been a lot of talk in the media about "tremendous gains" made by South Africa in its relations with neighbours recently.

"But it is we in the progressive movement who have made tremendous gains," he said. "Who would have imagined that the govern-

ment would release a Swapo leader and seek a deal with Mandela in which he leaves jail?

"The government signed the Nkomati Accord because they saw that in the long term, the situation as it was had terrible implications for them."

The Nationalist government was adapting itself to a situation in which it could no longer take its rank-and-file members with it, he said. It was consolidating party power through the new constitution to deal with the forces of the left and the right.

"The government delegates powers which exceed those it possesses in its own areas to Venda and the Ciskei, so that they are ruled like a South American dictatorship. South Africa is ruled not by whites, but by a united, undemocratic front, soon to include the Labour Party which would like to see the UDF banned."

As resistance to forced removals and other government initiatives increased, so would the government's "viciousness", he warned.

Accord devoid of justice Boesak

News 22/3/84

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Education Reporter

THE Nkomati Accord is devoid of justice, the essential element of all peace, says Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches

He was addressing more than 1 000 UCT students at a meeting organised by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso) to commemorate Sharpeville Day when 67 people were shot dead during a demonstration at the Sharpeville police station

Dr Boesak said the Nkomati Accord was a peace "which has come out of the barrel of a gun"

"Destruction"

"People must not blame us if we cannot understand how South Africa can set itself up as a peacemaker in the region when it remains the creator of destruction, poverty, insecurity and peacellessness at home



Flashback to the signing of the Nkomati Accord last Friday.



Dr Allan Boesak... peace "out of the barrel of a gun".

"While South Africa makes peace with Mozambique, our leaders still languish in prison, black people are still being forcibly removed from home and thrown into those concentration camps which are euphemistically called resettlement areas, and people here are still being banned and detained without trial

"How can we believe them? How can we trust them when these things do not happen accidentally but by design, as a matter of policy?" he said

Ovation

Dr Boesak said no matter how many agreements the Government made or how well it "subjected frontline states to its will", people in South Africa would not give up "the struggle for democracy, freedom and human dignity"

"No matter how many times they deal with Mozambique, in the final analysis, they will still have to deal with us"

Dr Boesak received a standing ovation

Mr Terror Lekota, an executive member of the United Democratic Front, told students the Nkomati Accord was the result of internal crisis in South Africa

CAP TILES 26/3/84
218

Cheap flights from Maputo

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — Discount king Tony Factor, the first South African businessman to clinch a deal with Mozambique, will introduce cruises from Durban to Maputo this year, and also cheap flights from Maputo to Europe in May.

Mr Factor said the three-day weekend cruises, at R359 a person, would include accommodation on board the luxury Constellation liner, meals and entertainment.

The "cheap flight" deal, which followed a day's in-depth discussions between Mr Factor and Mozambican airline officials last week, was the result of negotiations which started "long before" the Nkomati Accord a fortnight ago.

South Africans will be able to fly from Maputo Airport to Europe at a fraction of the normal fares.

He disclosed yesterday that a return flight from Maputo to Israel would cost R599.

Connecting flights from Tel Aviv to Frankfurt, London and Paris would cost an extra R190, and to Copenhagen R247.

The flights, to be known as Tony Factor LAM Charters, will operate weekly.

A luxury bus will take passengers from Johannesburg to Maputo at a cost of R32 return.

Passengers who prefer to cruise from Durban to board an Israel-bound flight in Maputo can do so for R99.

Mr Factor said the deal would "put Southern Africa within reach of almost all tourists".



Mr. Tony Factor

FINANCE

Nkomati: Businessmen see heavy costs for SA

Argus 27/3/84 218

Financial Editor

SOUTH AFRICA should benefit in many ways from the recent improvement in its relations with Mozambique but Mozambique wants something in return and this could cost a great deal of money, city businessmen say.

Mr Frans Davin, managing director of the Old Mutual, said today that taking a long-term view, the Nkomati Accord augured well for the future, but much would depend on the extent to which it was carried out.

It would not change the economy of South Africa overnight. South Africa would still need to spend large sums on defence.

Unfortunately, the accord had come at a time when the South African economy was at a low ebb, which could limit South Africa's assistance to Mozambique.

The accord would open up opportunities for South African firms in Mozambique, but that country was run down and would need large amounts of money.

Mr Frans Davin, managing director of the Old Mutual.

However, the fact that an accord could be reached between two countries with such different political systems was a good augury for an improvement in relations elsewhere, Mr Davin said.

PSYCHOLOGICAL

Mr Marinus Daling, a general manager of Sanlam, said the accord's initial contribution to the economy was likely to be indirect — on the psychological front.

It should help confidence internally and overseas and also reduce stress between the various local communities, creating a situation of progress towards peace.

It would be wrong to expect the accord to lead to less expenditure on defence.

"One reason why we were able to get an ac-

cord was that we had a strong defence force."

South Africa would have to continue spending on defence and there would be no relief for Government finances.

A second reason for the accord was that the Mozambicans were disappointed by Russian aid. The need to accommodate their expectations could put pressure on the South African Government's finances.

POSITIVE FACTOR

Mr Mike Daly, economic analyst at Southern Life, said the most significant aspect of the accord was probably the increased potential it brought for security and stability in Southern Africa.

This would be a positive factor in the country's medium and long-term growth.

South Africa, in common with other developing countries, had a large foreign capital re-

quirement. Increased foreign confidence in the region, could lead to direct foreign investment again showing a rising trend.

This would take pressure off domestic savings and improve the ratio of domestic investment to domestic savings without running down the foreign exchange reserves and bringing the economy's expansionary phase to a premature end.

Moreover, with the West welcoming the accord, there could be greater resistance among overseas investors and governments to disinvestment from South Africa.

However, the regional peace initiatives would not make a significant difference to the country's credit rating or its ability to borrow abroad, as this was influenced more by purely financial factors and the country's record in repaying such loans, which was admirable.

RAM 28/3/84

SA's fishermen set sights on Mozambique

Mall Correspondent

DURBAN — When Mozambique's rich fishing grounds are opened to South African trawlers, an "armada" will steam to the area to make the most of the vast untapped resources of crayfish, langoustine and prawns, according to Durban fishermen.

"We are relying on the South African and Mozambique Governments to help us get the necessary permits to trawl in Mozambique waters," said Mr Aubrey Shooter, owner of Shooter's Trawlers.

The best shellfish spots, he said, were north of Beira and it was years since

fishing vessels had been in that area.

He was confident that permission would be granted for trawling rights off Mozambique.

Mr Shooter discounted possibilities that the area had been "fished out" by Soviet trawlers as the fishing grounds were "so lucrative" it was unlikely that Mozambique grounds would be depleted.

"We are only too willing to pay for fishing rights as long as there is a chance for us into the area," Mr Shooter said.

Should permission be granted, shellfish is expected to be much cheaper in South African restaurants than the pre-

sent inflated prices.

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Meanwhile Mr Shooter said that his trawler, the R30 000 Morning Star, was still being held by Mozambique authorities since it was impounded in April last year.

"I'm going to try my best to get the vessel back and I am prepared to pay a fine, but not the R176 000 they have asked for."

"Since Mozambique has closed their fishing grounds to us, we have had to do our best to make ends meet."

"We all have bonds on our vessels and it is as much as we can do to make ends meet," Mr Shooter said.

Factor: travel industry is a fish can, I am the tin opener

By Russell Gault

Prime Minister Mr P W Botha might have found Mr Tony Factor an asset at Komati

In a spectacular business coup, the blitz of discount sneaked into Mozambique and had a tourist deal lined up before the accord was signed

Now Mr Factor has paved the way for opening up the old Portuguese colony to South Africa's weekend tourists.

As soon as Mozambique's hotels and tourist spots have been cleaned up it is likely that many people will pass through the gates at Komatiport

But, more than that, the counter-uncher of the retail trade has turned to travel industry inside out

He has done what he promised 12 years ago when he briefly entered the travel trade, leaving when he reckoned

he'd proved a point. He introduced discount travel and, like so many of his other ventures, found himself in the middle of a bitter commercial fight

"It doesn't matter whether I'm trying to sell the public discount cars, gold bars, coffins or travel — I'm going to upset the trade," he says

"Commerce is cut up into parcels and it doesn't like to see its profit margins touched. When I come along with discount schemes they all scream."

His pre-Nkomati Accord discussions with the Mozambicans involved secret flights to Maputo and bartering until finally, this week, he reached agreement with LAM, the Mozambican airline

Tony Factor's LAM Charters will use their aircraft to fly return charters between Mozambique and Israel at half the cost of comparable fare offers. A European airline will continue the charters

between Israel and London

The Mozambicans will waive visa requirements for his passengers "because there is no way you can organise this sort of business if there are going to be possible visa hassles", he said

But what keeps driving this diminutive human power package, especially after major open-heart surgery three years ago?

"I agree most people would want to take it easy, but that's just a slow way to the grave. Life is to be lived and I love my business."

"I've been a discount man for 25 years. Now travel discounting is my big interest. There are a lot of people in the world who haven't seen Southern Africa

"I believe I can help them get here at reasonable prices. I can help South Africa's — and Mozambique's — tourists in the same time, bring in

desperately needed foreign exchange

"And I can make a reasonable profit — not a greedy profit," he stresses

Travel was probably the most exciting business in the world from an entrepreneur's point of view, he said. But high profits by the industry were forcing up prices when they should be falling

"Most airlines worldwide and the industry generally are inefficient. They pass their costs on to the public instead of trimming their fat and becoming more competitive," Mr Factor said.

"That's where I come in. I see the business as a fish can and myself as the person to operate the tin opener, tear it open and let the rubbish fall out

"My philosophy is a belief in private enterprise, in competition. There have only been fixed prices and monopoly practices in the travel trade. I intend to break those. If I fail, then I'll go broke."

248 Steve 28/3/84

ARGUS 28/3/84 2/8

All set to fish again in Mozambique's waters

DURBAN. — When Mozambique's rich fishing grounds are opened to South African trawlers, an "armada" will steam to the area to make the most of the vast, untapped resources of crayfish, langoustine and prawns, according to Durban fishermen.

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"Since Mozambique closed their fishing

grounds to us, we have had to do our best to make ends meet"

It is reported from Pretoria that a group of about 40 South African skiboat fishermen are planning a fishing trip to Inhaca with the blessing of the Mozambique Government

The week-long trip is planned for June and final details will be discussed with the Mozambique Ministry of Tourism in Maputo this week

The idea behind the excursion is to review facilities available to the South African tourist market

Hopefully, fishermen will be able to go fishing

in Mozambique regularly, one of the organisers said

The fishing trip has been in the pipeline for the past six months

Final details must still be discussed, but the organisers of the trip plan to take about 40 South African fishermen who own their own skiboats

The group will travel to Maputo, from where they will spend a week at Inhaca fishing and surveying available facilities

When the organisers return from Maputo late this week, the trip will be co-ordinated and fisherman invited to join the party — Argus Correspondent and Sapa

METROPOLITAN

SA tourists flocking to Maputo by June?

By Russell Gault
24 Hours team

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Mozambique is getting ready for a South African tourist boom

That is the forecast of Mr Tony Factor, who this week concluded an agreement with LAM, the Mozambican airline

"By May or June, South Africans will be welcomed into Mozambique as they were years ago when the Portuguese were there," he said yesterday

"The country is about to open up. The Mozambicans are desperately refurbishing Maputo's hotels and tourist spots in an effort to prepare for the boom

"They want tourists and foreign exchange. And they want investment

"The country's Minister of Tourism is already in the United States in an effort to raise cash for investment in the tourism industry."

LAM has agreed to provide aircraft for charter flights between Maputo and Israel for Mr Factor's discount flights. Another airline will provide aircraft for charter from Israel to London. The total cost will be about half the excursion fare on established airlines

"The big airlines have carved up South African air volume for

themselves and made travelling prohibitive," he said. "Our aim is to get South Africans abroad cheaply, and bring European and American tourists here just as cheaply

"One of my aims is to try to earn foreign exchange for both South Africa and Mozambique. We are interdependent. We have to help each other, and the Mozambicans realise this."

Mr Factor's organisation, Tony Factor's Lam Charters, will charge R599 from Maputo to Tel Aviv. A charter bus will take passengers from Johannesburg to Maputo for a return fare of R36. From Tel Aviv to London the extra cost will be R196 with the option of five European stops. That totals R831. First-class will be R150 extra

"I intend to cut open the Southern African skies like a fish can. We will give people the cheap travel they are entitled to

"We have no tricks or gimmicks. This is the discount business," Mr Factor said

"If the travel trade can't stand it, then that's the way it is. Because one thing is sure — the public is going to enjoy cheap travel for a change"

● See Page 11, World section.

ARGUS 28/3/84 (218)

TIONAL

Factor fares open Maputo tourist gates

Argus Correspondent
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FOREIGN EXCHANGE

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Mr Factor said there was no penalty for changed bookings, unlike other fares. For Apex fares three rates applied: R1 011, R1 067 and R1 269. These were applicable over various months of the year and subject to penalties in the event of cancellations and changed bookings

The next scale of charges on the established airlines is the excursion rate which costs R1769 and the full fare economy which is R2546

"I intend to cut open the southern African skies like a fish can. We will give people the cheap travel they are entitled to — we have no tricks or gimmicks. This is the discount business," Mr Factor said

"If the travel trade can't stand it then that's the way it is. Because one thing is sure — the public is going to enjoy cheap travel for a change"

Prime Minister Mr P W Botha might have found Tony Factor an asset at Nkomati

In one of the most spectacular business coups of recent times the whizz-kid of discount sneaked into Mozambique and had a tourist deal lined up before the Accord was signed in front of the world

Now he has paved the way for opening up the old Portuguese colony to South Africa's weekend tourists

ONE TATS 29/3/84
2/8

Huge cost of Mozambique's independence

MAPUTO — In the most comprehensive set of financial figures released here for several years, Mozambique has totted up the cost of a decade of troubled independence

A lengthy economic report, delivered last month to the embassies of Mozambique's Western creditors, gave a detailed explanation of why this country, stricken simultaneously by war, drought and flooding, was seeking to renegotiate 1.4 billion dollars of foreign debts

The official news agency Aum said the rescheduled debt being handled by the Club of Paris, an informal-banking group that has acted frequently in debt renegotiations for Third World countries' country-to-country debts

Among Mozambique's creditors are French and Italian banks who helped finance the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric power project, built before independence from Portugal in 1975, and international organizations such as the Arab Development Bank for Africa, Opec and the Kuwait fund

The 1.4 billion dollars excludes an unspecified amount owed to communist countries, which is handled separately

This year Mozambique was due to repay about 242 million dollars comprising some 190 million dollars principal and the rest interest

The country had severe difficulties in meeting its commitments in 1983 and, faced with the prospect of no immediate economic upturn, acted to reschedule 1984 payments

The economic report, examining the debt repayment problem, said some of the causes — like world recession and the rocketing price of imported oil, which it estimated had cost Mozambique 819 million dollars since independence in 1975 — were common to other developing nations

Other factors cited were four years of sanctions against the former white Rhodesian government from 1975 to 1979, raids into Mozambique by Rhodesian forces before Zimbabwe's independence, and natural disasters such as the current third

successive year of drought

Since the report was prepared, Mozambique has also been hit by disastrous flooding in the main food-growing southern region causing massive crop losses

The report said Mozambique's major problem was South Africa's "undeclared war" against its weak and vulnerable neighbour, a conflict formally ended by the signing of a non-aggression pact between the two on March 16

Taking all factors into account, the report estimated economic sanctions against Mozambique amounted to a loss in revenue of about 3.5 billion dollars in the past decade, more than double the foreign debt now being renegotiated

The bulk of this, 2.6 billion dollars, was calculated as having been lost through South Africa's scrapping in 1978 of the preferential price at which

gold had been sold to Mozambique for half a century until three years after independence

Under a 1928 agreement between Portugal, and South Africa, the wages of migrant Mozambicans working in South African mines were paid to Mozambique's colonial authorities in gold at a fixed rate of R29,75 rand an ounce, significantly lower than the world market price of gold

The gold was transferred to Lisbon and credited to the colony of Mozambique at its market value in Portuguese escudos, amounting to a major subsidy to the country

The workers, who never saw the gold, then received their salaries in escudos when they returned to Mozambique

The number of Mozambicans working in South African mines was cut by two-thirds in the first two

years of independence, from 118 000 in 1975 to 41 000 in 1977

The report estimated that the drop in income from miners' remittances had cost Mozambique 568 million dollars since 1975, as well as adding the problem of 70 000 more unemployed people

South African traffic through Maputo port, the nearest outlet to the sea for much of South Africa's mineral wealth, declined in the 1970s and has lapsed since 1980

In 1973, the last year of full colonial rule, Maputo handled 6.8 million tons of South African imports and exports. By 1979, this had fallen to 4.3 million tons and in 1983 it slumped to 1.1 million tons — an 84 per cent drop in 10 years

The economic report estimated Mozambique had lost 248 million dollars in revenue because of this drastic reduction

But the report also expressed guarded optimism that the balance of payments deficit could gradually be reduced over the rest of this decade and said the new agreement with South Africa would "permit Mozambique to face the future with greater hope and confidence" — Sapa-Reuter

Pick 'n Pay may open stores in Mozambique

By PAUL DOLD, Financial Editor

PICK 'N PAY is keen to open supermarkets in Maputo following the Nkomati accord but the group will first seek guarantees from the Mozambique Government that foreign assets will be sacrosanct, the chairman, Mr Raymond Ackerman, said last night.

"Mozambique needs cheap food and we believe we can make a substantial contribution"

Disclosing that he had already had talks with one Maputo businessman, Mr Ackerman hinted that he and director Mr Hugh Herman might visit Maputo soon

Clearly before South African groups are prepared to enter Mozambique guarantees will be required to prevent nationalization of their assets

Once these guarantees had been provided, Pick 'n Pay would be one of the first South African groups to move into Mozambique

"I am most encouraged by the Nkomati accord and this could lead to not only a more peaceful Southern Africa, but a chance to develop our economy where more of our people will be better fed, better housed and better clothed

"This is the challenge

facing the private sector and government in South Africa and I believe we must heed this challenge as our greatest chance to make our country more peaceful and a fairer and happier place for all"

In spite of what Mr Raymond Ackerman calls the toughest retail climate in years Pick 'n Pay is continuing to pull market share away from competitors and posted a 14 percent rise in taxed profits in the year ended February

And this result was achieved after writing off more than R6m in opening costs and renovations of new stores

Margins were shaved with net profit falling from 3,9 percent to 3,6 percent of sales to maintain an aggressive profile but the strategy paid handsomely

Sales spurted 21 percent from R1,2 billion to R1,5 billion and attributable earnings rose from R27 544 000 to R31 425 000

Earnings per share were 160,6c (140,8c)

Dividend cover fell slightly from 2,3 to 2,2 times in line with policy to reduce it to twice cover and the total dividend is 72c as against 61c — a rise of 18 percent

Pikwick — the holding company — is paying a dividend of 35,60c a share (30,15c)

Reviewing the results, Mr Ackerman said the group's butcheries had showed a substantial increase and property income was also up

Five supermarkets were opened in the year and the hypermarket chain grew to 10 stores with the opening of the Pretoria branch

Among the regions Mr John Barry's Western Cape supermarkets showed the highest percentage growth increase in the group while the Brackenfell hyper led the hypermarkets

This year the group will be increasing trading area by nine percent

— some 18 000 m² in South Africa and 12 000 m² in Australia. The programme includes a second supermarket at Kempton Park, a supermarket in Boksburg South, a supermarket in Randpark Ridge, a superstore in Alberton, a supermarket in Constantia, a new Bellville store and a supermarket at Bisho in the Ciskei

Director Mr Hugh Herman said last night that the group was poised for considerable growth over the next few years. Several new stores were about to enter a high profit growth stage and the group would benefit from the recent large expansion of trading area

New director

Mr Harold Gorvy has been appointed to Pick 'n Pay's board, the chairman, Mr Raymond Ackerman, announced last night.

CAPE TOWN 30/3/80 218

Getting down to terms of the Accord

1/11/84

5

2/8

1/11/84

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent
THE South African Government is to co-ordinate attempts to translate the words of the Nkomati Accord into concrete terms — jobs and progress for Mozambicans and profits for the businessmen

A top-level Department of Foreign Affairs delegation led by the deputy director of Foreign Affairs, Mr A van Zyl, is to visit Maputo for discussions with Mozambican counterparts on how best to handle the flood of investment inquiries from South Africa

It is hoped to create a high-powered trade delegation comprising representatives of the South African Chambers of Industries, Handelsinstituut, Agricultural Union and Chamber of Industries to handle liaison

Once the investment inquiries have been channelled and processed by the Mozambicans it would be up to the individual companies to go ahead and make further arrangements

Security

The Government initiative — jointly undertaken by the DFA and the Department of Industries, Trade and Tourism — flows from a meeting between Prime Minister P W Botha and organised commerce, industry and agriculture in Cape Town on Monday at which the business chiefs were informed of the Government's intentions

This week, Mr van Zyl said it was vital that the momentum of the Nkomati Accord be maintained and allowed to prove the benefit of mutual co-operation.

One of the most important issues which has been raised by South African business interests is that of security of assets

Although the Mozambican Government has apparently given private assurances on this point, major South African companies require tighter guarantees

It is understood that the

Mozambican Government is preparing legislation which will formalise its private sector — only recently emergent after years of state socialism — and give the necessary security to foreign investors

Since the beginning of the initiative, one of the main concerns of Pretoria, Maputo and developmental economists has been that a flood of "carpetbagging" enterprises in Mozambique could jeopardise their delicate steps towards greater free enterprise and create domestic political problems for the Mozambican Government.

Spotlight

It would also rebound badly on the diplomatic gains made by the Nkomati Accord.

Meanwhile, the infrastructure within Mozambique — harbours and railways — is coming under the spotlight.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services, which has provided technical assistance to Maputo, said this week there were no immediate moves to upgrade their technical assistance

But industrialists have apparently made clear that a functioning Maputo Harbour and increased capacity on the Maputo-Komatipoort railway line would be essential before any major investments are undertaken.

MOZAMBIQUE, SA talks in City

Political Staff
 A TOP-LEVEL Mozambican Government delegation will meet the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and other senior South African officials in Cape Town today and is expected to present proposals for a peace pact between the two countries.
 Representatives of the two governments agreed at historic talks in

Maputo last week to sign a non-aggression treaty. A treaty could lead to a reduction — or even the end — of military operations by the African National Congress in South Africa and by the Mozambique National Resistance movement in Mozambique.
 Proposals for a peace pact were approved in Maputo on Monday by a joint session of Frelimo

and Mozambique Government leaders.

According to a communique, the meeting also "laid down directives concerning the manner in which the talks (with South Africa) are to be continued and unanimously approved the principles of a draft for a non-aggression agreement (with South Africa)".

It was also announced that the draft peace pact would be presented to the South African Government in the near future "with a view to the establishment of peace, stability, good neighbourliness and progress" in Southern Africa.

Acceptable

If proposals for a peace pact are presented to the South Africans today, and if they are acceptable or require only minor adjustment, the pact may be signed very soon.

The composition of the delegations which will meet today is very similar to those that met in Maputo last week.

Mr Botha will be backed by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The Mozambique delegation will be headed by the Minister for Economic Affairs in the Presidency, General Jacinto Veloso, and will include the Minister of Justice Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, the Vice-Minister of Security Major-General Salesio Teodoro Nalyambipano, the Vice-Minister of Defence, Colonel Sergio Vieira and the Vice-Minister of the Interior, Mr Teodato Hunguana.

Koevoet man jailed for killing

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — A member of the police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet was jailed for an effective eight years by the Windhoek Supreme Court this week after being found guilty of killing a civilian.

Mr Justice Ken Bethune suspended two years of the 10-year sentence imposed on 24-year-old Special Constable Johannes Hams.

The court heard that Hams went to a cuka shop — the popular drinking taverns which abound in Ovambo — at Ongandjera, about 50km west of Oshakati on October 26 last year. He had tried to grab some sweets from Mr Sam Shaliu, and when Mr Shaliu resisted he stabbed him in the hand.

Mr Onganange Angonga had then warned Hams Hams grabbed a rifle and shot Mr Angonga in the head.

R25 000 theft investigated

Crime Reporter

POLICE are investigating the alleged theft of more than R25 000 from a safe after a window at a Kenilworth firm had been smashed this week.

The keys to the safe had reportedly been left in a desk drawer in the Second Avenue offices of Rizla Distributors on Tuesday, a police liaison officer for the Western Cape Captain Jan Calitz, said yesterday.

Detectives called to the scene on Wednesday morning found that a window had been broken presumably during the night.

Mr Garth Hampshire of the firm had told police a payroll of R26 400 had been stolen from a safe, Captain Calitz said.

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 NOW R3,00

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McDonald's

WYNBERG
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Contractors to SEBAA

SA STOCKCAR CHAMPIONSHIPS

RECORD ATTEMPT

LUMP OVER 10 CARS

Mr Chr Cape v to be a

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CAPK TRIPS 6/4/84 (218)

New Factor in cheap travel

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG —
The peace accord between South Africa and Mozambique has enabled discounter Mr Tony Factor to establish travel links with Maputo
Mr Factor said yesterday an air service from Maputo to Israel would come into effect in late June
Tickets will cost R599

return and will be valid from one week to a year
First class travellers will pay an extra R150
Mr Factor said this would be the first regular charter service from Southern Africa
Passengers would be able to either take a luxury bus from Johannesburg to Maputo or South African Airways or the Mozambican airline
People travelling from

Durban could go by boat, at a cost of R99
Mr Factor said under his plan, Israel would become the "gateway to Europe" for South Africans
From there, participants in the plan will be able to fly to various European destinations, including London, Paris and Amsterdam for R190 each return and Copenhagen for R247 return

Mr Factor added travellers would also be able to fly from Israel to America for R599 return
"Without the new peace accord, none of this would be possible", Mr Factor said
He said under the new plan people would be able to go by boat from Durban to the island of Catemba, then to Mozambique and back to Durban

Scores of members given their marching orders

ANC men ordered to leave Maputo

RAM 9/4/84
By JOSE CAETANO

SCORES, and possibly hundreds, of members of the African National Congress have been issued with an ultimatum to leave Mozambique.

The ANC's presence in the country will in future be restricted to an office in Maputo

This was learnt from a semi-official source in Maputo yesterday

The source explained that members of the ANC had been "invited to leave Mozambique after they were found to have broken the laws of the Mozambican state"

According to the source "some ANC members were living in the country in complete illegality in terms of Mozambique's laws governing both immigration and the use of arms"

"These members of the South African ANC did not comply with the terms of the accords established with the Mozambican Government," the source added

"The members of the ANC were invited to leave the country just like any other foreign citizen who infringes the national laws. It should be noted, though, that while other foreign citizens are put on the border, these were instructed to choose the country to which they wished to move"

The source also indicated that this latest move by the Mozambican Government against members of the ANC was taken "in conformity with the principles which pertain to the establishment of international accords"

The same source pointed out that the Mozambican Government has stated repeatedly

TENERIFE — An acrobatic airplane crashed into a crowd during a airshow yesterday, killing the pilot and three spectators, including a year-old boy, in the latest accident at an airport that was the site of the world's worst air disaster, Canary Islands officials said

Authorities said 15 other people were injured, about 12 serious, when the plane had trouble taking off and barrelled into the screaming crowd of some 4 000 people, at Laredos Airport at Santa Cruz de Tenerife, in the Canary Islands

Witnesses said the Z-50 acrobatic model plane, which carried no passengers, entered into a dive, bounced on the runway and careened into the spectators

The crowd had gathered for "Airport Week" festivities to watch a



ANC members urged to leave Mapo

218
 RM 9/4/84 (11A)
 By JOSE CAETANO

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The source also indicated that this latest move by the Mozambican Government against members of the ANC was taken "in conformity with the principles which pertain to the establishment of international accords"

The same source pointed out that the Mozambican Government has stated repeatedly that "it has in the past and will continue in the future to give the ANC political, diplomatic and moral support"

The Mozambican attitude is that the ANC will, in future, be allowed only an "official representation" in Maputo, staffed by about 10 people

According to well-informed sources in Maputo this latest drastic move was taken not only in terms of the Nkomati Accord but also because of criticism by members of the ANC in the country of the signing of the accord

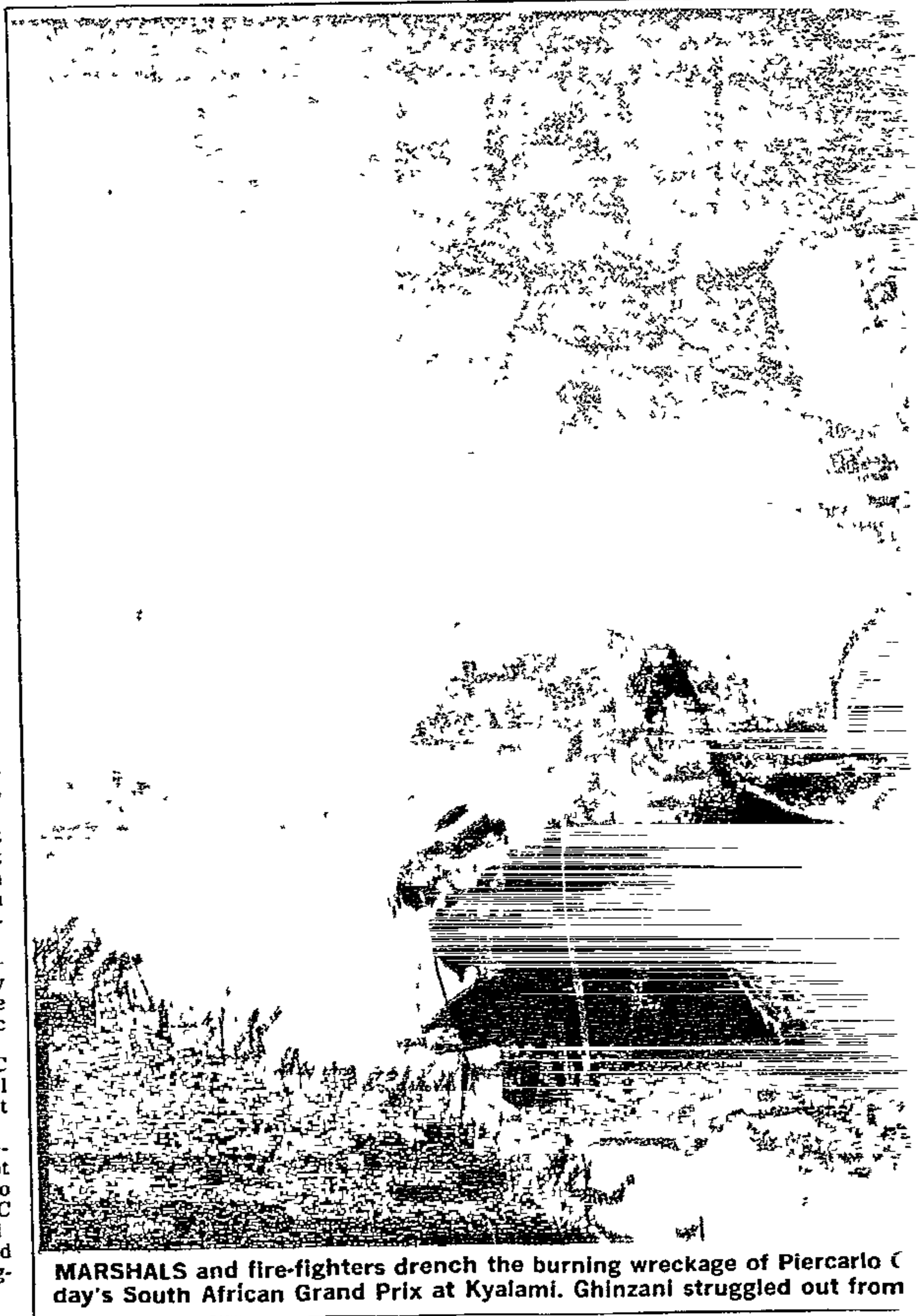
Some of this criticism has been regarded by the Mozambican Government as disparaging to both Frelimo and the country

It is also known that a recent communique issued in Lusaka by the secretary-general of the ANC, Mr Alfred Nzo, was considered "insulting" by Maputo

According to Sapa-Reuter electricity power lines from South Africa to Maputo were sabotaged on Thursday night, causing power cuts throughout the city over the past two days, the official news agency, AIM, reported yesterday

It quoted an official source as saying the lines were cut near Moamba

The source did not say who was responsible for the sabotage, but guerrillas of the anti-government Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have carried out similar attacks around the country in recent years



MARSHALS and fire-fighters drench the burning wreckage of Piercarlo (day's South African Grand Prix at Kyalami. Ghinzani struggled out from

Beware of killer gang

Mall Reporter

WEST RAND police have asked the Reef public to be on the lookout for the armed Muldersdrift gang who recently killed an aged man and also attempted to kill a 72-year-old man.

The gang's mode of attack was the same in both cases — first a knock on the door and then a shot as soon as it was opened, according to police

Mr Richard Neville Harrison, 74, died from a chest wound when the gang struck

Heartache for I

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

NIKI LAUDA's screaming drive to victory at Kyalami on Saturday provided one of the greatest grands prix ever — but immediately after the race, track owner Mr Bobby Hartsliet was taking a sceptical view of the future

His problem is that, yet again, he cannot be assured of a sponsor for next year's race

This year, Southern Sun hotels withdrew their sponsorship six weeks before the event.

What Mr Hartsliet now wants is to tie up a two- or three-year sponsorship contract.

"I want the sponsors to be able to know where they stand and I want to know where I stand. We need some continuity in all this

National Panasonic guys (the sponsoring company) and it was all happy, but that's what the Southern Sun people said last year

"We turned over R3 to R4-million in six weeks based on this one day. Most companies only do that in a year, but look at our costs.

"The crowd was less this year than last when we had the crucial final race in the world championship series," he said wryly

Officials estimated the crowd a 68 000 as opposed to last year's 90 000

The officials blamed the poor attendance on the fact that this was only the second race in the series and not so crucial as last year's and because it was the first weekend of the Rand Show which

Factor says ²¹⁸ he'll sue over ^{Staw} Maputo flights ^{7/4/84}

By Joao Santa Rita

About 3 500 people will have their hopes of travelling to Israel at cut-rates shattered if Mozambique rules out cheaper charter flights between Maputo and Israel

And Mozambique might be taken to court if it refuses to honour the deal, the first between South African and Mozambique since the signing of the Nkomati Accord

Mr Tony Factor, who negotiated the chartering of Mozambique Airlines' planes for the flights today said he would fight to keep the agreement going because of the number of inquiries he had received

"Those people were counting on the tours to start in June," said Mr Factor

He threatened to sue the Mozambique Government for loss of profits and breach of contract if the Maputo authorities pulled out of the much-publicised scheme.

"We reached an agreement and we shook hands over the deal. It will be a pity if the first commercial agreement between Mozambique and South Africa ends up at the International Court in The Hague," he said.

The Maputo Sunday newspaper "Domingo" yesterday quoted Mr Delfim de Deus, of the State Secretariat for Civil Aviation, as saying that "flights to Israel are completely out of the question"

Mr Factor said he had not been officially informed that the deal was off. He said strong external pressures on the Mozambican Government could have forced the authorities to change their minds.

"As far as I am concerned the deal still stands. I spoke to them on Friday and everything was still alright," he said

"I know from good Mozambican sources that the Arab bloc has put a lot of pressure on the Maputo authorities to call the deal off"

The row between Mr Factor and the Mozambican authorities has now involved other parties in the travel world.

Mozambique applying to join World Bank

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THE MOZAMBIQUE government is set to apply for membership of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank — another step towards normalisation of the country's devastated economy.

The country's Council of Ministers announced this week that discussions would begin soon on the possibility of taking out membership.

For Mozambique, a successful application would give it access to 200-million dollars in drawing rights and, more importantly, the organisations' considerable expertise in advising Third World countries on economic matters.

Powerful

It would also be a powerful push along the road towards re-establishing the country's economy without help from its traditional Soviet and other communist allies.

The application would not

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

be the first from Communist-orientated countries — Hungary and Rumania are both members — but in the light of Nkomati and regional economic developments the pending Maputo action is significant.

It also ties in with steps currently underway within Mozambique for the forging of effective legislation to deal with the growing private sector in the country's economy.

In 1980, Mozambique announced it would begin undoing some of the massive nationalisation schemes it had undertaken after independence, and would be prepared to give greater latitude to the private sector.

But war, drought and international recession interceded, and it is only now — after Nkomati — that

22/4/84
Mozambique is again seriously addressing itself to economic development through private enterprise

The awakened foreign investor interest, as a result of the Nkomati accord and better prospects of peace in the area, has forced the Maputo government to address itself to the major concerns of foreign investors — security of assets and repatriation of profits.

Pathfinders

Last week a high-level pathfinding mission, comprising members of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and the Department of Industries, Tourism and Trade, visited Maputo for talks on channelling investment inquiries from South Africa to the Mozambican government.

Sources described the visit as successful, and their reception by the Mozambicans warm.

Rebels hold key to peace

THE Mozambican Government may be obliged to negotiate with its sworn enemy, the Renamo rebel movement, if the Nkomati peace agreement with Pretoria is to function effectively, diplomats in Lisbon suggested this weekend.

The security-part of the Nkomati accord is being successfully implemented by both South Africa and Mozambique. Other aspects embracing the economy, tourism and Cahora Bassa are hanging fire because of the continuing guerrilla war in Mozambique.

Late last week representatives of South Africa,

By KEN POTTINGER
Lisbon

Mozambique and Portugal met for a further round of talks in Lisbon on the Cahora Bassa project and reportedly reached agreement on new tariffs and conditions of supply.

Tariffs

No details were released, but reliable sources in Lisbon say that both Portugal and South Africa made it clear to Mozambique that without firm safety guarantees for the 800km of powerline run-

ning through guerrilla-infested territory, the future of the dam remains uncertain.

At the same time Renamo sources in Lisbon claim that both South Africa and Portugal have cautioned Maputo that the envisaged flow of foreign investment, economic aid and tourism to Mozambique will only be possible once guerrilla-resistance has stopped and internal security can be guaranteed.

Renamo says it has stockpiled sufficient arms and equipment inside Mozambique to run the war for the next two years, while the Mozambique Government itself has warned residents of the capital to expect some guerrilla activity in and around Maputo in coming months.

There are also signs that the government amnesty presently being set up for rebels who wish to opt out of the fight, may itself become a cover for some form of accommodation with Renamo, although the rebels firmly deny they are considering a ceasefire.



Maputo residents wait patiently in a petrol queue, a familiar sight in the Mozambican capital since saboteurs blew up the Beira fuel storage tanks

Financial crisis forced Machel²¹⁸ ^{Stew} to sign Accord^{23/4/84}

By Brendan Nicholson, The Star's
Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — A Mozambique Government report outlines the desperate economic plight which drove President Samora Machel to sign the Nkomati Accord and says the key to the country's future prosperity "lies in Pretoria".

The document, prepared by the National Planning Commission, estimates that the combined effects of the Rhodesian war, the activities of Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas and "sanctions imposed by South Africa" cost Mozambique a staggering R6,9 billion over the past nine years.

It says the economy was badly weakened by direct attacks of the South African Defence Force and the MNR (The SADF has consistently denied aiding the MNR).

The destruction of railway locomotives, tracks, bridges, farms, factories, power lines, communications centres, vehicles and other equipment cost at least R416 million, the commission says.

In 1982 the MNR destroyed 140 villages, leaving 110 000 people homeless, forced the closure of 489 primary schools, which had catered for 90 000 children, and more than 100 health clinics.

The "bandits" destroyed 900 rural shops in 1982 and 1983, says the report.

But, it claims, this "direct" destruction was only part of the economic devastation caused to Mozambique by a deliberate policy on Pretoria's part of withdrawing the support which had previously kept the former Portuguese territory "in the black" financial-

The report points out that Mozambique was particularly vulnerable to what amounted to economic sanctions because its economy was based not on exports but on services — railways, harbours and labour — provided to South Africa, Rhodesia and, to a lesser extent, Malawi.

A drastic reduction in the amount of South African traffic passing through Maputo, the 60 percent drop in the recruitment of Mozambican labour for the South African mines and the closure of the border with Rhodesia left Mozambique without customers for these services, and with the nearly impossible task of restructuring its economy with a largely illiterate labour force.

"To all external factors must be added the mistakes and failings of inexperienced managers and administrators, who were often taken advantage of to carry out deliberate acts of sabotage against the economy."

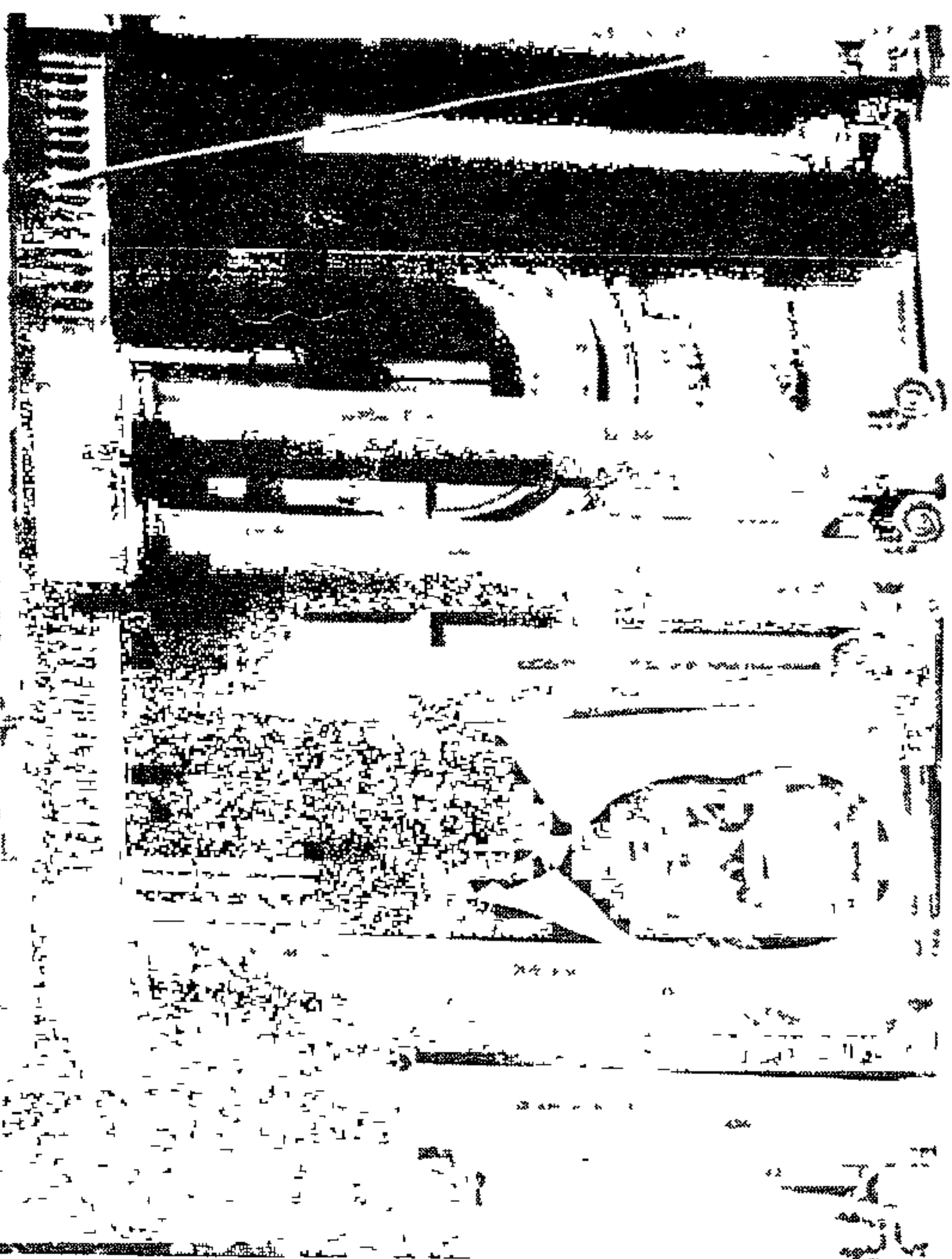
In 1973, the last full year of Portuguese rule, Maputo handled 6,8 million tons of South African imports and exports.

But by 1979 the figure had dropped to 4,3 million tons and by 1983 was down to 1,1 million tons.

Based on the 1973 traffic levels, the report calculates that the diversion of South African traffic has cost Mozambique R310 million in lost tariffs.

It says this figure would be as high as R625 million if the average annual increase in traffic flow of pre-independence days were taken into account.

To make matters worse, the diversion of traffic appeared to be selective, the report says.



Maputo's elegant city hall with its huge portrait of President Samora Machel.

Exports of coal, on which a low tariff is charged, actually increased from 435 000 tons in 1980 to 727 000 tons in 1982.

The decline was most marked in traffic of minerals on which high port and rail duties were charged.

Chrome shipments dropped from 980 000 tons in 1980 to 450 000 tons in 1982 and copper/nickel from 115 000 tons to a mere 3 000 tons.

While 107 000 tons of South African steel were handled by Maputo in 1980, not a single bar passed through the port in 1982.

After 1975, South Africa drastically reduced its recruitment of Mozambican miners.

In pre-independence days, there were, on average, 120 000 Mozambican miners in South Africa, but by 1977 this number had dropped to slightly more than 41 000.

SUDDENLY

This, says the report, meant that more than 70 000 Mozambicans suddenly found themselves out of jobs.

Another serious consequence was the loss of the miners' remitted wages, which is estimated to run to R710 million.

Under an agreement signed by Pretoria and Lisbon in 1928, the miners' salaries were remitted to the colonial authorities in gold at a set rate per ounce, which was substantially below the world market price.

The miners were paid out at home in escudos and the gold was transferred to Lisbon.

This practice, says the report, amounted to a major subsidy of the Portuguese Government by Pretoria, which saw no reason to continue it after Mozambique's independence.

In April 1978 the fixed gold price subsidy was "scrapped unilaterally" and between 1978 and 1983 its loss cost Mozambique R3,25 billion, the report estimates.

MNR

threat

CARG TALKS
to SA

23/4/84
pact?

218
Own Correspondent

LISBON — The Mozambican Government may be obliged to negotiate with its sworn enemy, the MNR rebel movement, if the Nkomati peace agreement with Pretoria is to function effectively, according to diplomats in Lisbon

Although the security part of the peace agreement is being successfully implemented by both South Africa and Mozambique, other important aspects such as the economy, tourism and the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme are hanging fire because of the continuing guerilla war in Mozambique

Further talks

Late last week, South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal met in Lisbon for a further round of talks about Cahora Bassa and reportedly reached agreement on new tariffs and conditions for supply of electricity to South Africa

But reliable sources here say that both Portugal, the dam's major shareholder, and South Africa emphasized to Mozambique that without firm safety guarantees against sabotage of the 800km of power lines running through guerilla-infested Mozambican territory, the future of the dam remained uncertain

At the same time MNR spokesmen in Lisbon claim that both South Africa and Portugal have cautioned Maputo that the envisaged flow of foreign investment, economic aid and tourism to Mozambique will only be possible once guerilla resistance is stopped and internal security can be guaranteed

Arms stockpiled

The MNR says it has stockpiled sufficient arms and equipment inside Mozambique to run the war for the next two years

There are also signs that the government amnesty at present being set up for rebels who wish to opt out of the fight may itself become a cover for some form of accommodation with the MNR, although the rebels firmly deny they are considering a ceasefire

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CAPE TOWN 24/4/84

Agreement on Cahora Bassa

MAPUTO — Mozambique, South Africa and Portugal would sign an agreement on May 2 on the use of power from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric station in north-western Mozambique, it was announced here yesterday

A communique, issued after talks between Mozambican and South African officials, said the agreement would be signed in Cape Town by the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr Jaime Gama, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Mario Machungo

In conjunction with the agreement, South Africa will sign a contract to receive up to 1450 megawatts annually from the station

In turn, South Africa will supply Mozambique, whose capital Maputo is almost entirely dependent on electricity from its white-ruled neighbour, with 90 megawatts of power from Escom this year

The communique said the supply contract established a new tariff for power supplied to South Africa from Cahora Bassa, which was built while Mozambique was a Portuguese colony, principally to meet South African electricity requirements

Portugal incurred heavy debts in the construction of the dam and repayments were to be met by the sale of power to South Africa. But a low tariff rate and disrupted supplies due to guerilla action by the Mozambique National Resistance cut the level of anticipated income

Under the new agreement, South Africa would receive 8 percent of its electricity needs from Cahora Bassa — Sapa-Reuter

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THE security of the 800km power lines from Cabora Bassa to South Africa is still a major stumbling block which could slow down the provision of electricity to the Escom national grid.

However, Mr Louis Nel, Deputy-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who led the South African negotiating team in reaching agreement with Mozambique and Portugal on the resumption of power from the hydro-electric scheme, said today he was optimistic the lines would be secured

In an interview Mr Nel declined to comment on the possibility of South African security forces being used to help secure the lines, but it is understood the Government is not in favour of doing this

Commission

Mr Nel said the issue of securing the lines had been referred to the joint security commission established in terms of the Nkomati Accord.

"No final decision has been reached on how to secure the lines. It is a matter of having to get security for the whole region

"I am personally optimistic the lines will be secured"

He pointed out that in terms of the agreement on the use of power from Cabora Bassa, an ordinary tariff would be paid, plus a premium if there was uninterrupted power.

"The premium would be an incentive to ensure firm supply."

The text of the trilateral agreement between South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique, which will be signed in Cape Town on May 2, would be released, Mr Nel said.

Political Staff

Cabora Bassa security Areas 24/4/84 218 major stumbling block

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

Legal
Financial
Oper

the points could be conveniently grouped under the

BCS 4 (Cont.)

Mozambique in dire straits, says Machel

Mercury Correspondent

MAPUTO—Mozambique is in the throes of its worst economic crisis ever in spite of efforts made last year to reorganise the country's economy, President Samora Machel said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the 12th session of Mozambique's People's Assembly, the Mozambican president gave a detailed account of the performance of his country since the last seating of the assembly, over a year ago.

The main cause of Mozambique's current economic problems 'lies in the situation prevailing in southern Africa and in the wars that were forced upon us', he said.

'The total losses resulting from the wars waged against Mozambique by Rhodesia, by South Africa and from the application of United Nations' sanctions against Rhodesia, as well as from South Africa's boycott of the Mozambican economy amounted to more than 4,2 thousand million US dollars'.

He added 'This is equivalent to our normal expenditure on fuel for a 20-year period'.

S A warfare

President Machel gave a breakdown of what he said had been 'South Africa's economic warfare against Mozambique'.

- The reduction in South African traffic through the port of Maputo from 5 600 000 ton in 1974 to about 1 100 000 ton in 1983,

- The reduction in the number of Mozambicans working in South Africa from 140 000 in 1974 to about 40 000 in 1983, and

- The abolition of the preferential price at which gold was sold to Mozambique in part payment for salaries earned by Mozambican miners working in South Africa. This, alone had cost Mozambique 2,6 thousand million dollars between 1978 and 1982.

He emphasised that

ing 'without any corresponding increase in production' and added that this amounted to 'transforming state firms into charitable institutions'.

He warned that the revitalisation of the economy would include reorganisation of companies and 'the introduction of methods of administration based on economic laws'.

He attacked managers who used State property for personal ends and who 'had a life-style that was not in our traditions'.

Understanding

Turning to diplomatic initiatives launched by Mozambique in 1983, President Machel said his visits to Western Europe 'had contributed to a better understanding there of the situation in southern Africa'.

He said he had explained that the only destabilising factor in southern Africa was what he called 'the apartheid regime, which with its aggressive policies was trying to transpose on neighbouring countries its own internal conflicts and contradictions'.

'Mozambican diplomacy corrected the distorted image of Mozambique that existed in some of these countries'.

The signing of the Nkomati Accord with South Africa had responded to 'the Mozambican people's longing for peace'.

'In the negotiations with South Africa we vigorously reaffirmed the principles of our socialist peace policy and firmly condemned the apartheid system'.

He added 'We also restated our political, moral and diplomatic support for the ANC which is

lead us to ignore the errors that we have committed and which persist today' He singled out the managements of State-run companies for criticism because they had allowed these companies to 'accumulate losses which our economy cannot support'.

He also pointed out that wages paid the State-run companies were increas-

against racial discrimination and for equality among all races in South Africa.

Turning to the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance rebel groups, President Machel said major victories had been won over the past year 'thanks to far reaching changes made inside the armed forces'.

Treurnicht questions aspects of Nkomati

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

— The material needs of South Africa's neighbours were no lasting guarantee of good relations, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on the Prime Minister's Vote he said he and his party approved in principle of the signing of non-aggression pacts such as the Accord of Nkomati.

"The conditions that forced Mozambique to sign the accord are well known and can change."

He required clarification from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on some "worrying" aspects of the accord.

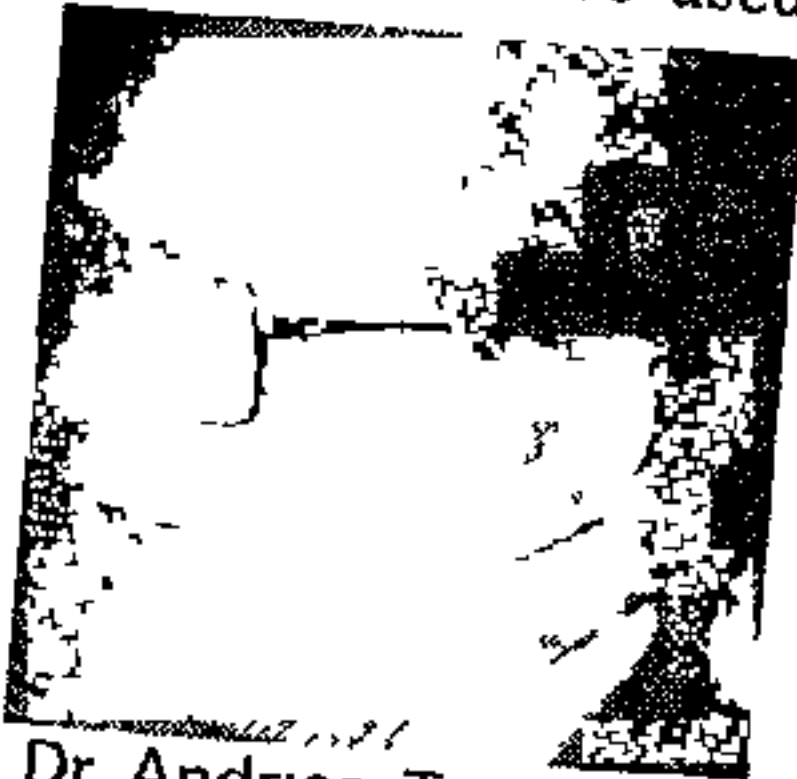
While the accord specifically forbade the tolerance of organizations making propaganda against the other state, the Mozambican Ministry of Foreign Affairs had made public statements soon after the signing of the accord that Mozambique would continue to give political, diplomatic and moral support to the African National Congress.

"I want to know where we stand in terms of Mozambique's ability and goodwill to give effect to

this accord

"Are there any existing treaties between the Soviet Union and Mozambique? Did the Soviet Union have harbour facilities at Nacala and are they still using them?"

Could the joint security commission be used



Dr Andries Treurnicht to spy on South Africa's security arrangements?

He said he was against the view expressed by the Prime Minister at the signing of the accord that resources should be pooled.

"It is one thing to cooperate and to encourage development with trade agreements but quite a different thing to pool resources without destroying your country's sovereignty and power to protect itself."

The Deputy Minister

of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Louis Nel, said the government was also concerned about the statements by the Mozambican Foreign Ministry, but at present the accord was still in a transitional stage.

"It was never anticipated that there would be no differences and that no complaints would arise in future."

For this reason mechanisms for handling complaints had been built into the accord.

The joint security commission, by the very nature of its operation, could not be used to spy on either country's security systems.

The accord also specified that neither of the contracting countries had any accords or treaties with other countries which clashed with the accord.

The government also did not believe in hand-outs and aid that affected the self-respect of the recipient country.

"We do believe, however, that we must become involved in joint projects, not just the governments but also the private sectors of the two countries."

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Mozambique preparing for flood of S A tourists

Mercury Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE is gearing itself for an influx of tourists from South Africa and already promotional brochures and pamphlets on holiday spots there are being printed

And a high-powered delegation is expected to arrive in South Africa this month to discuss the expected lucrative tourist trade

A spokesman for the Ministry of Tourism in Maputo, told the Mercury yesterday that hotels and other holiday venues were being 'spruced up' and would soon be back to the standard they used to be

'We are busy with the printing of promotional literature which will be dis-

tributed to travel agents in South Africa,' the spokesman said

He added that the road from Komatipoort to Maputo — about 130 km — was now in a good condition and once the border post was reopened, travelling would present no problems

Mr Deca Pondzo of the Mozambique Labour Relations Institute in Johannesburg said the delegation of officials would arrive some time in May to discuss the matter of visas for South African tourists wishing to holiday in Mozambique

It now takes about three to four weeks for a South African to obtain a visa

Delegation members will also hold talks with travel agents

SA, Mozambique to defend powerlines against rebel attacks

AR443 2/5/84
Political Staff

THE trilateral agreement on Cahora Bassa signed today commits both South Africa and Mozambique to take "immediate steps" to protect the transmission lines for the electricity from attack or interference

Portugal will be paid more than double the 1977 tariff it was paid in 1977

The inter-state agreement, with 17 articles, gives South Africa and Mozambique 90 days to secure the transmission lines, failing which any of the parties will be able to demand an immediate meeting

This agreement was signed today in the Lady Anne Bernard Room at the Castle in Cape Town by South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Planning of Mozambique, Mr Mario da Graca Machungo, and

Dr Jaime Gama, Portugal's Minister of Foreign Affairs

A separate document, the highly technical supply contract, was signed by representatives of Escom and Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa

This agreement pegs the price for power at 0,75 cents a kilowatt-hour, compared to the old tariff of 0,5 cents. However, a new premium has been introduced whereby South Africa will pay an extra 0,35 cents a kilowatt hour for reliable power

A STATEMENT

In a statement released today the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Dame Steyn, said the inter-state agreement demands that South Africa and Mozambique protect the lines

Article 8 of the trilateral agreement — dealing with protection of lines — also says Mozambique and South Africa must safeguard "in the execution of their duties, the personnel responsible for the maintenance and repair of the lines and all costs therewith"

Effectively, this means South Africa will have to stop the rebel resistance movement, Renamo, from blowing up the lines and help the Mozambicans protect themselves.

TERROR ACTS

After the ceremony Mr Pik Botha said South Africa deplored "recent acts of terrorism in Mozambique designed to sabotage the transmission lines of the Cahora Bassa project".

While the supply contract is binding from today, it becomes operative only when maximum power is again delivered

● Picture, Page 2.

then self

Russian priority' Cahora Bassa deal to be signed in City

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Dr Brzezinski yesterday

nuclear device, and that would contribute to the dismal picture I see emerging there"

He said it was impossible to predict how, where or against what such a device might be used. But "we are certainly dealing with a situation which is very dangerous and one where the technical sophistication of terrorists will continue to increase".

Dr Brzezinski repeated his earlier statement that Southern Africa was not an immediate Russian strategic priority, but added that this might change if there was a "major deterioration of the West's position in the Middle East and the disintegration or collapse of regimes which to varying degrees are dependent on the West and allied to the West".

If this happened, he said, the next phase might be a resumption of Russian efforts to gain some sort of influence in Southern Africa. But "I am certainly not of the view that the situation is irretrievable".

term "is extremely limited" In a short interview after his address, Dr Brzezinski said he was reluctant to comment on Southern Africa because he had come here "largely to learn about the relationship of external security and internal change".

Asked about the possibility of nuclear warfare in the Middle East, however, he said he was "very much afraid that in the Middle East we are dealing with the possibility of the first terrorist use of a

nt blacks to rt body'

Dr Welgemoed also called for the speedy development of an integrated and co-ordinated transport policy, asking how long it would take to complete the study into a co-ordinated system and to implement it.

"It cannot be expected before the early 90's at the soonest," he said.

Some of the problems that had to be faced included the lack of funds, the abuse of road transport permits, the subsidizing of passenger services — which would cost R1 000 million this year — and the politicisation of transport for blacks — Sapa

Deregulate t systems

these vehicles were still working on Supreme Court interdicts. Furthermore, the South African Transport Services was opposing all permit applications and was using technicalities "for purposes of delay".

Mr Malcomess added that the department should also make it easier for bakkie and black mini-bus taxi operators to obtain per-

Lebowa loans

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Lebowa Development Corporation granted two loans to companies in which directors of the corporation had an interest, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Dr Koornhof, replying to a question by Dr Willie Strydom (CP Pietersburg), said the loans had been for R116 000 and R900 000.

The R116 000 loan had been borrowed by Seshago Roller Mills (Pty) Ltd.

Repayments had been made by the mills.

The R900 000 loan had been borrowed by Packsure (Pty) Ltd.

The loan was to be repaid at a rate of R100 000 a year plus interest and repayments had been on due date.

Political Staff

THE improvement of relations between South Africa and Mozambique will take another step forward today when an agreement on the supply of electricity from the Cahora Bassa scheme is signed in Cape Town.

The agreement, negotiated on South Africa's behalf by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, will be signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr Jaime Gama, and the Mozambican Minister of Planning, Mr M Machungo.

Dr Gama arrived in South Africa yesterday. He is on a tour of Southern Africa which has included a visit to Cahora Bassa in the north of Mozambique.

The agreement will mean that Cahora Bassa will supply eight percent of South Africa's electricity needs.

Security arrangements

It is expected that documents due to be released today will disclose what South Africa will pay for electricity for the project and also what security arrangements have been concluded to secure the power lines from Cahora Bassa, which have been subject to repeated sabotage by rebels linked to the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

Portugal has a multi-million-rand investment in Cahora Bassa and has been anxious to secure a sound contract with South Africa for the sale of electricity from the project to help meet its costs.

Negotiations between the three countries to iron out details of the contract have been going on for a number of months and have necessitated talks in South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique.

While in Cape Town today Dr Gama will lay a wreath at the Bartholomew Dias monument in the City.

Representations on coloured seats

Staff Reporter

THE Delimitation Commission yesterday heard alternative recommendations on the 24 constituencies for the "coloured" House of Representatives.

The final report of the commission to be presented to the State President would hopefully be available by mid-May, Mr Justice Hefer (Acting Judge of Appeal) told participating political parties in the Cape Town Centre yesterday.

The proposals of the parties dealt with minor changes to the borders of four constituencies and changing the names of two constituencies. Chatty should be renamed Booyens Park and Pinedene renamed Ravensmead.

At present there are 20 proposed constituencies in the Peninsula and four in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage district.

The Labour Party and the Reformed Freedom Party said they preferred 19 constituencies in the Peninsula.

The Labour Party wanted the number of constituencies to be increased from four to five in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area — home of the party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse.



Electricity costs will more than double

SADF to help defend Cahora Bassa power

Star ~~2/17/87~~ 2/17/87
By Joao Santa Rita
and Peter Sullivan

The trilateral Cahora Bassa Dam agreement signed today commits South Africa and Mozambique to taking "immediate steps" to protect the electricity transmission lines from attack or interference.

And top-level Portuguese Government officials say South African helicopters and military personnel might soon be helping to protect them.

Under the new agreement, Portugal will be paid more than double the tariff it was paid in 1977, when they were last adjusted.

The inter-state agreement gives South Africa and Mozambique 90 days to secure the transmission lines — failing which, either party will be able to demand an immediate meeting.

According to top Portuguese sources, South Africa will provide "sophisticated equipment" to guarantee the safety of the powerlines.

"We understand that mobile units will be formed to protect the lines. For these units, South Africa will be providing certain equipment. This might include helicopters. Mozambique has no trained personnel to handle that equipment and it is obvious that South Africans will have to be sent in," the sources said.

Today's agreement was signed in the historic Lady Anne Barnard Room at The Castle in Cape Town by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Mozambican Minister of Planning, Mr Mario Machungo, and Dr Jaime Gama, the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Pylons blasted

No electricity from the dam has been received in South Africa since October. It is understood that 19 power pylons have been blown up by the Mozambique National Resistance.

"The problem is that the technicians stationed in Songo, near the dam, refuse to travel to the damaged sites unless they are guaranteed proper military protection. That will be the first task they will have to solve," the Portuguese sources said.

In a statement today, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, points out that the matter of security was referred on a previous occasion to the Joint Security Commission established in accordance with the Nkomati Accord.

"The commission is at present dealing with this matter," said Mr Steyn.

Former Portuguese army officers who fought in Mozambique against Frelimo said the task of defending the powerlines was almost impossible. There are more than 1 000 km of powerlines from the northern province of Tete to South Africa.

Portuguese Foreign Affairs officials who have arrived in South Africa from Maputo describe the situation in Mozambique as dramatic.

They said that earlier this week three people were killed and 10 injured in an ambush only 20 km north of Maputo.

Travel outside the capital is no longer considered safe.

But the officials expressed hope that the guerilla threat to Maputo and the Cahora Bassa powerlines would begin to decrease now that the rebels are being denied supplies and logistical support.

Before today's signing ceremony a separate document, the highly technical supply contract, was signed by representatives of Escom and the Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa (HCB).

The agreement pegs the price for power at 0,75 cents a kilowatt-hour, compared to the old tariff of 0,5 cents per kW/h. But there is a new premium whereby South Africa will pay an extra 0,35c per kW/h.

SA will be 'crazy' to let Nkomati go south

CAS-Tinbs 218
4/5/84



London Dateline By STANLEY UYS



Mr P W Botha and President Samora Machel at the signing of the Nkomati Accord

IS THE Nkomati Accord turning sour? Africa with intense interest. As they see it, Pretoria would be crazy to jeopardize the gains it has already made and the even more substantial gains that lie ahead in the future. I have tried to identify these gains, as they are seen from here, and have come up with the following tabulations:

- The savings in lives and money by switching from destabilization to negotiation
- The potential for economic growth in the whole area and the furtherance of Pretoria's vision of a constellation of Southern African states, under a dominant South African economy
- The enfeeblement of SADC (Southern African Development and Co-ordination Conference), which set out four years ago to make South Africa's black neighbours independent of South Africa
- The "regionalization" of Southern Africa's problems, with the prospect increasingly of excluding the UN, the OAU, and other foreign organizations and countries from the deliberations on Southern Africa's future
- The stranding of the ANC and the identity crisis into which the organization will be plunged in South Africa itself, leading to increasing internal tensions
- The possible "pacification," at least temporarily, of the internal black struggle in South Africa as the ANC turns to legal forms of struggle, like trade unions, to realize its aims
- The emergence in a dramatic form of a fundamental conflict of interests between the ANC, committed to

armed struggle, and the frontline states, urgently seeking peace and stability

- The emergence of a further conflict of interests between the UN, OAU, and international anti-apartheid organizations and individuals, seeking South Africa's isolation, on the one side, and on the other the frontline states moving towards the ending of isolation
- The consequent, partial demotivation of the international anti-apartheid crusade, starting in Africa and spreading to the rest of the world
- A significant improvement in South African political credit rating among all the countries which favour evolutionary rather than revolutionary change in South Africa
- A setback to the international sanctions campaign, because the more South Africa's black neighbours are drawn into South Africa's economic orbit, the more difficult it will be to confine the effect of sanctions within South Africa's borders
- A blow both to communism (or African socialism) and to Soviet influence in Africa, because in its hour of need the Marxist state of Mozambique was forced to turn to the

Economic foundation

The first, euphoric phase of the accord is over, and once again the reality is with us of just how difficult it is to get the lion to lie down with the lamb

The paradox of Southern Africa is that, economically, it is the most natural thing in the world for developed South Africa to be integrated with its undeveloped neighbours, but that politically integration jars on everyone's nerves

The Nkomati Accord, and similar ones that might follow, have a solid economic foundation that could make them durable and productive but political interests run exactly counter to these natural economic lines, and this is where the accord has begun to stumble

South Africa-watchers in Western Europe are observing the develop-

ment in South Africa, committed to

West for succour

- Finally, the consolidation of the relationship of "constructive engagement" with the United States administration

This, as many people here see it, is a formidable scorecard, but everything depends on the fundamental aim of peace and stability being achieved in Southern Africa. Without peace and stability, all the accords, spoken and unspoken, will wither on the bough

At the time of the Mozambique accord, it seemed as if all the other dominoes would fall over as well. Certainly, as many people here see it, is a formidable scorecard, but everything depends on the fundamental aim of peace and stability being achieved in Southern Africa. Without peace and stability, all the accords, spoken and unspoken, will wither on the bough

At the time of the Mozambique accord, it seemed as if all the other dominoes would fall over as well. Certainly, as many people here see it, is a formidable scorecard, but everything depends on the fundamental aim of peace and stability being achieved in Southern Africa. Without peace and stability, all the accords, spoken and unspoken, will wither on the bough

tainly, every one of South Africa's black neighbours expressed not merely approval, but enthusiasm for the new peace and stability that appeared to be dawning in Southern Africa

But it has not worked out that way. Not a day passes now without the Zimbabweans accusing South Africa, with precise if alleged detail, of destabilization in Malawi and in Lesotho. There is an unshakeable fear that Pretoria is plotting, with the six founding members of the United Democratic Alliance, to try to seize power at the next elections, and in Botswana there are ominous rumours of subversion in the army and of South African agents at work.

The presumption must be made that if South Africa is engaged in the destabilization of Malawi, the purpose is to force the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, to negotiate for a Mozambique-type accord, and not overthrow him and replace him with someone of their own liking

The political legitimacy of a country's ruler is important, if Pretoria is to have new partners they must at least have leadership legitimacy in their own countries, otherwise there can be no durable peace and stability

If Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Zambia, Botswana, Angola and Namibia still have to be licked more commanding into line, this could take a long time, and the chances of something going wrong would be high. Does Mr Botha know what he is doing? He should have answers ready, because he will be asked about these matters when he visits Western Europe in June.

Methods and results

In Mozambique itself, the Mozambique resistance movement is as hard at work as ever, if not harder, while over on the other side of the continent, Angola accuses South Africa of trying to push UNITA into an Angolan "government of national reconciliation," and of stalling over Namibia to keep out Mr Sam Nujoma

Possibly, Pretoria has not reverted to the bad old days when destabilization was an end in itself and is still responding to the advice of the Crocker team. That, if destabilization was a fact of life, it should be a means to an end — the end being negotiation and non-aggression treaties

In that case then — let's face it — Pretoria may get away with whatever it is up to, because however much Western

governments deploy destabilization, they differentiate between methods and results and they will not object if the results are accords like the Mozambique one

But it is a dangerous game, and Mr Botha has timed his Western European visit when the game is entering a particularly dangerous phase. Pretoria pulled off once in Mozambique but this is no assurance that it can pull it off twice, or three times, or four times, in some other country. There are limits beyond which a country cannot be pushed, without producing unexpected reactions

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Kerzner ²¹⁸ ^{star} plans hotel ^{4/5/84} on Inhaca

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — South African hotel magnate Mr. Sol Kerzner is expected in Maputo next week with plans to invest R50 million in Mozambique's tourist industry.

It is likely that the managing director of Sun International will put his money into a new resort hotel on the popular Inhaca Island.

He has already discussed the possibility with Mozambican Government representatives, who are extremely keen on the idea.

The director of the Mozambique National Tourist Company, Mr. George Welch, confirmed today that Mr. Kerzner had agreed to visit Maputo "probably towards the end of next week".

A feasibility study for such a hotel on the island had been completed already, Mr. Welch said.

There was an airstrip on the island and it was possible that parties of South African tourists would be able to fly directly there from Johannesburg once customs and immigration facilities were established.

Mozambican fish industry is making ⁽²¹⁸⁾ progress ^{Stew}

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — The Scandinavian aid programme to Mozambique, Monap, has investigated the fishing industry — and exploded some cherished myths

Monap says the industry works reasonably well.

AIM, the official Mozambican news agency, says 1971 was a record year for fishing. Annual consumption was 2,8 kg a head. By 1974 it had slipped to 1,9 kg.

But by 1983 consumption was 3,7 kg a head. The comeback, says AIM, was largely thanks to a joint venture called Mosopesca, in which Russia holds 49 percent.

Mosopesca does little prawn fishing. It concentrates on carapau, a small fish related to the mackerel, which abound in Mozambican waters.

Mosopesca goes for quantity rather than quality.

Mosopesca sells its entire catch to the state marketing company. In 1983 it caught 7 109 tonnes and sold 7 965 — accomplished by passing on the by-catch of Soviet prawn trawlers that operate on licence.

Mozambique's own prawn fleet, plus two other joint ventures specialising in prawns, caught 9 100 tonnes of shellfish in 1981, but the catch declined to 6 100 tonnes in 1983. Since total capacity of Mozambique's waters is estimated at 12 000 tonnes a year, there is plenty of room for more licensees (who pay a fee of \$13 500 per tonne).

Mozambique is still not self-sufficient in fish. In 1983, it imported 15 735 tonnes, mainly from East Germany. This was 32 percent of consumption, compared with imports of a staggering 94 percent in 1979.

This, perhaps, is the measure of fishing industry expansion.

Anglers first for Maputo's fleshpots

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The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Anglers will be the first South Africans hooked on renewed Mozambican holidays.

The director of the National Tourist Company in Maputo, Mr George Welch, said that Mozambique had already begun rebuilding its holiday infrastructure to attract large numbers of tourists, mainly from South Africa.

"We know there is tremendous interest in South Africa and we are taking our responsibility seriously," Mr Welch said in an interview in Maputo.

But, before large-scale tourism could be resumed, many problems, particularly the continued attacks by members of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), would have to be solved, he said. However, Mozambique was taking the view that the banditry would end.

Because of severe shortages in Mozambique, tourism would be limited to organised groups at first, Mr Welch said. He had already received inquiries from South African fishing clubs.

"Accommodating these clubs would be a good start," Mr Welch said. "They are self sufficient with their own transport, boats and equipment and they are looking for comfortable, rather than luxurious, accommodation. We have suitable resorts and they say our beaches are perfect for launching skiboats."

The resorts most likely to appeal to South African fishermen were

can fishermen were Ponta de Oura, with 50 chalets, camping sites and 20 km of beach, and Malongane. Both of these camps, south of Maputo were already popular with diplomats and businessmen based in the capital, Mr Welch said.

At present there were severe shortages of everything from food to petrol, even in Maputo, but tourists with foreign currency had access to well-stocked duty-free shops.

"Until the situation improves we will have to limit the number of visitors," Mr Welch said. "We cannot have tourists sitting all day in petrol queues. We want them to enjoy themselves."

Mr Welch said that a Mozambican travel agency would have to be set up in South Africa to handle visa applications. At present it was taking between three weeks and a month for letters to reach Maputo from Johannesburg.

Mozambique did not have a puritanical society and there were already four "fairly lively" discos or nightclubs in Maputo. Several restaurants were back in private hands and were making a real effort to maintain their standards. As the revitalisation of tourism progressed and the security situation improved, more resorts in the Vilanculos area and at Pemba, to the north, could be opened, Mr Welch said.

These settings were beautiful, unspoilt and had large numbers of game and other fish that had been largely undisturbed for years.

Factor hopeful of cheap flights

By Joao Santa Rita

Discount king Mr Tony Factor is still negotiating with the Mozambican authorities for the introduction of cheap flights to Israel and Europe.

But Mr Factor said that he could not give details of the negotiations.

"Last time there was too much talking. This time I will talk only after everything is settled," he said.

A few weeks ago Mr Factor threatened to sue LAM, the Mozambique airline, after reports said

that the Maputo Directorate of Civil Aviation would not allow Mozambican planes to fly to Israel.

Mr Factor said LAM had already agreed to charter its planes and he claimed that pressure from the Arab world was behind Mozambique's reversal of its position on the deal.

Another top South African businessman, Mr Sol Kerzner, is expected in Mozambique next week to discuss possible tourist investments at Inhaca Island, off Maputo.

Argus 8/5/84

2/8

THE Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Jaime Gama outlines the behind-the-scenes work that led to the Accord of Nkomati and other diplomatic coups. He talked to Argus Correspondent JOAO SANTA RITA.

Growing friendship

THE Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Jaime Gama outlines the behind-the-scenes work that led to the Accord of Nkomati and other diplomatic coups. He talked to Argus Correspondent JOAO SANTA RITA.

JOHANNESBURG — Few people noticed the political symbolism of the plane which brought the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Jaime Gama, to South Africa from Mozambique.

Dr Gama himself did not fail to recognise the significance of the fact that President Samora Machel lent him his private plane to travel to Johannesburg after talks in Maputo.

"Yes, I think it was highly significant that President Machel offered us his plane to fly to Johannesburg. It is symbolic of the new relations between the three countries," he said.

The visit to South Africa by Dr Gama, primarily to sign the Cahora Bassa contract, was the first by a Portuguese cabinet minister in 11 years.

The last time a Portuguese minister visited South Africa was in 1973, one year before the collapse of the Portuguese African colonial empire when the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Rui Patricio, visited South Africa.

Colonial wars

Before the 1974 coup in Portugal which brought to an end 50 years of dictatorship, relations between the two countries were excellent. Portugal needed South Africa's support for its colonial wars and Pretoria was interested in maintaining the buffer territories of the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola.

Now, 10 years later, the two countries have been brought together again through the Africa connection.

"We did play a role in bringing South Africa and Mozambique together. It all started in October when President Samora Machel visited Portugal. This was followed by a visit by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and then by several talks we had with senior American State Department officials," recalled Dr Gama.

A top-ranking member of the Portuguese Socialist Party, Dr Almeida Santos, helped to arrange the meeting between President Machel and Mr Harry Openheimer, which took place in London shortly after Mr Machel visited Portugal.

Rockefeller

Dr Gama disclosed that the director of political affairs at Portugal's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ambassador Matos Proenca, had made several secret trips to Mozambique and South Africa before negotiations between the two countries started.

It was also through the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares, that the recent visit to Mozambique by American multimillionaire Mr David Rockefeller was arranged.

Although Portugal's role had not been the main force behind the Nkomati agreement, Dr Gama believed his country had played an important role.

"We encouraged both countries to recognise the need to stop subversion. That was the first step. We are still emphasising the need to bring out the forces of moderation to break the cycle of violence," he said.

"After all, in Europe we are divided along irreconcilable systems. Yet the Nato and Warsaw Pact countries have a dialogue and a profitable trade."

Moderating role

And everything indicates that Portugal is still playing a moderating role in Southern Africa. Before coming to South Africa Dr Gama visited Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

His visit to Harare happened a few days before the African frontline states met in Tanzania to discuss the Nkomati Accord and its implications.

"I told Mr Robert Mugabe that Europe felt there was a need to keep the momentum of moderation going. I explained why Portugal and other European countries understood Mozambique's position and why we felt African countries should do the same," he said.

"Needless to say, we were extremely pleased with the final communiqué issued by the frontline States," he added.

The Portuguese minister, however, dismissed in categorical terms the possibility of Portugal sending troops as part of an international contingent to SWA/Namibia.

Dr Gama also disclosed that Portugal and South Africa are presently studying the possibility of signing a commercial agreement which would serve to strengthen relations between the two countries.

He said there was no opposition within his Socialist Party to steps being taken to strengthen relations with South Africa.

AKG 45 15/5/84 218

'Nkomati' means trade and communication

DR CYRIL A HROMNIK, Anglo American Fellow at UCT, says the word 'Nkomati' does not mean the 'River of Cows', as is popularly believed. In this article he sets out what he believes to be the true meaning.

"THIS agreement will be known as 'The Accord of Nkomati,'" says the tenth article of the "Agreement on Non-Aggression and Good Neighbourliness" signed by South Africa and Mozambique on March 16 on the banks of the Nkomati River

Although the speed with which it was concluded took observers of Southern Africa by surprise, the two parties seem to have had time to give thought not only to the essence of the agreement but also to the form

When it first became known that such an agreement was going to be signed, speculation about the venue abounded. Capitals of African countries, Geneva and other distant places were suggested

But the accord concerns the common border between South Africa and Mozambique, and the signatories could not have chosen better

The common border is about 600 kilometres. But, as was remarked in the course of the signing ceremonies, no part of it surpasses in historical and economic importance that between Ressano Garcia and Komatiport

Here the River Nkomati, or Incomati as the Mozambicans say, cuts through the LeBombo mountains, opening the gate to the Transvaal from Delagoa Bay. It is an ancient gate of trade and communication

The "Accord of Nkomati" also sounds pleasant. This is of some importance, because the names of places where important historical events occurred tend to claim their own place in history

The names of Versailles or of Camp David where well-known treaties were signed mean something to most literate people around the world

Though it may claim its own place in history, Nkomati means nothing to anyone, not even to the people of Komatiport and Ressano Garcia. This is confirmed by the appearance in the Press of substitute names for the accord, such as "Pax Capricornia"

At the signing ceremony a television commentator offered an explanation of Nkomati which may be found in most motoring guides to South Africa. "Nkomati" meant the "River of Cows". The Bantu people who lived along the river were known as Tsonga (or Thonga, Tonga, Shangaans) — the "People of the Orient". They called the river Incomati but did not know the reason for or the meaning of the name. Nor was any explanation ever found by a Portuguese toponymist who made an extensive search in a variety of written and oral sources

This interpretation of Nkomati is based on the ahistorical presumption that Nkomati is a Ronga (the language of the Tsonga) form of the Zulu word *nkomazi*, which means 'female of large animals' or a 'cow'

The Ronga *t*, it is argued, often becomes *z* in Zulu, and vice-versa(?) Thus the Ronga Nkomati should have the same meaning as the Zulu *nkomazi*. However, reliance on this kind of rule is one of the fallacies of modern African linguistics

Nkomati does not mean 'cow' in Ronga and the Tsonga people do not know its meaning. The Zulu *nkomazi* is, in fact, a shortened version of the Xhosa word — *khomokazi*, the dictionary meaning of which is 'cows without oxen', that is the female part of cattle. This has nothing in common with the Ronga name Incomati. Consequently, the Accord of Nkomati is neither a milk-cow, nor an accord of cows

The name Komati appears for the first time in historical records, in 1589, in the form "Macomates" (pronounced



Mr P W Botha and President Samora Machel at Nkomati

makomatis), where *Ma-* is a Bantu prefix frequently attached to the plural names of foreigners, while the final *-s* is a Portuguese plural ending

It was recorded by one of the travellers on board the Portuguese ship *Sao Thomé*, which sailed from Cochin, South India, and ran aground on the shores of the "Land of the MaKomati", near Lake Sibayi in what 250 years later became known as northern Zululand

This land of the Komati comprised the entire hinterland of Delagoa Bay, as far north as the Limpopo, as far south as St Lucia, and as far west as the Drakensberg

The Komati-land was the trading zone of the Komati gold and ivory traders, who were known to the Bantu people of Delagoa Bay, at least to the end of the 17th century, as MaKomati. Some of these traders had married into the local clans and formed their own chiefdoms

The leaders of these chiefdoms, or kingdoms as the Portuguese used to call them, were known to the navigators and traders of the Indian Ocean as *fumus* (*fumos*). These *fumus* of mixed Indo- and Arabo-Negroid descent, could be found all along the coast of eastern Africa as well as along the Zambezi, Save, Limpopo and other rivers used by Asian gold and ivory traders

Search of gold

They were also found in Mashonaland (present-day Zimbabwe), where gold, called *shona* in Indian languages, was most abundant. Caravans organised by these *fumu* or *komati* traders crisscrossed Africa in search of gold and other metals and the Negroid Tonga or Tsonga provided the necessary porters. Their long-lasting association with the "orientals" or "eastern people" may have earned them the name the "People of the Orient"

The MaKomati, or rather Komati, by-and-large originated from India, which country was the main consumer of African gold since the earliest recorded antiquity

The name Komati itself is the professional name of a Dravidian merchant caste of South India. It can designate a Vaisya shopkeeper as well as a mercantile house or firm, in the Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam languages. The Komati mercantile caste of Madras, for instance, was a well-known trading partner of the Portuguese, English and other European

trading companies

The Komati traders of Delagoa Bay obviously had established themselves there long before the arrival of the first Portuguese in 1498. Their presence, in fact, predates the appearance of the first Negroid Bantu in this part of Africa by centuries

Commercial purposes

The name of the River, Komati, as it is still called along the greater part of its course, obviously came from the Komati or MaKomati, who were the first to use it for commercial purposes. Along it lies the most important and the most natural access route to the gold fields of Komati, Swaziland, Barberton, Kaap and Lydenburg

In the eighteenth century the name Komati or Incomati seems to have been applied mainly to the gold-producing middle course of this river, while the lowest part as far as the town of Manhiça was known as Manhiça (Mamissa)

The name Komati survived the Muslim as well as the Portuguese periods, and reappears in Dutch records at the Cape of Good Hope. It was recorded as "river incomati", in the log of a Dutch ship *De Hoop*, which explored the navigability and the commercial potential of the river in March 1728

Historical, archaeological and linguistic record as well as the local oral tradition indicate clearly enough that, in the wake of the Dravidian MaKomati, the importance of the trade route along the river was fully appreciated by Muslim Arabs, Swahilis and Indians, the more recent Indian Khojas and Banyans, the Portuguese, English and the Dutch.

Voortrekkers

To the foreigners it was the "Fumu trade route"; to the locals the Inkomati route. The "Old Wagon Road," by which the early Voortrekkers in Ohrigstad were supplied by the Portuguese chief of the Bantu Magwamba, Joao Albasini alias Juwawa, passed the LeBombo mountains through the Komatiport. The first railway linking Lourenço Marques with Pretoria followed the same passage

Komati — the original form of the name — conveys the idea of 'trade' and, implicitly, communication. It also conveys the meaning of 'covetousness'. Hopefully the first meaning will be the hallmark of the Accord of Nkomati — the Accord of Trade and Communication

Sowetan 6/5/84

Strike ⁽²¹⁸⁾ miners in ~~143~~ accord

THE National Union of Mineworkers has signed recognition agreements with two collieries which were hit by strikes over wages and union recognition this year.

The signing of the agreements, according to the union's general secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, brings to 17 the total number of recognition agreements signed by the union since its inception two years ago.

The two collieries — Duvha and Rietspruit near Witbank — were hit by strikes sparked-off by wage demands and union recognition during January this year.

RAMAPHOSA: More agreements coming.

Mr Ramaphosa said that the union was negotiating six other recognition agreements with seven other companies and "one is expected to be concluded next week"

The union currently has recognition agreements with the Chamber of Mines, Chamber of Mines sports grounds, Rand Mutual Hospital, Western Deep Level Hospital and Barlow Rand's coal mines

He added that one vital recognition agreement the union was hoping to win soon was a paternity leave for most migrant workers

estimated 1,4-million Mozambicans have lost all their crops and depend entirely on relief supplies. To add to their problems, armed rebels set out to frustrate the efforts of international relief organisations.

Between two scourges

By BRENDAN NICHOLSON
Argus African News Service

Elisa Ferro sat in the Mozambican dust plucking tiny feathers from hundreds of baby birds her children had collected from nests.

They have been hungry since the night destroyed most of their village. Then the MNR "bandits" came and what was left.

They are caught between the twin scourges of Mozambique — the three-old famine which has cost at least 100 lives and the gunmen who have automatically set out to frustrate relief efforts by ambushing lorries and mining

Food for survival

The United Nations says more than 4 million Mozambicans — or a third of the nation — have been "affected" by the famine in that they need to be given food relief.

These an estimated 1,4-million have lost all their crops and rely totally on relief supplies.

The combined effects of drought and attacks by the "bandit" armadas" (armed bandits) have devastated Mozambique's already fragile economic and communications infrastructure.

Wheat and rice

In the 12 months since May last year international community sent in 10 tons of maize, wheat and rice but more is needed.

The total cost of the relief operation is well over R200-million. Elisa Ferro and her children live in a Province where the official figures show 254 villagers died between January and March.

However, relief workers say the actual death toll is probably well over 4 000.

"These are very unsophisticated people. Their first priority is not to register their dead," said one foreigner.

The Mozambican Ministry of Health estimates that 100 000 people died in the Gaza-Inhamitane area between August 1982 and August 1983.

Another 70 000 are believed to have died in Sofala and Manica Province of starvation and in the "second wave" of deaths — from disease. It claims new victims daily.

As their crops withered away in the heat thousands of villagers drifted to refugee camps.

Others, in desperation, ate poisonous plants and died or were paralysed.

Eaten by dogs

The Maputo newspaper, Noticias, reported recently that the bodies of hunger victims had been eaten by dogs in the streets of Tete.

The United Nations estimates that 46 000 Mozambicans walked to Zimbabwe to avoid starvation.

Many more died in the bush on the way. Refugee camps are still growing and some of those in Inhambane are desperate for food, but MNR attacks have prevented relief convoys getting through to them.

Back to health

Children weakened by hunger are particularly susceptible to disease and cannot simply be fed additional maize to bring them back to health. Extensive supplementary feeding schemes are underway to provide them with milk, oil and soya protein.

Much of the water villagers depend on is "bad" and hundreds of boreholes must be drilled.

As if the drought were not enough, health officials have asked for 62 tons of DDT to combat malaria in areas hit by floods.

But relief workers cannot travel through large parts of the country without a strong military escort.

"The MNR hits every new initiative the Government makes without making any attempt to provide an alternative," an aid co-ordinator said.

Security problems are particularly bad in huge areas west of the Maputo-Beira road and food is being brought to the port of Vilanculos by ship.

Little diesel

To add to the relief distribution problems there is little fuel for lorries and donors have had to fly in diesel as well as maize if they are to get the food where it is needed.

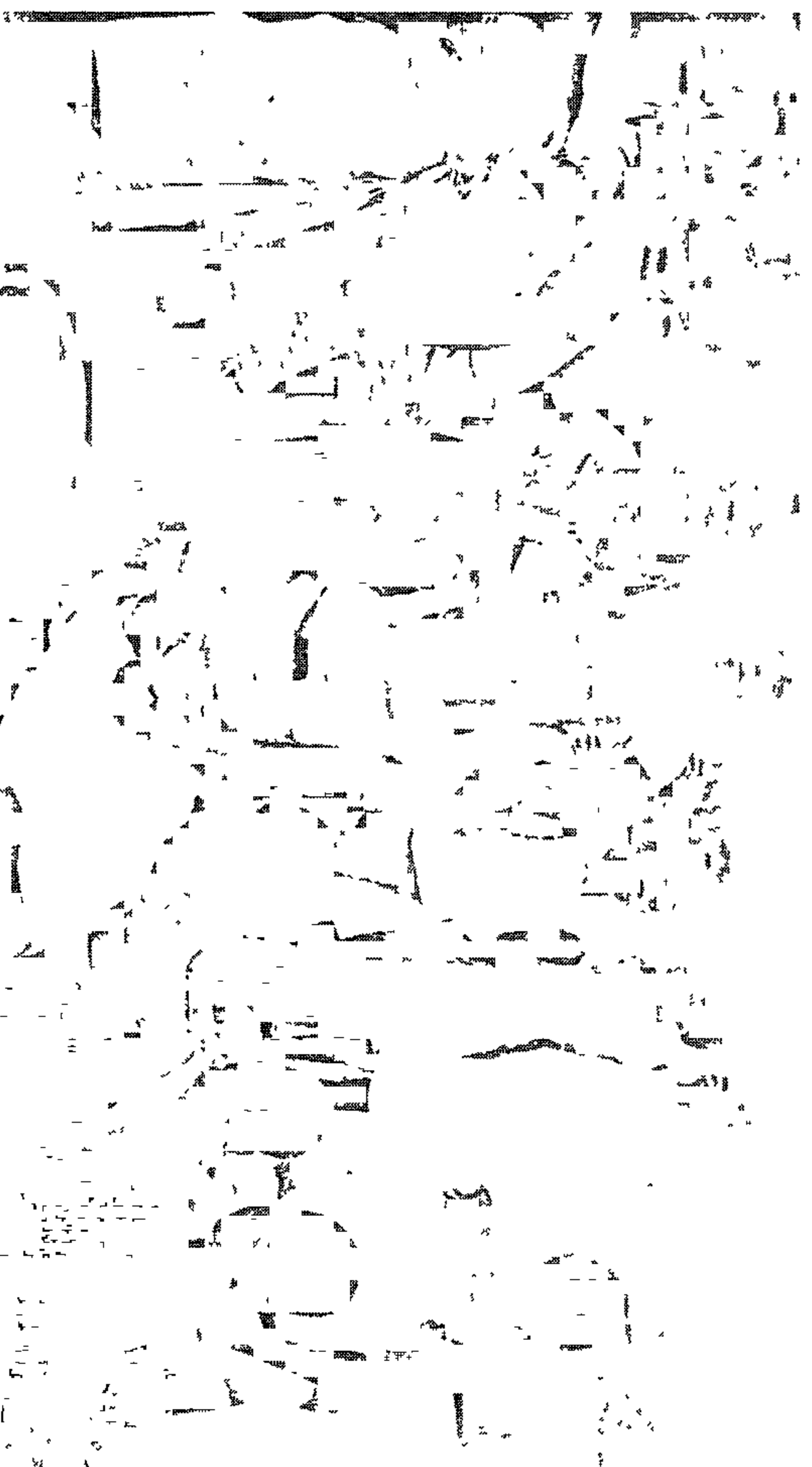
The Norwegian Government and the US organisation World Vision have agreed to supply the 60 000 litres of fuel a month required to distribute maize in Tete Province alone.

The Mozambican Government and aid organisations are trying to co-ordinate the relief efforts to ensure that the population does not simply rely on handouts but tries to re-establish crops.

Training staff

A Department of Natural Calamities has been set up to prevent duplication of effort and to ensure that Mozambique's own relief structure is strengthened and that local staff are trained to take over from foreign aid experts.

It is clear, though, that the relief efforts will never be completely successful until the security situation improves dramatically.



Gripped by hunger... Elisa Ferro plucks tiny feathers from hundreds of baby birds collected by her children in Tete Province.

The vicious cycle continues.

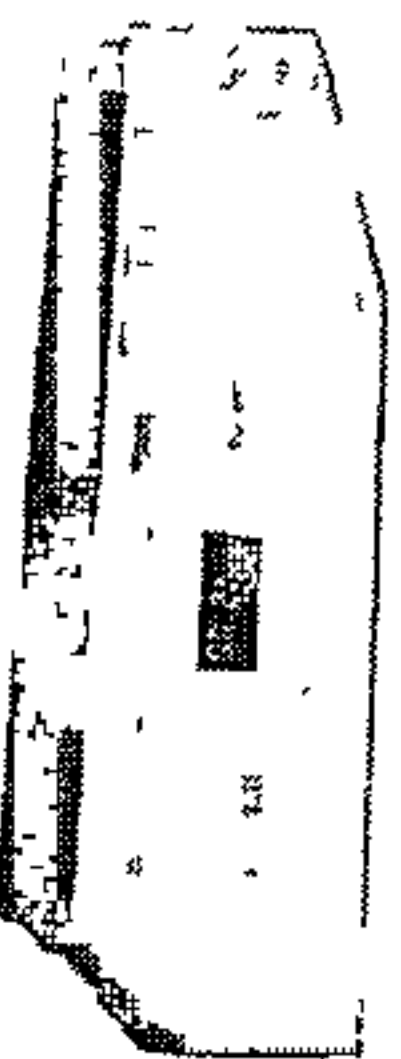
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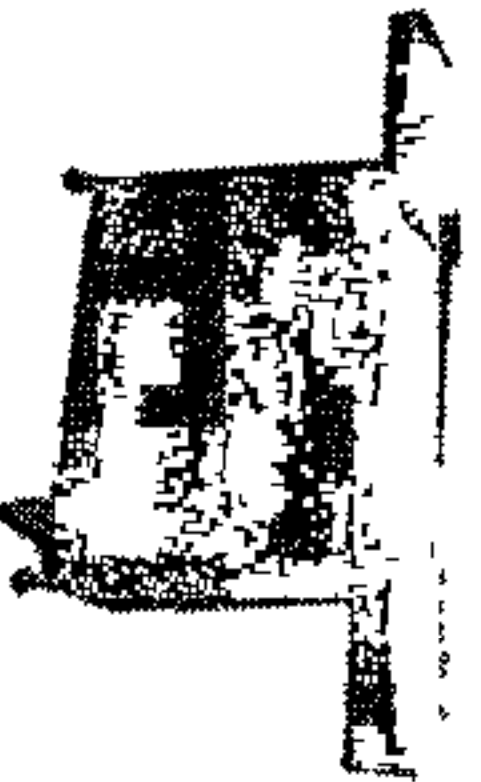
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Accassa village — 37km from Tete city — was attacked by the MNR. Villagers guarded by Government troops shelter under trees.



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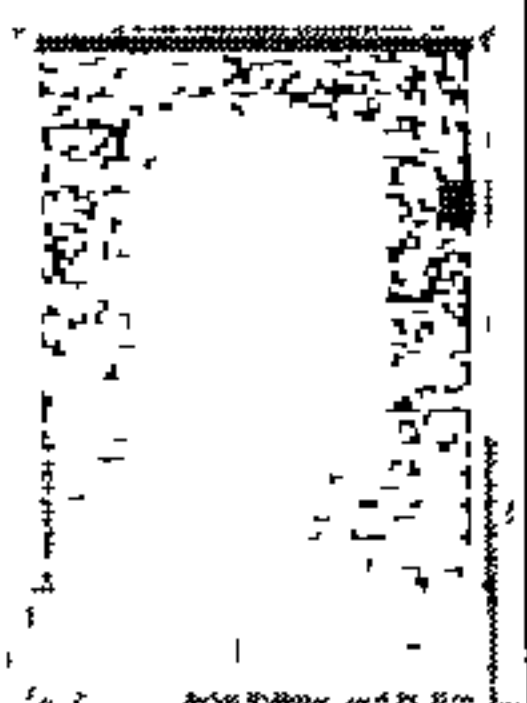
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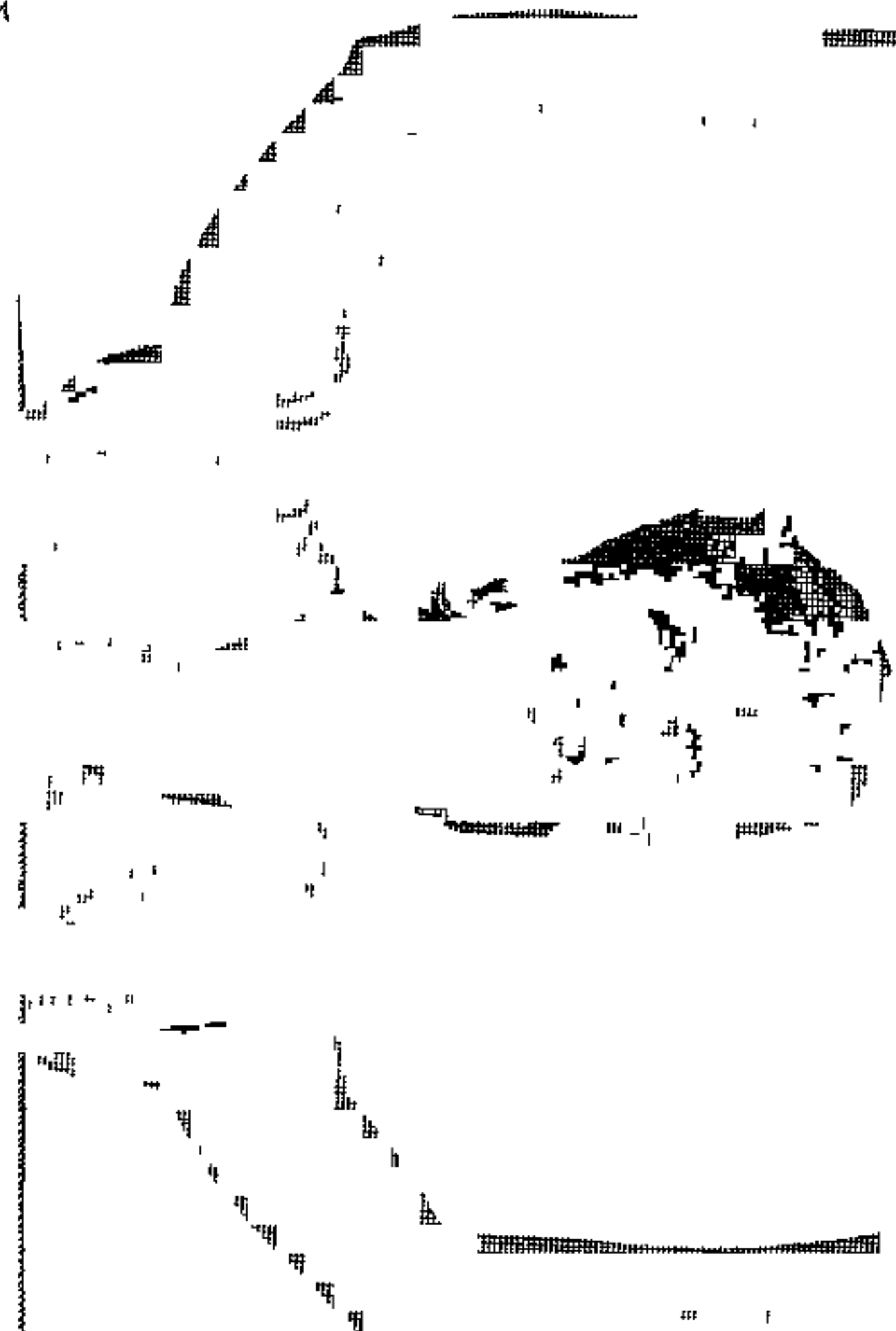


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"That's better!"



Machel hopes Cahora Bassa power scheme will overcome

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Foreign News Service

CAHORA BASSA — It began as Southern Africa's "project of the century", a "technological miracle" and a "monument to regional co-operation"

But soon after the R435 million Cahora Bassa power scheme was completed in 1975, President Samora Machel lamented: "We must tame this white elephant"

After nearly a decade of being plagued by sabotage, the sixth largest dam in the world may have finally been "tamed" by the Nkomati Accord.

It stands in northern Mozambique, its equipment in perfect condition but its turbines producing only 0,5 percent of the 2 075 megawatts of power they are capable of

Two thousand megawatts would be scorching down 1 400 km of transmission lines to the Transvaal if it were not for the sabotage teams of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) which Maputo says were trained by South Africa.

For three years after the project reached its full generating capacity in 1978, there were one or two sabotage incidents a year.

But by October 1983 pylons were being blown up so regularly and the security situation in rural Mozambique was so bad that repairs became impossible

Mozambique says that at Nkomati Pretoria agreed to stop supporting the MNR, but officials in Maputo estimate that it could take two years to "mop up" the remaining 8 000 or so "bandido armadas" in the bush.

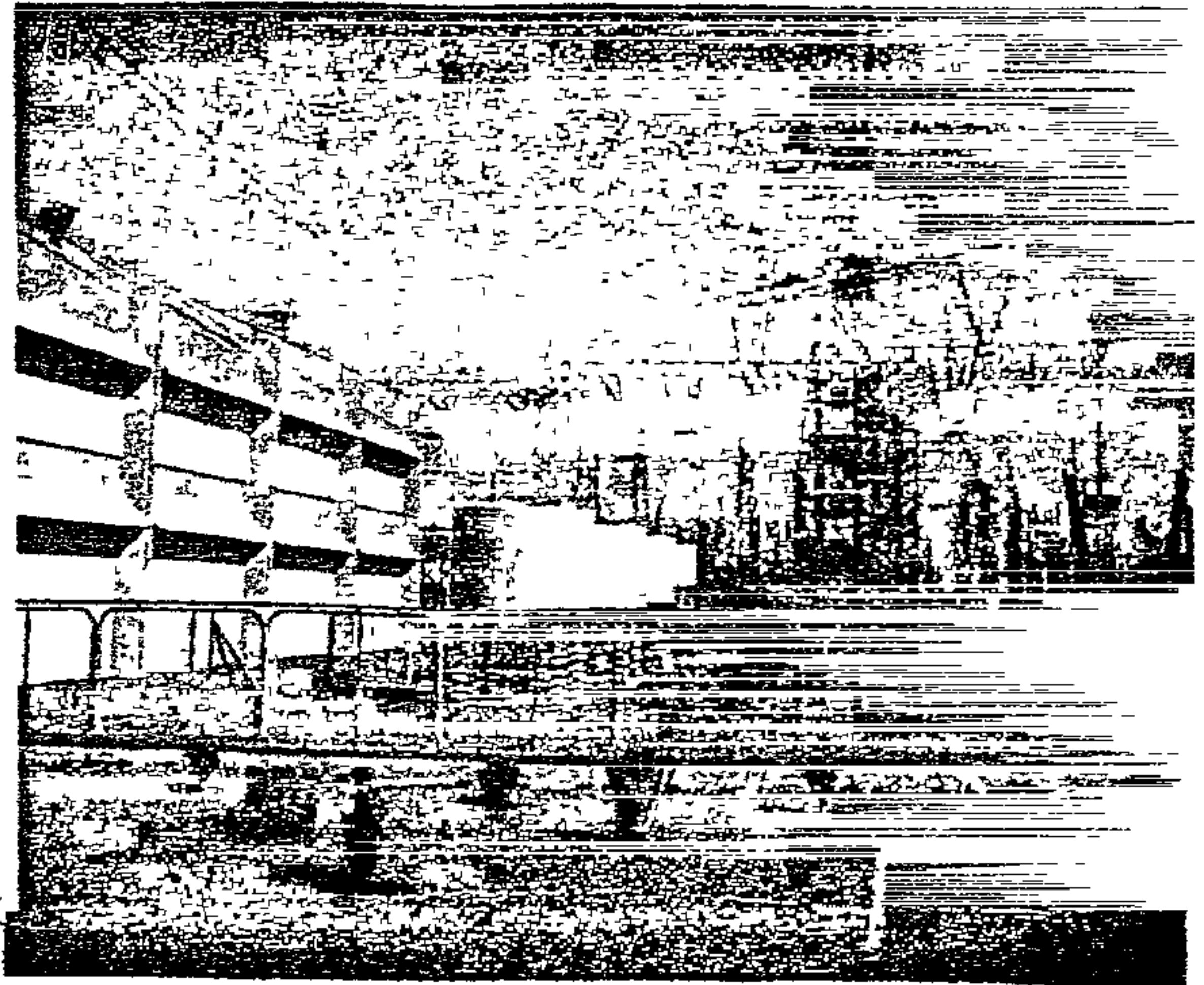
Ironically, because the lightly equipped and thinly stretched Mozambican forces cannot guarantee the security of the lines, South African helicopters and crews are expected in Tete before the end of the month to help with patrols

The dam is still largely "owned" by the Portuguese company Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa, which has been losing between R40 million and R50 million a year while power has not been reaching its only external customer, South Africa.

However, under the agreement reached recently by South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique, Maputo will receive 10 percent of the dam's profits once the lines are secured. It has undertaken to protect them.

The company hopes to recover its investment in the dam within 19 years and then it will be handed over to the Mozambique Government.

It is believed that a force of at least 3 500 Frelimo troops has been established to guard the transmission lines and to protect the teams which have already begun repairing them.



Part of the major relay station at the town of Songo, 6 km from the dam.

Big 'white elephant' of Africa stirs

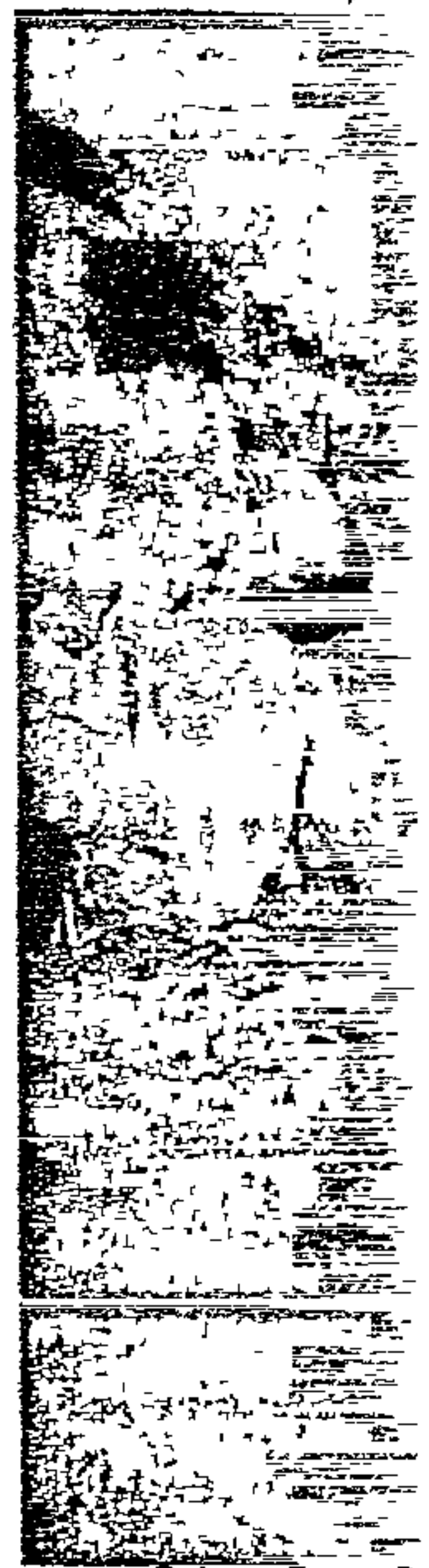
The worst damage appears to have been caused in a 200 km zone between 650 km and 850 km from Cahora Bassa, one of the "hottest" areas in Mozambique's shadowy war, where between 20 and 35 pylons have been destroyed.

An end to political and military confrontation in the region could produce in Cahora Bassa the economic miracle its planners hoped for

The dam can produce enough electricity to satisfy up to 9,5 percent of South Africa's requirements or the total combined needs of Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Swaziland, Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zaire and Kenya

The lake, 270 km long and 32 km across (at its widest point), could provide endless possibilities for the development of commercial fishing, angling and other water sports

Once, that is, the elephant is finally "tamed"



Cahora Bassa

Magnificent men in their pedal machines

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The bicycle has taken off, and so could most of the the human race if experiments now being conducted in Massachusetts fulfil the promise of a new generation of Wilbur Wrights.

20 m gull-wing carried the young pilot in a slender aerodynamic envelope.

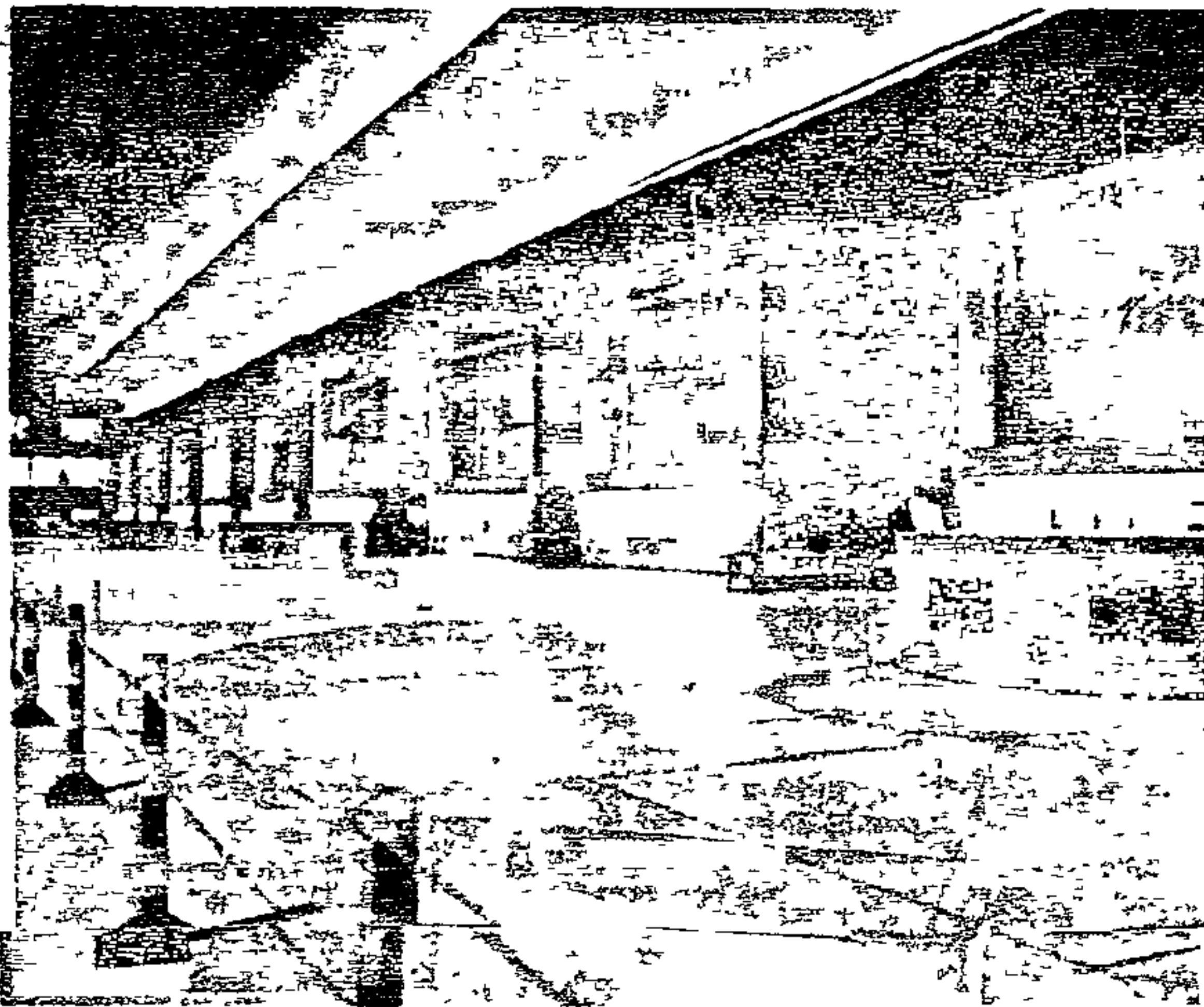
Dubbed Monarch, the craft is a fragile 36 kg. That is just light enough for an 80 kg human to use pedal power to fly about a kilometre.

A team of students from the Massachu-

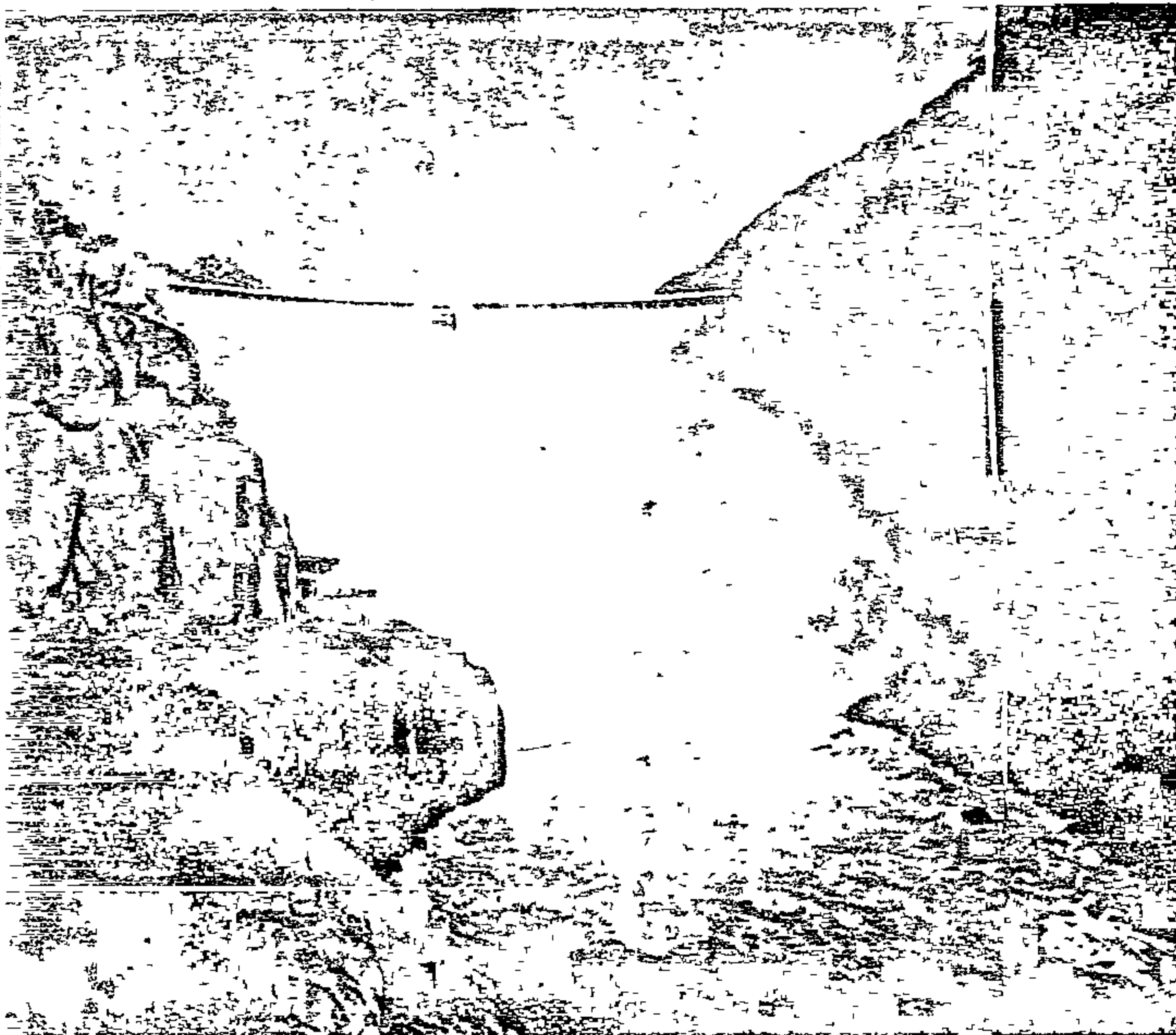
The tiny Monarch crossed the finish in a secret earlier flight in 2 min 49. The Monarch gets a rolling start on small wheels, one powered by the pedal pilot.

Thus the plane is like a bicycle for the first 10 m or so

Monthly boost Mozambique's finances



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Bassa Dam . . . white elephant or the pot of gold at the end of Mozambique's rainbow?

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SA shipping men ⁽²¹⁸⁾ to visit ^{Star} Maputo ^(24/5/89)

By Bill Levitt

Rennes will take leaders of South Africa's shipping world to Maputo this weekend to see the port "warts and all" and discuss the possibility of a return to pre-independence glory.

Before Frelimo took over in 1976, the Mozambican port handled more than 6.5 million tons annually, and now about 1.5 million tons — mainly bulk minerals and farm products.

Rennes Shipping Africa, the group's Maputo head office, has organised the trip — to include two days on Inhaca Island and a one-day tour of the port.

The visitors include senior shipping executives from several companies (including Rennes), members of the wheat and maize boards, brokers, producers and a SATS official.

Buoyed by the Nkomati agreement and the possibility of closer economic ties with Mozambique, the group will meet Dr Ilidio Diniz, Maputo's port director, and Mr Alcantara Santos, Minister of Transport.

Mr Tony Kee, who handles Rennes' bulk services, said in an interview "We can't see it coming completely back to

the old glory days." The port will do well by handling specialised cargo such as coal and chrome ore.

Mr Brian Reis, in charge of Rennes in Maputo, said it could take three to five years before conservative SA shipping firms gained enough confidence to use Maputo as they once did.

ACUTE PROBLEMS ARISE

But Pretoria's insistence that economic recovery be tied to exports has forced SA users to explore all options. Mr Kee said Maputo "cannot be excluded in the face of potential savings if port productivity rises".

Maputo fell on hard times after independence because of the world recession and acute maintenance problems after Portuguese managers left.

Freight rates rose dramatically but productivity — measured by how fast ships are loaded and unloaded — declined, forcing ships to remain in port longer than usual at considerable extra cost to shippers and ship owners.

SA users moved to Durban and Richards Bay, especially after SA signed a major coal deal with the Japanese,

and Maputo's slide reduced Mozambique's economic viability and denied port authorities the funds for new equipment and spare parts.

It is estimated the traffic drop may have cost Mozambique's fragile economy roughly R100 million annually.

Since independence, Rennes has filled some of Maputo's needs — for which it is being repaid — and has offered to invest an undetermined sum in new terminals and equipment restore the port to international standards.

In a major effort to revitalise the port, authorities have engaged the management of the port of Liverpool as consultants to assist training and improve procedures.

A team of West Germans is flying in soon to repair the shore cranes.

Maputo's Matola facility, one of the first bulk terminals on the Southern African coast, is handily placed for SA imports and exports.

This applies especially to and from mines in the Reef and the northern and eastern Transvaal.

It is closer by rail to Transvaal-based industries than Durban or Ri-

chards Bay and the savings could play an important role by keeping South African exports competitive while also raising profit margins.

For instance, shipments from the Transvaal could cost R14 a ton less or R280 000 less for 20 000 tons of chrome or similar mineral shipments — a big difference to exporters facing world competition and shrinking profit margins.

OLD DAYS RECALLED

Maputo was designed primarily for SA use Rennes began operating there in 1940 and, with several other companies, stayed after independence.

The Nkomati agreement made it possible to investigate the port's viability.

"People talk about the old days and the efficiency of the port, the good times and the profits", Mr Kee said, describing Maputo as a classic bulk-type port with great potential as a bulk mineral export point.

The Matola facility was built some years ago to speed bulk cargo handling, especially chrome ore and coal.

When the white elephant is finally tamed . . .

ARGUS 25/5/84 218

By **BRENDAN NICHOLSON**,
Argus Africa
News Service

CAHORA BASSA — It began as Southern Africa's "project of the century", a technological "miracle" and a "monument to regional co-operation"

But soon after the R435-million Cahora Bassa power scheme was

completed in 1975 President Samora Machel lamented "We must tame this white elephant."

After nearly a decade plagued by sabotage, the sixth largest dam in the world may have been "tamed" finally by the Nkomati Accord

It stands in northern Mozambique, its equipment in perfect condition — but its turbines producing only 0.5 percent of

the 2 075 megawatts of power they are capable of

Two thousand megawatts would be scorching down 1 400 km of transmission lines to the Transvaal if it were not for the destruction wrought on the pylons by members of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

For three years after the project reached its

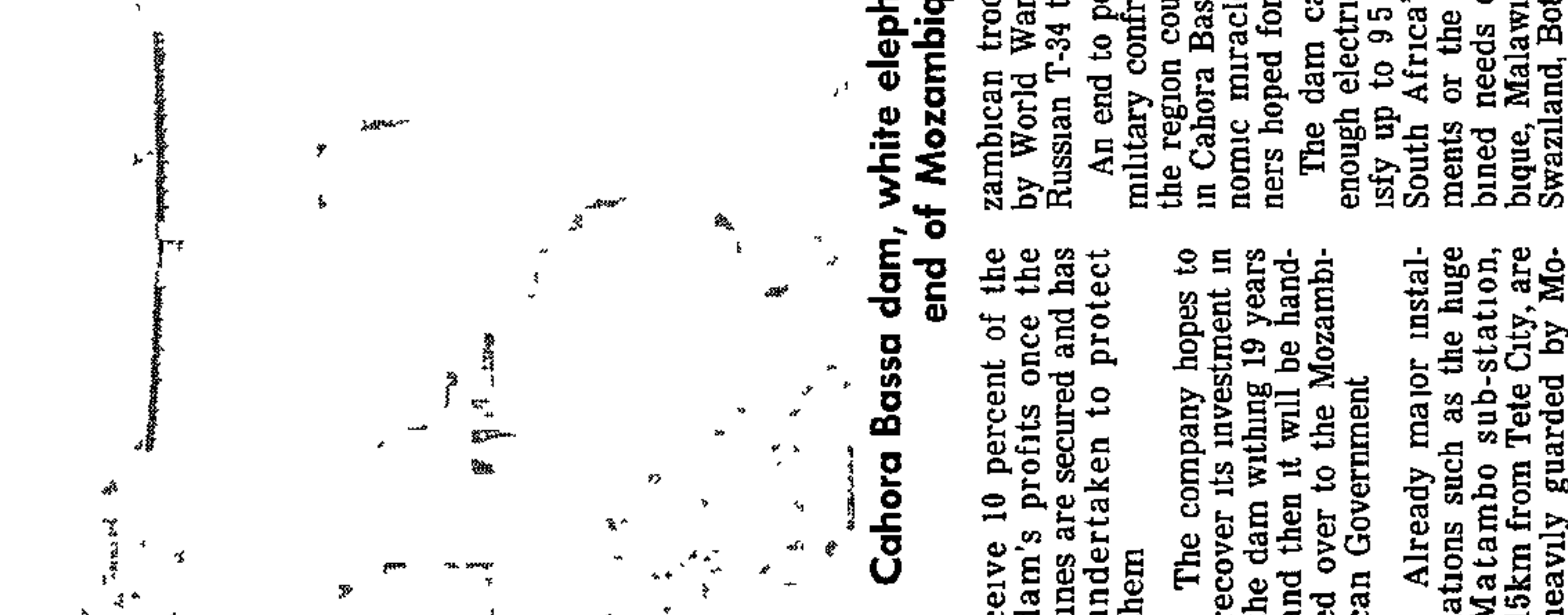
full generating capacity in 1978 there were one or two sabotage incidents a year. But by October 1983 pylons were being blown up so regularly and the security situation in rural Mozambique was so bad that repairs became impossible

Mozambique says that at Nkomati Pretoria agreed to stop supporting the MNR, but officials in Maputo estimate that it could take two years to mop up the remaining 8 000 or so "bandidos armados" in the bush

Ironically, because the lightly equipped and thinly stretched Mozambican forces cannot guarantee the security of the lines, South African helicopters and crews are expected in Tete before the end of the month to help with patrols

The dam is still largely "owned" by the Portuguese company Hidroelectricidade de Cahora Bassa, which has been losing between R40-million and R50-million a year while power has not been reaching its only external customer — South Africa

However, under the agreement reached recently by South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique, Maputo will re-



Cahora Bassa dam, white elephant or the pot of gold at the end of Mozambique's rainbow?

ceive 10 percent of the dam's profits once the lines are secured and has undertaken to protect them

The company hopes to recover its investment in the dam within 19 years and then it will be handed over to the Mozambican Government

Already major installations such as the huge Matambo sub-station, 15 km from Tete City, are heavily guarded by Mo-

zambican troops backed by World War 2 vintage Russian T-34 tanks

An end to political and military confrontation in the region could produce in Cahora Bassa the economic miracle its planners hoped for

The dam can produce enough electricity to satisfy up to 95 percent of South Africa's requirements or the total combined needs of Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Swaziland, Botswana, An-

gola, Zimbabwe, Zaire and Kenya

This power could support a huge amount of industrial and agricultural development in Mozambique itself

The lake, 270 km long and 32 km across at its widest point, could provide endless possibilities for the development of commercial fishing, angling and other sports

Once, that is, the elephant is finally "tamed"

The computerised and clinically-clean control room, carved out of solid rock. The dam is technologically so far advanced that it is run by shifts of only 25 men at a time.

Mozambique's

big white

giant has

finally been

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Sabotage

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Troops

Already, major installations such as the huge Matambo sun-station, 15 km from Tete city, are heavily guarded by Mozambican troops backed by World War 2 vintage Russian T-34 tanks.

An end to political and military confrontation in the region could produce in Cahora Bassa the economic

miracle its planners hoped for.

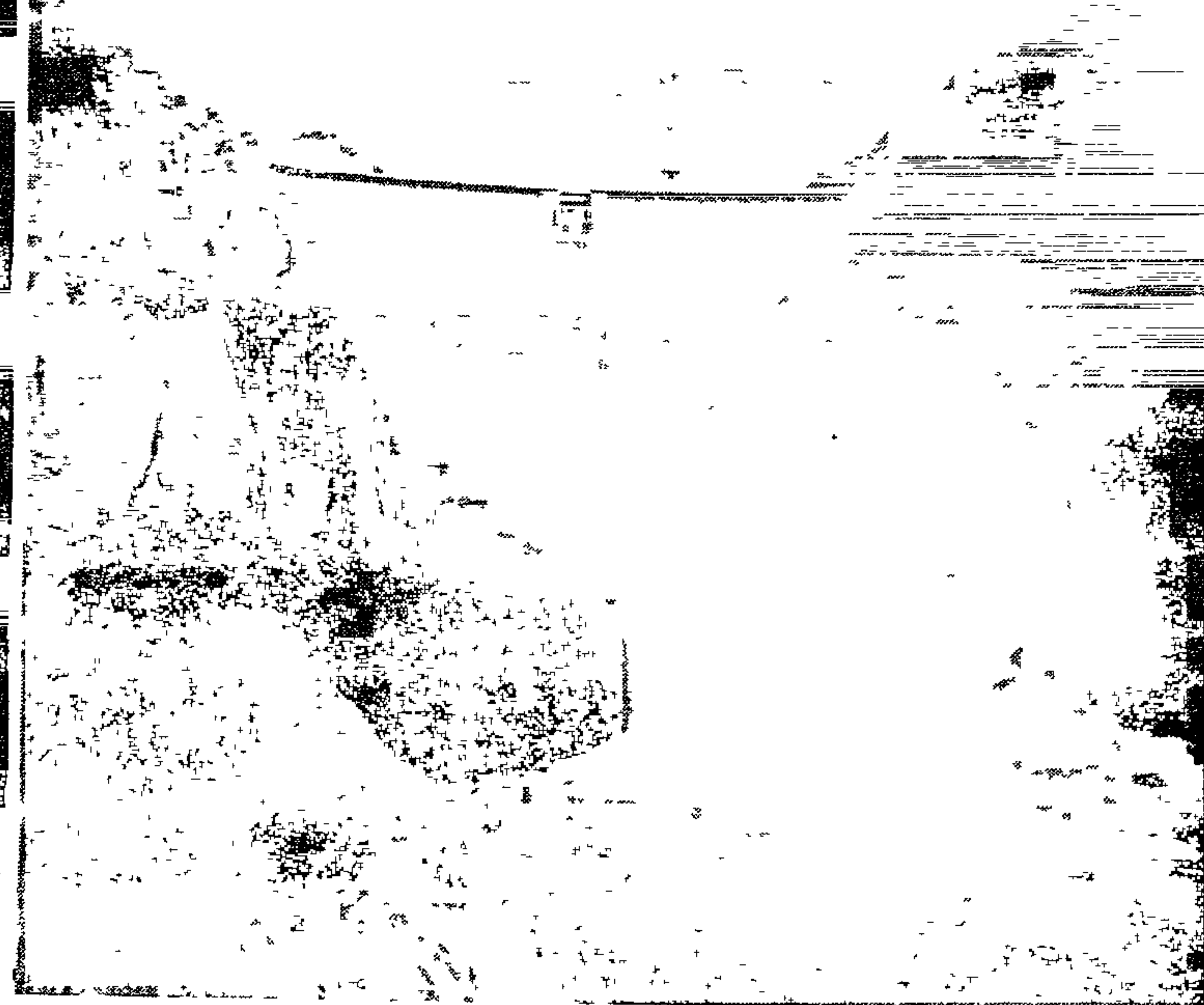
The dam can produce enough electricity to satisfy up to 9,5 percent of South Africa's requirements or the total combined needs of Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Swaziland, Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe, Zaire and even Kenya.

Lake

This power could support a huge amount of industrial and agricultural development in Mozambique itself.

The lake, 270 km-long and 32 km-across (at its widest point), could provide endless possibilities for the development of commercial fishing, angling and other water sports.

Once, that is, the elephant is finally "tamed." — SFS.



TAMED: Cahora Bassa dam, white elephant or the pot of gold at the end of Mozambique's rainbow?

Maritzburg summit involved 120 bodies

Nkomati Accord said to result from pressure

By Tembi Mbobo

A workshop on the "Azanian People's Manifesto" and an in-depth review of recent political developments in Southern Africa were the major issues discussed at a summit meeting called by the National Forum Committee at Edendale, Maritzburg, at the weekend.

The summit was attended by representatives of about 120 member-organisations of the forum.

A background paper highlighted the factors which could have forced President Machel of Mozambique to place his faith in the hands of South African "racist designs and American imperialism".

Against this background the summit resolved to acknowledge that the Frelimo Government was compelled to sign the Nkomati Accord under extreme pressure.

Other issues examined included the forces of liberation and the road ahead.

The forum rejected the idea of a national convention which it called a strategem by the ruling class and its allies to entrench power in the hands of the "racist capitalist regime and their puppets" in order to betray the struggle for total liberation.

Referring to the claim by leaders of the Frontline states that black South Africans were waging a civil rights campaign as "a gross misrepresentation of the revolutionary character of the struggle", the forum said it wished to impress upon these leaders that political developments in South Africa "have reached a point where it is necessary for them to reassess their position and to take heed and not dilute and distort the aspirations and ideas of the oppressed and exploited masses".

The forum reiterated that the struggle for black liberation is one for national self-determination and is characterised by

- The repossession of the land.
- The building of an Azanian nation through an ongoing process of struggle.
- The leadership of the black working class.
- A socialist character and content.
- Anti-imperialism.

The Nkomati Accord and related events in Swaziland, Lesotho and other Southern African countries were viewed as temporary setbacks.

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Cabora imperial symbol - Machel

LOURENCO MARQUES

—Mr Samora Machel, president of Frelimo, said in Tete yesterday Portuguese colonialism regarded that province as the starting point for aggression against Africa.

According to a report in the newspaper Noticias Mr. Machel spoke of the construction of the Cabora Bassa project and said, "The province of Tete was defined as the imperialist control centre in this part of Southern Africa."

"It is within this context that we understand the construction of the giant Cabora Bassa Dam to invite imperialism to invest in this province of Tete."

CONSOLIDATE

Bassa was "An imperialist plan," said Mr Machel. "The aggression and consolidation of imperialism from Tete and from Mozambique was intended to be linked to Rhodesia and South Africa."

"It was to survey and consolidate the racist governments, the minority governments that would follow up by attacking the neighbouring countries."

Rhodesia and South Africa would build imperialist military bases in Mozambique "so that we cannot fight for national independence," Mr Machel said.

"The imperialist countries that invested in the construction of Cabora-Bassa had planned to send "technicians who in reality are soldiers in disguise," he added.

SETTLERS

It had been intended to settle more than 1.5-million people in the Zambezi Valley.

"Where would these settlers have come from? We don't know. In the course of 500 years, Portugal has not introduced a million settlers here. But now with this scheme it was intended to settle 1.5-million in the Zambezi Valley in less than 10 years."

These settlers would have

France, West Germany and England, he said. In short from the Western countries, the capitalist countries, "to consolidate the minority regime, the renegade regime . . . the regime that would stand for international imperialism."

Mr Machel said "that is why Frelimo always opposed the construction of Cabora Bassa. Cabora Bassa was meant to destroy the Mozambique people."

The Argus Correspondent

JORHANNESBURG.

General Mining has confirmed that it has opened negotiations with the new Frelimo Government in Mozambique on plans to smooth the export route for chrome ore to world markets.

Unconfirmed reports from Mozambique say that General Mining is investigating plans to spend more than R1-million on building a special new ore shaft and lead-in plant at Lourenco Marques to help solve the port delay that have cost South African chrome exporters a big slice of overseas markets.

If the talks are successful it will mark the first major South African investment in Mozambique since the Frelimo take-over.

As a relatively low-priced mineral world-wide in chrome ore is extremely sensitive to transportation costs and this situation steadily eroded South Africa's competitive position. Furthermore, despite the fact that this ore is abundant in Mozambique, its supply is not particularly reliable and it is more costly than South African chrome.

Under the conditions set up in the 1970s, possibly as a result of the facilities at Lourenco Marques, it is not particularly attractive.

Work has been in progress for some time to improve the Sebe local rail line which connects up Lourenco Marques. What has been eliminated is the port facilities for chrome ore and quick turnaround of vessels.

It is assumed that new wharves and plant will be planned to handle chrome ore than the existing facilities.

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R150-m gold

222

By ADAM PAYNE

Mining Editor

THE SOUTH African gold mining industry is heading for a R150-million bonanza because of a probable change in the valuation of gold reserves, resulting in a revision of the deferred wage payments made to Mozambique.

These payments are made in gold valued at \$42.22 an ounce. To meet a commitment of about R50-million a year — at the newly advanced rates of pay for African miners — the industry is paying out gold worth nearly R200-million at free market prices.

Thus, Mozambique is getting a present of R150-million under a system which does not apply to any other country supplying labour to the mines.

Any change in the practice will probably flow from a revaluation of gold, and on this score it is confidently expected in monetary circles that South Africa will follow France in revaluing reserves at prices related to the free market.

A R150-million bonanza resulting from such a change would provide funds from which the gold and coal mining industry could again raise Black wages, so increasing the attraction of mining for South African workers.

The recent steep increases in mine wages have resulted in a higher proportion — 33 per cent — of South African Blacks working on the gold and coal mines than at any time in the past.

The issue of changing the basis of making deferred payments to Mozambique under the Mozambique Convention is a delicate one because of Mozambique's desperate economic situation.

Any reduction resulting from a gold revaluation would be a severe blow.

Background to the situ-

question mark

See Times
(Bus Times)
29/6/75

ation is the battle between France and the United States on the role and value of gold in the international monetary system.

They failed to reach agreement in the Committee of Twenty when it met recently in Paris, but were close to agreement on many aspects.

The committee will again attempt to resolve the differences at the end of August, immediately before the annual meeting of the IMF in Washington in September.

If the committee decides to recommend the abolition of the present official price of gold of \$42.22 an ounce, its recommendation will go to the Board of Governors, which meets in September. The board consists of 126 members, including South Africa.

Assuming that the recommendation is adopted, some months will elapse before the articles of the fund are changed.

If they are changed, it is certain that South Africa, along with other countries, will revalue its gold reserves at a price related to the free market level as France has already done.

In any case, even if the IMF does not abolish the \$42.22 price, it is likely South Africa will follow France's example in revaluing its reserves at a realistic price.

This step is being considered by the Government, but it is unlikely that any action will be taken until after the IMF meeting.

Under the Mozambique

Convention, first signed early in the century and revised later, deferred pay for Mozambique mine workers is sent to Lourenco Marques in gold valued at the "public rate of exchange".

For decades the price was fixed at \$20.67, \$35 and recently \$42.22. Now the free market, at which gold is traded, can logically be regarded as "the public rate of exchange".

A change in the value of the reserves would enable South Africa to call for discussions with the Frelimo Government on a revision of the agreement relating to deferred pay.

There are 28 000 Mozambique workers on the mines, almost all of them working underground.

OUR NEWS-LOOK

Like it or not SA and Mozambique must live together

LOURENCO Marques.

As of this week South Africa has a new kind of neighbour, led down to its allies, its slogans, its military appointments and its insistence that the State and the party are all powerful because State and party are the people.

Only fifteen months ago the emergence of a communist Government and troops at spitting distance from the Kruger Park tourists would have brought aloft every Mirage and Tiger Moth in South Africa's defences.

But so huge have been the psychological changes wrought by the Portuguese coup fourteen months ago and the detente spirit since, that Mozambique's hectic dive from far right to far left is causing only curiosity and alertness, not panic.

Report: WILF NUSSEY of The Argus Africa News Service

The one thing that stands out starkly from this week's fast paced independence celebrations is that, like it or not, South Africa and Mozambique are forced to live together — a right-wing capitalist state and a left-wing socialist one in the same Southern African harness.

Mozambique's relations with Rhodesia could well be different — devolving into brinkmanship and armed confrontation.

Any faint South African hopes that Mozambique might turn out softly socialist were killed this week.

The slogans festooning Lourenco Marques and other centres gave advance warning: Solidarity with the Peoples of

South Africa and Rhodesia Down with Eitism Down with Racism and Imperialism Viva All Socialist States

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

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

Top delegations came from such countries as China, Russia, Tanzania, Bulgaria, Guinea, Yugoslavia, Somalia and the Scandinavian states. Socialists from pink to bright red dominated.

And President Samora Machel's terminology has been typical. 'The victories of the heroic and brotherly peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia demonstrated once again the invincibility of a peoples war.'

'The victory of Mozambique is a victory of the exemplary internationalism of the socialist countries.'

Today 'Mister' is an abandoned word in Mozambique and 'camarada' is the in thing.

Clearly, Mozambicans' future is going to be an austere one somewhere between Tanzania's and Albania's with collective villages, workers' committees and indoctrination from kindergarten up.

Probably the only scope allowed for personal initiative

and private enterprise will be that absolutely essential to the development this now bankrupt and skill-starved country desperately needs.

Efficient farmers and industrialists here — including South Africans, Rhodesians and other foreigners — have been quietly urged by Frelimo to stay and work on, with profit taking assured. Frelimo has given valuable help in solving labour and other problems since the post coup turbulence began.

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

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

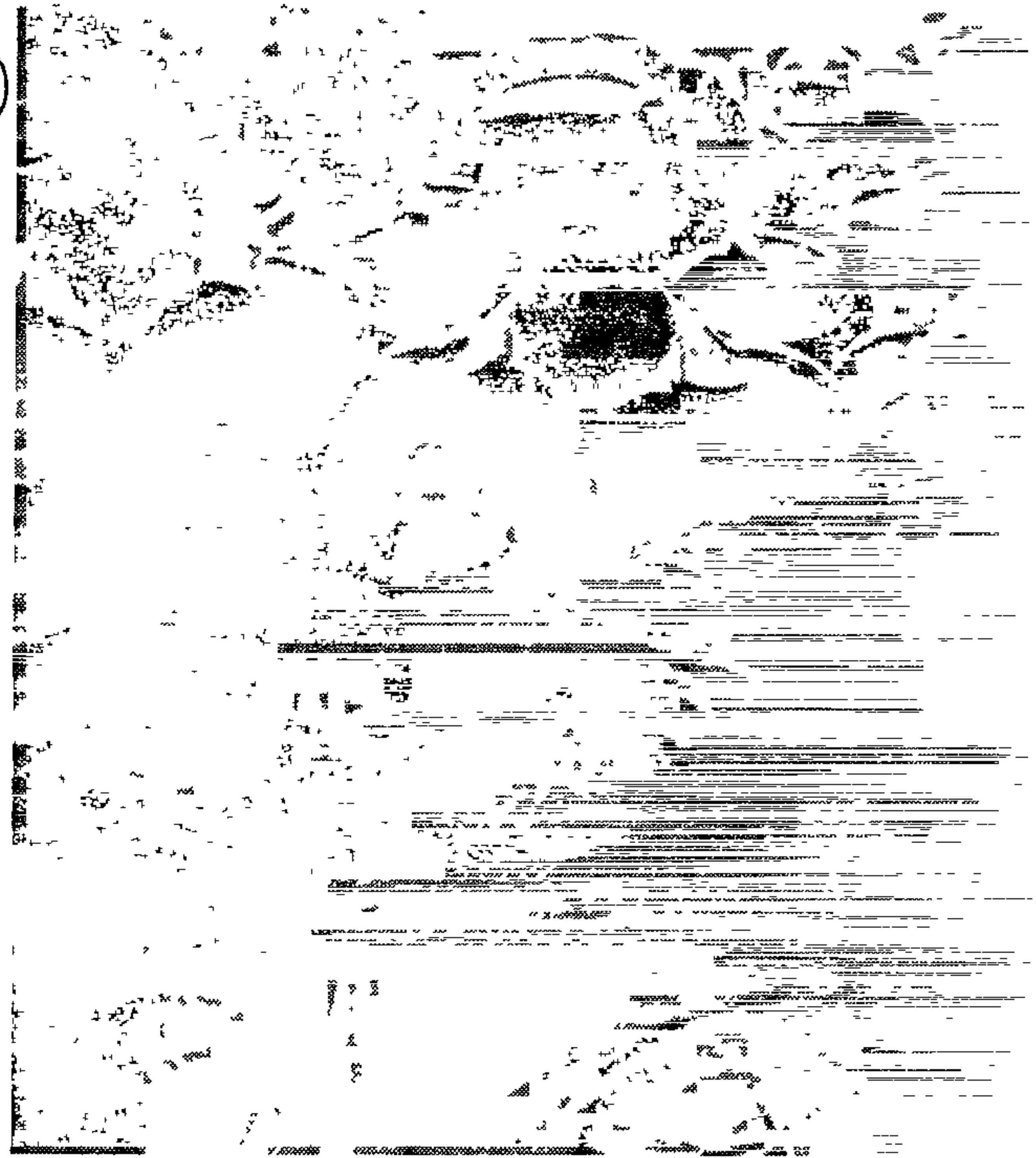
South Africa is already helping Mozambique. It has done much to keep the rickety local railway system going.

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

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

Mr Ian Smith earns no such treatment. He is 'racist and illegal.'

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



COMMUNIST TROOPS? No. A group of Frelimo

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

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

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

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

The presence here this week of Mr Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Congress — trained in South Africa — shows that Mozambique will be willing to host South African Black nationalists and might even let them open offices here.

But the indication is strongly that it will not permit them to infiltrate guerrillas to South Africa. Pretoria has made it abundantly clear that that kind of thing will bring drastic counter-action.

And for a long time Mozambique will need South Africa much more than South Africa needs it.

Mozambique's concentration will for years be on its own pressing domestic problems — unemployment, the appalling poverty in its urban slums, the under-use of its abundant arable land, tribal divisions and the general lack of development in spite of the opportunities the Portuguese had (and denied the outside world) in the last hundred years.

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

Theirs will be the job of providing the muscle for

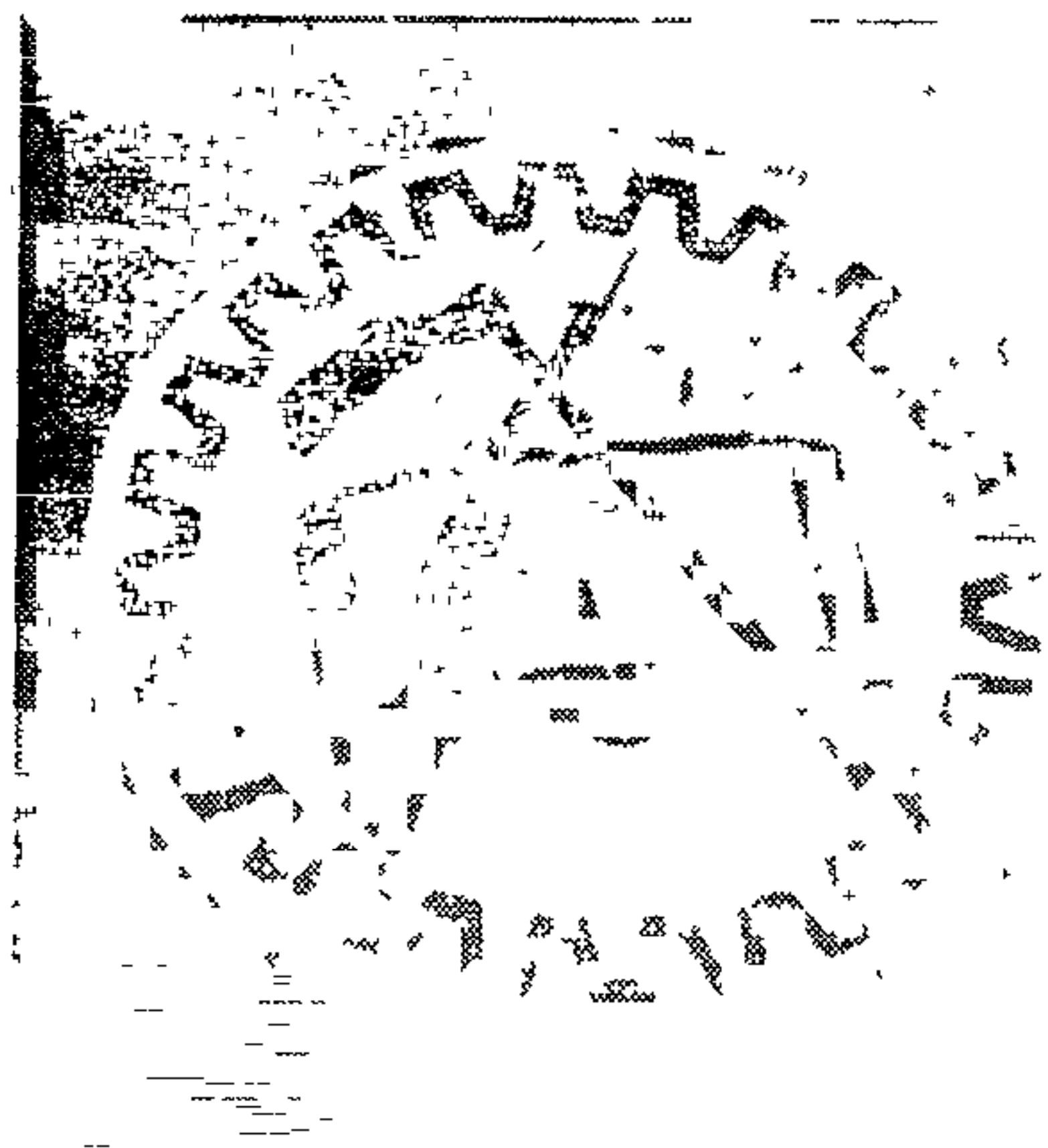
an overburdened Government to block troubles stemming from the massive economic problems, and particularly to go out and educate the people and ensure that they get down to work.

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

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

The Russians particularly and also the Chinese, are understood to be seeking the use of major Mozambique ports in the current race for domination in the Indian Ocean.

This gives South Africa and the West added incentive to help Mozambique, whose people, intrinsically, are not communist even if their new Government is.



THE NEW Frelimo flag which adorns the streets of Lourenco Marques shows a cog, an automatic rifle with bayonet, a hoe, a book and a red star.

Mozambican refugees pour into Zimbabwe

MARYMOUNT MISSION—Thousands of Mozambicans, including whole villages, have fled a devastating drought and bloody civil war for the relatively greener pastures of Zimbabwe

The influx of refugees has severely taxed a nation already suffering food shortages caused by the prolonged drought which has hit much of southern Africa

Five hundred Mozambicans line up daily at this Catholic mission in north-eastern Zimbabwe for two ladles of maize porridge

Jesuit Brother Gunther Gathung said in an interview 'It's just the tip of the iceberg. Tens of thousands starve, and our own food is running out.'

Zimbabwe officials estimate that 30 000 Mozambicans have trekked across the mountains dividing the two nations, most in the past two months. Bro Gathung and other missionaries put the figure at 'much higher than 50 000'

'They started coming by the hundreds in August last year. Now it's by the thousands. And the provincial medical health officer says we can expect another 50 000 to 100 000 this year,' said Bro Gathung

International aid agencies report that 100 000 people have died of starvation and related dis-

eases in Mozambique and officials fear an additional 100 000 may perish this year

Insurgents of the anti-Marxist Mozambican Resistance Movement have destroyed transport and trading networks, disrupting food production and delivery

Critics of the socialist Government accuse it of mismanaging the economy

District Administrator Kanyandura Kanyau said the arrival of the Mozambicans was straining resources where Government drought relief supplies were 'not enough to keep the local people alive'

Worst fears

'This month, our worst fears were realised when some Zimbabweans died,' Mr Kanyau added

A Mozambican, who identified himself only as Roderick, said through an interpreter that there was no food in his village, so all its people had fled to Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe officials are reluctant to take drastic action against the Mozambicans because Mozambique supported Zimbabwe's black nationalist guerillas during their seven-year war for black rule, which came in 1980

Attempts to move the refugees have failed because most simply return across the hills along the 1 000 km border — (Sapa)

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Mozambicans see PM, pact announcement expected soon

Political Staff

The senior members of the Mozambican delegation were due to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, at his office across the road from Parliament this afternoon

The Mozambicans, who were originally scheduled to return home this evening, surprised their South African hosts by asking to stay in Cape Town overnight

The two sides are expected to have more talks over a working dinner and may continue the discussions tomorrow morning. However, announcement of final agreement on a non-aggression pact may still come today

The top-level delegation from Mozambique landed at D F Malan Airport about 10 am today

The group was led by General Jacinto Veloso, Minister for Economic Affairs

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan and the Minister of

Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, met the delegation.

The conference was being held at the Cape Sun hotel.

The Prime Minister and President Samora Machel may meet soon for the formal signing of a non-aggression treaty

Broad principles were agreed to at last month's meeting in Maputo and today's conference was expected to consider a draft treaty.

Mr P W Botha has emphasised that such an agreement must satisfy the security needs of both countries

An important aspect will therefore be assurances by the two countries that they will not harbour hostile movements in their territories or give them any assistance

This will affect the positions of the MNR resistance movement in Mozambique and the African National Congress's operations from Maputo

● See Page 4.

Pact finalized

CAPE Times
3/3/84
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Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA and Mozambique stood on the verge of peace last night after agreement had been reached at historic talks in Cape Town on the main details of a non-aggression treaty.

The scene now seems set for a summit meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique to sign the accord.

There was strong speculation in some circles last night that the signing would take place either in Swaziland or Botswana, with the latter being the more favoured.

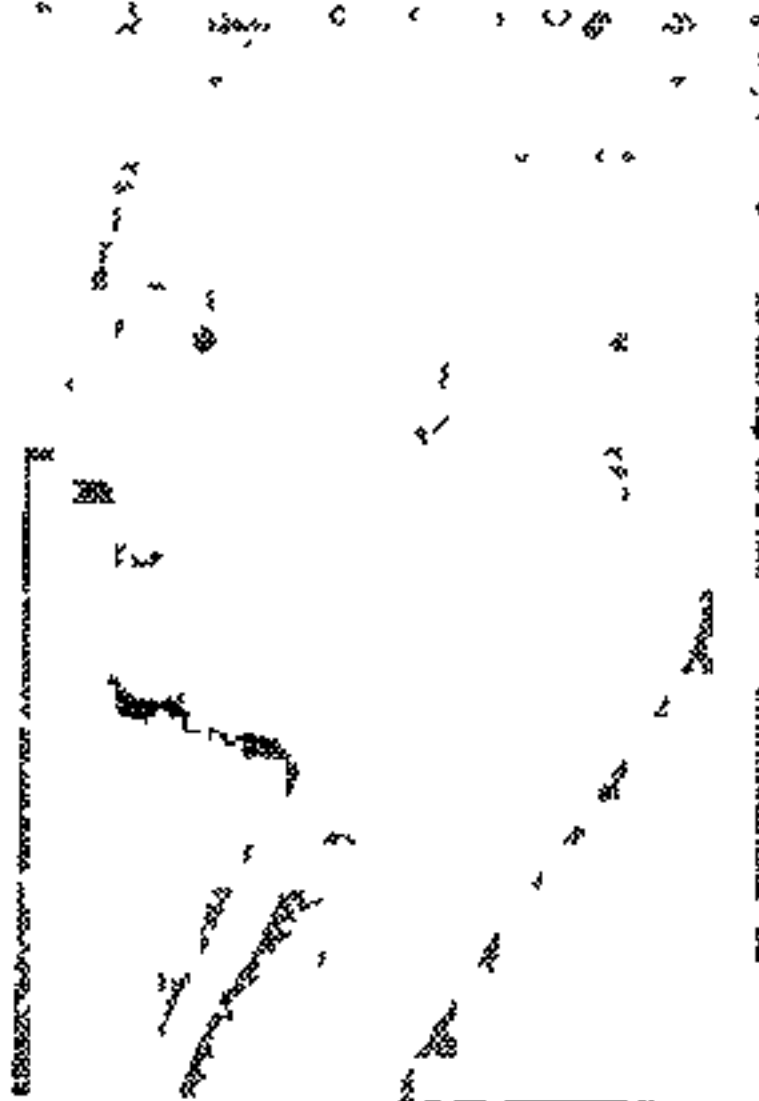
At a press conference after the talks yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement issued jointly with the Mozambicans "The final text of the agreement will be ready for signature in the very near future. The date and venue for the signing will be announced as soon as possible."

Aggression

The statement said the thrust of the agreement was that it would provide that neither country would serve as the base for acts of aggression or violence against the other and that both countries would undertake not to use the territory of a third State for that purpose.

The agreement will provide for a joint commission to supervise the pact.

The four senior members of the Mozambican delegation, which was headed by the Minister for Economic Affairs in the Presidency, General Jacinto Veloso, and the three cabinet ministers in the South African team — Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan — met Mr



Gen Jacinto Veloso

P W Botha for an hour during the afternoon.

During the meeting the teams "reviewed progress made in the security negotiations and other matters relating to bilateral relations between the two countries."

Members of the South African delegation which went to Maputo for similar talks last week had a 1½-hour meeting with President Machel.

Yesterday's statement said the meetings with Mr P W Botha and President Machel were "decisive" in creating a climate of mutual understanding and had contributed to the "positive results" achieved in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Pik Botha said last night that it was not possible at this stage to say who would sign the peace pact or where it would be signed.

'Positive'

General Veloso said the Mozambican Government's conviction was that the agreement was a "very positive" contribution to peace and stability throughout Southern Africa.

General Veloso said in reply to a question at the press conference that the level of the African National Congress presence in Mozambique did not in any way interfere with what was being discussed between Mozambique and South Africa.

"The essential point of the agreement is that the territory of Mozambique shall not serve as a base for attacks against the territory of South Africa and vice versa," he said.

Properties

In reply to another question, General Veloso said the question of properties owned by South Africans in Mozambique before independence would be resolved by the two governments.

"We will find the formula to enable these people to use such properties," he said.

Property — including holiday homes — owned by South Africans, and worth, it is estimated, millions of rand, was nationalized by the Frelimo government after independence in 1976.

Both Mr Botha and General Veloso said the question of diplomatic ties between the two countries had not been discussed at this stage.

The two delegations continued talks last night to "finalize some outstanding details".

The Mozambican delegation was due to leave for home today on board a Swiss-registered executive jet in which they arrived at D.F. Malan Airport yesterday morning.

● Full text of statement, page 4



The South African and Mozambican delegations face each other at the start of talks in a Cape Town hotel yesterday

CAPE TOWN 3/3/84 (2/8)
Text of pact talks statement

THIS is the text of the joint statement issued by the South African and Mozambique negotiators in Cape Town last night.

"Discussions took place in Cape Town between the Mozambique and South African Governments. The South African delegation was led by myself (The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha) assisted by Ministers Louis le Grange and Magnus Malan, and senior officials and officers of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the National Intelligence Service, the South African Defence Force and the South African Police.

"The Mozambique delegation was led by the Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, His Excellency General J Veloso, assisted by Colonel Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice; Major-General Salesio Teodoro Nalyambipano,

Deputy Minister of Security, and Colonel Sergio Vieira, Deputy Minister of National Defence and other senior Mozambique officials.

"The South African Prime Minister, the Honourable P W Botha, together with myself and Ministers Le Grange and Malan received Ministers Veloso and Monteiro and Deputy Ministers Nalyambipano and Vieira for one hour and reviewed progress made in the security negotiations and other matters relating to bilateral relations between the two countries.

"Both the delegations agreed on the principal features of the non-aggression and good neighbourliness agreement between the two countries. The final text of the agreement will be ready for signature in the very near future. The date and venue for the signing of the agreement will be announced

as soon as possible.

"The discussions will continue with the purpose of finalising some outstanding details.

"The main thrust of the agreement is that it will provide that neither of the two countries will serve as a base for acts of aggression or violence against the other, and that both countries undertake not to use the territory of a third state for this purpose.

"The agreement will also provide for a Joint Security Commission to supervise the implementation of the agreement.

"The meetings with President Samora Machel in Maputo on February 20, 1984, and with the South African Prime Minister, the Honourable P W Botha in Cape Town were decisive in creating a climate of mutual understanding and for the positive results achieved" — Sapa

SOUTH AFRICA and Mozambique have thrashed out an agreement which ensures that neither country will be used as a base for violence or aggression against each other

The delegations met in Cape Town today to round off details of a non-aggression pact aimed at reducing tensions between the two countries and eliminating subversive actions

The agreement will effectively stop the African National Congress from using Maputo to launch raids into South Africa

The way is now open for a summit meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel

The agreement is also likely to get South African tourists back to boost the country's ailing economy

A joint statement was issued last night after a historic meeting between the Mozambique delegation and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. The two sides were confident enough to predict a signing ceremony "in the very near future".

No details

They would not say who would sign the document, where it would be signed or when.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, said the treaty would be a public document but told a Press conference "You will have to wait to see who will sign it"

There is speculation that will be signed by President Samora Machel and Mr P W Botha in a Southern African state.

At the Press conference Mr P W Botha spoke for South Africa and General Jacinto Veloso, Minister for Economic Affairs, for Mozambique

Both read

The two men each read the joint statement, Mr Botha in English and General Veloso in Portuguese

It said "The main thrust of the agreement is that it will provide that neither of the two countries will serve as a base for acts of aggression or violence against the other and that both countries undertake not to use the territory of a third state for this purpose.

"The agreement will also provide for a joint security commission to supervise the implementation of the agreement

"The meetings with President Machel in Maputo on February 20 and with Prime Minister Botha today in Cape Town were decisive in creating a climate of mutual understanding and for the positive results achieved today."

Ducked

General Veloso was asked how it would affect the level of the ANC presence in his country

He ducked the question, saying this was not material to the agreement, which was merely that his country would not serve as a base for aggression, and vice versa

BY TOS WENTZEL and PETER SULLIVAN
Political Staff

NOW P W BOTHA MACHTEL

SA, Mozambique non-aggression pact will hit ANC

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Mozambique — SA non-aggression pact

YES, IT'S A DEAL!

218 Stav
By Peter Sullivan, 3/3/84
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa and Mozambique have thrashed out an agreement which ensures neither country will be used as a base for violence or aggression against the other.

The agreement will effectively stop the African National Congress from using Maputo to launch raids into South Africa.

It is also likely to get South African tourists back into Maputo hotels to boost the country's ailing economy.

In a joint statement issued last night after an historic meeting between the Mozambique delegation and South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the two sides said they had agreed on the principles of a non-aggression treaty.

While details still have to be finalised, both parties were confident enough to predict an official signing ceremony.

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The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed the treaty would be a public document, but told a Press conference "You will have to wait to see who will sign it."

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During question time General Veloso was asked how it would affect the level of the ANC presence in his country.

He ducked the question (Turn to Page 2)

can Government, he said "I am not aware of these charges being heard for the first time now."

Mr Botha was asked whether the agreement was a tacit acknowledgement that South Africa supported the Mozambique Resistance Movement, Renamo, and replied that neither government had made any admissions.

"We did not try to see how much we differed or to accuse one another," he said and added that the positive spirit of negotiations had enabled progress to be made.

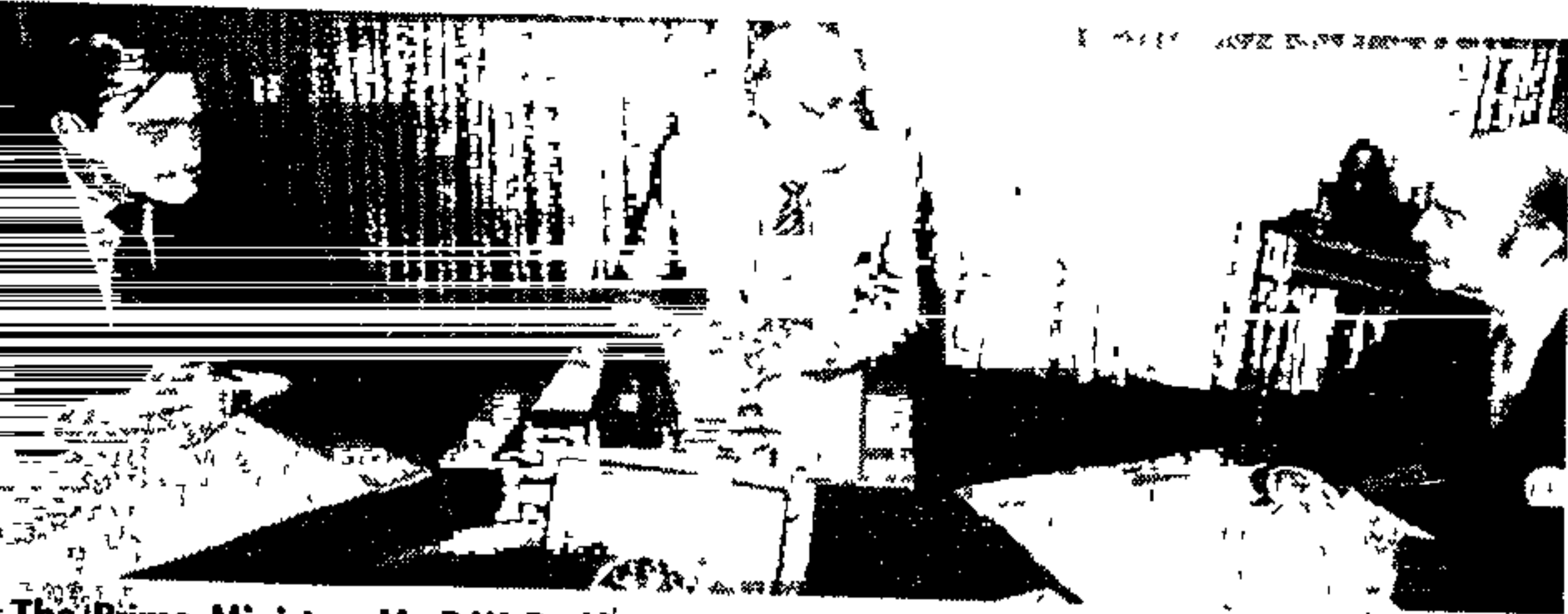
homes will be solved by the governments of Mozambique and South Africa."

Asked how the agreement would affect his relations with the Soviet Union, he said Mozambique had relations with all countries of the world regardless of their orientation or their political beliefs.

Asked to react to charges that he had "sold out" the ANC in its struggle against the South African Government, he said "I am not aware of these charges being heard for the first time now."

saying this was not material to the discussion or the agreement which was merely that the territory of his country would not serve as a base for aggression against South Africa, and vice versa.

Asked about South African properties in Mozambique, he said "The question of properties of South Africans who for some time have been unable to use these properties for holiday



The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha (left), talk to General Jacinto Veloso of the Mozambican delegation in a Cape Town hotel yesterday.

It's a deal (contd)

London was held by Ciskei security police for about two hours and then released after being served with a subpoena to appear in the magistrate's court at Zwelitsha on March 8.

The subpoena has been issued in terms of section 205 (1) of Act 51 of 1977, which relates to the furnishing of information when required to do so by a magistrate.

Mr Kirk said he was sure he had been detained because he was acting for General Sebe, Mr Namba Sebe, former Minister of Transport, and other members of the Sebe family.

Mr Kirk said he had been detained by Colonel F Zosi while talking to General Sebe's wife in the Supreme Court building at Bisho. The colonel had wanted information about certain correspondence and a tape-recording relating to a client of his.

Phone call

"He wanted me to make a statement about certain matters and said that if I did not I would be detained under section 26 of the Internal Security Act. He said it was up to me."

Mr Kirk said he had told Col Zosi that he was not prepared to make a statement and that he wanted to make a telephone call.

He was then taken by Col Zosi and a Major Ngwanye to an office at security police headquarters at Zwelitsha.

"They attempted to interrogate me. I refused to answer any questions on the ground that the information they wanted was privileged and also because I had not yet had the opportunity of making a telephone call."

Mr Kirk said he had then been allowed to make a phone call, and after making it had told them that he was still not prepared to make a statement.

"I was questioned on confidential matters relating to a client. I refused to answer them, as communications between a client and his attorney are privileged."

He said he was then asked to make his refusal in writing. After doing so he was served with the subpoena.



Steps to peace
Colonel
Sylvana
Siqueria
(striding
out) greets
Colonel J
Joubert
during this
week's peace
talks in
Angola.

(218)

PW-Machel summit within a fortnight?

From Page 1

That evening the delegations met for an informal buffet supper at the Castle's historic Lady Anne Grey Room. Around the candle-lit tables South African Ministers and officials and their Mozambican counterparts informally settled minor outstanding issues.

And at 10.30pm the delegates left to closet themselves for a more formal wind-up session that carried over into the early hours of yesterday morning. They were later taken on a helicopter jaunt over the Peninsula, held a brief last session at D F Malan Airport and then flew back to Maputo at 11am.

Secrecy

Both sides have remained extremely close-mouthed about the details of the agreement but the central thrust is clear. Maputo will not allow ANC forces to operate from bases in Mozambique and Pretoria will wind down its alleged support for the rebel MNR forces.

A joint security commission — speculation is it will

shuttle between Pretoria and Maputo — is to be set up to monitor allegations of breaches of the accord by either side.

At the same time — in deference to South African sensibilities and as a first step towards re-establishing its tourism industry — Maputo has undertaken to find a formula whereby owners of properties nationalised after independence can still have "use" of those properties.

The impact of the accord on both the ANC and MNR will be profound. South African intelligence estimates are that 95 percent of ANC sabotage and terrorism acts in South Africa are planned and launched from bases in Mozambique.

A Mozambican clamp-down on the military activities of the ANC in the country — not necessarily its political or refugee activities — would force the ANC sabotage squads to operate for longer periods inside South Africa, thus increasing the risk of detection by South African security forces.

For the MNR such an accord would be the writing on the wall. Mozambican sources said this week they

did not expect the rebel group to wither away immediately but pointed out they had no political support and withdrawal of alleged South African logistic support would quickly collapse their military capabilities.

The disengagement process in Angola is meanwhile continuing on schedule. The South African Government has deliberately chosen a low-key response to the actions of the Swapo forces now in the territory — including the mortaring of the main air base in the Ovambo war zone.

Another meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission is scheduled for next week.

And on a yet third front of the Southern African peace initiative has come another flicker of life.

Shaping up

A more binding peace accord between South Africa and Lesotho is slowly shaping up with some of the ground work possibly laid at a meeting last weekend between Mr Pik Botha and a Lesotho delegation under their Foreign Minister, Mr E R Sekonyama.

A Lesotho Government source confirmed this week security issues were under scrutiny "in the light of developments". A South African foreign affairs source confirmed a tighter peace accord with Lesotho would fit in well with the present regional initiative but it was not on the front-burner.

A security agreement between the two countries already exists but relations between the two have continued to remain tense.

Zimbabwe plotter is released

By ANDRE VILJOEN
Harare

CRIPPLED ex-gardener Victor Radmore, 55, sentenced to seven years' jail in May 1982 for his part in a bizarre secessionist plot, has been freed and is now believed to be in South Africa.

A relative in Bulawayo said yesterday she did not know why he was released but it was "a Godsend".

She said he had gone to Boksburg to join

his wife Thelma and their family.

The other members of the plot to force the secession of the Zimbabwean province of Matabeleland by use of arms and with the help of a royal Matabeleland princess and spirit medium, are still in jail.

A relative in Bulawayo yesterday speculated that Radmore's release might have been for health reasons.

She said before his trial he underwent major spinal surgery.

SPECIAL SAVINGS	ACTUAL RATE	EFFECTIVE R
R200 — R9 999	10,0%	10,47%
R10 000 — R14 999	10,75%	11,3%
R15 000 — R25 000	15,37%	16,5%

Effective from 1 January!

PW and Machel summit likely within a fortnight

By BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

218

S. Times

4/3/84

A SUMMIT between South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and Mozambican President Samora Machel could take place within two weeks.

The site of the meeting — at which the South African-Mozambican peace pact will be signed — has not yet been disclosed, but there is strong speculation that it could be in neutral neighbouring territory such as Swaziland or Botswana.

Original plans to hold the summit in Lisbon were scrapped after both delegations agreed that the peace accord was an African affair and should be signed in Africa.

The meeting is being seen as a triumph for the "peace by joint commission" gameplan as the Southern African region takes rapid strides towards steadying itself after ten years of escalating violence.

In a stunning succession of events, South African diplomacy backed by unchallengeable military superiority has within two months succeeded in creating joint security commissions that will effectively deny sanctuaries to ANC forces in Mozambique and put Swapo on the run in Angola.

Tentative steps towards a SWA/Namibian settlement have meanwhile taken a promising step forward with the release of Swapo leader Herman Toivo Ja Toivo after 16 years' imprisonment.

Eclipse

And indications are that a closer South Africa-Lesotho accord on security issues is slowly shaping.

On Friday the regional peace initiative launched by South Africa, after Foreign Minister Pk Botha's watershed European trip late last year yielded its first fruits.

South Africa and Mozambique agreed on the basic principles of a non-aggression pact that will mean the end of ANC military sanctuaries in Mozambique and almost certainly herald the eventual eclipse of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

Under the flags of the two countries, including the AK47-emblazoned Mozambican one, and huge oil paintings of the

African heads 'ready to give peace chance'

CAPE TOWN 5/8/84 (218)

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that he hoped the recent peace initiatives between Pretoria and Maputo would encourage the Angolan Government, SWA/Namibian leaders and the frontline States to play their part in bringing peace and stability to Southern Africa.

In an interview on SATV, he said there were signs that Southern African leaders were ready to play a positive role, Sapa reports.

"Despite the immense ideological and political differences, there is this emerging pattern which is firming up, which is crystallizing, of a resolve of the leaders of Southern Africa to get down to the first priority of the region — that is peace and stability — and I do not think that events in Angola, which may take long to settle, will influence this almost irresistible desire on the part of the leaders to give peace a chance."

Asked how the Mozambique initiative would influence the Angolan-South African situation, he said.

"I would hope that it would have a spillover



Mr Pik Botha

effect" and that it would serve "as an encouragement for the Angolan Government, for the leaders of South West Africa, for the leaders of the frontline States all to play their part to try and bring about peace and stability."

But it was necessary to bear in mind that in the case of Angola and SWA/Namibia, there were quite a number of "additional parties which complicate the peace effort very much."

"There is a far more direct involvement of the Soviet Union, there is the presence of the Cubans."

Asked about the suddenness in the movement, over the past two months, leading up to an agreement with Mozam-

bique, Mr Botha said "It hasn't come about all of a sudden. This has taken years to put together. There were various attempts in the past. There were meetings stretching now over two years, and every time the two governments were moving towards an accord, something happened — like the Pretoria bomb. We could have been close if it hadn't been for that Pretoria bomb explosion almost a year ago."

He added "We could not go ahead, under circumstances where it was obvious that the African National Congress had a fairly free reign and were allowed the use of the Mozambique territory fairly freely to perpetrate, plan, execute, and implement the sabotage and violence that they did in South Africa."

● Our Correspondent in Johannesburg reports that the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, is to arrive in Maputo today for consultations with the Mozambique Government on the next round of talks affecting the future of Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme.

The talks are scheduled for March 13.

RDM 713184

Mr O and Machel ⁽²⁸⁾ had talks

THE retired chairman of Anglo American, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, has held private talks with President Samora Machel of Mozambique

He confirmed this in Cape Town, yesterday during the golden jubilee conference of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

Their meeting took place in London during President Machel's recent visit to Britain, Mr Oppenheimer said

"We had a most interesting and agreeable talk and President Machel expressed a keen interest in new foreign investment in Mozambique, including South African investment."

It is believed that the status of South African property and assets nationalised when the Frelimo government came to power was one of the topics discussed

The issue has also been central to the South African Government's most recent talks with Mozambique. — Sapa.

OAU taken aback by Maputo pact

By BRENDAN NICHOLSON, Argus Foreign Service

TAKEN aback by the sudden improvement in relations between South Africa and its neighbours, the Organisation of African Unity has found itself in a position uncomfortably similar to that of the men of Tuscany facing Horatius on his Roman bridge

As the poet Thomas Macaulay described the invaders' dilemma during that ancient confrontation "those behind shouted 'forward', and those before cried 'back!'"

While at the "sharp end" of the continent President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola have agonised over ways to co-exist with a militarily powerful South Africa, the OAU has declared that the "final struggle for the liberation of Africa will be waged to the bitterest end"

And, because of delays in the formation of a long-dreamed of Pan African Defence Force, the vociferous host of the Eighth Session of the OAU Defence Commission, Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings said in January that Ghana was ready to form a volunteer force to help the

"frontline" states repel South African aggression

Over the years there has been, in the words of OAU Acting Secretary-General Dr Peter Onu, "too much talking, too many resolutions of solidarity with the frontline states and too little action"

For two decades there has been talk of a united African army of liberation which would sweep southwards to drive "the boers" into the sea

But far from providing practical assistance to nationalist groups in South Africa and Namibia, OAU member countries are R20-million behind in their payments to the organisation's Liberation Committee

If the leaders of Mozambique and Angola thought they could expect real help from the north they would certainly not have sat down to sup with the South African devil

Still in a state of disarray over the admission of the Polisario Front guerilla organisation to the OAU as government of the Western Sahara, the OAU is likely to be thrown into a state of further confusion by the Southern Af-

rican rapprochement exercise

Last week the OAU Council of Ministers issued a statement lauding the Maputo/Luanda/Pretoria talks as "a positive victory for African diplomacy"

The contacts were "yet another demonstration of the willingness of African states to solve the situation caused by the abhorrent racist regime by peaceful means — if possible"

Too warm

However, the warmth of the statement angered some delegates who felt that it was far too conciliatory. The African National Congress representative declared that the OAU should never have endorsed the talks and urged the total isolation of South Africa

The council then issued a toned-down statement in which the ministers "expressed deep sympathy and understanding of the background" to the contacts

Mozambique and Angola left no doubt about their positions

They complained bitterly

about the OAU's failure to back them in their support of Swapo and the ANC.

Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge was quoted as declaring "The Angolan people feel abandoned. We cannot fight alone"

Thousands of people had been killed or maimed and property damage was colossal, Mr Jorge said

His Mozambican counterpart, Mr Joaquim Chissano, repeated his country's pledge to continue its "political, moral and diplomatic" help for the ANC but said South Africa's continued support for the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance made it imperative for Maputo to "find a good-neighbour formula with South Africa"

Surprised

Clearly, as far as the OAU is concerned, the rapprochement issue is far from closed

The organisation was clearly caught by surprise when the two most aggressive supporters of its Southern Africa policy suddenly sat down to talk with Pretoria

MNR claims it is encircling Maputo

CADE Tante 9/3/84 (2R)

Own Correspondent
LISBON — In an expected reply to the recent accord between Mozambique and South Africa, the opposition Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) has said it is still in action throughout Mozambique and that it has begun to operate closer to the capital, Maputo.

A communique released here yesterday outlines the rebels' recent actions in the country. It claims the rebels fully control the central province of Sofala and that it has disrupted communications in four other provinces. According to the com-

munique, MNR rebels have also started operating in the province of Maputo and are encircling the capital. From six bases in the province the MNR claims to have carried out sabotage operations and to have been cutting access and telephone lines to the capital. It claims to have attacked a government outpost in Cimbe just 20km north-east of Maputo.

The MNR communique was issued together with a three-page commentary on the situation in Mozambique which noticeably made no mention of the recent agreement between Pre-

toria and Maputo.

Instead it emphasized the popular support the MNR enjoyed among the population.

Observers in Lisbon point out that there can be no doubt the future of the MNR is under serious threat. The MNR had always depended on support from Pretoria and the recent agreement with Maputo stipulated that such help must come to an end.

Unlike Unita, its counterpart in Angola, the MNR did not have a tribal base and was not expected to survive without help.

Pact: PM to meet Machel

CAPE TIMES 9/3/84

ZK

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA and Mozambique are to conclude their historic peace pact with a border signing by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel a week today.

This will be the first formal non-aggression pact South Africa has concluded with one of its independent "front-line" black neighbours.

The signing, in no-man's land at an undisclosed site on the border between the two countries, is expected to be a ceremonial occasion attended by a large group of local and international journalists.

The Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced last night that the pact would be a "joint agreement on non-aggression and good-neighbourliness" and would be known as the Accord of Nkomati.

This suggests the ceremony could be on the banks of the Nkomati River near Komatipoort.

Trade, aid

It also implies that the agreement will go beyond security matters and could provide the basis for progress on other issues, including trade and development assistance.

Western governments hope this could be the



Mr Samora Machel



Mr P W Botha

place next Friday morning and is likely to be followed by a lunch and speeches by Mr P W Botha and President Machel.

The pact has been fi

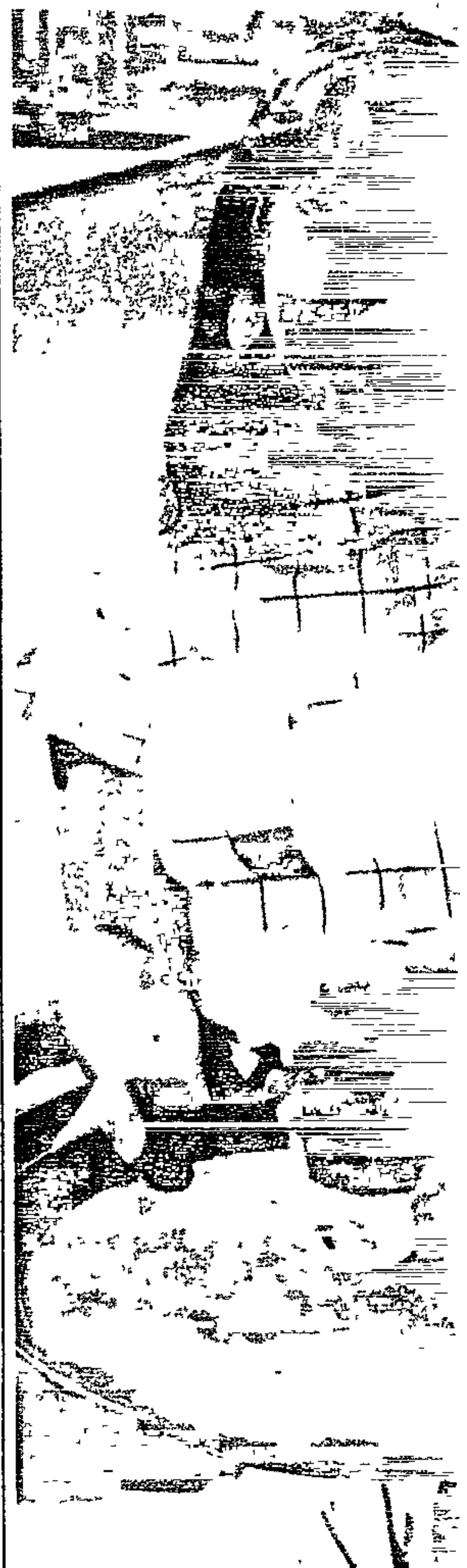
of the pact will be an agreement that neither country would allow its territory to be used as a base for planning attacks on the other.

This would deprive the banned African National Congress of its bases in Mozambique. The South African Government believes the majority of ANC terror attacks, including last year's Pretoria bomb blast, were planned in Maputo.

Mozambique, on the other hand, has accused South Africa of aiding the resistance movement Renamo or MNR, which has blown up bridges and railway lines and attacked military and civilian targets in Mozambique.

Other nations

Given the speed of the Mozambique negotiations, it is still not clear how this will affect the relations of either country with the rest of Africa and the prospect of better South African relations with other black neighbours in particular.



City model Arlene Jacobs offer poolside of his hotel. The signing sure it doesn't break

Toivo off meet Nujoma

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo leaves Windhoek this morning for an undisclosed destination in Africa for an historic first meeting with Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The two men have never met before. Mr Ja Toivo is a member of Swapo.

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P.M. to

Cape Times 9/3/84

28

meet

Machel

By MICHAEL ACOTT
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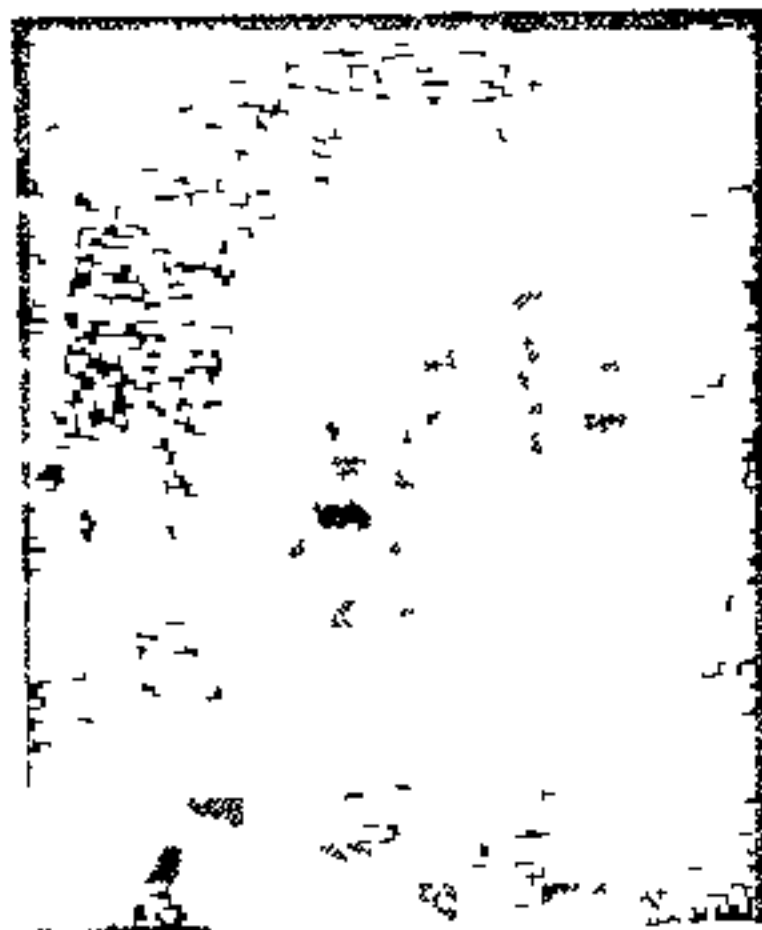
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Trade, aid

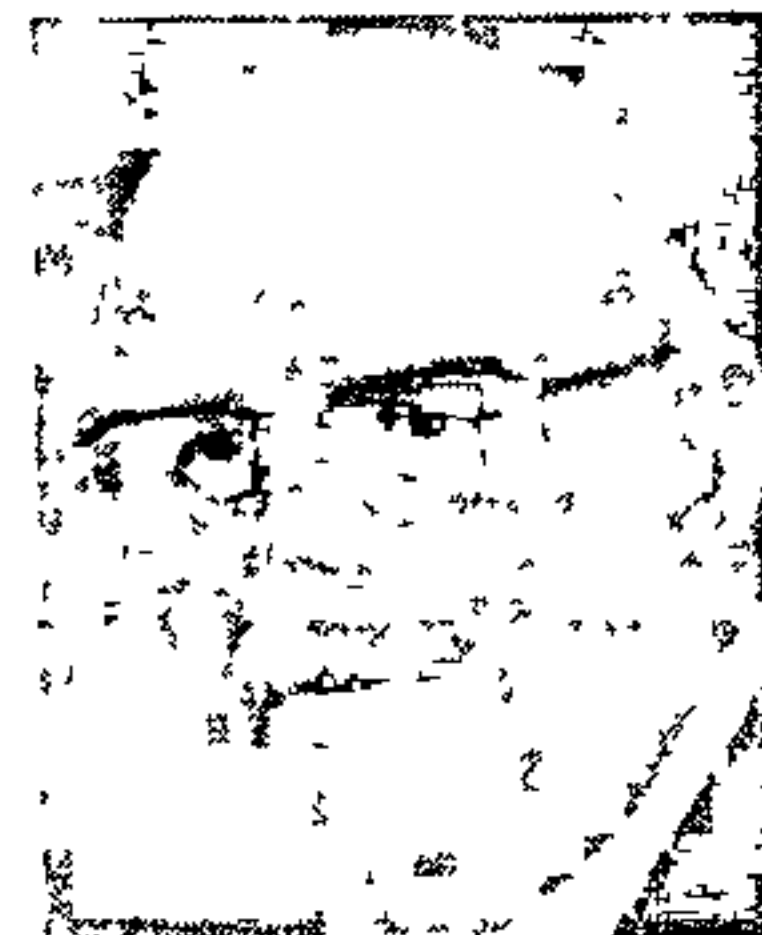
It also implies that the agreement will go beyond security matters and could provide the basis for progress on other issues, including trade and development assistance.

Western governments hope this could be the start of diminishing Mozambique links with Russia and its communist bloc allies. Mozambique, poverty-stricken and ravaged by drought and floods, seems ready to turn to the West for the help it needs.

Indications are that the non-aggression pact will be published. The ceremony is to take



Mr Samora Machel



Mr P W Botha

place next Friday morning and is likely to be followed by a lunch and speeches by Mr P W Botha and President Machel.

The pact has been finalized less than three weeks after Mr P W Botha flew to Maputo and within a week of a Mozambique delegation visiting Cape Town for further discussions on the agreement.

Both Mr Botha and the chief Mozambique negotiator, General Jacinto Veloso, have explained that the main provisions

of the pact will be an agreement that neither country would allow its territory to be used as a base for planning attacks on the other.

This would deprive the banned African National Congress of its bases in Mozambique. The South African Government believes the majority of ANC terror attacks, including last year's Pretoria bomb blast, were planned in Maputo.

Mozambique, on the other hand, has accused South Africa of aiding the resistance movement Renamo or MNR, which has blown up bridges and railway lines and attacked military and civilian targets in Mozambique.

Other nations

Given the speed of the Mozambique negotiations, it is still not clear how this will affect the relations of either country with the rest of Africa and the prospect of better South African relations with other black neighbours in particular.

Western governments, and particularly the United States, which has taken the initiative in trying to assist regional peace in Southern Africa, hope the agreement will help lead to peace with Angola and a settlement in SWA/Namibia.

● MNR claims it is encircling Maputo, page 2



City model Arlene Jacobs offers soul singer C poolside of his hotel. The singer's "hot" show sure it doesn't break the "adults

Toivo off to meet Nujoma

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Mr Herman Toivo ja Toivo leaves Windhoek this morning for an undisclosed destination in Africa for an historic first meeting with Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The two men have never met before.

Mr Ja Toivo, a founder member of Swapo, who was released from Robben Island last Thursday after serving 18 years of a 20-year jail term, heard late yesterday afternoon he had been granted a 30-day temporary travel document.

'Very excited'

Mr Ja Toivo said yesterday "I am very pleased and very excited

under a restriction order which confines him to the Windhoek district.

Lawyers for Mr Tjerpe said yesterday that the head of the security police, Colonel Sarel Strydom, had told him this week he could not relax the restriction order because of "the intensification of the war by Swapo."

Mr Franz Kambangu, secretary for transport, has not been granted a passport.

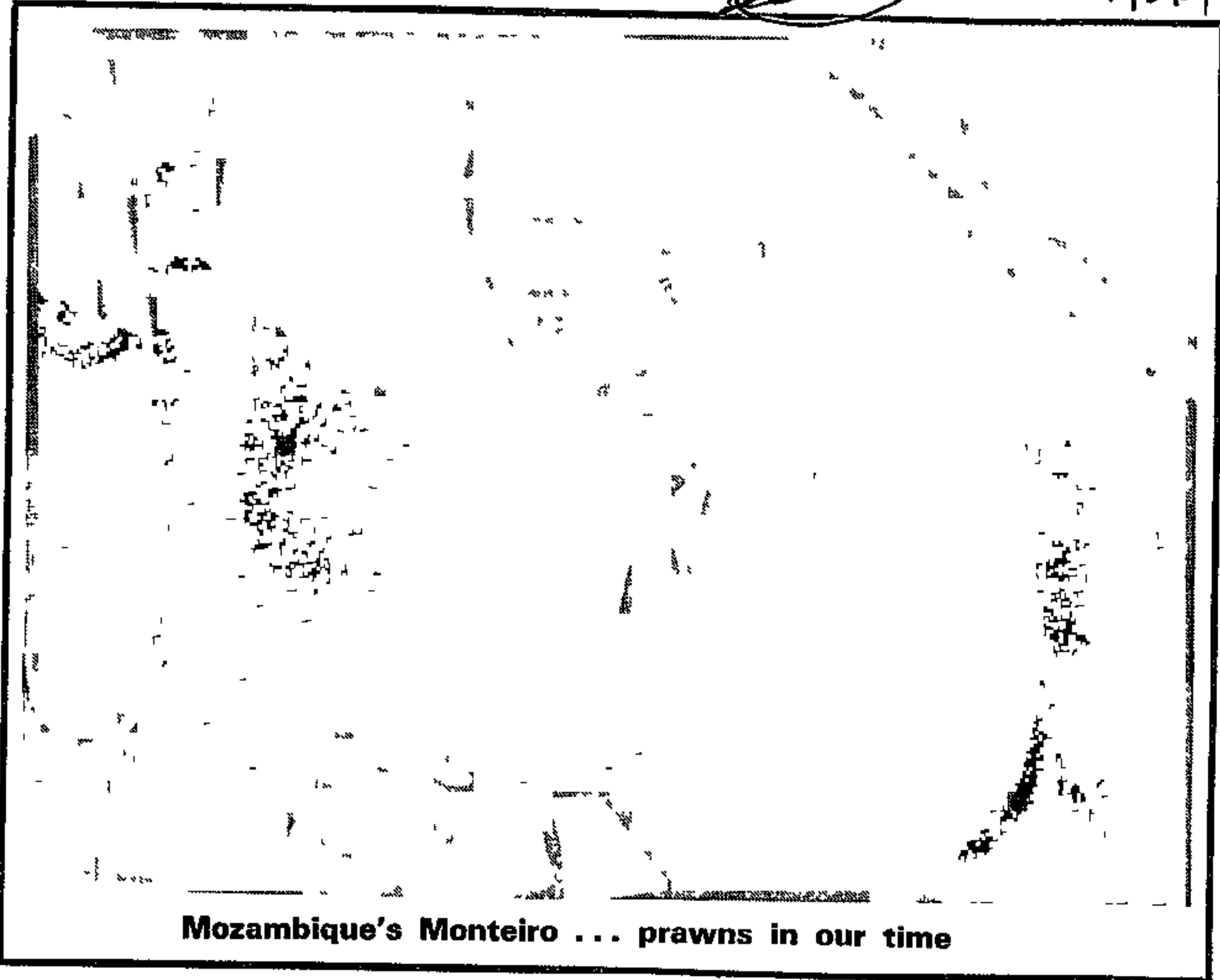
Lawyers will be appealing to the Office of the Administrator-General today for permission for the two men to travel abroad.

A spokesman for the



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~~SECRET~~ FM 9/3/84



Mozambique's Monteiro ... prawns in our time

shaking hands with the man who had been Frelimo's pre-independence representative in Algiers, and later the key Frelimo negotiator in secret talks with the Portuguese which produced Lisbon's ultimate Lusaka Conference decision to withdraw from its colony of 400 years.

The son of a Mozambican colonial-era civil servant, Monteiro left his Lourenço Marques high school for university law studies in Lisbon.

The ferment of European campus political life, particularly the Mozambican Students Organisation, prompted him to relocate to Dar-es-Salaam, Frelimo's headquarters, in exile. From Dar, Frelimo posted him to Algiers and it was in the north African capital that he eventually completed his law degree.

With Frelimo installed in power in Maputo, Monteiro the politburo member, took part in the 1976 Geneva conference on Zimbabwe and in 1981 returned to Geneva as an observer, for SA's first known talks with Swapo.

In his domestic political environment, Monteiro earned the sobriquet *mata-fome* ("hunger killer") for his famine relief efforts while Governor of Gaza province in 1982.

It's not inconceivable, say Mozambican sources, that Monteiro's raw experiences amid the mass starvation in Gaza led him to conclude that the time had come when Mozambique could no longer afford the ideological luxury of enmity to a potentially aid-giving neighbour.

He might just have been pondering that blunt reality as he appeared, unspeaking and expressionless, before the news media in Cape Town last Friday

OSCAR MONTEIRO

Foodless in Gaza

FM 9/3/84

Although his message these days is peace, Mozambique's Law and Justice Minister José Oscar Monteiro is no smiler

Solemn, studious and economical in the extreme with his words, this Mozambican Indian, ranked about 11th in the Frelimo hierarchy has been a key negotiator in the current Mozambique-SA peace initiative

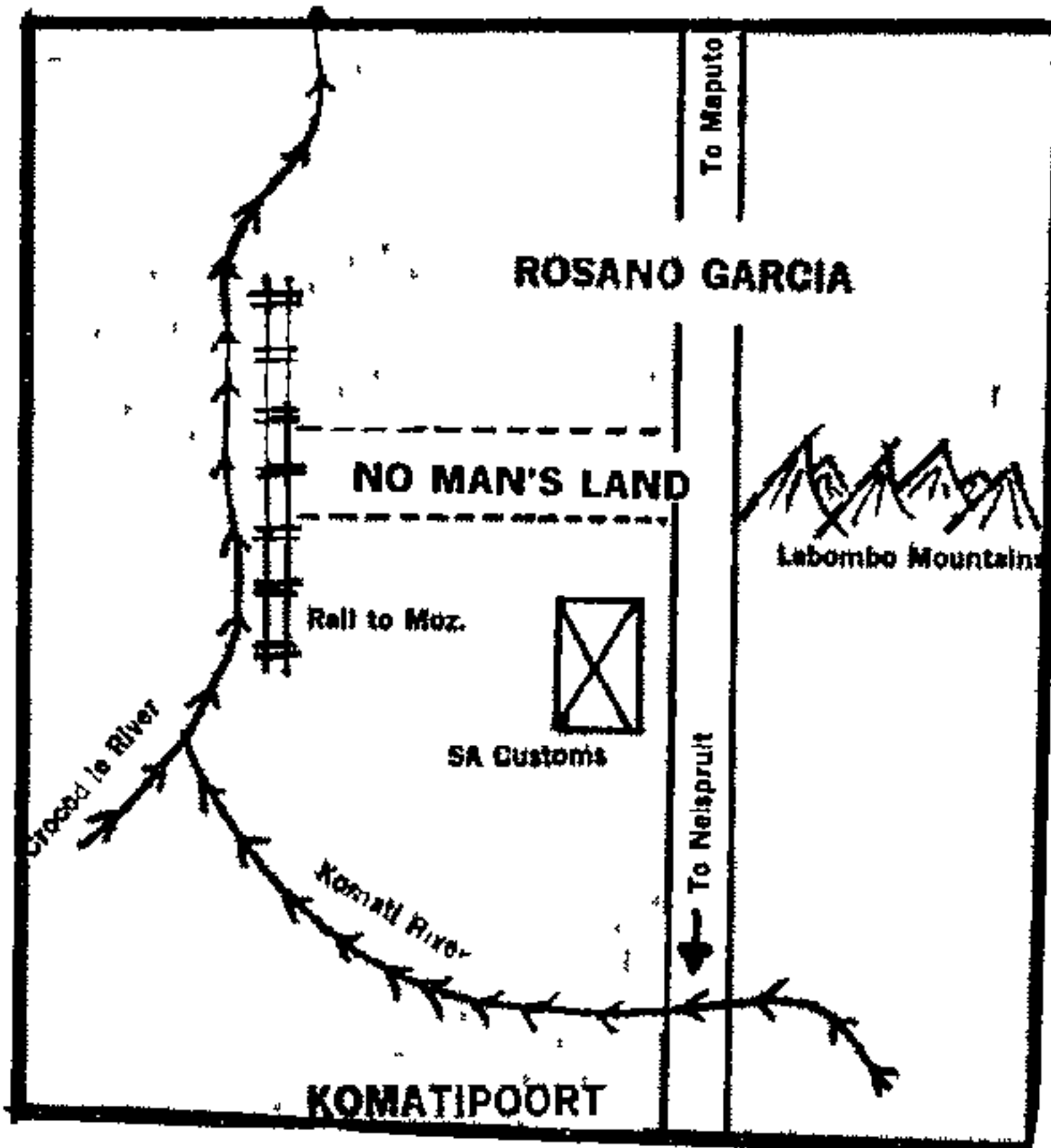
He accompanied Economics Minister Jacinto Veloso to last week's talks in Cape Town at which ts were crossed and is dotted on a Mozambique-SA non-aggression pact. Monteiro is likely to be in the Mozambican party to the summit, expected within weeks, at which President Samora Machel and PM P W Botha will sign the accord.

Monteiro is no stranger to the negotiating table, nor to the intrigues and duplicities which so often bedevil diplomacy. Nor is the current series of talks with SA his first public contact with Pretoria's men.

As Minister of State in the Presidency during 1975, the year after Mozambique's independence, Monteiro was an observer at the Victoria Falls Conference at which John Vorster sought detente with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Kaunda's aides insisted Vorster be introduced to Monteiro. The SA premier was

Together! SA ⁽²¹⁸⁾ ai



Site for the signing of the Nkomati accord

Pact signing gives border town a new lease of life

THE tiny town of Komatiport — fallen on hard times since its days as an important railway junction with Mozambique — is back on the map with a bang.

On Friday the non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique will be signed by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and President Samora Machel on a stretch of territory beyond the Lebombo customs post which is known as 'No Man's Land'.

The historic event will take place on theoretically neutral — but in fact legally South African — soil beside the railway line alongside the river of Inkomati.

A new road is being built to the site.

For the past 10 years little more than dust has stirred at the border post of Komatiport.

Doldrums

Where cars once queued 2km to pass through customs on the way to Mozambique's unspoiled beaches, and prawns, activity has been reduced to cargo trucks taking relief food to starving masses in the border country.

After the coup that ended Portuguese rule in Mozambique, the booms were low and life in the once-



MR JOHNNY HENN
Millionaire mayor

By GLYNNIS UNDERHILL

thriving town sunk steadily into the doldrums.

But the folk of Komatiport dug in their heels, unconcerned about suggestions that they could bear the brunt of cross-border terrorist attacks.

The population has even grown, from 800 to 1 117.

The sudden thrust of the town into the international spotlight has been exactly what they have all been waiting for.

"After this Komatiport will never be the same," says the mayor, farmer and entrepreneur Mr Johnny Henn, 47.

"Our little town has been indirectly responsible for this peace offensive.

"The starving, illegal la-

SOUTH African and Mozambican forces — once eyeball-to-eyeball along the eastern borders — will soon be jointly guarding the crucial Cahora Bassa powerlines against Mozambican rebels.

Major elements in South Africa's swiftly unfolding peace initiative which has stunned the world include

- A likely Maputo amnesty for the MNR rebel bands
- A joint Mozambique-South African Monitoring Commission
- The possibility that other Southern African leaders will attend the milestone "Accord of Nkomati" on Friday — including possible representation of South Africa's independent homelands
- Other developments this week include
- Indications of a temporary "freeze" in the operations of the Angolan Monitoring Commission because of the Swapo thrust into SWA/Namibia
- Growing resistance in

By BRIAN POTTINGER, Political Correspondent

the powerful US right wing to peace moves in Angola

● Strong pressures in certain African capitals for a meeting between Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi and President Dos Santos of Angola

Joint forces

On Tuesday a Mozambican delegation arrives in Cape Town to thrash out the final arrangements by which Portuguese interests in the money-spinning Cahora Bassa project pass to Mozambique

while South Africa becomes the chief consumer

A critical element in bringing the scheme back on — it has been plagued years by MNR sabotage will be joint military forces to guard the powerlines

The prospect of South African-Mozambican joint forces against Renamo is stunning

Last year SAAF jets attacked alleged ANC bases in Maputo and commando squads have carried out operations into the capital. There also been the constant Mozambican charge that South

hour coming in to South Africa had a look at this side of the mountain and saw how much rosier it was.

"Credit must be given to the farmers and residents of Komatiport who were never afraid of assisting the population of Mozambique by providing food and creating job opportunities."

Mr Henn said he had been notified of a government order for gravel for the new road — a dark colour to provide suitable background for television filming.

He said that a large open tent would be erected on 'No Man's Land' and a few pavilions would be built around it to cater for the invited witnesses and news media.

Mr Henn said that once the borders were reopened, Komatiport could become the biggest supplier of food-stuff to Mozambique.

But even during the past, quiet years, commercial turnover in the picturesque Lowveld has been growing. It is now estimated at R5-million.

Some people say that Mr Henn owns everything in Komatiport — except the police station.

A former traffic constable in Pretoria, Mr Henn arrived in the town with R5 in his pocket.

Now he owns nearly all the business complexes and en-

terprises — including the food-processing factory and the juice pasteurising plant which is one of the biggest in the southern hemisphere — that count.

The popular mayor has a fleet of cars (three Mercedes Benzes and a BMW), a Beachcraft Baron for flying pleasure, and a seven-figure fortune.

He believes in decentralisation and the creation of jobs for black and white.

"Anybody who wants to invest must come," said Mr Henn.

Tough

One of Komatiport's pioneers, Mr Solomon Moosa, 77, a trader who has been living in the town since 1924, has seen a lot of his friends and family move away.

There are now only 13 of the original 100 Indians left in the town.

But he hopes the reopening of the borders will help build up the Indian population.

"This town is fully multiracial," he said. "Both my neighbours are white."

"A while ago, in 1977, there was talk of moving us, according to the Group Areas Act.

"But we persuaded the townsfolk that it was too costly. Now we all live happily together.



MR SOLOMON MOOSA
Pioneer trader

The Doeane Motel a 1km from the border post has been through some years.

"This place was a mine when the borders were open," said the co-owner, explicitly unwilling to name the mine.

"What kind of price I have got for it if I had to sell it a few years ago?"

"Now, if they pull off a treaty, I wouldn't even sell to Harry Oppenheimer."

At the only hotel in the area, the Komati, business has dropped by half. The former owner, Mrs Marie van Niekerk, is now the receptionist.

The corridors echoed in the quiet and the Sunday Times team were the only honoured lunch guests.

"We all have our hopes set on the pact signing. It is really quite exciting," said Mrs van Niekerk.

And Prelimo

Africa has been aiding the Renamo rebels

The peace accord will make provision for a joint security monitoring commission based on the Angolan model to monitor ANC military activities in the territory and alleged South African support for Renamo

It is expected that the Maputo government will soon offer the Renamo rebels an amnesty

Fervent

Maputo is believed to have invited some heads of Southern African states to attend the Nkomati summit, but it is still unclear who has accepted

Observers believe President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia — African elder statesman and fervent peacemaker — is a possib-

lity Swazi Prime Minister Prince A B Dhlamini is another

It is also possible that South Africa will invite the ambassadors of the TBVC countries

But on the western flank, there is concern about the increase in Swapo cross-border activity

The Angolan peace initiative is still firmly on course, but indications are that the operations of the Joint Monitoring Commission in southern Angola have been "frozen" pending clarification of the situation

Originally the JMC was scheduled to move slowly southwards rendezvousing at roughly weekly intervals at various south Angolan towns

The movement south has apparently been temporarily halted South Africa is believed to be waiting for Angola to inform the rebel Swapo

cadres of the dangers of their actions

Observers believe Swapo is trying to throw its troops into SWA/Namibia before its Angolan sanctuaries are closed

Concern

Renamo and Unita representatives and former FNLA leader Holden Roberto are also bringing pressure to bear on the powerful conservative caucus in the United States to use its undoubted influence with the White House to scuttle the whole peace initiative

In Washington as well there is concern that rumoured moves towards a meeting between the internal parties and Swapo would severely hamper US efforts to ensure Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola



Botha

THE PUSH FOR PEACE: WHY BOTH SIDES BELIEVE THEY HOLD PAX-PRETORIA OR PAX-AP

LONDON. The sight of South Africa's Prime Minister P W Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel shaking hands, smiling at each other and signing a joint non-aggression and good-neighbourliness pact is so unlikely a spectacle that anybody who might have suggested it a year ago would, wrongly as it now turns out, have been written off as a political nut.

But this only proves the unpredictability of crisis politics, especially in the Third World.

Nor was it foreseeable that South Africa would agree to enter into a ceasefire with Angola's Marxist regime, so long as 15 000 to 18 000 Cuban combat troops remain undisturbed on its territory.

Only a few months ago, with South Africa's military forces rampaging across their neighbour's borders engaged in the destabilising of the security and economies of their neighbours, a major source of concern was the possibility of the Soviet bloc countries and Cuba increasing their involvement in Southern Africa to repel these threats.

Now, Moscow has fallen silent — neither approving nor disapproving of the agreements that their two treaty states have entered into with Pretoria.

There are two possible views about the dramatic turn-about in Southern Africa, depending on whether the agreement to halt the dangerous level of violence and destabilisation in the region is seen as operating under a Pax-Pretoria or a Pax-Africans: In other words whether the upper hand is held by South Africa or by its African neighbours, and which of them stands to benefit most from the "state of peace."

South Africa claims that forcing its two Marxist neighbours to end their active support for the armed liberation movements represents a solid triumph for its policies of toughness in hitting at its enemies, irrespective of any concern about the sanctity of borders.

It confidently asserts that its policies, helped by the deficiencies of the Marxist regime's own economic policies, have forced them to their knees; and that it is from a position of economic and military weakness that the Mozambique and Angolan leaders have "sued for peace."

Furthermore, Pretoria claims that the new treaties demonstrate the inability (or at least the lack of commitment) of the Communist states to live up to their promise of adequately defending and supporting their client states in Southern Africa.

By Colin Legum

With their borders sealed off against serious infiltration the Botha regime is more confident that external military pressures will be substantially, if not completely, reduced and that, as a consequence, the morale and influence of its principal externally based antagonists — the African National Congress and Swapo — will be crippled and demoralised.

Finally, the Botha regime is confident that only its military and economic power can guarantee the peace terms agreed upon.

Thus the view from the south is that the Botha regime has succeeded in imposing a Pax-Pretoria on the region. From its vantage all the benefits lie on the side of the apartheid regime.

Strange as it may seem, this view is largely shared by the liberation movements and by the militant opponents of apartheid inside the Republic.

They see the ceasefire and the non-aggression agree-

ments as seriously harming their struggle term, but even more they believe it will cause to their cause by giving international recognition to the apartheid regime, as well as encouragement in the invincibility of South Africa's economic strength.

Although both the ANC and Swapo have expressed their "sympathetic understanding" of the problems which have led to their host country and Angola, to make terms with Pretoria not disguise their concern about the setbacks for their own struggle.

Similar views have been openly expressed by opposition leaders inside South Africa.

A totally different interpretation of the agreements is offered by the Frelimo and other regimes.

Both claim that the initiative for the arrangements came from their side: reflecting state interests but also their belief that South African Defence Force behind their will contribute to the downfall of the apartheid regime. From the perspective of Masputo and

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FACE: WHY BOTH SIDES BELIEVE THEY HOLD THE UPPERHAND ZIMBARIANA OR PAX-AFRICANA?

Machel

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state interests but also their belief that confining the-
South African Defence Force behind their own borders
will contribute to the downfall of the apartheid regime.
From the perspective of Maputo and Luanda the

non-aggression pact was forced on South Africa by
their own resolute resistance and because of the failures
of Pretoria's military strategy.

Taking advantage of a period of peace both coun-
tries believe they will be able to strengthen their econo-
mies and armed forces and thus also contribute more
positively to the liberation struggle against apartheid. In
other words they see the agreements as Pax-Africana.

The idea of a Swapo regime in Windhoek remains
anathema to Pretoria; but it is an outcome with which, if
necessary, it can live in view of its latest experience in
coming to terms with its two Marxist neighbours.

While a Swapo victory would be a marked setback
for Pretoria, the Botha regime will not in fact have
much to fear from a right-wing backlash since it will
be able to exploit the fact that its policies have "drawn
the Cubans out of Angola and weakened the Soviet pres-
ence there."

The position for the ANC is likely to be much more
difficult than for Swapo. Once its armed cadres are for-
bidden from crossing Mozambique they will find them-
selves completely shut off from any physical point of
entry into South Africa.

The face of Southern Africa, 1984

Own Correspondent

HARARE — Zimbabwe's government cannot decide what to do about the thousands of Mozambican peasants who are pouring across its borders to escape starvation in Tete and Manica provinces

Last week the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Simbi Mubako, said "illegal immigrants" would be sent back

On the same day in Rushinga district, 250 kms to the north-east, two officials of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services said the refugees would be given food by the government as soon as their "names and families" were obtained

Neither proposal offered much hope to the refugees, who have been staggering into Zimbabwe since August last year. Most arrive in appalling condition, in rags and their children emaciated from malnutrition

Many of them are blind, victims of glaucoma, cataracts and vitamin-A deficiencies that seem to be endemic in their region of Mozambique

Some said they had walked hundreds of kilometres from Zambezi province in Mozambique to reach Zimbabwe. They spoke of walking through villages in which everyone had died of starvation

About 100 000 are thought to be in Manicaland. Another 50 000 crossed at Rushinga district in the northeast and have dispersed throughout the Mashonaland central province

Government officials and mission clergy in Mashonaland estimate that for every Mozambican who has reached Zimbabwe, another has died on the way

"We've just seen the tip of the iceberg so far. You ask these people what it is like back there and they tell you there is nothing, no food, no government administration

"There are millions of them still there and they know that if they stay they will die," an official familiar with the problem said

Up to seven people have died in Rushinga district each week since the influx began. Rivers in flood along the border there have stopped new entries for the past two weeks, but when the water drops the migration is expected to begin again

In Manicaland province the government has set up at least one camp for the refugees. But that camp, located on the Sabi river near the village of Chipinge, was filled to capacity weeks ago

Despite Mr Mubako's threat to repatriate the peasants, there is so far no evidence that anyone has been sent back. Some officials admit privately that repatriation would be equivalent to a death sentence for many

With Zimbabwe's maize stocks already low there is no eagerness for more mouths to feed

Only a little government food has gone to the Mozambicans, most of whom subsist on charity from church and non-government organisations

Thousands have found temporary work as cotton pickers on the rich commercial farms of Mashonaland

Forlorn and defeated: A mother who fled to Zimbabwe to escape starvation in Mozambique, vainly tries to breastfeed her child



Railway coach centre stage for pact signing

ARGUS 12/3/84 218

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

A PLUSH, 37-year-old railway coach will again be centre-stage at the signing of the non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique near Komati-poort on Friday

It will be the venue for the first meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr PW Botha and President Samora Machel of Mozambique

After talks in the coach the signing of the treaty will take place in the open in the no-man's land area between the border posts of the two countries

The coach will stand across the border, but not across a river as the Komati River at that place is at right angles to the border

The wood and leather panelled coach is being spruced up in the Koedoespoort work shop of the railways in Pretoria

Used in royal tour

It was built in Britain for the White Train used in the royal tour in 1947

It was last in the news in August 1975 when the bridge talks on the then Rhodesian situation

were held in it at Victoria Falls

The then Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster and President Kaunda of Zambia met in it

Army units with officials of the public works section of the Department of Community Development, the Post Office and South African Transport Services are preparing the site where the signing will take place

Temporary pavilions and other facilities are being erected in what is described as "virgin territory"

Ceremony in open

Guests and journalists will be able to watch the signing ceremony in the open. The meeting between Mr Botha and President Machel and the signing of the treaty are expected to take place between 10am and noon on Friday

About 1 200 people are expected, among them a large number of journalists and photographers

The Department of Foreign Affairs has issued invitations to about 350 VIP guests, among them parliamentarians, diplomatic representatives and leaders in commerce and industries

Opposition parties

The department could today not confirm that other African heads of State would attend, but it is understood President Machel may invite some. President Kaunda is expected to attend

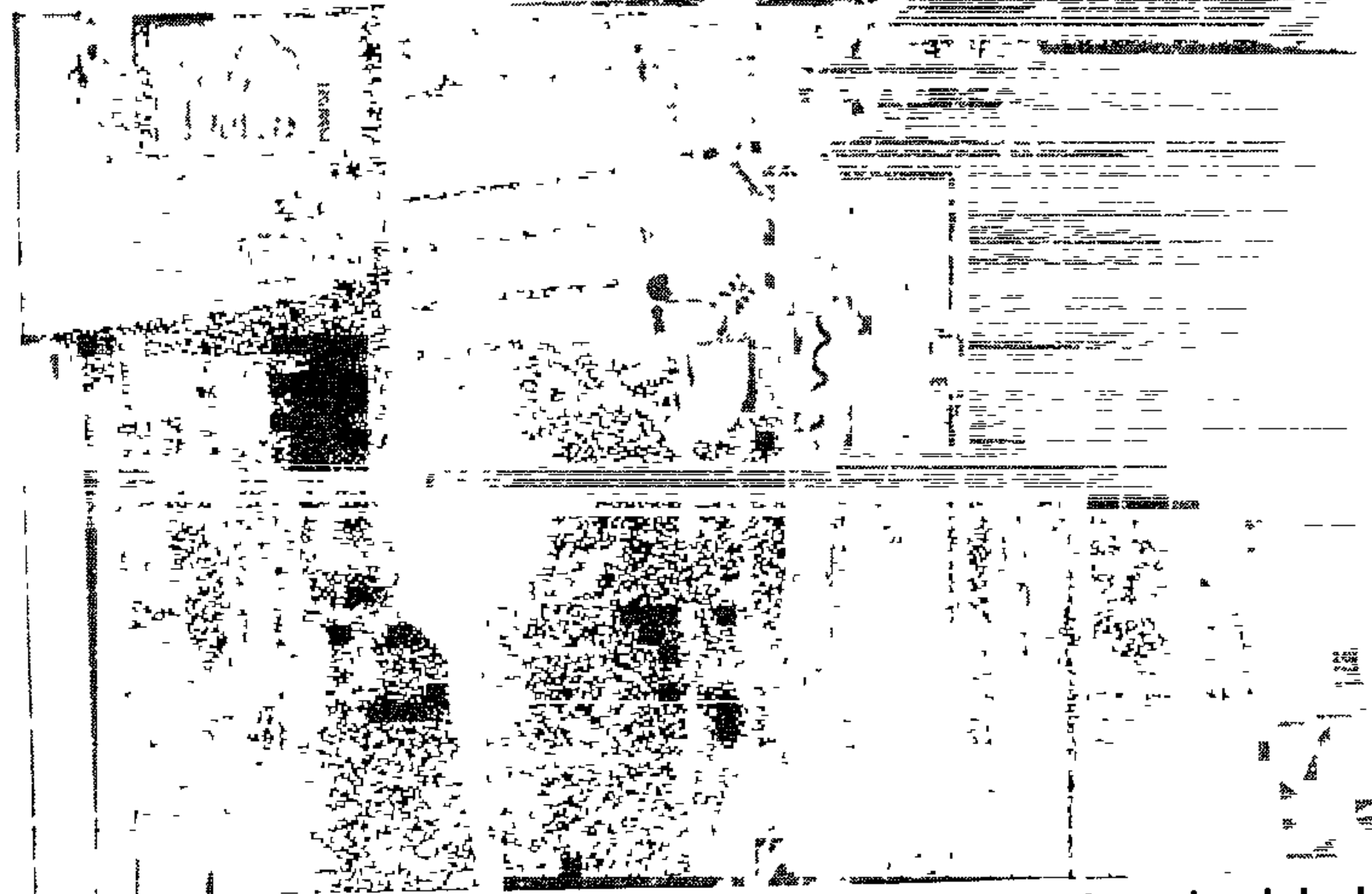
All opposition parties have been invited.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, and five MPs of the Progressive Federal Party, will attend

The MPs are Mr Colin Eglu, the party's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr Philip Myburgh, Mr John Malcomess and Dr Alex Boraine.

The New Republic Party will be represented by the party's leader, Mr Vause Raw, and the party's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Brian Page

Three MPs of the Conservative Party have been invited



The tattered exterior of a shopfront on London's Queensway after a bomb had exploded on Saturday. Four other bombs went off, all in areas frequented by London's large Arab community, three being detonated by the police. (Report Page 4).

Hundreds will see SA Mozambique sign pact

Political Correspondent

ALL THREE opposition party leaders are among the 36 Members of Parliament who have been invited to the signing of the non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique on Friday

The MPs — 24 National Party members and 12 from opposition parties — will be among several hundred guests being invited to the ceremony by both the South African and Mozambique Governments.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, have all accepted invitations

They are taking with them party members concerned with the portfolios of cabinet ministers who will be at the discussions. The exception is Mr Casper Uys, the CP MP for Barberton, who has been selected because Komatipoort falls in his constituency.

The six PFP members are Dr Slabbert, his foreign affairs spokesman, Mr

Colin Eglin, the deputy foreign affairs spokesman, Dr Alex Boraine, the law and order spokeswoman, Mrs Helen Suzman, the defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, and the transport spokesman, Mr John Malcomess.

The four CP members are Dr Treurnicht, Mr Uys, and two CP foreign affairs spokesmen, Mr Tom Langley and Mr Frank le Roux.

The two NRP members are Mr Raw and the NRP Foreign Affairs spokesman, Mr Brian Page.

The NP chief whip, Mr Alex van Breda, said yesterday that 24 government MPs were being invited. He did not give the names of those involved. These will be in addition to the five Cabinet ministers and a deputy minister who will be involved in Friday's discussions

They are the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel

• • • • •

Nyerere not likely to be at pact signing

CARE Times 14/3/84

218

Political Correspondent
PRESIDENT Julius Nyerere of Tanzania arrived in Mozambique yesterday, prompting speculation that he might put in a surprise appearance at Friday's signing of the non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique

It appears, however, that President Nyerere is to return to Tanzania today and will not be one of the African leaders joining the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and the Mozambican President, Mr Samora Machel, near Komatipoort.

President Nyerere is one of eight other leaders of the SADCC countries invited by President Machel to witness the signing of the peace pact.

The SADCC (Southern African Development Coordinating Conference) was formed by countries in Southern Africa determined to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa

The countries involved are Angola,

Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

It is understood that Mozambique will not know until today at the earliest which of the leaders is likely to be present on Friday

President Kaunda of Zambia is likely to attend, while there has been speculation that President Masire of Botswana and Chief Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho could also attend

Problems

President Nyerere was not among those considered likely to join what could end up as a mini-summit of Southern African leaders until his unexpected arrival in Mozambique yesterday

However sources in Maputo told our Johannesburg correspondent that President Nyerere wished to discuss with President Machel Tanzania's internal problems following the resignation of Vice-President Aboud Jumbe

'Peace village' is prepared for the world spotlight

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

KOMATIPOORT — The Lebombo border post is a hive of activity as Friday — when Mozambique and South Africa will sign their non-aggression pact — draws near.

All roads in the Eastern Transvaal Lowveld now seem to lead to Komatipoort, the tiny hamlet on the Mozambican border which has been dubbed South Africa's "peace village"

After Mozambican independence, the people of Komatipoort were praised for the way in which they acted as a buffer between the new state and South Africa

Now the same townsfolk are looking forward to being able to prove again that they are good hosts to visitors from either side

Since the announcement last week that the agreement would be signed in the vicinity of Komatipoort, scores of military vehicles have made their way to Lebombo

Gangs of men working almost non-stop have bulldozed and graded roads to the site where the

Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Mozambican President Samora Machel will meet

Post Office technicians, too, are at work to provide telephone and telex facilities for the hundreds of foreign and local journalists who will cover the event

Security at Lebombo is strict, and nobody except officials and workmen are permitted to the meeting place. Cameras are not allowed

For about an hour yesterday four Russian-built helicopters circled the "no man's land" while work below continued

The construction work being carried out includes the establishment of helicopter landing pads and parking areas

Not since before Mozambican independence has there been so much activity on the Eastern Transvaal border

Hotels as far as Malelane, 65 km west of Komatipoort, are fully booked

Hundreds of people are expected to arrive at Lebombo on Friday

But the invitation list is limited, and the closest view most people will get will be through binoculars

For Komatipoort — 1 500 inhabitants — all the activity spells prosperity

The acting town clerk, Mrs Maritje du Preez, whose husband is a border farmer, says things have suddenly started happening in the past six months

"Work is progressing on the construction of the railway line from Komatipoort to Richards Bay. We recently received applications from 100 people wanting to buy stands for residential purposes, and our newly-proclaimed industrial stands will become available shortly"

The Post Office has said Komatipoort will get an automatic telephone exchange this year, and farmers are looking forward to the construction of a second sugar mill

The possible return of tourism to Mozambique is causing excitement

"Before independence it was not unusual to see queues up to 5 km long at the border post over long weekends," said Mr Grant Lilley, a local garage and hotel owner

"We cannot turn the clock back, but just having the opportunity to visit those beautiful fishing waters again is a step towards turning Mozambique into a holidaymakers and fish-

Maputo pact 'a giant breach of the barrier against apartheid'

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Will South Africa be more inclined to experiment with racial reform if its security anxieties are eased through rapprochement with Mozambique and a settlement in Namibia?

Asking this question in an editorial yesterday, the Washington Post says that it might soon be answered

In the main editorial the newspaper said that the non-aggression pact with Mozambique was "a first and giant breach of the barrier that the African Frontline states, with all of black Africa behind them, had tried to construct against the apartheid regime"

For Mozambique it was "a political humiliation accepted to keep the nation alive"

ROLE OF REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

If Namibian independence is reached on the basis of a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola, says the newspaper, South Africa is restoring the African buffer against black nationalist attack removed by the Portuguese collapse in Mozambique and Angola.

In the process it is diminishing Soviet influence and expanding South Africa's common ground with the United States.

The paper says that this probably could not have happened "without the diligent prompting of the Reagan Administration", and these events could constitute "its single largest diplomatic achievement"

South African blacks might pay a cost, however, says the Post. The ANC stands to lose much of its military capacity at the same time as Pretoria denies the black majority any acceptable political opening

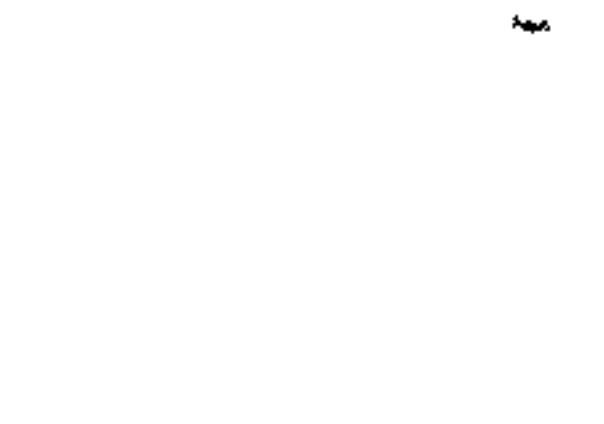
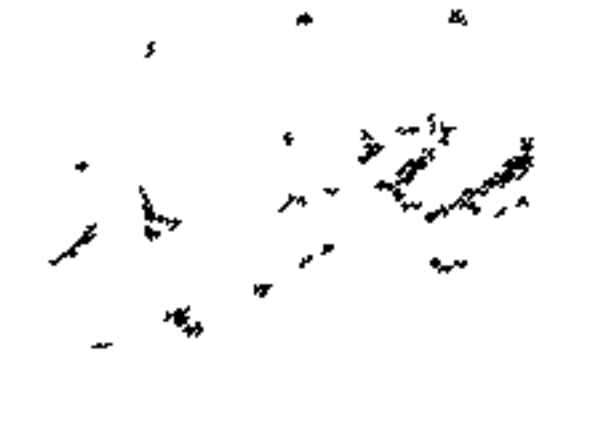
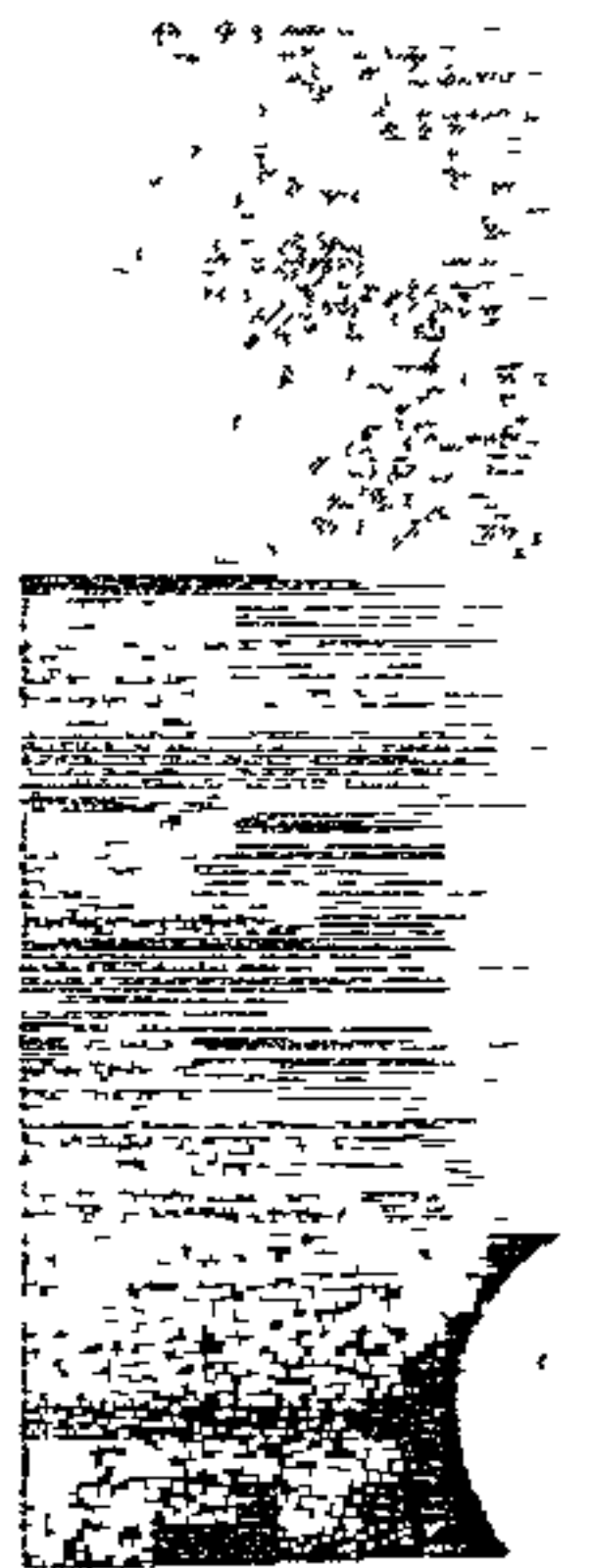
"The real challenge to the Reagan Administration remains to bring American influence effectively to bear for the benefit of South Africa's black people"

By Gerald L
The Star

WASHINGTON — The United States Africa will be a "of discussion during visit to Washington" Portuguese Prime Mario Soares

Portugal's effort into its former Africa as a friend and trade have coincided with an Administration to engineer a settlement in Namibia with the ex-Angola

The same approach to London's efforts



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Boesak warns of 'repression' after accord

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The signing of the Mozambique-South Africa accord at Komati-poort tomorrow will usher in a difficult period of increased repression for internal anti-apartheid forces, says international Reformed Church leader and United Democratic Front patron Dr Allan Boesak.

"But we must be strong. We must tell this Government 'If you can make agreements with Mozambique and Angola, then why not with the people of this land? If you will not do so now, we will force you to one day. No matter how many deals you make with Mozambique, the final deal must be made with us'."

Dr Boesak argued that the Government's Southern Africa move had created all kinds of expectations locally and abroad.

"A Namibian settlement is imminent, they say. The support of the Frontline states cannot be as strong as it has been. We must expect greater repression. We must be clear that we will be hit hard — and the outside world will be too scared even

to whimper because it expects a Namibian settlement."

Dr Boesak was addressing an anti-constitution rally convened last night by the Pretoria branch of the Transvaal Indian Congress in Laudium.

Among those sharing the platform with him were UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu and fellow UDF patron Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa — both released from jail recently.

Addressing the issue of the constitution and the August poll, Dr Boesak said: "We shall stay away, we shall protest with dignity and clarity."

He said the constitution should be rejected because it entrenched "all the laws which have undermined our legal aspirations for a free country and for democratic processes of government."

He added "This constitution means that the violence inherent in apartheid will continue — not the violence that comes from the barrel of a gun, but that which allows little children in a rich land to die of hunger and inadequate health care just because they are black."

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Star

15/3/84

er gets 1 sentence



Catherine Harries died after being struck repeatedly with a hammer

the Vineyard Hotel, Newlands, on the night of December 6, 1975, her jeans and underclothes had been removed. Her blouse was pulled up above her breasts.

Mr P F Pietersen, a barman at the hotel, heard her moans. He also saw a man hurrying from the hotel grounds. A hammer, which has now been identified as belonging to Losper, was lying beside her battered body.

Found still alive

Evidence during the trial was that Catherine had set off alone from the Masonic Hall, Rondebosch, where she had been attending a disco.

C. T. 15/3/84



From page 1

released the statement, saying it had been written by the Foreign Minister, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim.

● Zairean President Mr Mobutu Sese Seko said in Kinshasa on Tuesday that South Africa's reconciliation with Mozambique and Angola was fine as long as it did not give Pretoria the green light for continued entrenchment of its apartheid policies.

Speaking at a State banquet for visiting Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, President Mobutu said "We have nothing against the diplomatic ballet in Southern Africa that seems to be bringing certain calm to the region."

President Eanes praised the moves towards non-aggression pacts between South Africa and the two countries. — Sapa, UPI and Political Staff

Kaunda will not be at pact signing

Cape Times 15/3/84
218

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia will not attend the signing of the historic Accord of Nkomati between South Africa and Mozambique tomorrow and it now seems that few independent African leaders will be there.

This was confirmed last night by a spokesman in the president's office.

It was felt in diplomatic circles that he was one of the frontline leaders most likely to attend because of his intimate involvement in the latest peace initiatives in the Southern African region.

The Mozambican Government invited leaders of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference and possibly other African heads of State to attend the signing of the non-aggression treaty with South Africa.

But President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, regarded by many as the doyen of African leaders, has already said that he will not be there and Dr Kaunda's rejection now seems to indicate that few of the other leaders will be there.

Prince Bekhemp Dhlamini, Prime Minister of Swaziland, is the only black African leader who is known to have accepted so far.

However, apart from several Western diplomats, it is understood that the deputy leader of Portugal's Socialist Party, Mr Almeida Santos, right-hand man to Prime Minister Dr Mario Soares, will attend the ceremony.

● The signing of a non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique is exactly what the frontline states have been demanding, according to a Tanzanian Government statement issued in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

"If the South African regime now decides not to commit aggression against Mozambique, that is a significant development," it said. "Cessation of such acts of aggression is what the frontline states have been demanding all along."

Presidential press secretary Mr Habib Halahala

♦♦♦♦♦
To page 2



3 — for a whole year

likely any further "Ewing doings" would be screened on the box.

The new development means that the about 3-million South African viewers will be watching a total of 52 consecutive episodes of Dallas — or that the Texas oil family will be with viewers on a Tuesday for a whole year.

This is also a switch from Auckland Park's policy of not screening more than 26 episodes at one time.

It is the third time the SABC has changed its Tuesday

evening anchor-spot scheduling. Till recently, the series Falcon Crest was to have replaced Dallas.

However, the SABC decided to drop Falcon Crest, as it was too similar to Dallas. Its place was to have been taken by Marco Polo.

Marco Polo, in turn, was scrapped because of poor print quality.

According to the ratings, Dallas has been ousted from the number-one spot by the new Saturday night series, The A-Team.



Larry Hagman, alias J R Ewing, will be seen for another six months on SATV screens

Racing	19	Aircraft	17	Column	5	Parliament	4	The Facts correction service, ☎ 24-2233 (Mon to Fri) Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town (Registered at the GPO as a newspaper)
Classified	12-17	Bridge	17	Court Roll	17	Radio	17	
Comics	13	Burger	5	Crossword	8	Sport	19-20	
		Business	10-11	Editorials	8	Transport	5	
		Chess Notes	5	Horoscope	17	Women's	7	
		Cinema	6	Motors	18	World Report	4	

An end to the cycle of violence, says Machel

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

resident Samora Machel of Mozambique said today that the signing of the Accord of Komati laid the foundation for a definite break in the cycle of violence that had been established in Southern Africa.

His speech was marked by praise for the Organisation of African Unity and the Frontline states, and he ended his speech with the Frelimo cry "The struggle continues".

He called the treaty "a historic document among the states of our region".

The need for an accord had risen not so much from the differences between the countries but from the process of confrontation that developed and created the awareness that this was not the road that could best serve the interests of the two countries, the President said.

"We have undertaken a solemn commitment not to launch aggressive actions of any sort against one another and we have created conditions for the establishment, with honour and dignity, of a new phase of stability and security on our common borders."

"We do not want Southern Africa — and our two countries in particular — to be the theatre for a generalised conflict," he said.

ZONE OF PEACE

The whole of Africa was continuing the struggle to become a zone of peace and for her oceans to become thoroughfares of peace, unity, friendship and co-operation.

Africa was fighting to avert the horrors of a nuclear holocaust on the continent.

The peoples of Africa had always struggled to eliminate the causes of conflict, tension and wars. They had struggled

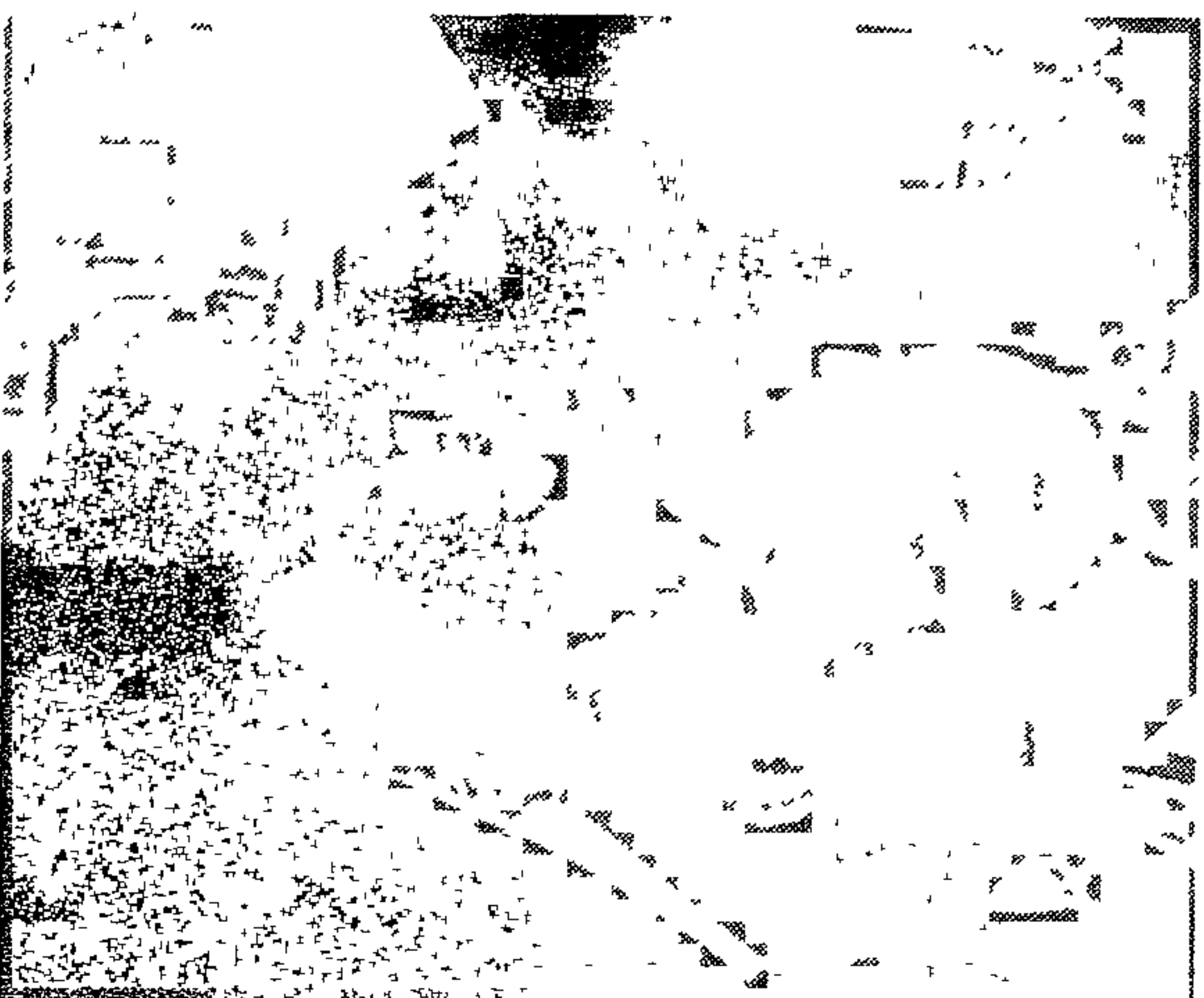
to eradicate foreign domination and exploitation and to build progress, prosperity and happiness in peace.

In this struggle to affirm the dignity and personality of African man, the Organisation of African Unity was, and continues to be, an important instrument for materialising the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of our continent."

President Machel emphasised the decisive role of the leaders of the Frontline states in the liberation of Africa and in the search for peace, progress, justice and equality.

He singled out Dr Julius Nyerere and Dr Kenneth Kaunda for their contributions to the struggle for peace and freedom.

"Let Africa emerge as a region of progress where reason prevails over hate and prejudice and where the efforts of man are concentrated on the struggle for development and well-being."



Two men who played a vital role in the negotiations met again at the border today to initial all paragraphs of the agreement. Mozambique's Minister of Economic Affairs in the presidency, General Jacinto Veloso (left), is seen with the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. P. W. Botha.

A vision of co-operation in every field of endeavour

Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, said at the signing ceremony today that he had a vision of the nations of Southern Africa co-operating with each other in every field of human endeavour.

Speaking at the tent village put up especially for the historic occasion, he said he had a vision of "a veritable constellation of states working together for the benefit of all on the basis of mutual respect".

Flanked by the White Train, red carpets, green tarps and the khaki of the tents, Mr. Botha called for a memorial to be built on the spot where the treaty was signed.

He said the temporary structures would be taken down today — "and this beautiful valley will again be the domain of the hippopotamus and other creatures". A memorial would allow future generations to know that the meeting had charted a new and promising course in the history of the two countries.

A principle underlying the agreement was that each country had the right to order its affairs as it saw fit.

"This is sensible and practical, as it recognises that each country has its own set of conditions

for which it must seek its own solution in the interests of its citizens."

Mr. Botha began his speech by saying: "Our action today in signing this treaty, the Accord of Nkomati, sets a new course in the history of Southern Africa."

The two countries had signalled to the world their belief that states with different socio-economic and political systems could live together in peace and harmony, he added.

"Having gained our political independence, we have a duty to use it to free our people also from the chains of poverty, ignorance and disease."

Southern Africa faced extremely complex social, political and economic problems — so complex that they could result in conflict. It was difficult to avoid being drawn into the spiral of confrontation.

In these circumstances the real issues were avoided — uncomfortable facts and harsh reality were dusted under the carpet while nations waged an ideological war of words.

South Africa, in voicing its concern several years ago at the increasing signs of confrontation, came to the conclusion that the leaders of the subcontinent would have to face the realities and rearrange priorities accordingly.

"In signing this agreement today we have opted for the road of peace," Mr. Botha said.

Full text (

THE Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Government of the Republic of South Africa, hereinafter referred to as the High Contracting Parties, recognising the principles of strict respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, sovereign equality, political independence and the inviolability of the borders of all states, re-affirming the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states considering the internationally recognised principle of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence and the principle of equal rights of all peoples considering the obligation of all states to refrain, in their international relations, from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, considering the obligation of states to settle conflicts by peaceful means, and thus safeguard international peace and security and justice, recognising the responsibility of states not to allow their territory to be used for acts of war, aggression or violence against other states, conscious of the need to promote relations of good neighbourliness based on the principles of equality of rights and mutual advantage,

convinced that relations of good neighbourliness between the High Contracting Parties will contribute to peace, security, stability and progress in Southern Africa, the continent and the world, have solemnly agreed to the following.

Article One

THE High Contracting Parties undertake to respect each other's sovereignty and independence and, in fulfilment of this fundamental obligation, to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the other

Article Two

(1) THE High Contracting Parties shall resolve differences and disputes that may arise between them and that may, or are likely to, endanger mutual peace and security or peace and security in the region, by means of negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or other peaceful means, and undertake not to resort, individually or collectively, to the threat or use of force

against each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence.

(2) For the purposes of this article, the use of force shall include *inter alia*

(a) Attacks by land, air or sea forces,

(b) Sabotage,

(c) Unwarranted concentration of such forces at or near the international boundaries of the High Contracting Parties,

(d) Violation of the international land, air or sea boundaries of either of the High Contracting Parties

(3) The High Contracting Parties shall not in any way assist the armed forces of any state or group of states deployed against the territorial sovereignty or political independence of the other

Article Three

(1) THE High Contracting Parties shall not allow their respective territories, territorial waters or air space to be used as a base, thoroughfare, or in any other way by another state, government or foreign military forces, or-

World leaders hail signing of peace pact

KOMATIPOORT — President Ronald Reagan of the United States has congratulated South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on the historic decision to meet President Samora Machel of Mozambique and sign a non-aggression accord

The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, conveyed congratulations through her ambassador in Pretoria, Mr Ewen Fergusson. The West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, also sent Mr Botha a congratulatory message

Copies of the three messages were released at the Press centre on the banks of the Komati River, on the border between South Africa and Mozambique, a few hours after Mr Botha and Mr Machel put pen to paper

President Reagan expressed his personal admiration and said he was pleased that the US could have been associated in the historic process of the negotiations

Mrs Thatcher said "I should like to send you my warm congratulations on the occasion of the signature of a security agreement between the governments of South Africa and Mozambique"

Mr Kohl said the accord strengthened the hope of all those who stood against violence and strove for peace and the solution of conflicts through negotiations

Mrs Thatcher continued with these words "This is a step of great importance for the security both of South Africa and Mozambique and of the whole region"

"It is an encouragement to all who believe in the peaceful solution of problems based on the non-use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries"

"I hope this agreement will bring mutual benefit to the people of both countries in their search for peace, prosperity and harmony"

"I congratulate you on the statesmanship and wisdom you have shown"

Mr Kohl said his government hoped the Nkomati agreement would prove to be a solid basis for good relations between the two states and that it would contribute to overcoming the causes of tension in the region

"Encouraged by the signing of the Nkomati treaty, my government will continue to assist all such endeavours to the best of its ability," Mr Kohl said

Congo's President Denis Sassou Nguesso and the visiting Portuguese President Antonio Romalho Eanes have also expressed support for Angola and Mozambique in their peace moves with South Africa

Sounding a note of dissent amidst the gen-

eral euphoria, Lesotho's Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, said the solution to South Africa's problems did not lie in the signing of pacts of non-aggression with neighbouring states, but in dismantling the whole fabric of apartheid

Speaking in the Lesotho Interim National Assembly in Lesotho on Thursday, Chief Jonathan said South Africa was militarily and economically forcing Lesotho into accepting apartheid and by signing pacts of non-aggression was trying to divert international opinion from focusing on apartheid in South Africa

He said the signing of a non-aggression pact with Lesotho would achieve nothing because Lesotho did not have power to enforce such an agreement while South Africa was a military giant which was not threatened — not even by the whole of Africa combined

However, he said, he had sent messages of congratulations to President Samora Machel. He added that Lesotho did not interfere in the affairs of other states

In Britain the "meeting under the marula tree" has captured the interest of the media and has even caused one newspaper to claim that a "new wind of change" is blowing through Southern Africa

The newspaper, the Daily Express, said yesterday that the pattern likely to emerge would be one of black states publicly accepting that their prosperity depended not upon Moscow but Pretoria, making sanctions an absurdity

The Times, in an article by its correspondent, Michael Hornsby, said "The danger in the current wave of peace euphoria is that it could lull Pretoria into thinking it can have normal relationships with black Africa without serious internal reform"

The Financial Times, in an editorial, "Stabilisation in Southern Africa," said

"The non-aggression pact should herald a real reduction in tension in Southern Africa."

"However, it is necessary to sound a note of caution. Only if the economic aspects of the pact bear fruit, including increased investment and technical assistance for Mozambique's shattered economy, is that country likely to gain any net benefit. Yet such inflows may be slow in coming, because potential investors will be ultra-cautious until they see that the deal will hold"

The newspaper sees the proposed conference on SWA and Angola as a mistake, and suggests that the next move should be for South Africa to agree not to give further support to the Unita guerrillas, "which would make a Cuban withdrawal much easier"

of historic accord of Nkom

ganisations or individuals which plan or prepare to commit acts of violence, terrorism or aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of the other or may threaten the security of its inhabitants

(2) The High Contracting Parties, in order to prevent or eliminate the acts or the preparation of acts mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article, undertake in particular to

(a) Forbid and prevent in their respective territories the organisation of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries, whose objective is to carry out the acts contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article,

(b) Eliminate from their respective territories bases, training centres, places of shelter, accommodation and transit for elements who intend to carry out the acts contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article,

(c) Eliminate from their respective territories centres or depots containing armaments of whatever nature,

destined to be used by the elements contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article,

(d) Eliminate from their respective territories command posts or other places for the command, direction and co-ordination of the elements contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article,

(e) Eliminate from their respective territories communication and telecommunication facilities between the command and the elements contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article,

(f) Eliminate and prohibit the installation in their respective territories of radio broadcasting stations, including unofficial or clandestine broadcasts, for the elements that carry out the acts contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article,

(g) Exercise strict control, in their respective territories, over elements which intend to carry out or plan the acts contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article,

(h) Prevent the transit of elements who intend or plan to commit the acts con-

templated in paragraph (1) of this article, from a place in the territory of either to a place in the territory of the other or to a place in the territory of any third state which has a common boundary with the High Contracting Party against which such elements intended or plan to commit the said acts

(i) Take appropriate steps in their respective territories to prevent the recruitment of elements of whatever nationality for the purpose of carrying out the acts contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article

(j) Prevent the elements contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article from carrying out from their respective territories by any means acts of abduction or other acts, aimed at taking citizens of any nationality hostage in the territory of the other high contracting party, and

(k) Prohibit the provision on their respective territories of any logistic facilities for carrying out the acts contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article

(3) The High Contracting parties will not use the territory of third states to carry out or support the acts contemplated in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article

Article Four

THE High Contracting Parties shall take steps, individually and collectively, to ensure that the international boundary between their respective territories is effectively patrolled and that the border posts are efficiently administered to prevent illegal crossings from the territory of a High Contracting Party to the territory of the other, and in particular, by elements contemplated in Article Three of this agreement

Article Five

THE High Contracting Parties shall prohibit within their territory acts of propaganda that incite a war of aggression against the other High Contracting Party and shall also prohibit acts of propaganda aimed at inciting acts of terrorism and civil war in the territory of the other High Contracting

Party

Article Six

THE High Contracting Parties declare that there is no conflict between their commitments in treaties and international obligations and the commitments undertaken in this agreement

Article Seven

THE High Contracting Parties are committed to interpreting this agreement in good faith and will maintain periodic contact to ensure the effective application of what has been agreed

Article Eight

NOTHING in this agreement shall be construed as detracting from the High Contracting Parties' right of self-defence in the event of armed attacks, as provided for in the charter of the United Nations.

Article Nine

(1) EACH of the High Contracting Parties shall appoint high-ranking representatives to serve on a joint security commission with the aim of supervising and monitoring the application of this



Watching the proceedings at Komatipoort were the wives of President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Mr P W Botha.

Crowds wait, soldiers faint, as leaders chat away

NKOMATI — The leaders of Mozambique and South Africa seemed to strike up an instant accord when they met for the first time yesterday

Mr P W Botha and President Samora Machel kept thousands of important guests waiting in the hot, humid Lowveld while they talked in their white railway

coach parked at a siding in the bush

Several soldiers in the guards of honour from both countries collapsed in the blazing sun as they waited for the two leaders to emerge for the official signing of the Nkomati Accord

On the grandstands overlooking the open space where the two leaders were to meet,

the important guests sat with sweat streaming down them as the minutes ticked by

Mr Botha and President Machel eventually arrived more than half-an-hour late

The delay was the result of "two men meeting each other for the first time and finding they had much in common"

This was the explanation given by a source close to President Machel of Mozambique when asked why the programme had dropped 30 minutes behind schedule

The South African Government was not prepared to comment but when told of the Mozambican explanation, seemed "satisfied" with

the reason given

The Mozambican source said "The two leaders met and found that they were both men who had much to say to each other that is why they spoke longer than they thought." — Sapa

ati

agreement

(2) The commission shall determine its own working procedure

(3) The commission shall meet on a regular basis and may be specially convened whenever circumstances so require

(4) The commission shall

(a) Consider all allegations of infringements of the provisions of this agreement,

(b) Advise the High Contracting Parties of its conclusions, and

(c) Make recommendations to the High Contracting Parties concerning measures for the effective application of this agreement and the settlement of disputes over infringements or alleged infringements

(5) The High Contracting Parties shall determine the mandate of their respective representatives in order to enable interim measures to be taken in cases of duly recognised emergency

(6) The High Contracting Parties shall make available all the facilities necessary for the effective functioning

of the commission and will jointly consider its conclusions and recommendations

Article Ten

THIS agreement will also be known as "The Accord of Nkomati"

Article Eleven

(1) THIS agreement shall enter into force on the date of the signature thereof

The agreement agreed to by the High Contracting Parties shall be effected by the exchange of notes between them. In witness whereof, the signatories, in the name of their respective governments, have signed and sealed this agreement, in quadruplicate in the Portuguese and English languages, both texts being equally authentic

Thus done and signed at the common border on the banks of the Nkomati River, on this the sixteenth day of March 1984

Samora Moises Machel
Marshal of the Republic,
President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, President of the Council of Ministers For the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique

Pieter Willem Botha
Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa, For the Government of the Republic of South Africa

'Leaders meet not as friends, but realists'

MAPUTO — The meeting between Samora Machel and P W Botha on the banks of the Nkomati River yesterday is not a meeting of friends far from it", declared Radio Mozambique yesterday

In an editorial read out before the eight and nine o'clock news bulletins, the radio described the ceremony as a "meeting of realistic leaders who have decided that a policy is needed that guarantees that neither country serve as a base for attacks on the other"

The editorial points to the contrast between President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Botha. President Machel "has behind him people who are building socialism in a country that was won, weapons in hand"

"He has behind him a major diplomatic offensive that altered, in basic aspects, the conceptions that supporters of South Africa had on the nature of the conflict in our region"

"He has behind him a military situation that has been substantially improved by the offensive carried out by our forces in 1983 and in the first months of this year"

"On the other hand P W Botha represents the interests of a capitalist minority whose prosperity rests on the apartheid system"

"Mozambique", continues the editorial, "would like to see the end of apartheid in South Africa, and a government in Pretoria representative of all South Africans regardless of their race or colour"

"It (Mozambique) therefore continues to give political, diplomatic and humanitarian support to the ANC",

which the radio describes as "the vanguard of the South African people"

"P W Botha's regime" it continues, "would doubtless like to witness the end of the socialist process in our country, a bad example which might infect the oppressed South African masses"

South Africa had therefore fought on the side of the Portuguese colonial army against Frelimo, and then with the Rhodesian forces against independent Mozambique. Later it "trained, armed and equipped the bandits who murder, kidnap and rob our people"

Asking why, in the light of this history, the agreement is being signed, the radio editorial suggests that much of the answer can be found in the economic situation of the two countries

Mozambique faces grave difficulties, it said, resulting from a disastrous colonial heritage, from an almost incredible sequence of natural disasters, from the South African economic boycott and from the destruction caused by the bandits

"But South Africa is also in economic recession and has also experienced a disastrous drought, inflation, unemployment and soaring government expenditure characterize the South African economy"

"At the root of these problems are the enormous sums of money spent by South Africa on defence"

"The conscription of young whites adds to the economic problems, partly because this deprives the economy of much-needed cadres — AIM"

Granny walks to save lives

BEFORE 75-year-old Granny Brass set out yesterday on her almost 2 000 km walk to raise R50 000 for the Surf Lifesaving Association of South Africa, the determined grandmother appealed to give the fund folk to give the fund their support — "because the lifesavers are protecting you while you are enjoying your holiday at the sea"

Granny Brass will be striding from Margate to Johannesburg and then through the Free State — so that people who may not even know of the existence of SLASA or what the association does to protect thousands of bathers annually, will be given the opportunity to support the fund and by so doing, to save a life

□ □ □
"I admire the youth of this

Kirkpatrick has it taped to a fine art

IAN Kirkpatrick, the former Springbok centre, is fast becoming the Steven Spielberg of rugby.



Kirkie, former Transvaal rugby organiser at Ellis Park has proved himself an exceptional coach since his appointment as the South African Rugby Board's Director of Coaching two years ago

But since the Rugby Board bought some video equipment last year, there is no doubt about it, Kirkpatrick is now making a name for himself as a film maker

This week I saw part of a new series of coaching films produced and directed by Kirkie at Newlands over the past few months

And they really were excellent

Dr Dame Craven, Kirkpatrick has been the driving force behind the South African Rugby Board's series of coaching clinics which have been held all over the country for close to 30 000

coaches

But Kirkpatrick is the first to say that he and Doc Craven have been helped by many assistants — including assistant Springbok manager in New Zealand and America Abe Williams, Springbok selectors Dougie Dyers and John September and a squad of star players headed by Henrie Bekker

Having done so many coaching clinics in the plateau, it became obvious to the Sarb's coaching organiser that a series of video tapes was needed — and would be well received — for even during the cricket season, there was great demand for his rugby clinics in the country areas

So Kirkie decided that he would get the same players

By JACK MEYER Stellenbosch 39 UPE 9

Maties make a Smal find

ON their performance yesterday the Maties looked set to be strong contenders for the SA Club rugby championships over Easter.

Playing in intense heat, Stellenbosch outclassed the University of Port Elizabeth at the Danie Craven Stadium scoring seven tries to one

It took them nearly half an hour to subdue the young and lively UPE side but from then on their allround power and class gave them complete control

Among the forwards, help him make the tapes

They included Western Province Springboks Henning van Aswegen (loosehead), Shaun Povey (hooker), Hempies du Toit (tighthead) Div Vissers, Henrie Bekker, flanks Rob Louw and Theuns Stoberg — and Province stalwarts Kulu Ferreira and No 8 Nick Mallett, who although not Springboks, would not disgrace any international side

Baeks included Colin Beck, Ray Mordt, Danie Gerber, Gysie Penaar, John Villet, Irishman John Robbe, and one of the best flyhalves in the Coloured Federation, Charles Williams

He also asked Vies Visser, Divan Serfontein, Janne Bredt and Eben Jansen to help out, but unfortunately they were unavailable at the time of filming

Said the new ace filmmaker Kirkpatrick "I thought that the star names would have been enough to make the tapes a success, but the performance of the

the Stellenbosch lock and captain, Andre Markgraaf jumped very well in the line-outs while eighthman Schalk Burger and newboy flanker Gert Smal played outstandingly in the loose

Smal, the former Western Transvaal captain, is a particularly exciting prospect and

on his early season form he could be a contender for the Springbok side this year

The whole Matie backline was good value for money Michael du Plessis was the centre kingpin and created many openings for the other three-quarters

Springbok brother Carel on the wing and

fullback Goggie van Heerden were quick to grab these chances

For UPE, their scrum-half Garth Wright gave a livewire performance but the rest found themselves defending desperately most of the time

were Carel du Plessis, Burger, Faffa Knoetze (centre), Smal (2), Charl Cronje (flank) and Van Heerden Durr goaled a penalty and four conversions

UPE's points came from a try by eighthman Noel le Roux and a conversion and a penalty goal by flyhalf Gary Parker-Nance

The Maties scored seven tries Try scorers

the injured Lionel Robson and Braves scored 11 points

Stadium yesterday.

Peter Glover deputised for the injured Lionel Robson and Braves scored 11 points

Stadium yesterday.

Peter Glover deputised for the injured Lionel Robson and Braves scored 11 points

Stadium yesterday.

weren't they deservedly when they deservedly edged them out 5-4 in a tight finish to their half game at the Lyon Stadium yesterday.

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Africa rather as Johannesburgers view their Colosseum theatre — doomed to implosion. Funny the way things are turning out differently.

Overnight the Republic has gained the commanding heights of Southern Africa, it has flexed its muscles yet extended its hand in friendship, its neighbours have graciously accepted the hand.

More strangely, the world has taken proper note of this positive advance, an advance its prevailing ideology long insisted was an impossibility.

But perhaps the world is nowadays less impressed by ideology, and is taking better note of the historic nature of man. This applies to us as well.

An obsession with an ideological view was, after all, as much our mistake as the world's, and, as everybody knows, hang-ups baffle brains.

In Encounter magazine some years ago there appeared an investigative article on prostitution in London.

Outreach

Quizzed about how she had come to pound the pavements, a young girl replied to this effect: "For three years I was working in a factory until I realised I was sitting on a fortune."

Similarly, we South Africans, toiling in our factories, on our farms and mines — with our thoughts so dominated by our competing ideologies — found it difficult to realise that we, too, were sitting on a magnificent proposition.

That discovery, along with our government's gradual shedding of its own ideology, is what South Africa's grand new outreach is all about.

It is a matter of recognising our vast industrial and military strength relative to our neighbours, and translating it into a new diplomacy — and peace.

Most appropriately, and with due respect, the London Guardian has seen this as "an exercise in Bismarckian realpolitik — drawing few parallels in recent times."



Now, the Anglo-Saxon political mind has always had problems with a statesman like Bismarck. It is admiration for Bismarck the international chess player, while his realpolitik is regarded with a measure of moral disdain.

But, you see, Britain is an island, and America is a continental island, and security that geography fact supplied for centuries has by tradition coloured the Anglo-Saxon view of the world with a rather precious moral tint, a tint which manifestly could afford and moreover employ most shrewdly.

These island people have thus happily conducted their foreign relations in a "noble" manner. Continental peoples — German, French, Italians and we have you — perforce once tradition did it differently.

Living cheek-by-jowl with the same land mass neighbouring nations means minimal security, particularly when it gets out of kilter.

Nations constantly threaten and are threatened. This requires that you sometimes deal defiantly, sometimes deal most humbly, with your neighbour. Alliance alternates with confrontation, and clear security takes precedence over international morality.

When you enjoy island security, you can grandly do as you put matters the other way round.

Strength

So it was over the years in the West with its island nations and continental nations, and, though the coming of the Air Age — that for a while, the arrival of an era of new security, under a nuclear umbrella coupled with Anglo-Saxon preponderance in the West seems to have suggested a general moralism in international affairs.

The word nowadays that foreign policy be conducted for moral reasons alone — a doctrine which suits the book of both the affluent West and the supplicant Third World.

We at the bottom end of Africa are, however, far from it all — bar the shouting. But obviously the ancient ways of continental nations living at close quarters apply in our neck of the woods as well.

We new Africans, Afrikaners and English, in the early years indeed conducted ourselves in a most typical continental fashion, sometimes fighting our black neighbours, sometimes making treaties with them, and, of course, fighting each other, yet also doing deals.

But a new era of imper peace began to dawn in the blacks were kept in the while we whites still fought each other for a while.

Then for the major part of this century we lived in a veritable island peace — screened off to the north by the territories of the European empires.

Came the last quarter of the century, though, and everything changed back to a continental situation, with

Let's keep the peacemakers in the game

THE temptations of diplomacy have something in common with those of passing a dud cheque; it is a mistake to make off with the swag without waiting for your cheque to clear.

You may get away with it for a time — so, after all, in a more dramatic way, Bonnie and Clyde — but the ultimate result is not one which is likely to gladden the hearts of the insurance brokers.

That is the message that may be worth conveying to those in South West Africa (and perhaps elsewhere), who, no doubt for the best motives, are trying to settle the fate of South West Africa, so to speak, on their own recognizances.

Help

That is, no doubt, a very attractive idea. How much easier it would be to settle the future of South West Africa without waiting for the US, or the UN, or the Frontline States.

But that is where the bank analogy fits in; how much easier it will be to simply draw money from the bank without the pain and necessity of making a deposit that you have enough

By JOHN CHETTLE

SA Foundation director in Washington

in your account.

The idea of going it alone in South West Africa, even after negotiations with Swapo, is a bad idea for at least three reasons.

- The damage it does to our painfully constructed friendship with the US;
- The damage it does to the prospects of peace;
- The obstacle it may pose to broadening our relationships in black Africa.

Let us consider these one by one.

South African diplomats (and, let us not forget, our soldiers) deserve a great deal of credit for the transformation in our relationship which has taken place.

But we should be careful not to be carried away by our own Press notices.

We received help, critical help, from other

sources, pre-eminently the Reagan Administration.

It is not going too far to say that, without Chester Crocker, Frank Wisner and other members of the administration, none of this might have been attained.

They were in contact with Angola and Mozambique, and in continuous touch with the Frontline states, long before we were.

Their diplomacy has been patient, skilful, helpful and above all, sustained.

It has been directed for good US strategic objectives, of course, but also for the best and most disinterested of motives, to the peace of the sub-continent.

Shabby

It would be a shabby, and ultimately very foolish return on that effort, made in the US at great political risk, to try now to exclude them from negotiations.

Undoubtedly, however well negotiations may be going now, there will be

times when they are not going so well, and we shall need the quiet assistance of an honest broker — precisely the role which the US has been playing.

We should also not lose sight of the wider objectives which have always characterised engagement.

It has never been just an effort to get a solution to the vexed problem of South West Africa/Namibia.

Trust

It was always envisaged that peace there was only a step in creating a new relationship between South Africa and black Africa.

What we have already achieved in that respect is gratifying, but there may be wider and even more significant achievements ahead.

It has been gratifying to note the firm rejection of unilateral action by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

It is obviously founded on the sound premises that a change in southern African relationships can only be made on the basis of firm principle and trust.

In praise of Bismarck Botha

all our peoples at daggers drawn

Yet, like France at an earlier time and Prussia in a later period, here, too, in Southern Africa there arose a power that stood out stronger than all others — this Republic

We were hamstrung by ideology, yes, and were regarded with antipathy all round, but, meanwhile, we were also building an industrial base unchallengeable in the region

This was the situation of relative strength in which Bismarck's Germany found itself and which he himself helped contrive

Prussia had the industrial Ruhr, and Bismarck brought about an ingathering of Germans, Prime Minister P W Botha's government has "the only industrial complex south of Milan", and, since last year's referendum, is bring-

ing about an ingathering of South Africans

From there onwards the similarity of situations is indeed striking — right down to relations with neighbours. Of course, Bismarck "destabilised" his neighbours, but he also engineered peace, from the Congress of Berlin onwards

Peace

Wary of a war on two fronts (just as we are with Mozambique and Angola), he signed up Russia. The Economist accuses South Africa of "thump-and-talk", that, too, was the way Bismarck had to do it, tut, tut

Having succeeded in his goals, Bismarck, in fact, made peace all round. A good broker he was as well, even if not always so honest, tut, tut

But as a result of his ministrations and diplomacy,

backed by the weight of Germany, Bismarck gave Europe a long era of both development and stability, from the Franco-Russian War in 1870 to 1914. His wise lesson was as much the use of restraint as the use of power

His unwise successor at the helm, Kaiser Wilhelm II, wrecked peace in Europe — and German hegemony

Bismarck was a man of peace and a man of war; and so any continental statesman needs must be

Anglo-Saxon political morality may cluck disapprovingly about a man like Bismarck for fighting wars and reflecting his country's strengths, but that is what continental *realpolitik* requires

And yet there is also that grudging admiration. Similarly for a South African Government that has indeed performed a superb

operation in bringing our nations together, using economic strengths as much as military, and diplomacy as the cardinal catalyst

Moreover, this dual exercise of both force and grace has been undertaken in its particular African context

Liberation

Behind all the diplomatic flurry and the torrent of events these past few months, one furthermore detects the birth of a new version of the idea of Africa for the Africans, ironically led by the power that ideologists of both left and right see as most definitely un-African

Nonetheless, it should not be forgotten that South Africa and its neighbours have something else in common they share, in the deepest way, the historic momentum of 20th-century

Africa. It was the Afrikaners of the south, after all, who were first in the field of African liberation

History has perhaps made for strange bedfellows in this sub-continent, but geography has its reasons, too

Southern African politics has changed gear here in 1984, it looks as though we may even be entering a great new constructive era

We of the Republic are discovering our good fortune, but we must also be prepared to share it with others. Our power is reaching out, but, as Bismarck perceived, such power must always be used with restraint

The West may moan moralistically about how we attain our goals, but this is Africa and a cluster of continental nations with its own way of doing things

SA truck ambushed in Mozambique

218
Star

19/3/84 By Joao Santa Rita

Two days after the signing of the Nkomati agreement, a South African truck loaded with tobacco was ambushed and destroyed in Mozambique's northern province of Tete.

Mr Kerry Curtis, managing director of a Johannesburg-based truck company, said he had been told today that one of his trucks on its way from Malawi had been ambushed by Mozambique National Resistance fighters yesterday. The driver escaped.

Ten other trucks travelling on the same road had also been hit, but it was not yet known to whom they belonged.

"In the last few weeks there has been an increase in trouble in that province. This truck was worth R100 000 and it is the last time I am using that route," said Mr Curtis.

Masinga

men about his degrading attitude."

The broadcasting veteran, named seven times, joined SABC in 1941. He retired in 1969 but continued to freelance for Radio Zulu on a part-time basis.

He was broadcasting three rural programmes when "ukhulule" was silenced.

The legendary Masinga has translated virtually all of Shakespeare's plays into Zulu for radio over the years.

Known to be in his eighties, Masinga, who is almost blind, refused to reveal his age to City Press yesterday, saying, "People will only know how old I am when they see my tombstone".

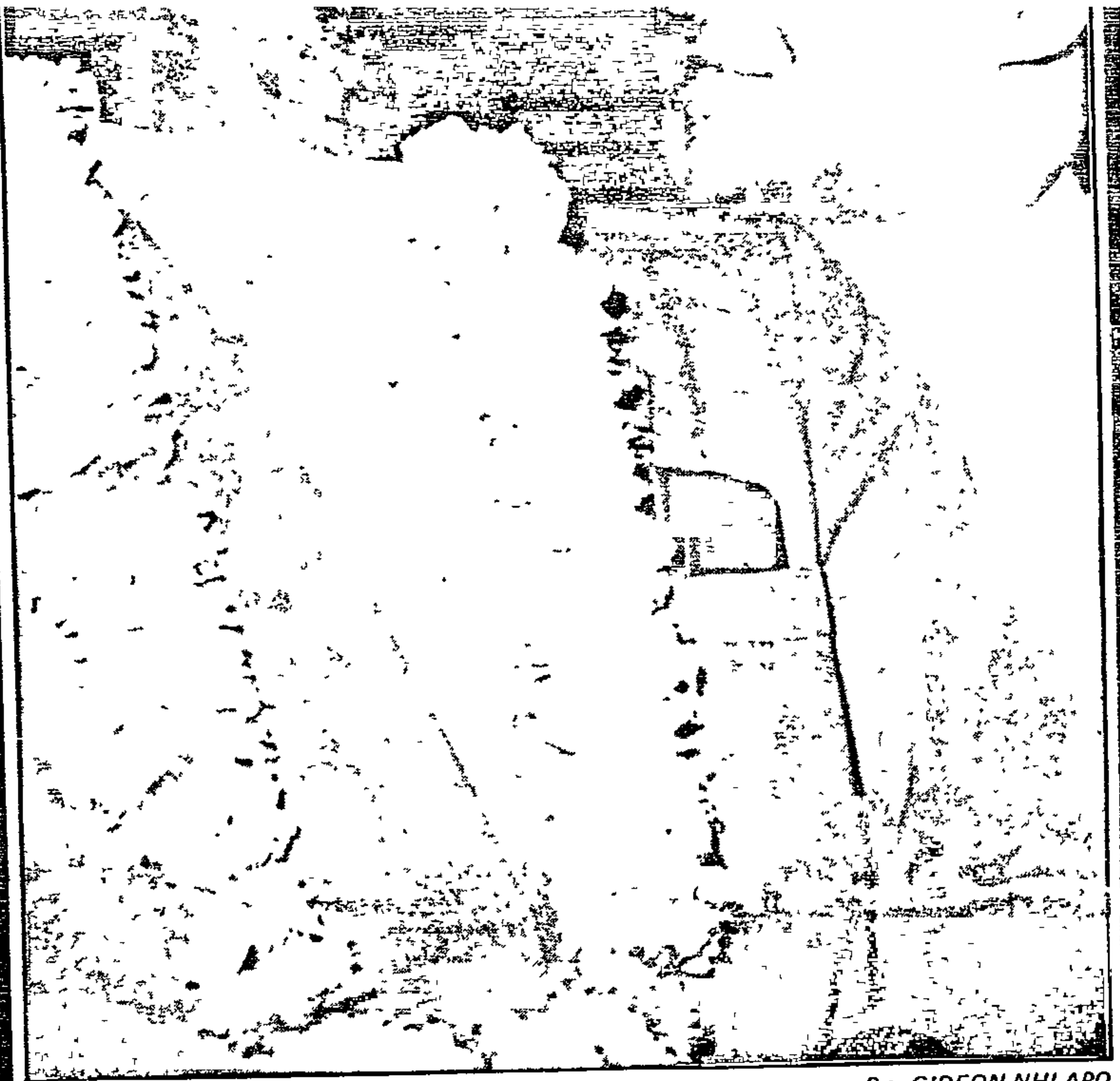
Witches'



CHIEF JAN LEDWABA - charged.

Ledwaba led moves to raise money for their defence and bail.

When Chief Ledwaba arrived in court, he sat in the gallery and was surprised when he was called into the dock.



MKHATHSHA AND BOESAK: speak for freedom.

Pic GIDEON NHLAPO

'Look to us, not outside'

By ZB MOLEFE

NO MATTER how many deals South Africa signed with Mozambique and the neighbouring states, finally it would be forced to deal with the explosive internal situation, Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, told a mass meeting this week.

Dr Boesak was among prominent political speakers addressing the Transvaal Indian Congress meeting at the Seva Samaj Hall, Laudium, outside Pretoria, which kicked-off the massive rejection campaign of the coloured and Indian elections in Au-

gust for the country's three-race parliament.

"Mozambique, Zimbabwe, President Reagan and Mrs Thatcher will never fight our struggle. We must do it ourselves. This rice must be cooked inside this pot and not outside," Dr Boesak told the explosive meeting.

Dr Boesak also said that today's signing of the Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo had raised expectations in some quarters for better things in South Africa. But this was based on a misconception

that the accord was a step in the right direction.

A highlight at the meeting was the honouring of Mrs Albertina Sisulu, her life imprisoned husband, Walter, and General Secretary of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference, Father Smangaliso Mkhathwa as tireless fighters in the struggle to liberate South Africa from oppression.

Both Mrs Sisulu and Fr Mkhathwa were garlanded amid deafening cheers and freedom songs.

'AT DAMELI PROMISE A WE GUARANTEE'

Mr J P Brummer, Principal, C...



The DAMELIN Study Directorate sees to it that every student receives the best education possible. Other members of the Directorate are the DAMELIN Study Advisers and Mr M G Andrew. "To get a good job and earn more in the past 30 years prove that there are My many years in the educational field. The very best in you. You see, DAMELIN regulations to stand in the way of guaranteeing the best teachers and the best mean notes. It means that your education is in fact I am so sure of our education until you pass. Fill in the DAMELIN is the official course of numerous official and business courses offered."

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Accord will 'turn off tap' to the MNR

718 The Star's Foreign News Service *See*
29/3/84

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has told 70 000 cheering Mozambicans that he had signed the Nkomati Accord to "turn off the tap" on which the "bandits" of the Mozambique National Resistance depended. The principal task facing the Mozambican people now, the president told a rally here at the weekend, was to "finish off" the MNR.

Mozambique's claims that the MNR was armed and equipped by Pretoria have been widely accepted as true. Early last year the American State Department said the rebels received the bulk of their support from South Africa.

President Machel was speaking in Xipamanini suburb square, which was full of banners proclaiming Mozambique's commitment to peace and its support for the African National Congress of South Africa.

Slogans read, "Long live the Nkomati Accord", "Long live the ANC, vanguard of the South African people for the conquest of their rights" and "The non-aggression pact is a victory for our policy of peace". One of the more interesting placards showed a Mozambican flag tied to a South African flag, which it was pulling out from the broken bars of a jail.

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, said the hands holding the Mozambican flag were both black and white.

"We went to the border to sign an agreement which means for the bandits that the source where the water originates has dried up," President Machel said.

"We have turned off the tap. All that is left is the water which is already in the pipe."

Time says 'The winds of Peace' were blown by US to Nkomati

218

Sfan

20/3/84

NEW YORK — In an article on "The Winds of Peace" in Southern Africa, the US magazine Time says in its latest edition that the Nkomati Accord "raises hopes, questions, and American prestige"

The magazine says that as the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Mozambique's President Samora Machel shook hands after signing the treaty "there were indications that after decades of ruinous skirmishing between white-ruled South Africa and black nations close by, winds of peace were sweeping through the rest of the region as well".

If circumstances in Southern Africa made peace thinkable at last, Time said, much of the credit for the recent progress should go to the United States and its chief negotiator, the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker.

GROUNDWORK

"On the theory that public castigation of South Africa had failed to bring change, the Reagan Administration in 1981 adopted a policy of behind-the-scenes negotiation that seems to have paid off."

After months of groundwork, according to Time, negotiations came to a head last November. Following a meeting with President Machel in Maputo, Dr Crocker's deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, flew to South Africa with the message to the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the time was ripe for bilateral talks with Mozambique.

On December 6, Dr Crocker met Mr Botha in a Rome hotel room to discuss Angola and Namibia, the magazine said, and in "a vigorous all-day session" convinced the Foreign Minister that a pull-out of South African forces in Angola could lead to a ceasefire, paving the way for a Namibian settlement.

Even if South Africa did come to terms with its black neighbours, there was no certainty that peace would hasten the end of its internal racial policies, Time says, although some observers believed that reduced tensions would encourage "accommodation by the white minority"

US officials, for their part, claimed that Washington maintained constant pressure on Pretoria to end apartheid, the report said — Sapa.

It's the Nkomati Discord, says Azapo

The Accord of Nkomati signed by Mozambique and South Africa on Friday might be good for whites, but is "terrible" for blacks, whose only aim is the total liberation of South Africa, says the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo).

These views were expressed by Azapo senior executives at a Press conference yesterday to outline the movement's reaction to what it called the "Nkomati Discord"

Azapo sees the agreement as a betrayal of the liberation struggle.

The conference was told of steps being taken for a common strategy by black movements opposed to the Government.

Officials said that because of constant complaints from Mozambique and Zimbabwe about

economic sabotage against them by South Africa, it was evident that Mozambique had been coerced into entering the Nkomati agreement

Regarding the possible signing of treaties with other black African states, Azapo said "South Africa is trying to establish colonies around herself, but for peace to come to the country it will only be through an internal settlement which will result in a government of the people by the people"

So long as one part of Africa was not free, the whole continent was not free, Azapo said

"Marriages of convenience such as that entered into with Mozambique will for a short time set the struggle back, but will never stop the liberation of South Africa," the officials added

ANC slates Maputo pact

OWN Correspondent

LONDON — The African National Congress has criticized Mozambique for "going too far" in its accord with Pretoria

It has also rejected attempts by the leaders of the frontline states to redefine the role of the ANC as a "civil rights" movement rather than an armed liberation movement.

This was said in a day of intense activity by the ANC and anti-apartheid groups in London on the 24th anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings

The anniversary activities were sponsored by the Labour Party-controlled Greater London Council and the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) which held its first-ever national lobby of the British parliament on British foreign policy in Southern Africa

The ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, addressed a press conference at the GLC's county hall before moving on to an anti-apartheid rally

Mr Tambo was the guest of Mr Ken Livingstone, chairman of the GLC, and shared a platform with Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the AAM, and the Algerian Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Sahnoun, who was representing the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid

The message of all the speakers was that apartheid was the root cause of conflict in Southern Africa and that there could be no peace in the region until apartheid had been eradicated

'Helpless victims'

Mr Tambo's press conference, attended by about 100 members of the international media, was the first major opportunity for the ANC leader to answer questions on last week's accord between South Africa and Mozambique

A lengthy official statement setting out the ANC's response was distributed at the conference

Although neither the contents of the statement nor Mr Tambo's remarks can be quoted in South Africa by law, it became clear from other speakers at the conference that the ANC was determined to step up both its armed struggle within the country and its international campaign to isolate the South African Government

While the ANC is clearly sympathetic to the plight of Mozambique and other frontline states which it sees as helpless victims of Pretoria's "aggression and destabilization", it has said it thinks that Mozambique has gone too far in denying ANC members access to South Africa through its territory

A UN Special Committee Against Apartheid statement, released simultaneously in London and New York, said South Africa was continuing to "enforce apartheid with brutal oppression"

The statement called for increased assistance to the frontline states to overcome the effects of South African aggression and natural calamities

RAM 28/8/84 (28)

Trucks gutted, Frelimo guards shot in ambush

By CHRIS STEYN

EIGHT GIANT trucks — one a R100 000 South African-registered pantech-nicon — were destroyed and their Frelimo guards killed by gunmen in an ambush near Tete at the weekend.

The attack is thought to have been carried out by members of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR).

Three of the truck drivers were wounded and the drivers of the eight burnt-out vehicles were stripped naked and robbed. Other trucks in the convoy, comprising about 50 "juggernauts", were abandoned by their panic-stricken drivers.

The weekend attack follows an incident two weeks ago in which 14 Frelimo soldiers escorting two trucks were shot dead by MNR rebels and the trucks gutted.

Late last night it was not clear how many Frelimo soldiers had died in the ambush on Sunday.

The trucks were travelling along the Zimbabwe-Tete-Mozambique route, the shortest and cheapest available to South African exporters.

The only other route, through Zambia, is much longer and costs exporters up to 25% more.

A spokesman for the South

African Foreign Trade Organisation (SAFTO) warned yesterday that using the "cheapest" route to Southern African importers could result in financial loss and delay.

He said exporters must look at the risks involved, and take into consideration the problems experienced by shippers in the past.

Mr Kerry Curtis, managing director of TruckAfrica, which lost a truck carrying 25 ton of tobacco in Sunday's ambush, said exporters had experienced trouble from the MNR on the Tete route over the last two years.

"The MNR's activities have hotted up dramatically over the past two weeks since an agreement between the South African Government and the Mozambican Government to sign the Nkomati Accord," he said.

Mr Curtis said the incidence of ambushes along the route had been "frequent" over the past weeks.

Rebels shot Frelimo escorts without warning, and then burnt vehicles.

Truck drivers were usually left unharmed until Sunday, when three were wounded in the shootout between soldiers and the gunmen.

Mr Curtis urged exporters to use the longer, more expensive — but safer — route.

Peace not good for SA's blacks, say church men

Am. Trib 23/3/84
Own Correspondent
WASHINGTON — According to South African church leaders on a tour of the United States, the regional peace accords in Southern Africa are good news for everyone but South Africa's blacks

The Rev Peter Storey, the president-elect of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said South Africa's policy of forging truces with its black neighbours was putting the cart before the horse

"The front line in South Africa is not with Mozambique, not with Angola," Mr Storey said "The front line is here, in Johannesburg and Pretoria"

The church men said that past experience had shown, however, that South Africa's initiatives with bordering black states were not accompanied by internal reforms

They said that while South Africa was forging truces with Angola and Mozambique, Pretoria's policy of forcible relocation of blacks was being vigorously implemented

The delegation said that nearly 3.5 million blacks had been pushed out of white areas, and an estimated two million more would be resettled in the future

In a meeting with the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, the delegation asked the United States to apply pressure on the South African government to enter into a genuine

dialogue with the black community inside the country's borders

The church leaders said that in order to establish some trust between Pretoria and South Africa's blacks, some of the more hateful tenets of apartheid should be abolished

They said the necessary reforms included the abolition of the pass laws, the abolition of the unitary system of education and the cessation of the resettlements. The final guarantee for peace in the region would be brought about when South African blacks were granted full civil rights, Mr Storey said

Dr Crocker is one of the major architects of the disengagement process between South Africa and Angola, with the final goal being Namibian independence

American policy towards South Africa, particularly the Reagan administration's constructive engagement, is based on the fact that South Africa is considered the region's bulwark against communism

The church leaders emphasized that the drive for internal reform in South Africa was not necessarily Marxist. "The best guarantee of South Africa's defence against internal or external communist aggression would be justice," Mr Storey said

face to face

QUETT MASIRE

(218)

A dissenting view

Fm 27/3/84



Quett Masire is President of Botswana. A former schoolteacher turned rancher and stockbreeder, he succeeded Sir Seretse Khama, who died in office

four years ago. He spoke to the FM about the SA-Mozambique accord and other matters.

FM What is your opinion of the non-aggression pact between SA and Mozambique?

Masire It depends on what SA makes of it. As Colin Eglon said, it is a deal to enable SA to buy time, both in the short and the long term. I cannot see how this deal can be described as a "non-aggression" pact. SA has no need for an undertaking of non-aggression from Mozambique or any other country in southern Africa. In my opinion, SA is making this deal in order to isolate and compartmentalise one country after another in this region, just as it has done with the so-called homelands. SA has bullied Mozambique into this pact in order to buy time for herself.

What about Foreign Minister Pik Botha's allegation that the ANC may now be operating from bases in Botswana?

There is no grain of truth in that. We are not so dumb as to allow the ANC or any other anti-SA body to use our territory to attack SA. We don't want to be placed in the position of also having to sign a non-aggression pact with the Republic.

What kind of settlement would you like to see in Namibia?

Only one — United Nations Security Council Resolution 435. The situation with Namibia can't go on for ever.

Is there any chance of Botswana recognising any of the independent homelands, Bophuthatswana in particular?

None at all. As the late President Khama said "To recognise the homelands is to recognise apartheid." We have no such plans.

To what extent is Botswana still dependent on SA?

Well, we are still part of the customs union with SA and we rely heavily on SA for our transport and other services. There is still a food deficit in this country, which requires all these facilities, so you can say we are still heavily dependent on SA.

THE NKOMATI ACCORD

The fine print

2-18
FM 23/7/81

The Nkomati Accord — officially the "Agreement on Non-Aggression and Good Neighbourliness" — is a thorough and far-reaching document. It is quite explicit on the duties of the signatories, SA and Mozambique, and it also makes provision for enforcement

□ Article one states that the two parties undertake to respect each other's "sovereignty and independence" and to "refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the other"

□ Article two says the signatories shall resolve differences and disputes by means of negotiation and other peaceful means, and undertake not to resort to the threat or use of violence.

Violence is defined as including attacks by land, air or sea forces, sabotage, "unwarranted concentration of such forces at or near the international boundaries," or violations of the international boundaries of either country

□ Article three deals with aid to the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) and the ANC — without actually naming either. The parties shall not "allow their territories, territorial waters or air space to be used as a base, thoroughfare or in any other way by an-

other state, government, foreign military forces, organisations or individuals which plan or prepare to commit acts of violence, terrorism or aggression against the territorial integrity or political independence of the other or may threaten the security of its inhabitants."

The Accord goes on to say the parties undertake to "forbid and prevent" the "organisation of irregular forces or armed bands, including mercenaries" The signatories must "eliminate and forbid," from their respective territories, centres or depots containing armaments, command posts and communication facilities used by these elements — and to prohibit radio stations used by them, including unofficial or clandestine broadcasts

Recruitment is also forbidden

□ Article four says the two countries will take steps "individually and collectively, to ensure that the international boundary between their respective territories is effectively patrolled and that the border posts are efficiently administered to prevent illegal crossings"

□ Under Article five the signatories are obliged to prohibit "acts of propaganda that incite a war of aggression against the other party and shall also prohibit acts of propaganda aimed at inciting acts of terrorism and civil war in the territory of the other party."

□ Article nine makes provision for a Joint Security Commission to supervise and monitor the application of the agreement

(218) Fm 23/3/83

REGIONAL RELATIONS

Swords into ploughshares



The effects of the Nkomati Accord will be felt for a long time to come. It stunned SA's critics and struck at the foundations of Russia's African policy. It will be a feather in Ronald Reagan's

cap at a time when the US administration needs foreign policy victories.

Far more importantly, it greatly increased the prospects for an overall peaceful settlement of southern Africa's problems. This was underlined when the Nkomati signing was rapidly followed by the Cuban agreement to withdraw its troops from Angola — though in terms to which Pretoria took the strongest exception. At midweek observers were attempting to assess whether Pik Botha's tough statement represented a major obstacle in the way of a Namibian settlement — or if it was designed as a reminder as to who is really calling the shots in southern Africa.

So much time and energy has been put into the Namibian-Angolan peace process, that the latter seemed more likely. That being so, independence in terms of UN Resolution 435 remains the target.

Nkomati was a diplomatic triumph, and Pretoria can hardly be blamed for extracting every last ounce of propaganda value from the coup. It can also be forgiven a quiet chuckle that the turn of events made American presidential hopeful Gary Hart's endorsement of sanctions look fatuous.

However, if the long-term fruits of the

The prospects held out at Nkomati involve more than a regional defusing of political and military tensions. Economic co-operation can generate untold benefits in the years to come — but SA will have to tackle its reform programmes with renewed vigour if the wider expectations are to be met.

ACCORD OF NKOMATI SIGNED BY THE HONOURABLE PIETER WILLEM BOTHA AND HIS EXCELLENCY SAMORA MOISES MACHEL AT THE COMMON BORDER ON THE BANKS OF THE NKOMATI RIVER ON 16 MARCH 1984 ON BEHALF OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

ACORDO DE NKOMATI ASSINADO POR SUAS EXCELÊNCIAS PIETER WILLEM BOTHA E SAMORA MOISES MACHEL NA FRONTEIRA COMUM NAS MARGENS DO RIO NKOMATI NO DIA 16 DE MARÇO DE 1984 EM NOME DA REPUBLICA DA AFRICA DO SUL E DA REPUBLICA POPULAR DE MOÇAMBIQUE

VERDRAG VAN NKOMATI ONDERTEKEN DEUR SY EDELE PIETER WILLEM BOTHA EN SY EKSELLENSIE SAMORA MOISES MACHEL BY DIE GEMEENSKAP LIKE GRENS OP DIE OEWERS VAN DIE NKOMATIRIVIER OP 16 MAART 1984 NA MENS DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID AFRIKA EN DIE VOLKSREPUBLIEK MOSAMBIEK

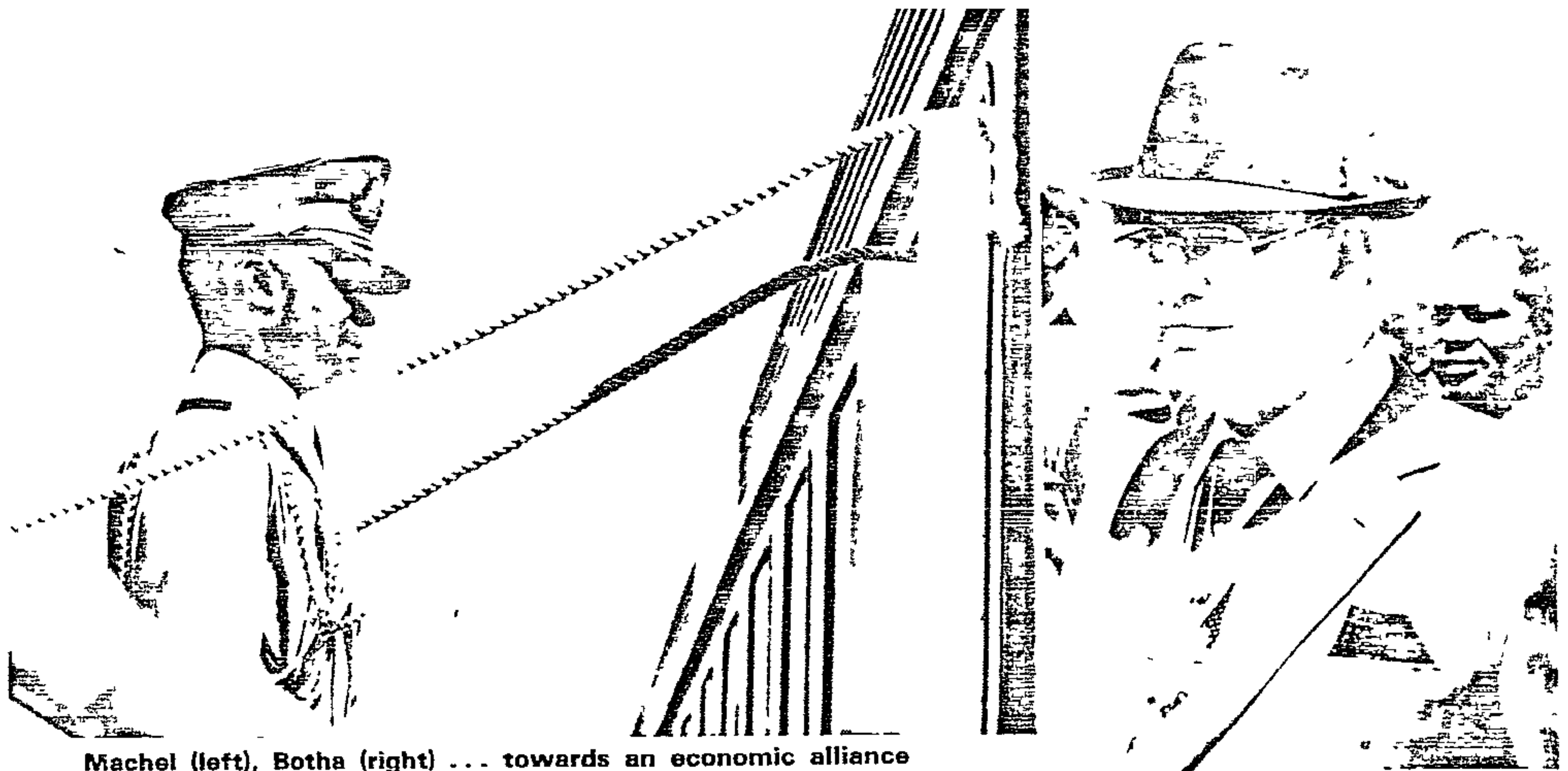
Accord are to be harvested there will need to be careful nurturing through political, diplomatic and, not least, economic means. No one should delude themselves into believing that Mozambique, or Angola, has suddenly decided that Pretoria is loveable and apartheid a reasonable policy. The hostility is still in place — though time could change that (see page 29).

The simplest, but most incomplete, view of the "Agreement of Non-Aggression and Good Neighbourliness" is that SA wanted to stop the ANC in its tracks, while Mozambique needed to turn off the tap, as President Samora Machel put it, on which the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) depends. But there is far more to the Accord than that.

For one thing, Nkomati reaffirms that SA is an African state and that all her people are Africans. Where black Africa is concerned this means there is an important symbolic difference between white SA and former colonialists. As Machel said: "None of us, Mozambicans or South Africans, have another country. We are not foreigners to our continent or our countries."

Most African leaders in the region welcome the Accord — even though, naturally enough, there is some suspicion. They are waiting for signs that SA is sincere in its new "good neighbour" approach. And the first opportunity for SA to prove exactly this lies in the Namibian and Angolan negotiations.

The signal that Cuba is ready, conditionally, to withdraw its troops from Angola means the opportunity is ready-made.



Machel (left), Botha (right) ... towards an economic alliance

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Fm 23/3/84

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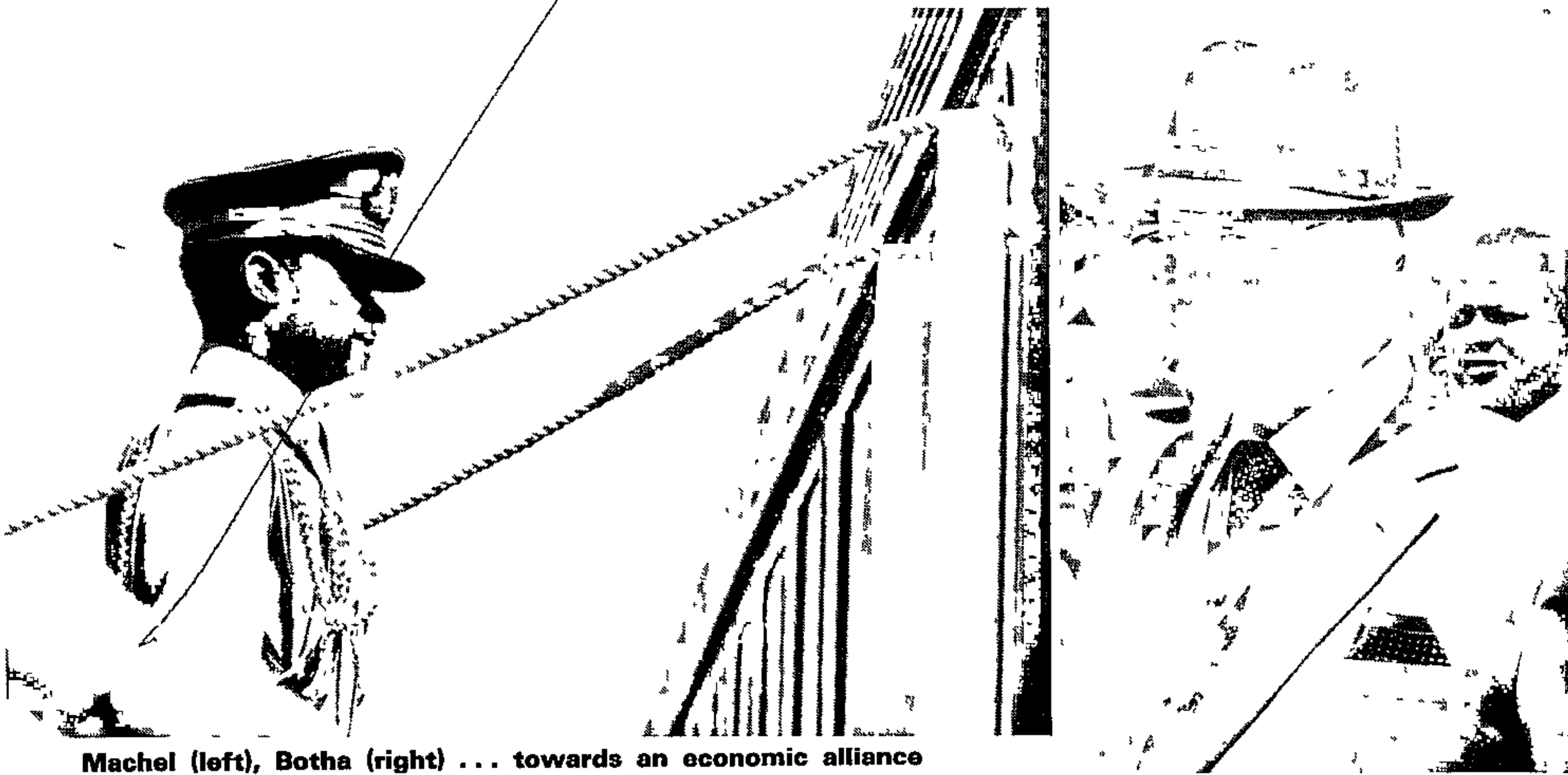
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Machel (left), Botha (right) ... towards an economic alliance

(218) Fm 23/3/84

ing Such an atmosphere will lead to confidence and will encourage the private sector of the SA economy and of other countries to play a constructive role if they can be assured that their investments will be secure and of mutual benefit to producers and consumers alike."

He added: "I see a sub-continent in which countries work together to rationalise and increase food production, develop regional trade, establish housing programmes, edu-

cation and training schemes, health services, employment opportunities and many other mutually beneficial activities

"We can exchange information on programmes to overcome the consequences of droughts, floods and other natural disasters Together we can form an economic alliance to negotiate better prices on world markets for our minerals and raw materials

"Given the necessary stability and good

neighbourliness, I have a vision of the nations of southern Africa co-operating with each other in every field "

It is a grand vision and much needs to be done before it can be realised. Brand Fourie has said the path to Western acceptance lies through Africa Pretoria should never forget that in the long term the path to Africa lies through SA itself Ultimately that depends on the way it treats its own people

THE NKOMATI ACCORD

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Behind the contradictions

There are, on the face of it, many contradictions implicit in the Nkomati Accord. Black Marxists shook hands with white capitalists; a decade of hostility was set aside — too easily? Certainly, the swiftness of events has taken many observers aback. From a simmering conflict between profoundly different social and economic systems, to a detailed and binding agreement covering far more than simple co-existence all in a few months.

Even allowing for the economic benefits which should flow to the region as a whole (see cover story), the major shift in SA-African relations that has taken place cannot be wholly accounted for as the outcome of what cynics might call constructive destabilisation. Mozambique is stricken by drought, ravaged by war, and starved of foreign currency — but the foundations of its state remain Marxist and revolutionary. It required more than the promise of credit and consumer goods to get Samora Machel to Komatipoort.

The activities of the Mozambique National Resistance movement were, of course, a compelling argument for coming to some kind of terms with Pretoria. Addressing a mass rally in Maputo last weekend, Machel said: "Because of the bandits you had no soap, no razor blades, no combs and no clothes." The pact would mean that "we can now concentrate all our energies on economic development in peace and tranquillity."

Nonetheless, two extra factors seem to have come into play. The one is negative. It is, simply put, that the Soviet empire is under pressure, its worldwide resources strained by endemic leadership problems, the direct threat of the US nuclear deployment in Europe, and the continued attrition of Afghanistan.

The fringes of its power have become vague; its reliance on surrogates correspondingly disproportionate to its ambitions. Lines of command have grown tenuous. Among those private citizens in Maputo with the highest standards of living are diplomats — not least East bloc ones. That kind of elementary comparison is readily made by poor Mozambicans. Outmoded military equipment such as Russia has supplied to Mozambique and Angola is no substitute for reconstruction and development aid.

The negative aspect is that while its material hold on its southern African satellites has been substantially weakened since the mid-Seventies, Russia remains the ideological centre of the communist world. Like the superstates envisaged by George Orwell, constructed on fear and falsehood, it has endured despite many pressures — including the cataclysmic battles of World War Two — and is likely to continue to endure for generations.

Such massive power can, in time, renew its sense of

destiny in far-flung outposts. While Russia's problems are now compellingly close to home, Moscow's global ambitions can rightly be said to be only in abeyance. If the SA-Mozambique accord frays, the Soviets can be expected to step into the arena again.

But the second factor which led to the Nkomati Accord is far more positive. It rests on the assertion by SA's leadership that we are part of Africa, and that our problems must be solved on African soil. That was one particular significance of signing the Accord on the border — not, say, in Lisbon.

It is true that past prime ministers have stressed that they saw themselves as part of Africa. But until the advent

of the P W Botha administration, it was difficult not to perceive ambiguity in this stance. The attempts to buy world opinion and the promotion of compliant homeland leaders to the level of statesmen — stars in the famous constellation of states — were part of this ambiguity. The efforts failed. The world was not deceived.

The *rapprochement* with Mozambique is on a different scale altogether. Machel is enormously respected in Africa and, indeed, the West. As Ambassador Brand Fourie suggested last week, SA can no longer hope to

buy the good opinion of the West — the road to acceptance lies through Africa. If the SA-Mozambique accord holds, and others follow with equally influential nations, the prospect of sanctions must recede to invisibility. And moral antagonism against apartheid will ultimately achieve more when it is directed from within, by South Africans, and not from the various anti-apartheid cottage industries in Western capitals.

That immediately raises the question: will Pretoria really change apartheid? The answer must be that it will — that it will be impossible not to do so as the implications of the Mozambique pact, and yet others to come, sift through the society.

On the one hand, the generation of greater economic development in the sub-continent will break down barriers, far more rapidly than if SA clings to the bulwarks of separate development, enclosed in a military machine, its very lifestyle backed by such intangibles as the gold price and the length of droughts.

On the other hand, the residual colonial attitude of seeing and treating blacks as second-class citizens or labour units will be broken down as more and more people cross borders to do business or simply to see different societies for themselves. Foreign policy cannot be divorced from internal political developments — or even psychological perceptions.

Only a few years ago it was front-page news that a black



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teller had been appointed in a Johannesburg bank Those who say that SA cannot change should look into any shop in any of our major centres and see who is manning the tills, running the computers, both serving and participating in a unitary economy

More changes must come They will not do so overnight

that would be asking too much But as white South Africans shed the inertia of the past, change will generate its own momentum

That must be the real hope of the Nkomati Accord, beyond the highly desirable short-term security and economic benefits to SA and Mozambique

HORWOOD'S BUDGET

Sweet and sensible swansong

When Finance Minister Owen Horwood sits down this weekend to put the finishing touches on what could be his last Budget, he should place before him in clear view two objects One should be a handwritten notice saying "This will be the last time" The other should be a copy of UK Chancellor Nigel Lawson's Budget speech

The first will allow him to resist the temptation to go for a quick fix next Wednesday, knowing that someone else will pick up the pieces The second will encourage him to make the beginnings of a bold restructuring of SA's lopsided tax system

In looking back, Horwood should remind himself that the average gold price in the 1983-84 fiscal year was probably pretty close to his (undisclosed) estimate, and that gold mining revenue was higher He should note that every single government department spent more than it should have He should not forget that the reasonable unforeseeables — drought and high interest rates — accounted for less than a third of the R1,1 billion spending overruns reflected in his additional appropriations

In other words, he should blame neither the weather nor gold for this last fiscal year's problems If gold let anything down, it was Pretoria's much-vaunted belief that recovery was round the corner This brought interest rates down prematurely, and encouraged consumers to borrow and spend when they should have been tightening their belts instead

With this in mind, Horwood should ignore the biggest temptation of all — to blame consumers for last year's sagging monetary policy, and to write a Budget that will squeeze what recession has left of their disposable incomes

The opposite should be the case Economic recovery this year looks more likely than economic recovery last year, and private-sector spenders will miss it if they are punch-drunk As it is, they will be a bit woozy as modest salary rises (perhaps 12%) push them into higher tax brackets sufficiently to increase personal tax proceeds by some 25% — the fiscal drag or "bracket creep" effect

In fact, if Horwood really wants private spending to react firmly to rising exports later in the year, he should grasp the nettle of fiscal drag right now It is no secret that tax has eroded disposable incomes far more seriously than inflation over the last 10 years

Without radical changes, or powerful effects on his revenue base, Horwood could at least begin to compensate for this He could start to nudge in a different direction the policy of neglect by which all are subject to the same demoralising tax burden, regardless of their individual spending and saving habits This would mean shifting from an income-based tax to one that was applied more selectively to expenditure, where the possible permutations are many and varied

Luxury goods are fair targets for excise duties So are the forms of saving that have been massively privileged in the past, like white housing and life assurance And, in the background, general sales tax is a fast, flexible lever that can always be pulled again The poor will always need to be subsidised — but low rates of indirect tax subsidise everyone.

Equally fundamental, Horwood should take a leaf out of Lawson's book and plunge into the unpruned thickets of company tax Here he should tread carefully The basic rate does not need to be higher — and, in fact, should come down At 46% after the current surcharge, companies in free-enterprise SA are paying only four percentage points lower than their counterparts in semi-socialist Britain And semi-socialist Britain plans to reduce its level to 35% over the next four years

Horwood should look very hard at what has happened to the effective rate of corporate tax in SA On average, if you leave out mining, it is under 30% But that is the average Many small companies, potential employment generators, could be at the top rate because they are not suitable candidates for the horse-trading in industrial investment allowances which now appears to have got completely out of hand

Horwood has already moved fast to stop the horse-trading Now he should review the whole policy of investment allowances There is plenty of argument that they push firms into capital intensity for the wrong reasons If he cut them radically, capital/labour intensity investment decisions would be made on more rational grounds

This does not mean the proceeds should be shovelled back into an unproductive government sector If Horwood can struggle by now on an effective corporate tax rate under 30%, future finance ministers can manage on basic rates not much higher

Next Wednesday's Budget should clearly reflect three guiding principles One is that things are not as bad as they seem Rising imports and last month's rise in gst could put 1984-85 revenue at over R20,5 billion That does not include around R1 billion from scotching lease syndicates Expenditure could be kept to under R24,5 billion, an easy 16% above the 1983-84 Budget That leaves a comfortable R3 billion deficit and the R700m or so from selling Sasol still in reserve

This should lead Horwood to the second principle — to convince the country that, visibly or invisibly, the public sector is not going to keep growing disproportionately And the third will flow from that — the need for a radical review of SA's tax structure

If Horwood follows them, his swansong will be not merely sweet, it will be an eminently sensible one that will echo for years to come

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Slovo still in Maputo

JOE Slovo, the ANC official the South African Government most loves to hate, is still in Mozambique, according to sources in neighboring states

It was speculated

CP Reporter

that Slovo would be told to pack his bags and leave Maputo as part of the deal in the

security pact.

But, according to City Press sources, the man South African security officials allege is the mastermind behind the ANC's guerilla campaign, is still in

Mozambique.

South African agents were blamed by the ANC and the Mozambican Government for the assassination of Slovo's wife Ruth in Maputo in 1982.

Tony reaches for the skies

By RUTH GOLEMBO

DISCOUNT king Tony Factor and top officials of the Mozambican airline LAM this week shook hands on a deal that may open the skies to cut-price flights.

From May, South Africans will be able to fly from Maputo airport to Israel and Europe at a fraction of the normal price, says Mr Factor.

The scheme has been met with excitement and enthusiasm by Mozambican airline officials and South African travel agents, he says.

And the chairman of the Tourism Board, Mr Danie Hough, said this was an "interesting development".

Mr Roy Schneider, vice-president of the Association of South African Travel Agents, said it sounded like the most "exciting thing to happen to the travel industry for a long time".

"It is difficult to comment on something that is unsubstantiated at this stage, but it could be very interesting from all aspects," he said.

"Mr Factor has on previous occasions said that he will not do anything that was not in the best interest of the country and South African Airways and we trust this will be to the advantage of all."

On Thursday Mr Factor beat other businessmen to Mozambique by tree-hopping to Maputo in a low-flying private helicopter.

"We flew low in case there were any stray bazookas still around," he joked.

The deal was clinched after a day's in-depth discussions between Mr Factor and the Mozambican airline officials, but he said negotiations had started long before the Nkomati Accord was signed.

He said when the Mozambique peace talks came about

Discount king Tony Factor ... skimmed the treetops in helicopter to beat rivals to Maputo



Maputo deal spells cheap trips to Europe, Israel

he realised he could make his long-time dream of bringing charter flights to Southern Africa come true.

His dream of transporting South African passengers to venues in Europe and Israel for "next to nothing" (a return flight to Tel Aviv from Maputo will cost about R599) includes returning from the overseas airports with planes laden with tourists.

"The cheaper flights will put Southern Africa within reach of almost all tourists.

"This will do wonders for

tourism in South Africa," he said.

The flights — to be known as Tony Factor LAM Charters — will operate on a weekly basis.

A special luxury bus will transport the passengers to and from Maputo at the cost of a mere R16.

Pleased

Mr Carlos Morgado, technical director of Mozambique Airlines, said from Maputo that they were very pleased with the "good business opportunity".

He said the scheme was nearly finalised. "But there are few points we still have to negotiate.

"We are a State-owned airline and the deal has still to

LAM's South African representative, said he had accompanied Mr Factor to Maputo on Thursday and the talks had been very successful.

"The management in Maputo are still studying a few problem points. But we are very optimistic about the deal," he said.

"One of our problems at this stage is SAA. We have always maintained friendly relations with them and would hate anything to change that.

"We will be meeting SAA officials soon and we hope by early this week all the plans will be finalised."

Contracts

A spokesman for SAA said they could not comment at this stage.

Mr Factor said the signed contracts were to be sent to him from Maputo today. He was confident a scheme like this would do incredibly well.

"We have tested the European market and have found there is a lot of interest in coming to Mozambique and South Africa," he said.

"Mozambique was always one of the most exciting holiday resorts.

"The fishing and the beaches are of the best in the world. At present they are busy fixing up the islands off the coast.

"And the finishing touches are just being done on a brand new luxury hotel. The opportunities are endless."

Mr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, had no comment.

"It is not normal procedure for a minister to comment on the activities of the private sector," he said.

be put to the Government. But I do not foresee any problems," he said.

Mr Eduardo Ferreira,

Maputo to host 5-state summit

Sunday Times Reporter
Maputo

MAPUTO has suddenly been named to host a summit meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African states

The summit, which assumes particular importance in the light of the Nkomati Accord and Mozambique's rapprochement with South Africa, was to have been held in Luanda

No reason has been given for the sudden switch

The summit has been called by President Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea Bissau, current chairman of the group of five, and President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, the group's coordinator for Southern African affairs

The three other Portuguese-speaking countries are Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome e Principe

The meeting was announced last week by President Vieira, who said its purpose was to discuss the Southern African situation and express support for Angola and Mozambique from the other three states.

No date has yet been set for the meeting

Supported

Mozambique's decision to sign a peace accord with South Africa is supported by all the Portuguese-speaking states

The Maputo summit seems likely to emerge as an important first stage in Mozambique's drive to justify the Nkomati Accord

Another major hurdle confronting Maputo's foreign policy planners is the forthcoming annual summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) scheduled to take place in Conakry, Guinea, at the end of May.

Some radical states — ironically, the erstwhile allies of Maputo in adopting more extreme stances on most issues — seem likely to question the wisdom of the rapprochement with South Africa

But whether the OAU summit is, in fact, held, remains to be seen

Trouble

Earlier this week the acting secretary-general, Mr Peter Onu, of Nigeria, admitted that plans are in trouble, again on the same issue of Western Sahara that led to last year's disaster in Tripoli, Libya

Meanwhile, Mozambique's military high command claimed in a statement yesterday that "a large number" of anti-government rebels are surrendering because of the loss of South African support

The semi-official Maputo daily Noticias quoted the general staff headquarters of the armed forces as saying that in recent weeks dozens of guerrillas handed themselves over to the army as part of "a general pattern of desertion" by members of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

The statement said 79 rebels surrendered during the past two months in the northern province of Zambezia, and there were dozens of other cases in other provinces

Mozambican police search ANC-occupied buildings

218 ~~218~~ The Star's Foreign News Service *26/3/84* *Staw*

MAPUTO — Mozambican police, backed by heavily armed troops, searched all ANC-occupied buildings here for weapons before the arrival of a South African delegation for today's Joint Security Commission talks

At least 24 homes occupied by African National Congress members were searched on Saturday and yesterday by uniformed police (the PPM) and members of Snasp, the local security service

The searchers, who were "polite but extremely thorough", confiscated an undisclosed number of firearms

The police broke into several buildings, including the home of Mr Joe Slovo, where the occupants were out.

● See Page 7, World section.

MNR steps up attacks after Nkomati pact

Mall Correspondent

LONDON — Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas seem to have taken the Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo as a green light for stepped-up attacks on both Frelimo troops and civilians, events in two Mozambican provinces indicated last week.

The MNR was said to have been supported by South Africa.

And UPI reports a Maputo newspaper as saying at the weekend there have been several defections from the MNR since the Nkomati accord.

Two MNR attacks on truck convoys in Tete province last week left at least 14 Frelimo soldiers dead and closed Zimbabwe's only road link to Malawi for the second time in a month.

At Vilanculos in Inhambane province, renewed fighting forced the withdrawal of foreign aid workers, including the international committee of the Red Cross contingent that had been caring for refugees there.

Government sources in Maputo say more than 3 000 of the MNR's estimated 10 000 guerrillas could be based in Inhambane.

MNR guerrillas have disrupted Mozambique with varying degrees of success since they were organised by the then-Rhodesian security forces during the 1970s.

Diplomats in Harare and Blantyre say the guerrillas were expected to flex their muscle

a bit to show their independence of South Africa, which pledged that it would not support any such groups as part of the Nkomati Accord.

"It will only be surprising if it is maintained at its current intensity. Even if they've stockpiled a mountain of ammunition and weapons, the knowledge that no more will be coming is bound to have a cooling effect," a diplomatic source said.

The closing of the Tete road shocked Zimbabwe, which is planning to import at least 50 000 tons of desperately needed maize meal along that route in the next few months.

A Zimbabwean Government official confirmed that Zimbabwean National Army (ZNA) troops would soon begin escorting truck convoys along with Frelimo soldiers.

The semi-official Maputo newspaper, Noticias, reported that anti-government insurgents were surrendering "on a wide scale" because of the non-aggression pact between Mozambique and South Africa.

The paper, quoting an unidentified member of the Mozambican General Staff, said 69 members of the MNR have given themselves up in northern Zambezia province and dozens more have surrendered in other provinces.

According to official information, 3 500 MNR guerrillas had been taken into custody by the end of 1983.

The movement said it would step up its offensive following the March 13 signing of the non-aggression pact between Maputo and Pretoria.

MAPUTO. — Dozens of residences occupied by members of the African National Congress in Maputo, among them the house of Mr Joe Slovo, were raided by members of the Mozambican police and security services at the weekend.

The widespread security operation, which was launched on Saturday morning and lasted till late yesterday afternoon, involved the search of houses and flats in different suburbs of the capital and in other parts of the country. It was conducted by the uniformed branch of the Mozambican police (PPM) and the security services (SNASP).

Although no official Mozambican comment could be obtained, details were given by sources here. They said the operation was conducted in a "methodical and obviously well-planned manner".

The search parties arrived at the addresses in police vehicles and while elements of the PPM mounted guard at the entrance, plainclothes members of SNASP knocked at the door and, after identifying themselves, demanded to know the identity of the occupants and asked if there were arms or any other military equipment in the premises.

After the identification and questioning of the occupants, which were described as "polite but firm", the residences were, in every case, "thoroughly searched".

The search party broke into a flat, after informing the caretaker, when their knocks went unanswered because the occupants were absent.

Although it is not known if any arms were found during the operation, at least one person was detained for a few hours and released after questioning.

Money in various currencies was seized and police receipts were issued.

Among the houses searched was that of ANC activist Mr Joe Slovo, near the suburb of Sommer-shield. He has been at the top of the South African security services' wanted list for years. Mr Slovo is understood to have been away at the time.

The only official Mozambican comment on the raids came in the form of a short dispatch from the Mozambican News Agency (AIM) which said "Measures have been initiated throughout Mozambique to ensure the 'strict implementation' of the Nkomati Accord, signed between Mozambique and South Africa on March 16".

Measures not specified

"AIM was informed of this today by an authoritative source. However, our source declined 'for obvious reasons of security' to specify any of the measures that are being undertaken."

Observers here said yesterday that the operation was clearly launched in terms of paragraph C of article 3 in the Nkomati Accord which states that the signatories undertake to "eliminate from their respective territories centres or depots containing armaments of whatever nature, destined to be used by the elements contemplated in paragraph (1)" of the accord.

The Joint SA-Mozambican Security Commission, responsible for implementing the accord, is expected to hold its first meeting this week.

● MNR steps up attacks, page 2

Maputo raided on AN Joe Slovo's house searched

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From JOSE CAET

CAPC Titles 26/3

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SA-Maputo treaty a bad omen for Soviets

2/18



MOSCOW. — Mozambique's treaty with South Africa has proved a significant factor for the Kremlin that he drive to project Soviet influence in the developing world may be losing momentum, diplomats in Moscow say.

From Latin America to Asia, Moscow's backing of national liberation movements and leftist third World governments has been failing to yield political returns at many predicted in the 1970s, the diplomats say.

The analysts, from the West and Western and developing countries, attribute this to several factors, mainly economic pressures, local nationalism and a waning attraction for the Soviet Marxist-Leninist model.

A strategy for reviving Soviet fortunes in the Third World, in the face of a more assertive United States, is now one of the top priorities facing the Kremlin under Mr Konstantin Chernenko, the diplomats say.

For Moscow, Maputo's March 16 non-aggression treaty with South Africa — a state reviled in Russia as the ideological evil

of all evils — came as a severe embarrassment. With their Marxist governments, Mozambique and Angola receive strong Soviet backing as bastions of "anti-imperialist" independence.

The United States regarded the emergence of these Marxist governments as symbolic of a Soviet drive for global expansion, also exemplified by the advances of pro-Soviet regimes in Ethiopia and Indochina.

Moscow has always argued that Soviet advisers and Cuban troops in Angola and Ethiopia were there to help defend the two countries against threats to their independence.

The official Soviet media have blamed the Nkomati accord and Angola's recent opening contacts with South Africa and the West on a US-backed South African plot to force the two countries into submission through military and economic means.

"Strong-arm methods hardly make for durable understandings," the official weekly Novoye Vremya said.

Tass news agency said yesterday "Tactics apart, the brutal essence of the racism and their patrons remains unchanged."

While flirting with frontline states, including with Angola, Washington is knocking together an anti-Angolan united front of counter-revolution.

Moscow has been urging Angola and Mozambique to maintain full support for the ANC and Swapo.

Other reverses for the Kremlin in Africa have included Ethiopia's expulsion of Soviet diplomats for alleged espionage last month and the departure of some 10 000 Cuban personnel from the country at Ethiopia's request.

In Asia, the spread of communist influence has flagged after the victories of Indochina in 1970s.

Vietnam, which along with Mongolia and Cuba receives the bulk of Soviet foreign aid, is absorbing massive resources to revive its economy and maintain an allied regime in Kampuchea.

At the same time, and despite a growing Soviet military presence in the region, the economic prosperity of the Pacific basin nations have weakened the attraction of communism or closer alliances with Moscow.

India retains its position as Moscow's leading non-aligned friend after wavering in the aftermath of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, an event that did much to damage Moscow's standing in the Third World.

Analysts say the Kremlin still sees a big potential for gain in Iran though the Islamic fundamentalist regime has proved as hostile to the Soviet Union as to the United States.

Moscow has made its strongest recent gain in the Middle East through the failure of Washington's involvement in Lebanon and the emergence of its ally Syria as a major regional power.

Central America is now at the focus of a Soviet diplomatic political effort and to some extent military effort. But a number of Western and Latin American diplomats share the view of French President Mr Mitterrand that US policy rather than Soviet arms is pushing Nicaragua towards Moscow and boosting the fortunes of El Salvador's leftist guerrillas.

Moscow argues that the West owes the aid to the developing world because Western exploitation was the cause of all its ills. But diplomats say the flagging Soviet economy is too weak to generate the level of assistance offered by the West.

"When it comes down to it, it's not the ideology that counts, it's who can pay the bills," one Western diplomat said.

The treaty between impoverished Mozambique and its rich southern neighbour proved the point, he added — Sapa-
Reuter

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SAP mum on house searches
27/3/89
Star

Police headquarters in Pretoria has not commented on Mozambican news agency reports that SA Security Police were conducting house searches in the Eastern Transvaal after the signing of the Nkomati Accord. But in a statement released today on the alleged search for members of the Mozambique National Resistance, the Commissioner of Police, General Johann Coetzee, said the SAP was "not involved in the recent searches in Mozambique".

"It is stressed, however, that the SAP will not hesitate to act should any individual or organisation be involved in any activity within the Republic which might jeopardise the agreement between the Republic and Mozambique. We are anxious to ensure that the provisions of the accord relating to the SAP are observed."

Car blazes as 3 000

PR645 36/3/74
protesting pupils march



A pall of smoke over Atteridgeville/Saulsville today heralded a fresh outbreak of high school unrest in the township when pupils set alight a car which allegedly knocked down and injured three demonstrators.

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — About 3 000 protesting pupils from schools in Atteridgeville/Saulsville set fire to a car and assaulted a motorist after three of their number were knocked down during unrest in the township early today.

The pupils were marching from school to school after finding gates locked in terms of a Department of Education and Training directive late yesterday.

The Department suspended all classes as a result of the unrest until Wednesday. It has said it might recommend further closure if the township's schools are unable to conduct normal classes.

Trouble began today when pupils arrived at three schools to find the gates locked. They jeered and booed a headmaster when he tried to calm them and explain the closure. Police stood by as he addressed them.

The pupils then joined forces to march on other schools in the township. They linked up with pupils at another school and marched on to Flavius Mareka High School, the only school not involved in the boycott.

On the way a car struck three of the marchers, slightly injuring them. The pupils forced the car to halt and stoned it. They dragged the driver out and assaulted him. He managed to escape and the pupils set fire to the car, destroying it.

Police arrived with an ambulance and fire engine soon afterwards.

Blows to SA peace moves

Cape Times

2/4/84

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Political Staff

THE weekend announcement that South Africa and Swaziland are to establish diplomatic ties, and the confirmation — after months of speculation — that the two countries signed a formal peace pact more than two years ago, seem set to be overshadowed in the coming week by deteriorating relations between South Africa and two other immediate neighbours, Lesotho and Botswana

The existence of the Swazi pact was confirmed at a press conference in Pretoria on Saturday after talks between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his Swazi counterpart, Mr Richard Dlamini

It was also announced that diplomatic ties at the level of trade and labour missions would be established "as soon as practicable"

It is reliably understood that the pact had been kept secret at the insistence of the Swazi Government. The current internationally-accepted climate of dialogue between South Africa and her black neighbours obviously makes it less embarrassing for Swaziland to now admit to the pact.

The treaty is basically the same as the Nkomati pact with Mozambique and prohibits the harbouring of dissidents planning or carrying out acts of violence against each other's territory

For some time, Swaziland has exhibited open hostility towards the African National Congress, including the detention and deportation of suspected ANC operatives and the arrest of ANC guerrillas

In contrast to the latest development on the Swazi front, relations with Lesotho are set to slump even further this week following last week's allegations by Lesotho's Information Minister, Mr Desmond Sixishe, of a South African plot to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan by military force

The allegations were vehemently denied by Mr Pik Botha, who accused Chief Jonathan of seriously threatening the good relations between the Basotho people and South Africa

Lesotho Government officials are due to disclose more details of the allegations in Maseru today

In the light of these developments, a peace pact between South Africa and Lesotho in the near future seems unlikely

Relations with Botswana are also not particularly good, although there are indications that a 'security agreement' with South Africa is on the way

Government leaders in Botswana have been remarkably hostile towards the Nkomati accord

There have been recent allegations in Botswana that South Africa is exerting economic pressure to force the government in Gaborone into a peace treaty. The charges have been denied by Mr Botha

The South African Government believes Botswana is incapable of controlling the activities of ANC operatives living in the country and allegedly planning acts of violence against South Africa

Plenty of space for mistakes in wake of Nkomati accords

CAGE TIMES 2/4/84 218



LONDON — I hope that Messrs Botha, Piet and Pik, don't confine their reading about their diplomatic success at Komatipoort to the conservative newspapers of the Western world

Their praises are deservedly sung in an endless list of newspapers and reviews for having brought off a minor coup in world politics, both for the white South Africans and the American Republicans

That widely known international journal, the International Herald Tribune, edited in Paris and printed in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore and The Hague, actually heads its account of the affair, "A success for Reagan in Africa", and is written by an editor of the Washington Post

Communist, socialist and liberal newspapers of both the Western world and the communist and Third World countries range from being chagrined to cool on the subject, if it is mentioned at all

The USSR news agency, Tass, circled the world with a warning that "tactics apart, the brutal essence of the racists remains unchanged"

Spots unchanged

South Africa's white leaders can depend on it that the African and Third World press and broadcasting will concentrate their attention on demonstrating that "the apartheid Republic's" spots will remain unchanged no matter how many publicity stunts their cunning leaders promote on their borders

In fact a correspondent from the black African side of the gathering in Komatipoort has been quick to point out a significant difference in emphasis between President Samora Machel's speech and that of the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha

The occasion was intended to promote peace between these neighbours in Africa, but how was "peace" defined

President Machel said that it means that "the life, liberty, equality and dignity of man is respected without any discrimination"

Mr Botha's definition,



Mr P W Botha (right) and President Samora Machel . differences in emphasis

in contrast, is that "each country has its own set of conditions for which it must seek its own solutions in the interests of its citizens"

President Machel, whose state belongs to the SADCC which seeks to shake itself loose of economic dependence on South Africa, said "Its member states refuse economic dependence on any other country"

Mr Botha spoke of his vision of "a veritable constellation of states working together for the benefit of all"

However, South Africa and Mozambique undertake to eliminate from their countries the bases, training centres, places of shelter, accommodation and transit for elements who aim at violence, terrorism and aggression against the other

A few days ago Mozambican forces raided African National Congress centres and houses in their country, while Maputo maintains, nonetheless, its moral, political and diplomatic support for the ANC

Looking at the disparities in these matters between the South Afri-

cans and the Mozambicans there seems to be plenty of space for mistakes and misunderstandings to occur

If they do occur there will be plenty of other states in the world to advertise them as fully as possible And make as much trouble as possible, too

Already the propaganda of the Russian state has swung itself behind the African conscience to maintain loyalty to the ANC, Swapo and the liberation of SWA/Namibia

When the Algerian Minister of Information visited Moscow he was firmly reminded, and publicly too, of Africa's first responsibility to remain loyal to South Africa's blacks and SWA/Namibia's liberation movement

Furthermore Russia has been quick to remind the world that Mr P W Botha has described the UN Resolution 435 on Namibia as "unacceptable", thus suggesting any Angolan agreement with South Africa as outside the UN

It may be all very well, and justifiable too, to remind the world that "the brutal essence" of the Russians is still operating in Afghanistan

in total disregard of the UN's injunctions

This kind of tit-for-tat diplomatic exchange is all very well in the small part of the world where South Africa's publicity is received sympathetically, even if merely because the Republic has gained a larger hearing by shouting through the American megaphone

Of course the South African government has dealt the Soviet government a sharp kick on the shins in the area of African policy, but the Soviet guns in ideological argument, even over the length and breadth of Southern Africa, are far more powerful than those of South Africa

To preserve the influence that her diplomacy and her efficient army, as well as security services, has gained, South Africa, in the deal she has made with Mozambique, and maybe even with Angola, will need to exercise the greatest finesse and delicacy in handling matters with her neighbour and her own 20 million blacks

The diplomacy used to achieve the Accord of Nkomati is not the end of a process but the beginning of a long new one

It may be that President Fidel Castro of Cuba is preparing to ignore Soviet wishes and

bring his troops home from Africa, even before South African troops have been withdrawn from Angola and South African and American support for Unita has been suspended

In spite of their failures in the north-west and the south-west, the officers of the Africa Department in Moscow still possess enough ingenuity and money to resurrect their operations in new and surprising ways They are unlikely to give up, any more than they will be in the Caribbean and Central America

The fact is that South Africa has demonstrated that she cannot rest her dealings with the rest of Africa on armed force or even economic strength

She needs to keep up and strengthen her presently still rather flimsy diplomatic relations with the black nations nearest her — including the black nations lying within her own domain Her treatment of the people of Mozambique as well as their leaders will from now on be all-important

How SA called the Russians' bluff

JOHN D'OLIVEIRA of the Argus Foreign Service reports from London

SOUTH AFRICA'S spectacular diplomatic agreements with Mozambique and Angola had helped tarnish the Soviet Union's carefully-nurtured image of a superpower able to take military action in Africa

This is the view held by Dr Winrich Kuhne, a recognised German expert on Soviet foreign policy

Dr Kuhne works for Germany's Research Institute for International Politics and Security, a unit of the highly respected Foundation for Science and Politics

In an interview here, he discussed the events which led to the Lusaka Agreement and the Nkomati Accord and to the effects the agreements would have on the Soviet reputation.

Dr Kuhne has long held that the Russians have never been as deeply committed to Africa as many in the West and in South Africa believed, that they were reluctant to do much more than provide "freedom fighters" with the arms they needed to take over from the colonial powers and that the limits of their commitment were to help keep the new pro-Russian regimes in power

"This approach was clear from the

carefully-worded treaties which the Russians negotiated with the Mozambique and Angolan governments"

However, despite this lack of real commitment to Africa, the Russians wanted to be seen as ideological, political and military players on the continent. They wanted to be seen as having, at least, an equal say with the United States in Africa

In 1974/75, with the help of the Cubans, the Russians created the impression that they really were in a position to act as a military superpower in Africa

In the years that followed, it became clear the Russians became convinced that it would be too costly and too difficult to do much more than keep the Frelimo and the MPLA regimes in power

Russia could not or would not provide the military aid to eliminate Unita in Angola or the MNR in Mozambique. Nor could it provide either country with the economic assistance it needed

The watershed for Mozambique came in 1981/82 when it was refused membership of the communist economic grouping Comecon. This showed the Machel

Government that the Eastern Bloc did not offer a "significant aid option for its long-term development"

"It is clear the foundation for the spectacular opening to South Africa and the West was laid when Comecon refused to include Mozambique," Dr Kuhne said

For Angola the turning point came — possibly in 1983 — when the Dos Santos Government realised that Communist military aid would stop short of what was needed to keep South Africa out and defeat Unita

All this took place against a background of longer-term concern over economic development and, here again, it was clear that the Soviets and their allies would not be able to help very much

It also appeared that the South African military had a "very clear understanding" of how far the Russians would go in Africa and, in a sense, they were prepared to call the Russians' bluff

Finally American diplomacy managed to "tie it all together" and help create the atmosphere in which it was possible for South Africa to reach agreement with her neighbours

Government orders most members to leave Mozambique or enter refugee camps

Machel scatters ANC

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Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique has dealt the African National Congress a body blow by ordering most of its members to pull out of the country or move into United Nations-supervised refugee camps.

The movement has confirmed in a statement from its Lusaka office that it was told by President Samora Machel's Government it would be allowed to maintain only the equivalent of a diplomatic mission in Maputo.

Informed sources said this "mission" was likely to be staffed by only about 10 or 12 officials, and it was "most unlikely" that the rest of the ANC members in Mozambique would be willing to enter refugee camps.

ANC officials in Lusaka were dismayed by the toughness of the Government's crackdown, although they have been expecting some such action since late last year.

Previously, Mozambique was one of the movement's strongest supporters in the region.

"Moral support"

All but "moral, political and diplomatic" support for the ANC ended with the Nkomati Accord in which, President Machel said yesterday, Pretoria had agreed to stop supporting the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance movement.

The Lusaka statement said the ANC was negotiating with "a number" of African governments to resettle its members.

While the statement did not name the likely host countries, there has been strong speculation in Dar es Salaam that Tanzania might take most of those forced to move from Mozambique and Lesotho.

Tractors, not tanks

Sapa-Reuter reports from Maputo that President Machel said the Nkomati Accord would enable Mozambique to concentrate on the fight against poverty.

He said the accord had created the conditions for peace. "In peace we can buy more tractors to produce food and fewer tanks."

Money until now spent on "explosives, landmines, rockets and missiles" could be used "to build schools, hospitals, maternity wards, shops and warehouses."

The country could now devote "most of its resources to the fight against hunger, poverty, ignorance and disease," he added.

He referred to the destruction caused by MNR guerrillas, and said they had now been "abandoned" by South Africa as part of the accord.

Convict dies

Staff Reporter

A SECOND prisoner involved in Wednesday's fighting among prisoners in a communal cell at Voorberg Prison, Porterville, has died, a Prison Services spokesman in Pretoria announced last night.

The inmate, John October, died in a Western Cape hospital yesterday morning, he said.

One prisoner was killed and 14 others injured when a fight broke out in the prison on Wednesday evening.

Only three of the other injured men were still in hospital, the spokesman said. All the others had been discharged.

Nkomati pact means 'tractors for food'

CAPE

Times 6/4/84

218

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — The Accord of Nkomati created conditions for peace and opened the way for Mozambique to buy "more tractors to produce food and fewer tanks for war", President Samora Machel of Mozambique said yesterday.

He was speaking at a ceremony in Maputo honouring the accord and the Mozambican president for his decisive role in achieving it.

President Machel said Mozambique was fulfilling the accord and pledged to "apply and administer it

rigorously"

But Mozambique would continue to build up its "regular, modern, powerful and combative armed forces, organized and supported amongst the people", he said.

In his speech, President Machel stressed the need to establish peace throughout the country.

"Without the spectre of war and confrontation, we will be able to use the majority of the few resources we have in the fight against hunger, lack of clothes, ignorance and disease.

"Technicians who

have today been trained to operate instruments of death and destruction efficiently, will be able, in peace, to operate with equal efficiency instruments that will bring a happier life and reconstruction of the national economy."

The Nkomati accord opened favourable prospects of development and co-operation with all countries for multilateral co-operation with mutual benefits, he said.

It was "the crowning success of our socialist policy of peace," he said.

Private Eye to pay envo

Own Correspondent

LONDON — British diplomat Mr Gordon Kirby has received "substantial" libel damages in the High Court here over allegations that he was involved in wife-swapping parties and a "cover-up" on the night British nurse Helen Smith died in Saudi Arabia.

The satirical magazine Private Eye had accused Mr Kirby of having an adulterous

affair with Mrs Penny Arnot, former wife of South African surgeon Dr Bruce Arnot and hostess of the illegal drinks party in Jeddah at which Helen died in May 1979.

Mr Kirby's counsel, Mr David Eady, QC, told Mr Justice MacPherson that the allegations had caused Mr Kirby "the deepest anxiety and distress".

He said the allegations in a

series of articles between June 1979 and August 1981 were part of a sustained campaign and were gravely defamatory of Mr Kirby.

At the time of Miss Smith's death, Mr Kirby, now a second secretary at the British Embassy in Belgrade, was on the embassy staff at Jeddah.

He went to the death scene as part of his consular duties and that was the first time he had met Mrs Arnot.

But the magazine admitted there was a close or "intimate" relationship with Mrs Arnot, that he had been invited to the party, and that he had sought to cover up the circumstances surrounding the death with a "concealing foul play".

The magazine said it had admitted that the allegations "totally false" and unacceptably withdrew them.

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Russian submarine on the surface

Aboard Soobraziteiny the crew rushed on deck to see the Nimrod

See Page 13

Whistles turn to salutes at Sandhurst

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The band strikes up "Thank Heaven for Little Girls", and with the swish of 30 regulation skirts across a parade ground, 172 years of male exclusivity ends at the Sandhurst military academy

Today, for the first time, women cadets are passing out as officers at a Sovereign's Parade. The 30 have successfully completed a gruelling 25 weeks' training with the men.

Debbie Fenn (26), a former Sheffield policewoman who won the sash of honour as best woman cadet, said: "There were jokes at first from the men, but they quickly accepted us"

Captain Brigid Quinlan, down from the Ministry of Defence for yesterday's rehearsal, added: "The men will just have to stop wolf-whistling and start saluting"

Machel's new target is poverty

218
6/4/84
Stew

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel said yesterday the non-aggression pact he signed with South Africa last month would enable Mozambique to concentrate on the fight against poverty

In a speech at the Fourth Congress Hall in Maputo, Mr Machel said the accord had created the conditions for peace "In peace we can buy more tractors to produce food, and fewer tanks"

Money not being spent on explosives, landmines, rockets and missiles could now be used to build schools, hospitals, mater-

nity wards, shops and warehouses. The country could now devote most of its resources to the fight against hunger, poverty, ignorance and disease

Mr Machel referred to the destruction caused by members of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and said they had now been abandoned by South Africa as part of the accord. Rightist opportunists would

seek to give a defeatist content to the accord's implementation while domestic and foreign leftist opportunists would use pseudo-revolutionary arguments to divide the progressive and revolutionary forces and spread confusion, Mr Machel said

He defended his government's position that the accord does not represent a defeat for Mozambique

"War is made to achieve objectives that cannot be achieved by peaceful means," he said "South Africa did not achieve the political objectives for which it launched the war. The main project, the destruction of our State, failed

"In this war Mozambique had no objectives other than to defend our country and peace

"In signing the accord of Nkomati we guaranteed the objective of our fight"

Mr Machel did not refer to the African National Congress — Sapa-Reuter

Killer chemicals sold by UK

The Star Bureau

LONDON — British firms sold thousands of kilogrammes of the basic ingredients of nerve and mustard gas to Iraq and Iran last year, the Department of Trade has confirmed

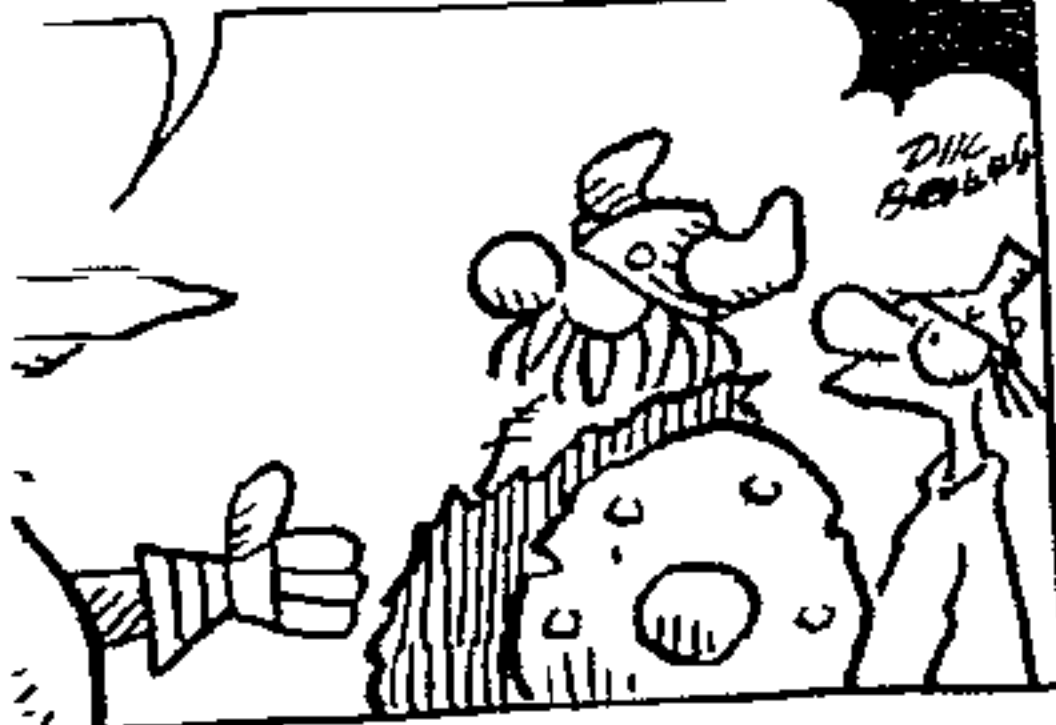
The chemicals are officially used to make pesticides, but the United States has banned exports to the two countries, and the British Government is under pressure to follow suit

Until now Britain has denied allegations that UK firms were supplying Iraq with the ingredients to make chemical weapons

Department of Trade figures showed that 2 000 kg of the basic ingredient of the nerve gas GB were exported to Iraq, as well as 38 000 kg of another GB ingredient

By Dik Browne

...AND HOW ARE YOU?



Brezhnev liked ladies — Nixon

NEW YORK — Former US President Richard Nixon, in television interviews to be shown next week, says that the US probably bugged the car of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and that US intelligence keeps a President informed on

the sex lives of foreign leaders

Mr Nixon also said that he should have destroyed the White House tapes that helped bring his downfall

In transcripts released yesterday Mr Nixon told a former aide, Mr Frank Gannon, his interviewer, that the US and Russia frequently bug each other's embassies

He added "There's evidence that Brezhnev's car was bugged. Not in the US but in Russia

"One reason why the release of the Pentagon Papers caused great concern in the CIA was that one of the items in the documents could only have come from the fact that we had Brezhnev's car bugged"

Mr Nixon described Mr Brezhnev as a ladies' man and said "He was always bragging about that. He had a sort of macho attitude"

Mr Gannon asked him if his intelligence briefings "tell you whether a leader with whom you are negotiating plays around with women" Mr Nixon said "Oh, yes. You've got to know what people are interested in" — Sapa-Reuter

Iran moves more troops to the front

LONDON — Iran, thought to be preparing a major Gulf War offensive, yesterday dispatched many more Revolutionary Guards and volunteer forces from towns round the country to the frontline areas

The Iranian national news agency, Irna, reported the troop movements without specifying the numbers

Iranian officials have said recently that there are up to a million men facing Iraqi forces at the front

Irna said several brigades of Revolutionary Guards left for the war zone after a ceremony attended by the Minister responsible for the corps, Mr Mohsen Rafiq-Dust

The agency said he made a speech attacking the United States for "hatching various conspiracies in the region with its allies"

Iran was prepared for "a long war against superpowers and their stooges", he added

Diplomats in Tehran predict a major Iranian offensive, possibly after the heavy flooding of the war fronts dries out and the elections for a new parliament are over — Sapa-Reuter

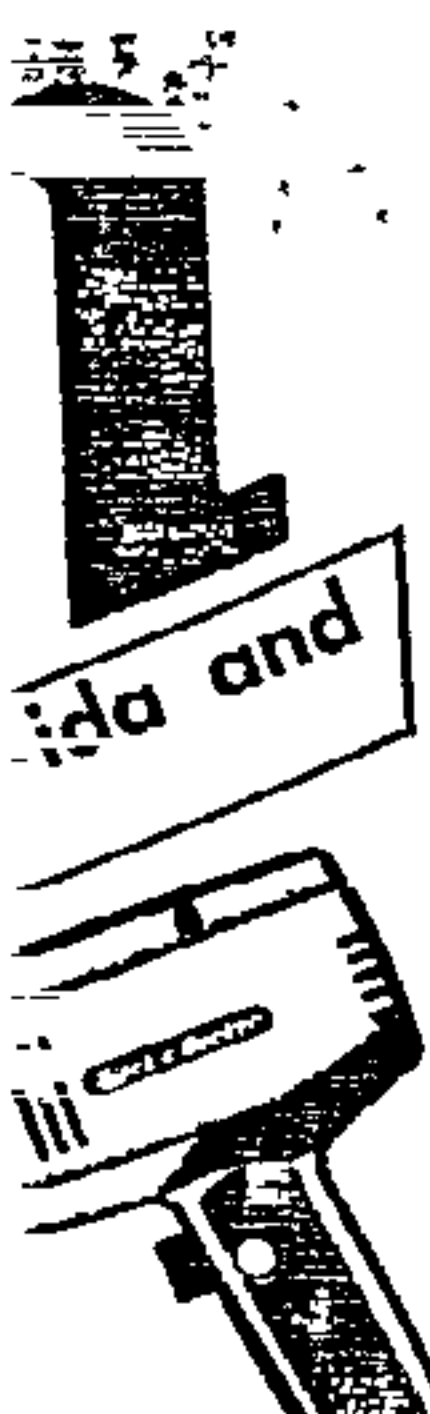
13 face death in Monrovia

MONROVIA — Thirteen Liberians found guilty of plotting to overthrow Liberia's military leader, Master-Sergeant Samuel Doe, were sentenced to death by a special tribunal here yesterday.

The men were expected to face a firing squad at dawn today after Sergeant Doe signed the court order.

The plotters were charged with high treason, murder and mutiny.

It was the third plot reported to have been uncovered since Sergeant Doe came to power on April 12 1980 — Sapa-Associated Press.



Super Savings this Easter from



Triple setback for plans

Tete road convoys to get escort

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Zimbabwe haulage trucks are soon to start moving again along the Tete corridor through Mozambique to Malawi, under the guns of a Zimbabwe national army escort

The Zimbabwe troops will escort convoys of 20 vehicles from the Nyamapanda border post in Zimbabwe to Mwanza in Malawi and back again

It is understood that soldiers from Zimbabwe have also been deployed along the road in stationary "strategic positions"

A number of times in the past three weeks, Zimbabwean trucks using the route have been ambushed by large gangs of MNR rebels, and a number of Frelimo troops escorting the convoys have been killed and several drivers injured

On March 18 — two days after the signing of the Nkomati Accord — a convoy of Zimbabwean trucks heading south along the 250 km road carrying Malawian agricultural exports was held up by MNR rebels. A number of vehicles were damaged by gunfire and later set alight

On Wednesday last week a recovery team from Zimbabwe — sent to bring back the damaged vehicles and escorted by Zimbabwean troops — was attacked a number of times

During one of the attacks a white transport company executive from Harare was shot in the leg. Mr Bert Nysschen was treated first at the Tete hospital and later transferred to hospital in Harare where he is recovering after two operations

In the attack on the Zimbabwean convoy the previous week, another transport company executive, Mr Brian Davison (49), who had been riding with the truckers, was taken prisoner by the MNR rebels. After questioning and treatment for his minor injuries, he was released.

He said he had been well treated. He believed 100 rebels had taken part in the attack.

The Tete road is Zimbabwe's major export route to Malawi, and also one of Malawi's major export outlets. Re-routing traffic through Zambia would be time consuming and would virtually double present costs, say operators

Some Zimbabwean drivers are reported to be paid "danger money" of about R330 a trip through the corridor. One Zimbabwean driver has been killed and a number of others injured during ambushes on the road over the past 18 months

Bishops voice their concern

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Roman Catholic bishops here have spoken of their "grave concern" over reports of what they term "current events in Matabeleland"

In a cautiously-worded statement after their annual conference here, they said "Consultations between the bishops and the government on this issue continue with a view to trying to alleviate suffering and safeguard human rights."

The seven-line statement was signed by the Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops' Conference president, the Right Reverend Tobias Cignya

There was no direct reference to allegations of security force actions against civilians in the anti-dissident operation

Last year, the bishops condemned government atrocities which they said had resulted in the maiming and death of hundreds of innocent people.

The bishops were slammed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as "sanctimonious prelates" who were being manipulated

Government officials fear rebel 'incidents' in the capital

War hots up in Mozambique

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The Star's Foreign
News Service

Star

9/4/84
Maputo

The war in Mozambique is heating up dramatically, with even government officials predicting "incidents" inside Maputo.

In the past 10 days the Mozambican army has scored one of its biggest victories, but anti-government rebels have also cut the electricity supply to Maputo and launched repeated raids on two key roads in the north.

The Mozambican army radio programme, "Voice of Combat", said yesterday that "hundreds" of Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas were killed in battles on March 30 and 31 in Inhambane Province

Power cuts

The radio said one battle took place at a major base near Lake Inhavuro, and MNR men were captured

Maputo is still suffering power cuts since the MNR attacked the electricity lines from South Africa on Thursday.

The capital has a coal-fired power station which has been supplying some electricity to the city since then, but there has been a rota of power cuts — with electricity off in most areas for about four hours a day.

Although the MNR frequently cuts the electricity to Beira, this is the first time it has struck the Maputo line

MNR groups are now operating close to Maputo, and even government officials are privately predicting incidents inside the capital.

According to diplomatic sources here, hundreds of heavily-armed MNR men came over the border through the Kruger Park in the weeks before the signing of the Nkomati Accord, and some were sent towards Maputo.

Vital link

In Tete Province in north-west Mozambique, Zimbabwean troops have now come in to guard the road linking Malawi to Zimbabwe. They already protect the road, railway and oil pipeline from Zimbabwe to Beira

The road through Tete is a vital link between South Africa and Malawi, and is also to be the route for Malawian maize being sold to Zimbabwe

Traffic between Tete City and the Malawian border now moves only in heavily-armed convoys; but even these have been attacked several times

The road from Nampula to the port of Nacala is also coming under more frequent attack

In one incident about 10 days ago, several civilians were killed about 50 km east of Nampula. Since then the army has been running convoys on that road

A spokesman for Escom said its lines were supplying electricity generated in South Africa to Mozambique

"There is nothing we can do about it (the sabotage) and we don't know the extent of the damage," he said

Saboteurs have repeatedly severed lines carrying electricity from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric dam to South Africa

Machel ⁽²¹⁸⁾

reaffirm ~~the~~

Staw support 9/4/80

for ANC

KINSHASA — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has said that the non-aggression pact he signed last month with South Africa was a victory for peace and liberty and did not mean his country had abandoned just African causes.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour last night by the Zairean President, Mr Mobutu Sese Seko, Mr Machel said the pact showed the possibility of solving conflicts by negotiation.

"It opens the way for peaceful coexistence in our area. With the accord, Mozambique has been able to halt the undeclared war waged by the regime of apartheid," Mr Machel said.

The agreement essentially provides that marxist Mozambique, once an enemy of South Africa, will not help guerillas seeking to end white minority rule while South Africa pledges not to harbour Maputo's enemies.

SUPPORT FOR ANC

The people and government of Mozambique remained firmly against apartheid, he said, adding that Maputo would always grant political, moral and diplomatic support to the African National Congress (ANC)

Mr Machel also repeated Mozambican support for Swapo, which is fighting for the independence of Namibia.

"Swapo is the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people," he said

Earlier, Mr Mobutu had implicitly criticised the Nkomati pact.

"We in Zaire do not want to think that the accord between Pretoria and Maputo would lead to a sacrifice of the aspirations of the black majority.

"We cannot accept peace and dialogue at any price," said Mr Mobutu.

The ANC told Mozambique before the Nkomati pact was signed that it would be a severe blow to the fight against white rule in South Africa, an ANC document in Lusaka has revealed

(218) Star 11/4/84

Passengers shot at near Maputo

MAPUTO — Gunmen opened fire on a passenger train north of the Mozambican capital of Maputo, killing one passenger and wounding 31, army headquarters announced today.

A mine on the track failed to explode.

Responsibility for previous attacks was claimed by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The Mozambican Government expects an early upsurge in the activities of the rebel MNR.

It claims well-equipped MNR bands entered the country through the Kruger National Park in the weeks before the signing last month of the non-aggression pact between Pretoria and Maputo. Up to 1,000 men may have entered this way, officials say.

A major military exercise has been mounted in Maputo province in the south of the country. Despite the exercise, power supplies to the capital were temporarily disrupted last week after MNR sabotage of the transmission lines.

In a second incident, early last Thursday a civilian truck was destroyed by mortar fire on the road to Komatipoort. Traffic was held up during the morning while Mozambican forces combed the area.

The incident, the first reported attack on the road, has disquieted Mozambique's foreign residents who shop regularly in Komatipoort — Sapa-Reuter and The Star's Foreign News Service.

Nkomati ²¹⁸
negotiators ^{S. A. W.}
meet today ^{12/4/84}

The second meeting of the Joint Security Commission established by South Africa and Mozambique in terms of the Nkomati Accord was held in Pretoria today

The South African delegation was led by General P J Coetzee, the Commissioner of the South African Police, and the Mozambique delegation by Colonel Sergio Vieira, Deputy Minister of National Defence

The commission discussed the progress that has been made in implementing the agreement and considered further steps to facilitate its implementation, including measures regarding border and airspace control

It was also agreed that a joint assessment would be made of the requirements for the protection of the Cahora Bassa transmission lines

The next meeting will be held early in May — Sapa

Warning on Komatipoort road

By Joao Santa Rita

Embassies in Maputo have begun warning their citizens not to use the road between Komatipoort and the Mozambican capital, informed sources report

The warnings follow an increase in guerilla attacks in an area south of Maputo, including the sabotage of power supplies to the capital. Last Thursday a civilian truck was destroyed by mortar fire on the road to Komatipoort.

The United States Embassy in Maputo has warned its citizens not to use the road at night, but has said it is still safe to drive on the

road in daylight

Portuguese citizens in the capital have also been warned to take precautions when using the road

Earlier reports said the incidents south of Maputo had alarmed Mozambique's foreign residents who shop regularly at Komatipoort

Associated Press reports from Lisbon that the rebel movement fighting a seven-year campaign to bring down the government of Mozambican President Samora Machel has claimed its guerilla forces killed 128 army regulars in fighting since April 1.

SA forced us to join MNR - claim

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican army yesterday paraded two prisoners who said they had been forced to join the rebel MNR after being arrested in South Africa.

Mr Augusto Ubisse (24) and Mr Carlos Sibui (28) had both been arrested for working illegally on farms in the Transvaal, according to the official Mozambican News agency AIM.

Mr Sibui had been working near Komatipoort. After his arrest, he was handed over to the MNR. On January 10 he was taken to a camp in the Komatipoort area, on the South African side of the border.

Military training was given at the camp every afternoon by "mabhunu" (the term used in Mozambique and in Zimbabwe for "South African whites").

The "bandits" were told "to attack and destroy cars and villages in Mozambique".

Mr Sibui said the "bandit chiefs" spoke Portuguese and Ndau, a language from central Mozambique.

He said he stayed in the camp until February 18, when he "ran away into Mozambique" and handed himself over to the army.

He said in the camp he had heard of the talks between Mozambique and South Africa.

Mr Ubisse said he was imprisoned after being arrested and, a little later, taken to a camp on the Mozambican side of the border where there was "a large group of armed men" and he was handed over to the MNR.

He claimed to have stayed there one week, escaping after the "bandits" had drunk themselves into a stupor one night.

War will escalate despite accord ^{13/4/84} ^{Star} 218 MNR

By Joao Santa Rita

Despite the Nkomati Accord the war in Mozambique would reach unprecedented levels in the next six months, sources connected with the Mozambique National Resistance have said.

They are confident the non-aggression treaty between Mozambique and Pretoria will have no immediate effect on their struggle and are hoping the Nkomati agreement will not save President Machel but rather contribute to his downfall.

The Mozambique Government blames the latest increase of anti-government activity on a massive guerrilla infiltration on the days that preceded the signing of the agreement. They say the MNR's show of force is an act of desperation by the guerrillas left inside Mozambique and now without a rear-guard for support.

"That is not the case. The MNR is going to increase its activity to levels never seen before and they will be

there for a long time," a Lisbon source connected with the movement said.

The same source said the MNR leadership had tried to diversify its source of support as soon as it became clear that South Africa was going to sign a peace treaty with Mozambique.

The movement's secretary-general, Mr Eyo Fernandes, who is based in Lisbon, visited the United States shortly before the Nkomati ceremony.

The Lisbon source said several MNR leaders had also had meetings in the West German city of Cologne where they had found support among right-wing circles.

In Africa other sources well connected with the movement said the rebels had enough arms and ammunition to last for two years.

The rebels also have a sophisticated communications system which allows them to monitor Frelimo army communications and to relay messages to its units throughout the country. An African country bordering northern Mozambique was also used as part of

the communications network.

"The MNR is no longer what it was during its Rhodesian times when its forces were almost totally controlled by former Portuguese Army people. Its cadres inside Mozambique are Mozambicans, some very well trained with good equipment in central Mozambique they are entrenched in mountain areas which are virtually inaccessible.

"The fact is that this right-wing guerrilla army which was created to serve foreign interests has now a momentum of its own which cannot be stopped from one day to the other," sources said.

It is understood that by increasing the acts of sabotage and terror some MNR leaders hope to create serious internal difficulties and embarrassment for President Machel, a driving force behind the Nkomati agreement.

Some resistance leaders are hoping that by intensifying the war, post-independence army cadres not so strongly linked with the pre-independence Fre-

limo guerrilla hierarchy will start questioning the whole Nkomati agreement which was intended to save Mozambique from collapse.

They hope that if President Machel cannot produce peace by the end of the year he will be in serious trouble.

"They are hoping for the traditional African coup, which could open the way to direct negotiations between the army and the guerrilla leaders inside Mozambique, even if that would mean the sacrifice of MNR political leaders strongly linked with the colonial past," sources told me.

The prestige and charisma enjoyed by President Machel inside the country is a serious obstacle to these rebel hopes.

And the lack of any known political leaders and realistic political programme on the part of the MNR contributes to the scepticism with which some quarters receive MNR claims.

However, continuing attacks confirm that the war in Mozambique is still far from over.

Nkomati bears fruit . . . apples

CAPE TOWN — Hungry Mozambican children harvested the fruits of the recent Nkomati peace accord with South Africa yesterday when 2 500 000 crisp Cape apples arrived at Maputo harbour.

They are the first half of a donation — valued at R250 000 — from Cape fruit farmers to the children of Mozambique, according to a statement issued in Cape Town by the general manager of the Deciduous Fruit Board, Mr Louis Kriel.

"The deciduous fruit industry, which has been blessed with good crops this year, decided shortly before the signing of the Nkomati Accord to donate the fruit to the famished children of Mozambique.

"The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, conveyed the offer to President Samora Machel during their deliberations at Nkomati on March 16 and it was gratefully accepted," he said.

The apples were received at Maputo by the Mozambican Ministries of Health and Education during a ceremony at the port.

The fruit will be distributed by the Department of Health, under supervision of the South African Trade Mission and a representative of the industry, to all schools, clinics and creches in and around Maputo.

The balance of the five million apples will be shipped to Beira next month for distribution in the northern parts of the country.

Mr Kriel said several other South African agencies also contributed to the donation. Mozambique had been a good outlet for fruit and the board regarded Frontline States as "obvious markets for its fruit in future" — Sapa.

CAPE TIMES 11/4/84

Cape-apple gift to Mozambique

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Political Staff

CAPE farmers have donated 5 000 000 apples to the children of Mozambique and the first half of the consignment arrived in Maputo yesterday

The original offer of the donation took place behind the scenes at the signing of the Nkomati Accord and was conveyed personally by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to President Samora Machel, who is reported to have gratefully accepted

This was revealed yesterday by the Deciduous Fruit Board which said the apples were valued at about R250 000

"The deciduous fruit industry, which has been blessed with good crops this year and has not been hit by drought, decided shortly before the signing of the accord between Mozambique

and South Africa to donate the fruit to the famished children of Mozambique," a statement by the board said yesterday.

Mr Louis Kriel, general manager of the board, said the Conference Lines had shipped the fruit free of charge, Nampak donated the packaging and the South African Transport Services had not charged railage and harbour dues

He saw the combined operation as an "affirmation of general support for the government's efforts towards establishing peace and prosperity in Southern Africa"

"Mozambique has traditionally been a good outlet for Cape fruit and the board regards the Frontline states as obvious markets in future," said Mr Kriel

MNR say ²¹⁸ ^{Ren}
128 killed
in clashes ^{14/4/84}

LISBON — Anti-communist Mozambican guerrillas have claimed they killed 128 soldiers in escalating fighting — including an attack on a major southern garrison and the seizure of a key railroad town — aimed at isolating the capital city of Maputo

In a statement on Thursday, the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) said the operations took place in four southern and central provinces early last week

It said the flareup in fighting, which follows three weeks after neighbouring Mozambique and South Africa signed a non-aggression pact, was aimed at encircling Maputo, "the snake's head, the centre of the dictatorship"

Renamo spokesman Jorge Correia said rebel chief Afonso Dhlakama, 31, was "personally commanding" operations on the deep southern front, near the capital

The guerrilla victory statement was issued 48 hours after Maputo said its troops had overrun two rebel bases and killed "hundreds of armed bandits" in recent fighting in southern Inhambane province, which borders South Africa — UPI.

Bomb killing of US envoys 'coincidence'

By Peter Honey, The Star Bureau

Windhoek

The two United States diplomatic officials who were killed by a blast in northern Namibia yesterday did not appear to have been assassinated, the head of the Security Police in the territory, Colonel Sarel Strydom, said today.

There had earlier been unofficial indications that some kind of explosive device had been attached to or thrown into the vehicle in which Mr Dennis Keogh and Lieutenant-Colonel Ken Crabtree died.

Colonel Strydom said it appeared the bomb — probably a limpet mine — had been attached to a petrol pump before the men arrived on the scene.

Mr Keogh was head of the US Liaison Office (USLO) in Windhoek, and Colonel Crabtree a military official attached to USLO.

Killed instantly

A statement by the Office of the Administrator-General in Windhoek said one of the Americans was killed instantly, and the other died on the way to hospital after receiving serious burns.

Besides the two Americans, the bomb killed Mr Thomas Najambonde, an Owambo citizen, and an unidentified garage attendant. It also injured four people — one of them Mr Najambonde's child.

Colonel Strydom said "Looking at the sequence of events, it seems as if their (the Americans') deaths were completely coincidental, because no-one could have foreseen that they would have gone to the service station to fill up."

He described their proximity to the blast as "a million to one", and added that the security forces are taking samples of the bomb and other fragments, and a more definite conclusion would be drawn later.

Ambassador expresses deep sorrow at deaths

Mr Herman Nickel, the American Ambassador, today expressed his "deep sorrow" at the deaths in Namibia yesterday of US officials Mr Dennis Keogh and Lieutenant Colonel Ken Crabtree.

"We can only hope that their sacrifice will lead to something good — that it will help to focus attention on the terrible suffering of all the peoples of southern Africa who have fallen victim to the vicious cycle of violence and terror which has plagued the region for so long," said Mr Nickel's statement.

"May the tragic deaths of Dennis Keogh and Ken Crabtree result in a redoubling of our efforts to put an end to a war that is nearly 20 years old."

Mr Nickel said Mr Keogh "was a close professional and personal associate of mine."

"He believed that there is no substitute for contact with people and seeing things for yourself, whatever the personal risk might be. His loss is a great blow to our service."

Mr Keogh's wife, Sue, completed her Master's degree at the University of Cape Town last year. The couple have twin 13-year-old daughters and an eight-year-old son.

Lieutenant Colonel Crabtree had brought to his task over 20 years of professional service "an abiding desire to assist in the peaceful resolution of problems in the southern African region."

A memorial service would be held at the St Albans Cathedral in Schoeman Street, Pretoria, tomorrow afternoon for the two American diplomats.

The bodies of the two were due to arrive at Waterkloof Air Base this afternoon, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said.

Explosion occurred about 10 kilometres north of the Owambo capital. The four-wheel drive station-which the two Americans were driving had stopped for a petrol. It was destroyed completely, informed sources said. Mr Najambonde and the others who were injured were in another vehicle parked nearby.

Colonel Crabtree and Mr Keogh had travelled to Oshakati yesterday for talks with members of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) supervising the withdrawal of SA troops from southern Angola.

The Administrator-General of Namibia, Dr Wilhe van Niekerk, said today that "there was no doubt" that Swapo was responsible for the bomb.

"At a time when virtually everyone in Southern Africa is working towards peace, Swapo still clings to a barbaric preference for senseless violence," Dr van Niekerk said.

"The world must take note of the fact that the tragic deaths of these US personnel — whose sole task was to assist in promoting peace in the region — was perpetrated by an organisation which has repeatedly rejected invitations to join in discussions towards a peaceful transition to independence for the territory."

He expressed his sincere condolences to the families of those killed and injured.

Shortly after the South African-Angolan ceasefire and disengagement agreement in January, the US indicated it would open a liaison office in Windhoek to assist with the monitoring process — if called upon by both sides. As far as is known, US personnel have not set foot on Angolan soil to date.

The Star Bureau in Washington reports that US efforts to bring about a settlement in Namibia will not be affected by the death of the two officials.

Though full details are still awaited, State Department sources indicated that there was no reason at this stage to believe there was any attempt to kill the two Americans.

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'Dismayed' at bitterness to Mozambique

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E. Post 16/4/84

JOHANNESBURG — The Nkomati Accord should teach black South Africans that it was stupid to have expected the people of Mozambique to sacrifice everything for them, the Kwazulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, said yesterday

Addressing more than 10 000 people at a rally at Jabulani Amphitheatre in Soweto, the Inkatha president said he was dismayed at the bitterness many blacks had shown since the signing of the accord

There was a feeling in certain quarters that Mozambique had let South Africans down, but many people expected too much from their neighbours, he said

"After two raids by the SADF in Mozambique, what did we expect President Machel to do?" he said

"Judging by the condemnations that have been expressed by some of our brothers both inside and outside of South Africa, one would think that President Machel and the people of Mozambique have not sacrificed as much as they have sacrificed for our liberation," he said

The important principles of self-help and self-reliance had not sunk in

It was also a tragedy that whites were "lost in the political fantasy that the Nkomati Accord is a panacea for all the ills of South Africa," he said

He called for a truce between black organisations in the face of the new constitution and criticised the Congress of South African Students for its opposition to Inkatha

Cosas had no real organisation and it "dances to the tune of those who sit and sip whisky in London, New York, Moscow and other capitals" — Sapa

SA accused of organising MNR campaign

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5 per
5/1/21

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Accusations are mounting that South Africa organised the current MNR campaign against Maputo shortly before signing the Nkomati Accord two months ago

MNR men captured recently around Maputo were presented to public meetings at the weekend. One of them, Joe Boato, said he had been in the MNR for four years and trained as a parashutist in South Africa. Earlier this year, the South Africans dropped him near the capital

Two other men, Arrone Helder and Jaime Zite, told different meetings of how they had been trained in South Africa and had joined MNR groups active about 200 km north of Maputo. In March, around the time the Nkomati Accord was signed, they were told to move south to the capital and about 400 men did so

There has been a series of attacks in and near the capital. On April 29 a bus was attacked on a main road and two people were killed

Another two people were killed when, on May 3, the morning commuter train was machine-gunned just north of the city boundary

Diplomats and United Nations staff have been advised not to drive north of the city or to Komatipoort, although the road to Swaziland is still considered safe

On April 12, Malawi's President Kamuzo Banda appealed to the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to use his influence with the MNR to stop them cutting the railway line to Nacala

But the line has been attacked at least four times since then. Fifty people have died and the line to Malawi is virtually closed



Aron Helder (above) is one of several Mozambique National Resistance rebels captured by government troops and shown to the crowds at a rally on Saturday in Maputo.

to. Behind him are other captured rebels. The Mozambique news agency said Mr Helder was captured while on a spying mission.

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Why all this fuss? asks Buthelezi

TIM PATTEN, Argus Foreign Service, talks to the KwaZulu Chief Minister in London

CHIEF Gatsha Buthelezi says he cannot understand the storm of protest over Prime Minister P W Botha's visit to Britain next month.

Interviewed here the Chief Minister of KwaZulu said there seemed no justification for the outcry over Mr Botha's meeting with Mrs Margaret Thatcher

"Without applauding it I can see no justification in saying that Mrs Thatcher should not meet him

"After all, President Machel of Mozambique has met him and the OAU has accepted the Nkomati accord so there is no reason for her to refuse to meet him"

In talks with the Foreign Office Chief Buthelezi told Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Under Secretary who deals with Southern Africa, that the Nkomati accord would strengthen rather than weaken opposition to apartheid.

He said the accord was



Chief Buthelezi

confirmation that "it is only the politically bankrupt" who can expect South Africa's neighbours to pay the "terrible price" for the failure of South Africa to bring about



Mr Malcolm Rifkind

radical change

He told Mr Rifkind that the agreement with Mozambique would make black South Africans realise that their future was in their own hands

The agreement, he said, was not a betrayal by black Africa of the South African struggle for 'liberation' He said armed struggle had no prospect of succeeding in South Africa in the foreseeable future and was both "impractical and immoral"

On the issue of disinvestment he told Mr Rifkind that those who campaigned for economic withdrawal were pursuing the politics of unreality

Disinvestment, he said, would damage South Africa's neighbouring states more than South Africa itself Chief Buthelezi expressed similar views to Dr David Owen, the leader of the Social Democratic Party when they met earlier this week

The Chief Minister met several MPs at the House of Commons yesterday after a strenuous itinerary of talks during his week-long stay in Britain. He returned to South Africa last night

AKW 11/5/84

Fears of Mozambican troops entering SA 'groundless' — Nel 218

Parliamentary Staff

FEARS that Mozambican security forces would do "military work" in South Africa as a result of the Nkomati Accord were groundless, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, told the Assembly

He said there was no necessity for Mozambican forces to protect the South African side of the Cahora Bassa electricity supply line.

Mr Nel was reacting to doubts expressed by the Conservative Party about Mozambique's military role under the Nkomati Accord

Speaking during the debate on the Foreign Affairs budget vote, Mr Nel said that in terms of the agreement South Africa and Mozambique would jointly protect the supply line

A task of the Joint Security Commission, provided for in the agreement, was to consider the protection of the entire Cahora Bassa supply line, 800km of which was in Mozambique and 600km in South Africa

The method to be used for protecting the line against attack had to be worked out by the commission

Mr Nel said the South African side of the line

was not under attack and, if it were, the South African Defence Force would be able to protect it.

The Mozambican section of the supply line was under attack

MIGHT ASSIST

Because this section was difficult to protect South Africa might "in one way or another" have to assist Mozambique This would be discussed by the Joint Security Commission

Conservative Party fears that Mozambican security forces would do military work in South Africa were, therefore, groundless

The Southern African detente exercise has picked up a momentum of its own but critics are waiting for proof that Pretoria means business. In the accompanying arti-

cles BRENDAN NICHOLSON of The Star's Foreign Service examines the military, political and economic facets of rapprochement's progress.

THE STAR 14/4/84

Why the bombs turned to bread

The architects of the policy the world knows as "destabilisation" could hardly have dreamt a few short weeks ago that the security forces of Angola and Swaziland would ever be shooting it out with guerillas from SWAPO and the ANC

So effective has that system of tit-for-tat warfare been that it culminated this week in a gunfight between African National Congress guerillas and Swazi police in a suburb of Mbabane

The Swaziland clash followed the deaths of several Angolan soldiers attached to the Pretoria/Luanda Joint Monitoring Commission in Southern Angola who were killed in clashes with SWAPO guerillas they intercepted moving towards Namibia

Pretoria's demonstrated willingness to use its military muscle against Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique and the warnings dished out to Swaziland have neutralised the four neighbouring countries previously most willing to help the African National Congress and SWAPO

Not only has a Warsaw Pact-style buffer of states suddenly appeared around South Africa's borders but troops and police who until recently spent much of their time protecting guerillas against South African Defence Force attacks are now doing the raiding on Pretoria's behalf

Unless there is a dramatic change of policy in Zimbabwe it appears that the closest external military facilities available to the guerillas now will be in Northern Angola and Tanzania

Concern is already growing in both Angola and Mozambique that South Africa may not be keeping to its part of the Lusaka Accord (covering a withdrawal of South African forces from Angola) and its Nkomati counterpart

Mozambique's President Samora Machel says Pretoria agreed to stop supporting the anti-Frelimo rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) which he has described as "an extension of the South African Defence Force", in exchange for a Mozambican clampdown on the ANC

However suspicions are growing in Maputo that South Africa has been far less harsh with the

MNR than Mozambique has been with the ANC which has been ordered to move all its personnel not connected to a diplomatic mission-sized delegation either into refugee camps or out of the country

Mozambican sources suspect that MNR officials such as the group's Secretary-General, Evo Fernandes, have been able to move freely into South Africa from Lisbon

There have also been rumours in Maputo diplomatic circles that MNR leader Afonso Dhakama was flown into Mozambique from South Africa after the signing of the Nkomati Accord

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, has stated repeatedly that a strong force of trained MNR men was allowed to move across the border into Mozambique from training camps near Komatipoort and Phalaborwa during the negotiations that led to the signing of the accord

AIM says these men have carried out most of the raids on trains and road traffic in Southern Mozambique in the past two months

Other sources say that the MNR campaign has picked up so much momentum of its own that even the withdrawal of the support that Pretoria has always denied giving the movement will not cause it to collapse within the next two years

If the MNR does survive that long and continues its ambushes then the presently popular President Machel will face an inevitable crisis of public confidence

The abrupt volte-face in relations with Pretoria has led to suggestions that if South Africa wants to guarantee its supply of electric power from Mozambique's Cahora Bassa dam then it will have to send troops in to guard the hundreds of kilometres of highly vulnerable power lines running down to the Republic

As if the prospect of South African troops guarding Mozambican power lines against sabotage attacks by rebels allegedly trained by the SADF were not bizarre enough, the "Boers" might find themselves tripping over members of a Zimbabwean Army brigade (not, as claimed by the MNR, the 5th Brigade) sent into Tete Province

to patrol the road through to Malawi

Meanwhile, Luanda officials are complaining that South African troops are delaying their withdrawal from Southern Angola to allow Dr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerillas to occupy areas as they pull out

While agreements of one sort or another have been reached by Pretoria with Mozambique, Swaziland and Angola and there is talk of a pact with Lesotho, relations with Zimbabwe remain decidedly cool

No one has yet given even an unsatisfactory explanation for the incident late last year in which two vehicles, bought in Pretoria by two white men, were discovered in the highly sensitive Botswana-Zimbabwe border area three days later in the possession of six mystery black men who opened fire on a Botswana Defence Force patrol which intercepted them

The incident did nothing to demolish Harare's claims that South Africa was arming and training Zimbabwe dissidents and infiltrating them back into Matabeleland through Botswana

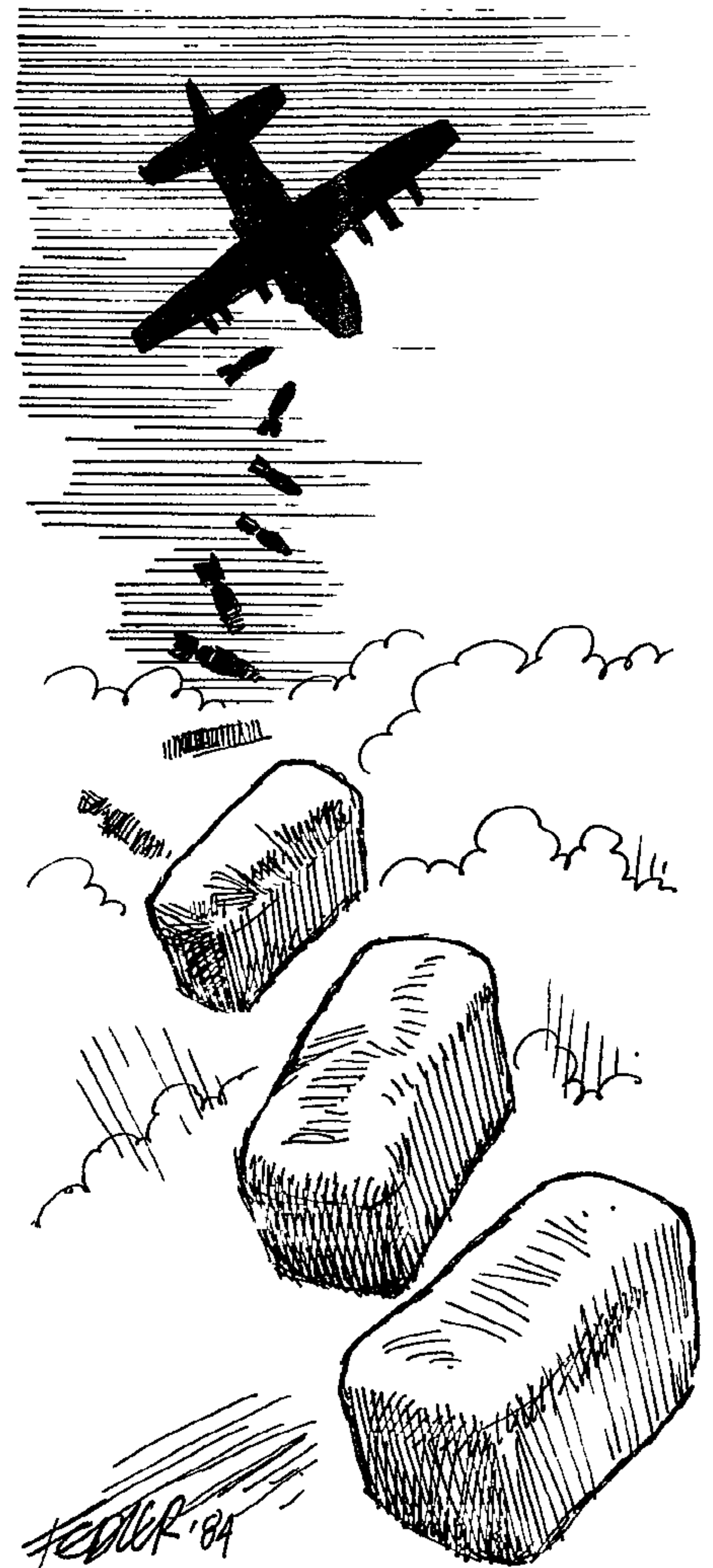
Nor has any explanation been given for the continued broadcasts of "Radio Truth" which the Zimbabwe government says is beamed into the troubled province from the Transvaal

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira said recently that his government believed the transmitter could be tracked down easily if it were being operated unlawfully in South Africa

His government had asked Pretoria, through the South African trade mission in Harare, to close the station down but had received no response, he said

After the recent discovery that a group of SWAPO guerillas had crossed into Namibia from Botswana, South Africa is believed to have warned a high-powered Gaborone delegation in Cape Town (during the "soda ash negotiations") that it would take strong action if the incursions were repeated

After the bloody SADF raids on Maseru and the Maputo suburb of Matola no Southern African government within range doubts that such "action" would be taken



THE STAR 14/4/84

How Nkomati Accord will help the SADCC

By Carlos Cardozo of the Mozambican news agency

Far from destroying the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the Nkomati Accord will allow its nine member nations to operate as intended for the first time

Those who speculate that the SADCC will have to abandon its policy of lessening its economic dependence on South Africa should first look at the way the organisation has grown despite four years of military and economic destabilisation by South Africa

Take just two sectors. In January this year, the nine member countries of SADCC, — Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe — met in Lusaka with international donors to look at progress achieved and to present new projects.

For "food security" the third in importance after transport and communications and energy, R41,5 million had already been provided, R5,5 million in the regional programme, R15,75 million to combat drought and R20,3 million to control animal diseases. A further R90 million is now being negotiated, and of this R44 million was pledged at Lusaka.

In this sector there were 89 projects presented, 10 regional projects, 18 national projects, 33 projects to combat drought, 17 on the control of animal diseases, four in research five in fisheries, one on wildlife and one on soil conservation.

The total financing needed is R700 million, the bulk of which, R333 million, is needed for combating drought.

The largest sector is that of transport and communications which has 113 projects involving R3670 million.

Financing has been secured for 29 projects, and partial financing for a further 26 projects, which amounts to R896 million, 26 percent of the total needed.

Negotiations have begun to secure full financing for seven projects with part of the funds already pledged, and for 21 other projects that have no pledges of money yet.

Priority was given at the Lusaka conference to the Tanzania-Zambia railway (Tazara) and to the port of Dar es Salaam.

Projects related to Beira Port and the railway linking Beira to Malawi also received special attention.

The participants at the Lusaka conference welcomed Canada's decision to earmark R25 million annually for SADCC over the next five years.

In the SADCC as a whole R1,28 billion has been invested over the past four years.

However, only tranquility in the region will enable the countries of SADCC to reach their full potential.

Donors obviously prefer to invest their money under conditions that will guarantee continuity of projects.

Thus, it was not by chance that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe welcomed the talks between Mozambique and South Africa that resulted in the Nkomati Accord as something positive for his country.

The railways linking his country to ports in Mozambique have come under constant attack and sabotage by the armed bandits.

The medium-term possibility that Mozambique will eliminate the armed bandits is good news for the key sector in SADCC strategy, Mozambique's transport system.

Attacks against the transport system in Mozambique which forced Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi to use South African ports put these countries in a position of strong dependence on South Africa.

The accord of Nkomati will help to end this dependence.

Caught between the hammer and the anvil

Detente '84 was beaten into shape between the hammer of South African military and economic power and the anvil of President Ronald Reagan's unyielding commitment to "constructive engagement"

It was a combination that none of South Africa's immediate neighbours, particularly a Mozambique facing economic collapse after years of war and agricultural disasters, could face up to

And Moscow's inept handling of its relationship with Maputo robbed the Soviet Union of a staunch ally on South Africa's doorstep

The Russians, as President Samora Machel liked to point out to squirming visitors from behind the Iron Curtain, were just too greedy

"It's like the fish," he pointed out to the Soviet ambassador "You take all the big ones and leave us the small ones."

Machel's disenchantment with his Russian allies came long before the current detente process began and he might have been attracted into a closer relationship with the West years ago if the United States and European nations had examined the Mozambican situation more closely

He saw the funny side of the situation when the Bulgarians, Russians or Romanians insisted on being paid for their assistance in capitalist dollars

But he was far from amused when the Eastern Bloc turned down his country's application to join the economic grouping Comecon, apparently because Mozambique had little to offer that was not already being spirited away behind the Iron Curtain under the terms of one-sided contracts.

The suddenness and extent of the Southern African rapprochement appears to have caught the Kremlin as much by surprise as it did almost everyone else

Its closest allies in Sub-Saharan Africa were suddenly talking to the enemy and Russia was faced with the loss of what it thought had been a firm foothold on the strategic sub-continent

The Soviet leader, Mr Konstantin Chernenko, lost no time in voicing his displeasure by charging that the United States and South Africa were trying to draw African states "into their own far-reaching militaristic plans"

Machel responded in his own cutting way by warning that "foreign leftist opportunists" would use "pseudo-revolutionary arguments to spread confusion"

It is clear that having found an opportunity to prize free a Russian toehold in Africa the United States is prepared to commit itself heavily to helping rebuild the Mozambican economy

Negotiations involving Maputo, Pretoria, Washington, and several European governments were clearly under way a year or more before the Nkomati Accord was signed though they nearly collapsed after the South African Air Force raid on the Maputo suburb of Matola

As long ago as September last year African National Congress officials in Lusaka were told by a senior American State Department official, Mr Robert Cabelly, that South Africa had already reached an agreement with Swaziland to clamp down on the ANC and similar negotiations were well on the way with Mozambique

ANC officials were dismayed to be told a little later that Maputo was likely to agree to a South African demand that the organisation be forced to move all its members, but for the equivalent of a diplomatic mission, out of Mozambique.

But Mozambique's negotiators stood their ground on that issue and were surprised when Pretoria agreed to relax its conditions

However, after the Durban car bomb blast Pretoria appears to have gone back to the original insistence on all but a few ANC members leaving both Mozambique and Swaziland

Both countries have, it is understood, agreed to comply

The STAR 11/11/84

The path to Nkomati

For Southern Africa the path to the Nkomati Accord was marked by the doom-laden hooves of the four Apocalyptic horsemen

They carried with them from Mozambique a grim vision of a future that could face the whole region if the spiral of conflict spawned by South Africa's internal policies were allowed to envelop the sub-continent.

South Africa's eastern neighbour had caught the lot, death and famine in the shape of a devastating drought that has killed an estimated 100 000 people so far, and assorted wars that have blazed in and around Mozambique for 20 years

The crunch came when rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) began ambushing trucks carrying food supplies into the stricken interior.

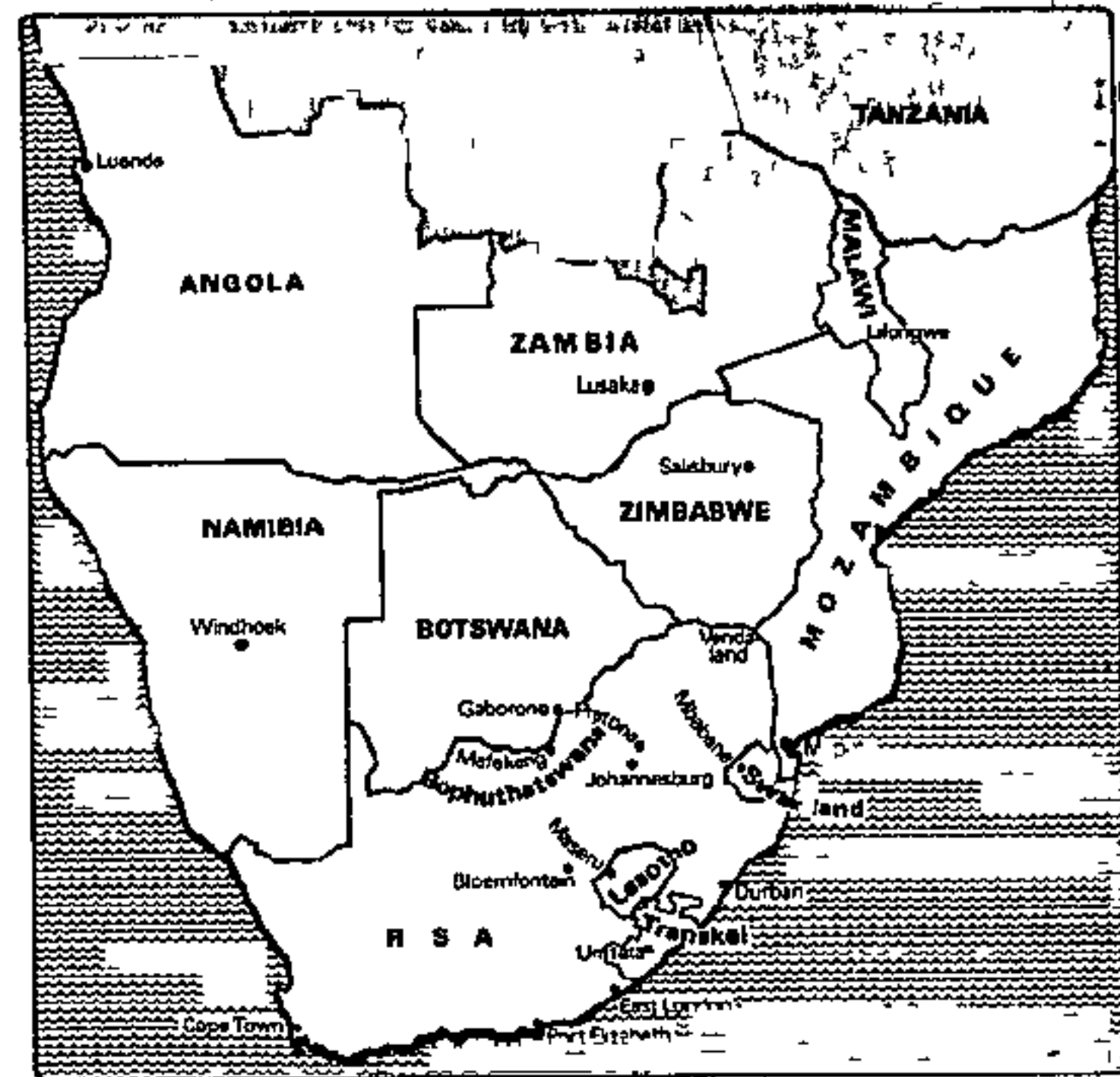
In the end it all came down to harsh economics

The fragile infrastructure of relatively thinly-populated Mozambique was being torn apart by MNR attacks in nine of the country's 10 provinces

The attacks also threatened to strangle the economy of landlocked Malawi which depended on the ports for most of its imports and export traffic

Neighbouring Zimbabwe was forced to import fuel through South Africa and to divert much of its foreign traffic from Mozambique to the South African ports.

Eventually Harare was forced to send troops into Mozambique to help guard the Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline and later to patrol the Zimbabwe-Malawi highway through Tete Province after several drivers and guards were killed and millions of Rands worth of trucks and cargo



Southern Africa players in the drama.

were lost in guerilla ambushes

Attacks and sabotage by Mr Jonas Savimbi's UNITA guerillas on the Benguela Railway which bisects Angola cut the economic lifeline that was intended to carry Zambian and Zairean copper to the Atlantic.

Both countries were forced to rail their copper thousands of kilometres to the South African port of East London.

And so it went on.

After his visit to Malawi this week South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said President Banda had appealed to him to "help with the administration" of the railway and port facilities in Mozambique and said he was worried about the MNR's activities

A further illustration of the dependence on South Africa forced upon the neighbouring states by assorted wars is the fact that 600 000 tons of maize to be imported by Zimbabwe, 300 000 tons by Zambia and a total of 400 000 tons by Zaire, Lesotho and Zambia will all come through the South Africa ports

CAP 74-5

April 14, 1984 7

128 killed ²¹⁸ in attacks, says MNR

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance movement this week claimed that its guerilla forces had killed 128 army regulars in fighting since April 1.

The claim was made in a MNR statement released in Lisbon on Wednesday.

The statement said the fighting took place in the provinces of Gaza, Sofala, Inhambane and Maputo over the first four days of April.

During an attack on the railway station at Inhaminga in central Sofala province, the statement said, the guerillas also destroyed 35 diesel locomotives.

The statement was signed by the leader of the MNR, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, and dated April 10.

It said that the non-aggression treaty signed on March 16 by the governments of Mozambique and South Africa was "confirmation of the MNR's military and political strength" and pledged to close "100 percent" of Mozambique's roads through guerilla harassment.

Under terms of the South African-Mozambican accord, both sides agreed to prevent rebel movements from using their territory to launch attacks — Sapa-AP

NEW round of regional talks

CAPE TOWN
16/5/84
218

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, arrives in Cape Town today for two days of discussions which will include meetings with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha himself will be at D F Malan Airport this afternoon to welcome Prince Dlamini and his entourage which includes 10 other cabinet ministers and three members of the Swazi royal council.

The government is arranging a red-carpet reception for the Swazi delegation with guards of honour and the playing of the two countries' national anthems.

Arrests

The high-level visit follows recent discussions in Pretoria at which it was disclosed that Swaziland and South Africa signed a non-aggression pact two years ago.

This has resulted in the arrest of ANC guerrillas in Swaziland and the ejection of others from the country.

Rapid changes in the regional climate are illustrated by the fact that Swaziland is only one of four independent black neighbours with whom the government will be discussing security agreements in the near future.

The other three are Mozambique, the other country with which South Africa already has a non-aggression pact, Botswana, which seems about to sign a different peace pact,

and Lesotho, with which relations have recently been strained.

Announcements about the meetings, except that with Lesotho, were made yesterday by the Foreign Minister, Mr P W Botha, during the budget debate on his portfolio.

Mr Botha said Prince Dlamini would arrive today with his entourage. They would meet government members, including Mr P W Botha, and would have discussions on Friday on a variety of matters including security, land affairs, transport, power and water supplies and health.

Mr Botha praised the attitude adopted by the late King Sobhuza II, under whom the peace pact with Swaziland was reached.

He did not say whether the government's controversial proposal to give the Ingwavuma and Kangwane areas to Swaziland, now being investigated by the Rumpff Commission, would be broached this week.

Discussions with the Botswana government security forces also take place today, but Mr Botha did not say where.

He told Parliament that Botswana had not

been happy with South Africa's request for an Nkomati-type agreement.

"We are negotiating not for an agreement like Nkomati but for a satisfactory, practical arrangement which will allow our security forces to prevent violence being planned or executed either from South Africa or Botswana."

The third meeting is with Mozambique representatives to negotiate arrangements for a Joint Security Commission as envisaged in the Nkomati Accord.

Complaints

The commission will not only deal with complaints about either country being used as a springboard for attacks on the other, but will be responsible for securing the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric plant and power lines both in South Africa and Mozambique.

Mr Botha said South African and Mozambican security forces would start negotiating that part of the agreement tomorrow.

A Lesotho delegation was in Cape Town yesterday for meetings with the Minister of Trade, Industries and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers.

TOURISM

Refreshings honesty in Machel's Mozambique

By BRENDAN NICHOLSON, Argus Foreign Service

Argus 30/5/84 2/8

JOHANNESBURG — If South African tourists do eventually make it back to Mozambique in significant numbers, the society they will find there is bound to have a profound effect on them.

The awesome problems of Mozambique — an estimated 8000 MNR gunmen roaming nine of its 10 provinces, four million people seriously affected by the drought and the economy in tatters — have largely eclipsed the genuine accomplishments of President Samora Machel's government.

No discrimination

Businessmen and tourists who are still largely "protected" from social contact across the colour line in South Africa will find themselves immersed in Mozambique's total lack of discrimination on the basis of race or sex.

This atmosphere has been carefully cultivated by the Frelimo party since its inception in the early 1960s when its first guerrillas were told constantly that their fight was not with whites but with the colonial administration and racism itself. Visitors to Mozambique will also find a refreshing honesty

and willingness to discuss the country's failings.

In Harare a journalist who asks the government information service a "sticky" question about corruption or security force misdeeds is likely to find himself abused for trying to show Zimbabwe up in a bad light.

Frank

Ask a similar question in Maputo and the answer is probably going to be surprisingly frank.

From the President down, members of the government and civil servants admit their country's shortcomings and look for solutions.

When hospital cleaning staff felt that the revolution entitled them to an equal share in the decision-making process with surgeons, they were promptly put in their place by Machel who told them to stop their "ultra-leftism and petit bourgeois egalitarianism".

And while the local Press does not have the independence of its counterparts in the West it frequently tackles thorny issues.

As part of the development process of the administration

rather than controlled by it, the Maputo media often criticise government organs for inefficiency or unnecessary delays caused by bureaucratic red tape.

But the official news agency, AIM, is misunderstood even by many journalists in South Africa and elsewhere more.

For example, the invitation to AIM's director, Mr Carlos Cardozo, to give the Farbairn Memorial Lecture to the South African Society of Journalists' congress has been criticised on the basis that a Mozambican Marxist was hardly qualified to speak on Press freedom.

AIM is a government agency which generally reflects the views of the Machel administration but it bears little resemblance to the toadying propaganda machines which exist as official mouthpieces elsewhere in Africa.

Newspapers in South Africa and many news agencies working from Johannesburg have based some of their most "negative" stories on Mozambique's military, political or economic situation on startlingly blunt self criticisms released by AIM.



President Machel

This "warts and all" philosophy of honesty extends so far through society that it has become a major national strength.

Many governments in Africa and abroad were incensed, not because Machel signed a non-aggression pact with South Africa but because he did it with such pomp and ceremony.

But Maputo representatives scathingly replied that while the rest of the world was trad-

ing with or arming South Africa in secret, Mozambique accepted realities and had nothing to hide.

Thanks to the fanfare the whole world knows exactly what Pretoria promised in the treaty and will be instantly aware if the Botha government does not keep to the letter of it.

While at first South African businessmen may be brought to the verge of tears by red tape and bureaucratic delays they will find in Mozambique little of the corruption endemic elsewhere on the continent.

And even with most of the population short of food there is little violent crime.

(I can attest to an incident of non-violent crime having borrowed a bicycle to beat the petrol shortage only to have my Third World transportation stolen, security chain and all, from the grounds of the Polana Hotel.)

Though droughts, floods, bandits and inefficiency have brought a drastic food shortage, the government has maintained its promised free health and education services and house and flat rents are pegged to salaries.

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The great Komati rip-off

S. Times 29/4/84



The Mayor of Komatiport, Mr Johnny Henn ... trying to rid his border town of a health hazard



Chris Bezuidenhout ... "a physical war"



Canvassers for Chris Bezuidenhout next to their caravan on the lookout for passing trade

A FIERCE frontier war is raging over the vital food shipments which cross regularly from South Africa into starving Mozambique.

Focal point of the battle is the border post of Komatiport in the Eastern Transvaal, near where the historic Nkomati accord was signed last month.

Some Government-appointed "clearing agents" at the border post are making fortunes in a massive Mafia-style operation

Rivalry among agents — who can legally charge what they like to clear

cargoes destined for Mozambique — has led to alleged use of terror tactics against long-distance truck drivers

The drivers are stopped at roadblocks set up by certain agents on main routes to the border post

Several agents have confirmed the use of violence — including alleged assaults with pick-handles, shootings, and damage to vehicles — but claim that it is the work of their competitors.



Agents "canvassing" for cargo's operate as far inland

'Highway robbery' alleged to win passing trade

As "clearing agents" was initiated because Customs men at the border were too short-staffed to handle the increasing volume of trucks going into Mozambique

Mr van Zyl said this scheme was in accordance with South Africa's policy of free enterprise

The lucrative business came to light this week when the Komatiport town council, headed by Mayor Johnny Henn, decided to take positive action to rid the town of "this health hazard"

The council claims that agents operate from roadside "offices" — often caravans — with no toilet or other health facilities

death has been avenged "The police say the case is still being investigated. When is something going to be done?"

The Station Commander of the Komatiport Police, Lieutenant Conradie, said the case of Lucky Mogiba was still being investigated. He did not know when the investigation would be completed.

He added that the matter of the clearing agents was "all small-fry and nothing serious"

"Right now everything is quiet," he said. Local shopkeeper and former clearing agent, Mr Teens Botha, was the employer of Lucky Mogiba when he was shot dead next to him on a bleak night in April last year.

"They say the shot was meant for me," he said. Mr Botha quit the game when it got too rough.

"My men were threatened with violence. My van was also so badly damaged with a wooden pick-axe and stones by one of my competitor's men that it cost R650 to have it repaired"

Mr Botha also expressed concern that the death of Lucky Mogiba had got no further than the investigative stage — one year later

Councillor Viljoen's memorandum claims the clearing agents and their canvassers operate as far inland as Middelburg in their search for passing trade

Armed "A few clearing agents are also known to have set up private road blockades in the middle of the night"

Clearing agents admit that their canvassers are often armed by their employers with gas guns and steel pipes

This is for self-defence, they claim

Many cargo trucks carrying vast supplies of relief food have overturned on the road to Komatiport.

A clearing agent who has been involved from the outset, Mr Chris Bezuidenhout, claims opposition agents have been known to force trucks over to the side of the road and cause a multitude of accidents

"It has been an all-out physical war between competing agents

"My men have been threatened with firearms and physically assaulted

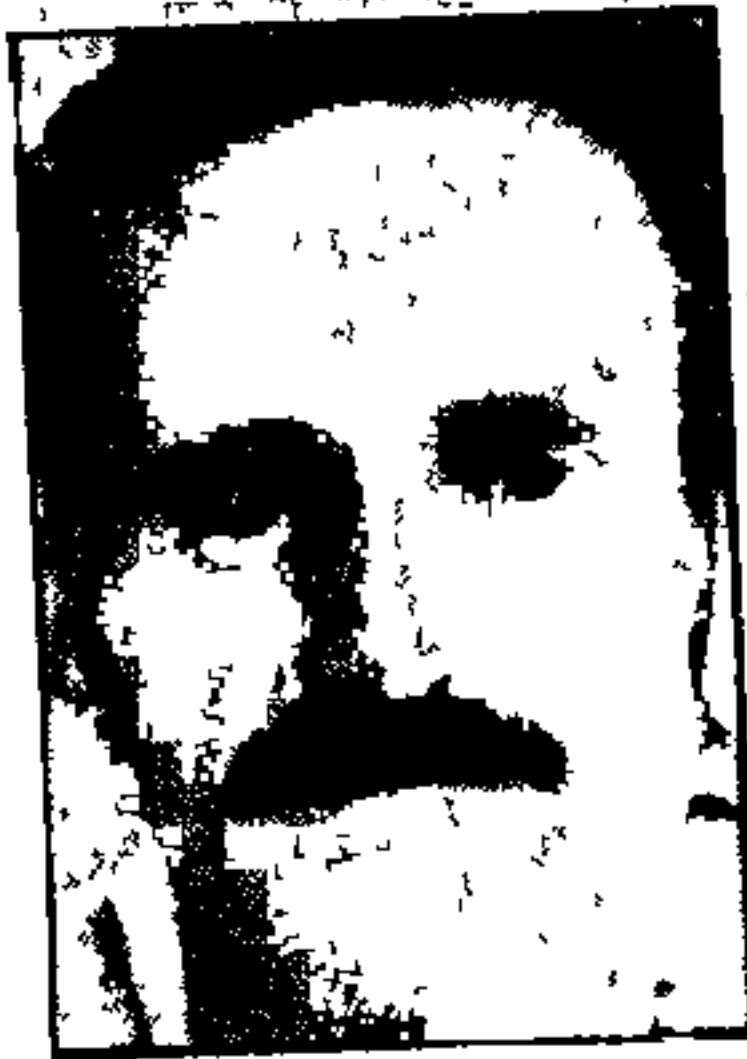
"I look these cases of intimidation to the police, but nothing was done about it"

Although Mr Bezuidenhout, formerly of Pietersburg, was ordered off Komatiport council property by the Supreme Court in February, he is appealing against the court order and is still operating

Clearing agent Louis Oosthuizen, who operates from a farm, claims that some of his opposition have in the two years he has been in the business, used bribes and liquor to hustle trade

Mr Oosthuizen said that enormous rocks and steel bars had been used by other clearing agents' employees to stop the trucks

"(Some) came in here wrecked and badly damaged"



LOUIS OOSTHUIZEN

as Middelburg. It has been claimed that the roadblocks have caused many trucks carrying relief food to overturn on the road to Komatipoort.

Also affected by the racket are Mozambican contract workers returning home with food for their families.

And this week Mr J P J van Zyl, the Director of Valuation and Excise, whose department appoints the agents, said that he was aware of the rivalry and allegations of terrorism, but that the department could take no action.

"We merely appoint these agents, but are not responsible for what they do outside the border post," he said.

Nor did the agents fall under the jurisdiction of any other government or provincial department, Mr van Zyl added.

He said that unless a truck owner was transporting his own cargo for his own use in Mozambique, all shipments had to be cleared with one of the government-appointed "clearing agents".

take legal action against them, the agents merely move to another site.

In a desperate attempt to force the authorities to take some form of action, the council voted to provide the Sunday Times with a memorandum drawn up by Councillor Wynand Viljoen about the activities of certain "clearing agents".

The memorandum has already been sent to the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

Health hazard

The council also supplied the Sunday Times with copies of correspondence with various government departments about the clearing agents not adhering to health regulations in their alleged "highway robbery" operations.

Councillor Viljoen stressed that the clearing operation was a health hazard to the area and could spread diseases such as cholera further inland.

"Some agents are not abiding by the conditions of their permits and erecting ablu-tion facilities and providing fresh water.

"And Customs and Excise does not help us at all. They just keep re-issuing permits. What can the town council do?" he asked.

The council's stand has the support of the MPC for Barber-ton, Mr J S De Villiers, who says that "the entrance to Komatipoort looks like a pig-sty."

"We feel we have done ev-erything we can to solve the problem ourselves, including our letter to Senator Hor-wood.

"Now there is no other way to handle this explosive situ-ation but to turn to the Press," he says in a document given to the Sunday Times.

In his memorandum to the Provincial Administration, Mr Viljoen alleges "These agents are busy with nothing else other than the largescale swindling of black people who drive through the bor-der."

The memorandum adds: "It is also true that black pas-sengers who are being exploi-ted in this way — it is said the fee can be about R500 a vehicle — believe that this situation was created with the blessing of the gover-ment."

Agents in turn claim that they charge "about R45" a truck, and that during a good month handle about 2 000 vehicles.

Killed

A Sunday Times investiga-tion into the clearing agents' operations reveals that there has been a wave of bloodshed in Komatipoort since the first agents were appointed in 1981.

"It is only quiet right now because traffic is slower as a result of the intimidation of the drivers," the town council claims.

Mr Lucky Mogiba, 22, a worker hired as a "canvasser" for one of the clearing agents, was shot dead alleg-edly by an opposition can-vasser in March last year.

The police are investigat-ing a charge of culpable homicide against a local man, but so far the case has never come to court, and members of the Komatipoort Town Council are baffled at the delay.

The father of the young man, Mr Sam Mogiba, says he will not rest until his son's

Short-staffed

However, the department did not lay down fees the agents could charge for clearing these cargoes.

"The agents can charge R5 or R500 per shipment — it is up to them," he said.

Mr van Zyl said that pro-spective agents needed no special qualifications to clear cargoes for the South African customs post at Ko-matipoort.

"Our requirements for is-suing a licence to a clearing agent are that the person pays a licence fee of R100, provides security of R2 000, has a piece of land from which to operate, and agrees to adhere to the require-ments of local authorities," he said.

"However, it is not up to us to ensure that the agent does adhere to the requirements of local authorities.

"If the Komatipoort coun-cil has problems, it is up to the council to sort them out with the agents," he added.

The use of private individ-

MNR threatens South Africans

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The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — The Mozambican rebel movement has warned foreigners — and South Africans in particular — to stay out of the country or run the risk of becoming "legitimate military targets".

Observers here said yesterday that it was the first such threat made by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) against South Africans.

"Foreigners of all nationalities, including citizens of neighbouring South Africa, entering or leaving Maputo are legitimate military targets," MNR spokesman Mr Jorge Correia

said.

The warning came three days after the Portuguese media reported from Maputo that rebels had killed three Portuguese nationals and kidnapped a fourth, a cattleman, in several raids near Maputo in the past three weeks.

Mr Correia confirmed the attacks and said the MNR planned to launch urban sabotage strikes inside the city shortly and to "tighten the circle around Maputo 100 percent".

"We can not be held morally accountable for foreigners killed or captured in road ambushes or sabotage or in sabotage within the city," he said.

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ANC WOOSES Machel

From JOHN D'OLIVEIRA, Argus Foreign Service, London

ALTHOUGH the ANC was hattered" by the Nkomati accord, moves are already being made to heal the breach with Frelimo

said few people believed the Maputo Government could have avoided some sort of deal with South Africa

Mr Jonathan Steele, the warden's Chief Foreign Correspondent, reported here that the ANC delegation headed by information and publicity secretary, Mr Taba Mbeki, had been in Mozambique last week

However, what puzzled people was President Samora Machel's decision to mark the ceremony with a "triumphal signing ceremony" and to claim it as a victory for Frelimo's socialist policies

Mr Taba Mbeki, had been in Mozambique last week

"Tiny Swaziland made a non-aggression pact with South Africa two years ago, but kept it a secret until last month Angola reached a disengagement agreement with South Africa but the exact terms have not been disclosed"

However, there was no question of Mozambique abrogating the Nkomati Accord and letting the ANC back in

Reviewing the background to the Nkomati Accord, Mr Steele

though not entirely adequate — explanation was that Samora Machel was a lonely man and that few of his comrades dared to challenge him

"He is by far and away the most charismatic and energetic of Frelimo's senior figures and apparently genuinely popular, although he has allowed the beginnings of a dangerous personality cult to develop"

"Nkomati was a 180-degree turn in Southern African policy towards apartheid, and it needed the dramatic language of euphoria to carry people with it"

Mr Steele said that puzzling for many Frelimo supporters was the implication of Ma-

chael's recent statements that the anti-apartheid campaign in South Africa was not a liberation movement but merely a civil rights struggle — and that the Afrikaners could be persuaded to modify their policies of white supremacy by means of dialogue and persuasion

Mr Steel claimed that, even though the Lusophone Summit endorsed the Nkomati Pact, there had been some tough talking and that the summit had been a turning-point

A day later, at a meeting of the "frontline" states at Arusha, Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere kept up the pressure President Machel found

himself "in a minority of one" and President Nyerere urged Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader, not to address the conference for fear of rubbing this point home

The Arusha meeting failed to endorse the Nkomati Accord. Instead, it merely expressed "understanding" for the steps taken "in the light of the difficult circumstances which from time to time confront states"

"Since Arusha, Machel no longer speaks of 'victory'. For its part, the ANC is toning down its public complaints against Nkomati on the grounds that South Africa would like nothing better than

to split irrevocably the ANC and Frelimo

"According to ANC sources in Lusaka, problems between the two parties still remain huge

"Mozambique has rejected several of the names put forward by the ANC for the person to represent its slimmed-down office of fewer than ten people in Maputo and negotiations are continuing"

Mr Steele said no matter how disappointed the Mozambicans were with the continuing activities of the MNTR, there was no question of abrogating the accord with Pretoria and letting the ANC back in

GEORGE WELCH

Awaiting the SA invasion

George Welch is director of the Mozambique National Tourist Company. He spoke to the *FM* in Maputo about plans to bring South African tourists back to Mozambique following the Nkomati Accord.

FM: When will SA tourists start coming back to Mozambique for their holidays?

The peace initiatives between SA and Mozambique happened so quickly that we were taken by surprise. We have had talks with the SA Tourism Board in Pretoria and have agreed on general policy guidelines, but it is too soon to make any concrete statement.

What are the major hurdles you face before the doors can be opened?

The security problem with the MNR is our biggest headache. Mainly for people going up to the interior of Mozambique to places like the Gorongosa game park.

Our tourism infrastructure has been run down and will take time to build up. We can't simply open the doors and let 40 000 South Africans pour in. We don't have the facilities to accommodate them yet and we could not even feed them, especially after the recent drought and the flood.

We want visitors to Mozambique to enjoy themselves. That is, after all, the purpose of a holiday. We will have to

control the number of people allowed into the country so that they can be accommodated to the standards they expect when they travel abroad.

Getting an industry going is always slow at first, but the interest displayed by foreign businessmen in Mozambique tourism shows promising long-term signs.

What about the problem of visas?

Tourists have not up to now been able to get visas, so when we start granting them we hope to have a speedy process. There is even talk of setting up customs facilities on Inhaca island, so that if it becomes the tourist centre people will be able to fly there direct.

What is the chance of South Africans being given back their expropriated holiday homes?

Talks have been held on the subject, but I was not directly involved and I do not know how far the negotiations have gone.

What does Mozambique have to offer tourists?

We have never had the degree of sophistication you find in places like Mauritius. However, we do have simple family beach resorts, some of the best game fishing in the world, and unspoiled game parks.

Fishing will probably be the first aspect of tourism to be exploited. It will

be centred on Inhaca and Paradise islands. Anglers tend to want comfort rather than luxury and we can provide this now.

Are plans afoot to attract South African hotel investment and management?

We are still at the negotiating stage, but we have had an encouraging response from Rennie and Sun International for plans to build a luxury hotel on Inhaca.

A Portuguese construction firm in conjunction with a local contractor has undertaken to complete a hotel on the beachfront in Maputo, and a Portuguese company will have a management contract to run it.

Lonrho has also expressed an interest in tourism but we are still at the talking stage.

Who will be filling these hotels?

The major part of our business will be from South Africans. Also tourists who go to SA from the US, Europe and the East like to visit neighbouring countries like Botswana and Zimbabwe. They will soon be able to add Mozambique to the list.

Is there provision for casinos?

Because gambling would be conducted in foreign currency by tourists and therefore not affect the local population, there is no reason why there could not be casinos at hotels.

Curb MNR or we cut rail link, Maputo warns Swazis

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has warned that it may block Swaziland's main rail link to the sea unless the Swazis take action against MNR activists

The warning coincides with the escalation of MNR activity in Mozambique and in the border areas of some of its neighbours.

Although the Swaziland Government has said ANC insurgents were responsible for the derauling of the Swazi sugar train on May 17 as it crossed into Mozambique, Maputo blames the MNR, according to well-informed sources

Besides causing trouble along the Swaziland border, the Mozambican rebels are said to have become a headache for Malawi.

Last month, a Malawi-bound train was attacked close to the border. Newly printed Malawian banknotes were taken from the train.

Shattered ANC moves to heal breach with Maputo

By John D'Oliveira,
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Although the ANC was "shattered" by the Nkomati Accord, moves are already being made to heal the breach with Frelimo

Jonathan Steele, chief foreign correspondent of The Guardian of London, reported yesterday that an ANC delegation, headed by its information and publicity secretary, Mr Taba Mbeki, was in Mozambique last week for talks aimed at closing the gap

But there was no question of Mozambique abrogating the Nkomati Accord and allowing the ANC back into the country

Reviewing the background to the Nkomati Accord, Steele said that few people believed the Maputo Government could have avoided some sort of deal with South Africa.

But what puzzled people was President Samora Machel's de-

cision to mark the pact with a "triumphal signing ceremony" and to claim it as a victory for Frelimo's socialist policies

"Tiny Swaziland made a non-aggression pact with South Africa two years ago, but kept it a secret until last month

"Angola reached a disengagement agreement with South Africa . . . but the exact terms have not been disclosed."

The most frequent — although not entirely adequate — explanation was that President Machel was a lonely man and that few of his comrades dared

to challenge him
"He is far and away the most charismatic and energetic of Frelimo's senior figures and, apparently, genuinely popular although he has allowed the beginnings of a dangerous personality cult to develop"

Some people argued that Mr Machel may have felt that only by talking of victory could he articulate the hopes of millions of Mozambicans that South Africa would make peace at last

"Nkomati was a 180-degree turn in Southern African policy

towards apartheid and it needed the dramatic language of euphoria to carry people with it"

Steele said that more puzzling for many Frelimo supporters was the implication of Mr Machel's recent statements that the anti-apartheid campaign in South Africa was not a liberation movement but merely a civil rights struggle — and that the Afrikaners could be persuaded to modify their policies of white supremacy by means of dialogue and persuasion

Particularly galling to the ANC was Mr Machel's speech to the summit meeting of Portuguese-speaking states in April which some ANC members interpreted as a criticism of ANC tactics

Steele claimed that, even though the Lusophone summit endorsed the Nkomati Pact, there was some tough talking and the summit was a turning-point

A day later, at a meeting of the front-line states at Arusha, Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere kept up the pressure

President Machel found himself "in a minority of one" at President Nyerere's urgent Oliver Tambo, the ANC leader, not to address the conference for fear of rubbing this point home

The Arusha meeting failed to endorse the Nkomati Accord "Since Arusha, Mr Machel no longer speaks of 'victory'"

"For its part, the ANC is bringing down its public complaint against Nkomati on the grounds that South Africa would like nothing better than to split the ANC and Frelimo irrevocably

"According to ANC sources in Lusaka, problems between the two parties still remain huge.

"Mozambique has rejected several of the names proposed by the ANC for a person to represent its slimmed-down office of less than 10 people in Maputo at negotiations are continuing"

170 000 Mozambicans starve to death, 4-m need feeding

Between hammer of 218

MNR, anvil of drought

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

TETE — Mrs Elisa Ferro sat in the Mozambican dust plucking tiny feathers from hundreds of baby birds her children had collected from nests.

They have been hungry since the drought destroyed most of their village crops — and then the MNR "bandits" came and took what was left.

Now they are caught between the twin scourges of Mozambique — the three-year-old famine which has cost at least 170 000 lives and the gunmen who have systematically set out to frustrate relief efforts by ambushing trucks and mining roads.

The United Nations says that more than four million Mozambicans, or a third of the country's population, need to be given food to survive.

Of these, an estimated 1.4 million have lost all of their crops and rely totally on relief supplies.

Drought and attacks by the "bandidos armadas" (armed bandits) have devastated Mozambique's already fragile economic and communications infrastructure.

In the 12 months since May last year, the international community has sent in 350 000 tons of maize, wheat and rice but still more is needed.

The total cost of the relief operation will be well over R200 million.

Mrs Ferro and her children live in Tete Province, where the official figures say 2 254 villagers died between January 1 and mid-March.

But relief workers say the actual death toll is probably well over 4 000.

"These are very unsophisticated people. Their first priority is not to register their dead," said one foreigner.

The Mozambican Ministry of Health estimates that 100 000 people died in the Gaza-Inhamitane area between August 1982 and August 1983.

Another 70 000 are believed to have died in Sofala and Manica Provinces of starvation and in the "second wave" of deaths — from disease.

It claims new victims daily. As their crops withered away in the heat, thousands of villagers drifted to refugee camps.

Others, in desperation, ate poisonous plants and died or were paralysed.

The Maputo newspaper Noti-

cias reported recently that the bodies of hunger victims had been eaten by dogs in the streets of Tete.

The United Nations estimates that 46 000 Mozambicans walked to Zimbabwe to avoid starvation. Many more died in the bush on the way.

Refugee camps are still growing and some of those in Inhamitane are desperate for food — but MNR attacks have prevented relief convoys getting through to them.

Children weakened by hunger are particularly susceptible to disease and cannot simply be fed additional maize to bring them back to health.

Extensive supplementary feeding schemes are under way to provide them with milk, oil and soya protein.

Much of the water villagers depend on is "bad" and hundreds of boreholes must be drilled.

As if the drought were not enough, health officials have asked for 62 tons of DDT to combat malaria in areas hit by floods.

But relief workers cannot travel through large parts of the country without a strong military escort.

"The MNR hits every new initiative the government makes without making any attempt to

provide an alternative," an aid co-ordinator said.

Security problems are particularly bad in huge areas west of the Maputo-Beira road and food is being brought to the port of Vilanculos by ship.

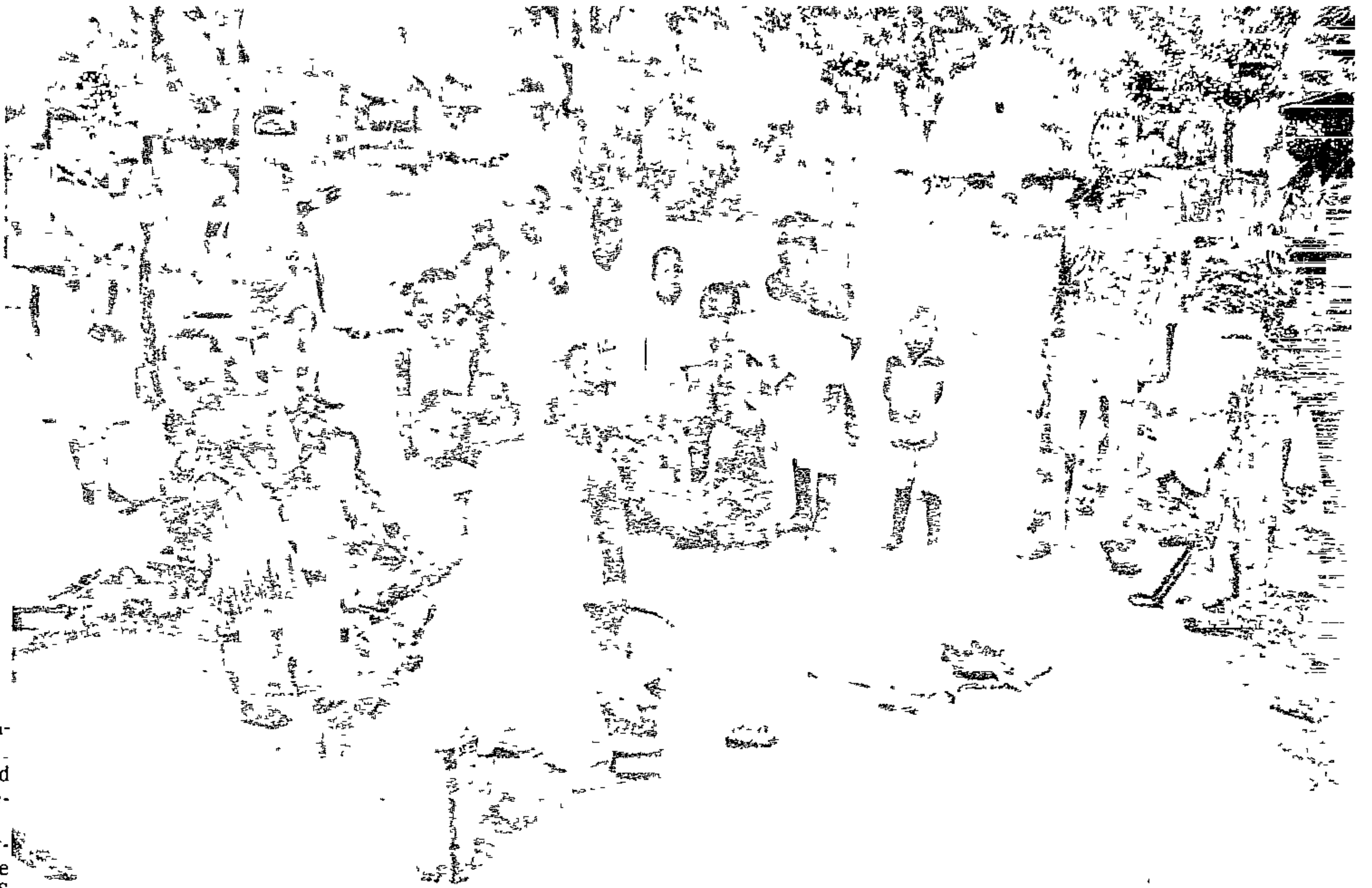
To add to the relief distribution problems, there is little fuel for trucks and donors have had to fly in diesel as well as maize if they are to get the food where it is needed.

The Norwegian Government and the United States organisation, World Vision, have agreed to supply the 60 000 litres of fuel a month required to distribute maize in Tete Province alone.

The Mozambican Government and aid organisations are trying to co-ordinate the relief efforts to ensure that the population does not simply rely on hand-outs but tries to re-establish crops.

A Department of Natural Calamities has been set up to prevent duplication of effort. It also seeks to ensure that Mozambique's own relief structure is strengthened and that local staff are trained to take over from foreign aid experts.

It is clear, however, that the relief efforts will never be completely successful until the security situation improves dramatically.



Underfed Mozambican youngsters watch meagre grain being ground. Feeding schemes aim to supplement the diet of such children

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MNR: Machel call for SA aid

Own Correspondent

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance organization claims that President Samora Machel has asked the South African Government to send troops to Maputo to help in the defence of his capital against increasing attacks by guerillas

However, the Mozambican Information Minister, Mr Jose Cabaco, speaking to journalists in Lisbon on Friday, denied the MNR claims

He said contrary to the rebels' view that Maputo was close to falling, his government was confident the guerilla movement could only survive another six months

"There has been a considerable drop in rebel activity since the Nkomati Accord and we believe this pattern will continue," he said

Evo Fernandes, secretary-general of the movement, said the rebel offensive only 25km

from the heart of Maputo had left the capital in a serious situation

"Electricity and water supplies are only reaching the city intermittently, rail communications have been cut and it is unsafe to travel to the suburbs of Maputo because of our attacks"

He claimed that in terms of the Nkomati Accord, 20 South African military advisers had been in Maputo since May 10 assessing the government's defence needs

Central committee

"Machel has asked for urgent reinforcements to defend Maputo and we believe that South Africa is planning to send the Portuguese-speaking 33rd and Buffalo Battalions from Angola to Mozambique"

The rebel official also claimed that South African helicopters were flying ammunition and food supplies to the 5 000-strong Mozambi-

can force deployed along the Cahora Bassa power lines to prevent further guerrilla sabotage

The rebels point to a recent statement by Sergio Viera, an important member of the Frelimo central committee, who reportedly said that "the solution to Mozambique's present problems lies in negotiations and dialogue" The rebels believe this is an invitation for peace talks between themselves and the government

Diplomatic sources in Lisbon believe significant developments might come in the next month

● A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said last night that the MNR statement was untrue

"On the question of the 20 South African military advisers allegedly sent to Mozambique, what happened was that the sub-committee of the joint security committee tasked with the implementation of Article 9 of the Cahora Bassa agreement — which makes provision for the joint monitoring of the power line — went to Maputo for an in loco assessment of the requirements of protecting and safeguarding the power line for an eventual report-back to the joint security commission which meets again on May 25," the spokesman said

"All I can say about the rest is that it's a flight of fancy."

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Just call me Vladimir," says the Russian coach of the Mozambican Railways brass band which welcomed a South African party of farmers and agricultural officials on its visit to a new citrus cooling depot in Maputo

The Mozambican Transport Minister, Mr Alcantara Santos, declares the new R6,5 million citrus cooling complex open. With him is the chairman of the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange, Mr L A D Danckwerts

Nkomati — 'a victory of force over wisdom'

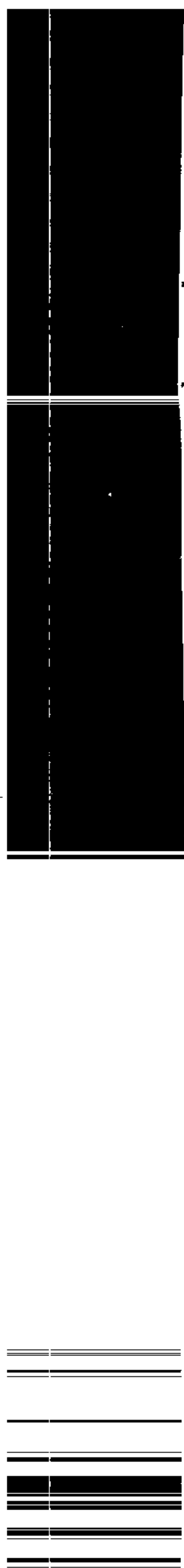
By Joao Santa Rita

Nkomati accord between South Africa and Mozambique was a victory of force over wisdom, the chairman of the Committee of 10 of the Soweto Civic Association, Dr Nthamoana, said yesterday. At a panel discussion organised by the Institute of Race Relations, Dr Motlana said that the accord was "depressing" and meaningless.

Many white South Africans were overjoyed with the agreement because black African states were now killing or expelling ANC members. "But, if the internal relationships in the country are not tackled, the agreement is meaningless," Dr Motlana added. Another speaker, Mr R Godsell, an industrial relations consultant, said the agreement had several positive aspects.

The accord meant there had been an acknowledgment of economic and security interdependence and that, for South African whites, it meant that agreements could be reached with blacks. Mr M Myeni, a member of the central committee of the Inkatha movement, said no internal changes could be expected from the Nkomati agreement. "To expect internal changes to occur is a mistake because the

does not require internal changes to be implemented," said Mr Myeni. He said the peace treaty meant South African blacks were now more isolated than ever and this could lead to acts of desperation. Another speaker at the discussion was Mr M Richards, Transvaal deputy leader of the Labour Party who said that because of Nkomati there would have to be a change in the



Mercy 17/4/84 (218)

Marxist Machel meets a king of capitalists

MAPUTO—U S banker Mr David Rockefeller met Mozambican President Samora Machel yesterday, after arriving the previous night for a three-day visit to study investment opportunities

Before the hour-long meeting — details of which were not disclosed — Mr Machel said Mr Rockefeller was welcome at a time when Mozambique was facing economic difficulties inherited from its colonial past Mozambique was a Portuguese colony until 1975

Mr Machel has sought Western investment for five years, with little success Western diplomats say this is because of instability created by South African-backed anti-government guerillas

When he arrived, Mr Rockefeller said he wanted to see Mozambique at first hand, after the signing of the non-aggression pact with South Africa last month, which is expected to lead to a reduction of guerilla sabotage attacks

Mr Rockefeller — president of Chase Manhattan Bank — was accorded the rare honour for a businessman in marxist Mozambique, of being met at the airport by a member of the Politburo of the ruling Frelimo Party, Economics Affairs Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso

The banker said former Portuguese Prime Minister Mr Francisco Pinto Balsemao awakened his interest in Mozambique, when he told him of the country's investment needs — (Sapa-Reuter)



The head of the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange, Mr L A D Danckwerts, speaks to Maputo officials through a Mozambican interpreter.

Soviet ²¹⁸ greeting for SA ^{Staw} farmers ^{1974/84}

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — Led by a Soviet called Vladimir and his brass band, a party of 30 South African citrus farmers and agricultural officials toured a huge new citrus cooling depot that will allow South Africa to almost double the amount of fruit exported through Maputo.

"Just Vladimir" is a Soviet music teacher who coached the Mozambican Railways Band which boomed out its greetings as the South Africans were escorted around the massive storage sheds, bedecked with banners declaring in Portuguese "Long live the Nkomati Accord"

The R6,5 million complex, capable of holding 6 000 cum of citrus, was paid for with South African loan money and designed and built by South African contractors

The new facility was officially opened yesterday by the Mozambican Minister of Transport, Mr Alcantara Santos, who described the project as an example of regional co-operation working to the benefit of Mozambique and South Africa.

While Mozambique earns considerable revenue from port charges on South African imports and exports, South African farmers hope to make substantial savings on transport costs by railing their produce from the Transvaal to Maputo rather than to the South African ports.

Since Mozambican independence, the South African Citrus Exchange has been one of the very few South African exporters which maintained its use of Maputo at pre-1975 levels

●More pictures Page 3, World section.

Security
in curfew
area has

'improved'

The Star Bureau

HARARE — The commander of the Zimbabwe Army's controversial Fifth Brigade — which has been accused of committing atrocities against civilians — says the security situation in the curfew areas of Matabeleland has "improved tremendously".

Brigadier Edzai Chanyuka said that the local people in the restricted zones were now coming forward to report the presence of dissidents

The brigadier was briefing Deputy Minister Mr Chumbidzai Sanyangare, who officiated at independence celebrations in Kezi — which is in the heart of the curfew area — last week

The brigadier claimed that since the curfew restrictions were eased about two weeks ago, many peasants had been coming forward and applauded the presence of the army, saying they were happy that security forces were winning the battle against the rebels

The army was quite happy with its operations in the curfew areas, despite allegations by some local Catholic priests, who "constantly accused the army of going about killing people", said Brigadier Chanyuka

Starving Mozambicans face ostracism

218
The Star Bureau
23/4/84
Spen

HARARE — Thousands of starving Mozambican refugees entering Zimbabwe in search of food have been given a bitter welcome by their Zimbabwean comrades.

The Sunday Mail newspaper in Harare, which recently sent a team to the north-east border area, where the biggest influx of hungry Mozambicans has taken place, reported yesterday that the refugees had encountered "rejection, ostracism, ill-treatment and humiliation".

The paper quoted a Mrs Maria Ntipe, a spokesman for the refugees, as saying the Mozambicans were being treated as though the drought in their country was of their own making

Mrs Ntipe said she and other Mozambicans had been at a refugee site in Mount Darwin for about three months

Initially the refugees were given food by church organisations, but they were told they were not allowed to take drinking water from public taps

Last week, local people told them they were not allowed to continue cutting down trees for wood for their cooking fires

Zimbabweans had offered some of the Mozambicans work, but at a paltry wage of just over R2 a week, said Mrs Ntipe. Other Zimbabwean employers would only offer them food in return for work

Some of the Zimbabweans had chased their children away, and prevented them from playing with the Mozambican youngsters, while drunken Zimbabwean men had

been known to visit refugee settlements demanding Mozambican women.

The Sunday Mail reported that refugees were still coming into Zimbabwe, telling horrific stories of death marches during which relatives dropped dead from hunger before reaching Zimbabwe

The refugees also told tales of a Mozambican infrastructure reduced to ruins in many areas by the activities of rebel bands of the MNR.

Some estimates have put the number of Mozambican refugees in Zimbabwe at 50 000

In the north-eastern areas of Zimbabwe, local people are themselves facing starvation this winter because of widespread crop failures after the three consecutive years of drought

MNR to 'step up drive for Maputo'

LISBON — Right-wing Mozambican rebels, claiming a year of victories against government forces, said today they were stepping up their drive to surround Maputo.

The Mozambique National Resistance (which now calls itself Renamo), said government claims to have mounted successful counter-attacks were acts of despair and propaganda after the signing of a non-aggression pact last month between Mozambique and South Africa.

(218) Last year, rebels killed 1 821 government soldiers for the loss of 127 Renamo men, destroyed or badly damaged 495 military vehicles including tanks, sabotaged 159 railway lines and destroyed or damaged 38 military convoys. *Star* 18/4/84

Renamo said the struggle had been intensified this year after "total victory" by the rebels in southern Mozambique, attacks near the capital and guerrilla actions along the main railway line

Nkomati pledge reaffirmed

MNR chief ²¹⁸ said to have ^{Star} visited SA ^{18/4/84}

By Joao Santa Rita

The secretary-general of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), Mr Evo Fernandes, visited South Africa the week after the Nkomati Accord was signed, according to reports from Maputo

And another top official, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, the rebels' leader, was flown secretly into MNR guerilla-controlled areas in Mozambique after the signing on March 16

But there has been no official complaint from Mozambique, and the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs has repeated that the Government intends to fulfil the Nkomati Accord to the letter and will not tolerate actions from its territory that could endanger the agreement

In Portugal, sources close to the MNR said Mr Fernandes, who was formerly the rebels' representative in Lisbon, arrived in South Africa about March 19. He had visited South Africa many times before that

Mr Fernandes came to South Africa from the United States, where he tried to get support for his organisation, the sources said. He is now back in Lisbon

Article Three of the Nkomati Accord states that no individuals who belong to organisations promoting violence in South Africa or Mozambique will be allowed to remain in either country

Mr Fernandes's visit could be interpreted as a result of the treaty. He may well have been told by South Africa that there would be no more aid

Since then the MNR has intensified its operations in Mozambique and launched attacks a few kilometres from Maputo

AIM, the Mozambique news agency, said hundreds of MNR guerillas infiltrated into Maputo Province through Kruger Park in the days before the signing of the accord

Though the Mozambican Government has expelled ANC

members from the country, some Mozambican circles have expressed fears that South Africa is not applying its side of the agreement

Diplomats in Maputo have claimed that MNR camps still exist in South Africa

In Lisbon, sources connected with the MNR have said that although supplies have been cut, no leaders have been expelled from South Africa

"They were simply put on ice," a source said

South Africa has in the past denied any connection with the rebels. But the visit by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to Malawi last week is seen by observers as part of increasing pressure by South Africa on the MNR

Sources close to the movement admitted that guerillas operating in the northern Mozambican provinces had used Malawi to take refuge when facing problems

When asked to comment, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said "The South African Government is committed to fulfilling the Nkomati Accord to the letter, and has repeatedly stated in public in no uncertain terms that no action from South African territory will be permitted that is not in accordance with the stipulations of the Nkomati Accord"

"A mechanism — that is, the Joint Security Commission — has been established to investigate any breaches of the accord. Complaints of this nature have not been brought to the attention of the commission by the Mozambican Government"

A South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria said the SADF had nothing to add to the Foreign Affairs statement

The Star had asked the SADF whether or not MNR supporters or guerillas were being expelled from South Africa, and whether there were any MNR camps still operating in South Africa



Smoke and steam gushed from this gleaming monster at the start of the boat train's journey from Johannesburg today. Hung with coloured streamers, the train,

Boat train rev

By Gavan O'Connor

Amid nostalgia for a vanished age of opulence, the "boat train" steamed out of Johannesburg this morning bound for Cape Town harbour and the MS Astor

And steam it did. For at least part of the way, the train will be powered by steam engines and not mod-

ern diesel or electric

This puffer train marked the start of a tradition of leisure in Europe by boat along the South African coast

A spokesman said the boat train faded with the 1970s, but will again become a feature

'Unhappy episode'

LONDON — Queen Elizabeth, who will be 58 on Saturday, looks old, wears too much makeup and has lost her dress sense, says royal biographer Anthony Holden

Holden, who is the author of books on Prince Charles and Princess Diana and says he likes the royals, claimed to be quot-

ing the views of numerous admirers of the monarch

Personal problems led to a "bad patch" from which, in several ways, she may never recover, he said in an interview with a mass-circulation women's magazine

"Suddenly the

Machel offers files on SA to ANC

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has offered to give the African National Congress the files on South Africa used by his Government in the negotiations leading up to the Nkomati Accord.

The President told Mozambi-

que's Parliament, the People's Assembly, that 22 thick files, which were stacked on a table in front of him, contained "essential background material on South Africa", the official Mozambican news agency, AIM, said today

The lives of all of South Africa's leaders "are here in these

files", Mr Machel said. Mozambique officials said there was nothing sinister in the offer

At the proceedings was Mr Moses Mabhida, a member of the ANC executive and general secretary of the South African Communist Party

The Assembly ratified the Nkomati Accord "by acclamation", AIM said

Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano described the agreement as a victory for Mozambique and said it followed a military offensive against the MNR rebels and a diplomatic offensive "to win more friends"

● See Page 11, World section



Senator Gary Hart taking to "hardball" politics

Hart drops 'nice guy' image

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — It's a case of "no more Mr Nice Guy" for Mr Gary Hart. The Colorado senator, struggling to revive his slumped campaign, has taken to what the Americans call "hardball politics".

In the toughest speech of his campaign he dismissed Mr Walter Mondale — who has raced ahead in his bid for the Democratic Party presidential nomination — as a failed leader with a backward vision that would be rejected by voters in November.

He accused Mr Mondale of working with labour and party leaders to close down the nominating process, rig the rules and lock voters out

He warned Democrats that by nominating Mr Mondale they would bring about a victory for the right-wingers in the Republican Party

Mr Hart's "gunslinger" approach has been dictated by a slump in his campaign almost as dramatic as his earlier victories in the north-eastern states.

He has fallen to six percentage points behind Mr Mondale in Maryland — after being 12 points ahead just a few weeks ago

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BOTH 199

Rebel 25/8/84

Rebels claim big victories over ⁽²¹⁸⁾ Maputo forces

LISBON — Mozambican rebels said on Tuesday they had killed or captured almost 600 government troops during March, and destroyed 257 trucks and 17 Soviet-built T-54 tanks

In a statement, the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said it was "intensifying its struggle in all Mozambique . . . cutting road and rail access to the capital (Maputo) to strangle it and force the collapse" of President Samora Machel's regime

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the claims, but diplomatic observers in Maputo and Pretoria have said they expected an escalation in guerrilla operations after the signing of the non-aggression agreement between South Africa and Mozambique

Prior to the accord intelligence sources considered South Africa to be the MNR's main backer.

Last week the central committee of the ruling Frelimo Marxist party declared the government's top priority was "the total and complete elimination" of the MNR which it calls "armed bandits".

The MNR statement said its forces killed 359 soldiers and captured 238 in March in fighting in seven of the country's 10 provinces.

In the same period, the guerrillas destroyed 257 "heavy trucks" and 17 Soviet-made T-54 tanks and seized 41 "heavy weapons and more than two tons of munitions", the statement said

Denying recent government victory claims, the MNR challenged Maputo to allow the International Red Cross or Amnesty International to visit the 3 500 guerrillas the government says it has captured.

The MNR said it gave "all support" to Red Cross efforts to aid Mozambican drought victims but insisted such aid also be provided to rebel-held areas.

The statement said the MNR planned to expand its seven-year-old bush war by adopting "urban guerrilla" tactics in the capital city against "political and economic targets".

In Maputo, however, Mr Machel said the MNR had lost the initiative and praised the Mozambican Army for flushing out rebels from "many areas" — UPI.

(218) W/M 25/4/84 (2006)

Machel attacks managers of state-run companies

MAPUTO — Mozambique's president Mr Samora Machel, yesterday attacked managers of the bureaucracy in an annual appraisal of the impoverished nation's economy

Mr Machel said financial losses because of regional instability and a drop in trade with white-ruled South Africa had cost the former Portuguese colony R5 000-million — 20 years worth of fuel — since the early 1970s

Addressing the annual meeting of the Peoples As-

sembly, or parliament, Mr Machel said unrealistic salary hikes for managers of state-run firms were not balanced by increased production

Mozambique turned firmly Marxist after independence in 1975. But as the once-prosperous economy began to sink, Mr Machel over the past year has looked to the West for help in the form of hard-currency investments

The non-aggression treaty with South Africa is also expected to bring in fresh business activity — Sapa-AP

REGIONAL SECURITY

Keeping a bargain?

The month-old Nkomati Accord is clearly seen to be bearing fruit for SA in the shape of action against ANC personnel by Mozambique and Swaziland. But sources in Maputo say they are wondering about "Pretoria's part of the bargain."

This follows sabotage in Mozambique by the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) of the electricity supply line from SA, and the ambush of a train north of Maputo in which one person was killed and 31 wounded.

"The SA government has been deafeningly silent about their part of the (Nkomati) bargain," a spokesman of the Mozambican Information Ministry told the FM. "We don't know what action has been taken against the MNR leadership and camps near Phalaborwa in the eastern Transvaal."

The FM was unable to get a response to these allegations from the government at the time of going to press.

(continued on page 51)

234 (218) (877) FM 27/4/84

Maputo also claims that in the weeks before the signing of the security accord with SA on March 16, a large number of MNR guerillas were allowed to infiltrate Mozambique through the Kruger National Park. These "bandits" are thought to be responsible for the latest rebel activity near Moamba about 70 km from Maputo.

However, the Mozambican spokesman also said that the accord was having a "demoralising effect" on the MNR and that "defections" from the rebels were increasing, particularly in the centre of the country.

Clearly, not only the MNR appears to have been demoralised by Nkomati. The ANC, too, is dispirited despite terrorist actions like the recent Durban car bombing.

Mozambique has served notice on the organisation that only a 10-man ANC "diplomatic mission" will be tolerated in Maputo. Non-diplomatic ANC people, explained a Mozambican source, will either have to register with the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) or leave the country. Most do not wish to register, the spokesman added.

Swazi government sources estimate that about 25 ANC insurgents are crossing into the country daily to escape eviction by the Mozambicans.

This could, in part, explain the recent cat-and-mouse game the Swazis have been playing with the ANC. For the first time, Swazi security forces have been involved in armed clashes with ANC activists.

Ever since Nkomati, Mbabane has been less circumspect in actions against the ANC. Only after Nkomati, was the existence of the two-year-old SA-Swazi security pact revealed.

A number of ANC refugees were reportedly detained by the Swazi police last weekend. In one incident, six insurgents were cornered by Swazi police in Manzini. In escaping, one blew himself up with a hand grenade and another was wounded. A Swazi policeman who was shot in the head was taken by helicopter to a Johannesburg hospital for brain surgery.

Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, vowed that the "ANC bandits will be brought to book."

The ANC, however, is trying to retain some support in states neighbouring SA. It is reported from Washington that ANC president, Oliver Tambo, has called on the Frontline states to convene a summit conference on whether and how the ANC can continue its campaign in SA.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES ³⁴³ A question of money

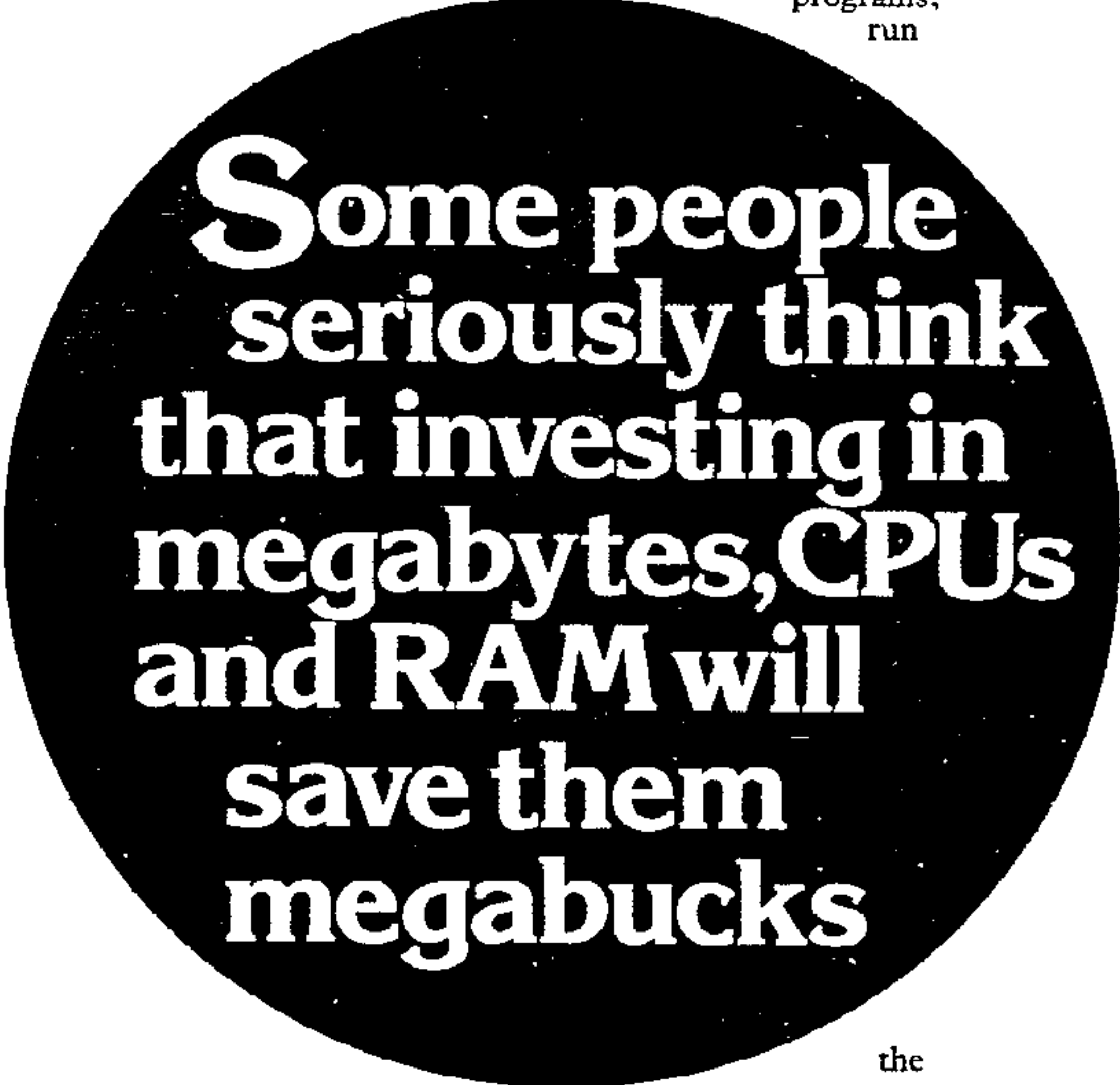
The question of how black local authorities should be financed will be highlighted at a meeting of the Johannesburg branch of the Economic Society next week. The 26 black town councils created last year in terms of

Financial Mail April 27 1984

Jacobson Davis & Associates UF001

Does everyone need to know all the technical computer jargon? Sure a computer professional needs this kind of detailed knowledge, just like a doctor must know the ins and outs of the cardiovascular system. But the businessman need not have to struggle to keep up with a technology that can be outdated from one nanosecond to the next.

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Nkomati
Accord
will ^{ARCAS}
benefit ^{27/1/84}
all ^{2/8} PM

Parliamentary Staff

THE NKOMATI Accord would benefit both South Africa and Mozambique, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told the Assembly

Replying to some of the points made during the debate on the Prime Minister's vote, Mr Botha said he intended to carry out the accord to the letter.

Other issues raised during his two-hour reply included the question of citizenship, allegations of irregularities in oil deals, race classification problems after the death of television announcer Vivian Solomons and Afrikaner unity

Mr Botha said if the Nkomati Accord was successful it would be a great value to South Africa, especially to the north and north-eastern Transvaal

Mr Botha said he had told President Samora Machel that South Africa was not prepared to "play Father Christmas".

He was not in favour of "handouts" and even if the funds were available, it would rather be spent on development projects in South Africa

The private sector could, however, play an important role in Mozambique and he had sought assurances on nationalisation and security, he said

THE STAR August 27/4/84

Mozambique future grim, warns minister

218

The Star's Foreign News Service
MAPUTO — Mozambique's exports last year were down 40 percent on the 1982 figure, the Minister of Finance, Mr Rui Baltazar, has said

Outlining the 1984 central state plan on Wednesday night to the Mozambican Parliament, the People's Assembly, he painted a grim picture of the current economy, but held out hope of improvements from this year

Any improvement, he said, would depend on "the participation of Mozambican workers and peasants in the implementation and constant control of the planned targets."

SABOTAGE

Besides the drop in 1983 exports, there was a sharp fall in foreign exchange receipts from rail traffic from neighbouring countries.

Mr Baltazar said this was mainly because of sabotage by "bandits of the South African-sponsored Mozambique National Resistance".

Freight traffic last year showed a decline of 30 percent.

As a result of the fall in foreign exchange earnings, the nation's import capacity fell about 21 percent.

The situation was most dramatic in oil imports, which dropped from 641 000 metric tons in 1982 to 105 000 in 1983. The greatest impact of this was a shortage of diesel fuel.

The shortage of imported fuels, raw materials and spare parts caused a

drop in production in industries. But some, such as footwear, plastics, and ship repairs, showed growth.

The plan sets a target for a 30 percent rise in marketed agricultural output. In the peasant family sector marketed agricultural and livestock output is to rise 17 percent.

He warned that to meet this target, it was crucial to prepare the agricultural campaign, and ensure essential consumer goods for peasants.

"We don't have many goods available for exchange purposes, but we have some, and it is essential that they reach the hands of the direct producers", he said

Planning the 1984/85 agricultural year would require great care in the supply of seeds, fertiliser and fuel.

"The use of more advanced technology should be very carefully analysed", said the minister.

In industry, it was better to ensure some factories were working at capacity than to make a futile attempt to have all working part-time.

He emphasised the development of small scale industrial projects, using local potential, and relying on a minimum of imports

He warned that money available to import oil was limited, and it was "fundamental the minimum consumption of principal consumers should be defined" and that fuel priorities be established so that main plan targets could be attained.

THE technical expertise and sophistication of terrorist organisations was bound to increase in coming years, feasibly to the point where they could make use of nuclear devices, Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, former United States national security advisor, warned in an interview last night.

He said he was "very much afraid" that this could happen first in the Middle East in the struggle between Israel and Arab groups, or in an inter-Islamic conflict, and that this would "contribute to the dismal picture I see emerging there".

"We are certainly dealing with a situation which is very dangerous and in time the technical sophistication of terrorist organisations is bound to increase. The use by terrorists of a nuclear device is a very dangerous possibility. In the first instance, I fear the Middle East is the area with the highest degree of susceptibility to this sort of danger," he said.

Met the PM

Dr Brzezinski, who is in South Africa as the guest of the South Africa Foundation, has met senior Government and Opposition representatives, including the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

He declined to comment on the contrasting policies on Southern Africa of the Carter administration, in which he was one of the key policy formulators, and the Reagan administration, remarking that he was in the country "chiefly to learn about external security and internal change".

But he did say he felt it was still too early to judge the efficacy of South Africa's policy towards neighbouring countries. "I can only say that I have always felt a policy of combining pressure with diplomacy can be effective in this situation and I am glad to see that it has worked in the case of Angola and Mozambique. I have never believed in coddling the Soviet Union's surrogates".

Moscow

Dr Brzezinski said he did not believe that Southern Africa was part of the "central focus" of the Soviet Union's strategic and foreign policy, or that there was a pre-occupation with the region in Moscow.

Rather, he said, Southern Africa was seen by the Soviet Union as "a target of opportunity" where it could gain from conflict and tension but where it would "adopt a patient attitude and wait for another opportunity if it faced setbacks".

"This could change if there was a major deterioration in the West's position in the Middle East and the disintegration of regimes which in varying degrees are either dependent on the West or allied to the West.

"Then I think the next phase of Soviet activity would be a resumption of trying to gain strategic advantage in Southern Africa," he said.

The accords

The new accords between South Africa and neighbouring countries, however, represented "a significant setback" for the Soviet Union.

Dr Brzezinski said he felt that in the three main global areas where the US was in strategic competition with the Soviet Union — the Far East, the Middle East and Western Europe — the Middle East was the most precarious.

The short-term and longer term prospects for the US in this region were less promising than in either the Far East or Western Europe. US prospects in Western Europe were good in the short-term, following agreement on the deployment of new US strategic weapons there, but far less certain in the longer term. There were good short and longer term prospects for the US in the Far East, where US relations with both China and Japan were better than Soviet relations with either of those countries.



Dr Brzezinski

WARNING

ARCAS 2/6/84

Staff Writer HUGH ROBERTON interviews Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski

Nuclear Terrorists

spectrum

May Day crowds are enchanted by 'Machel Magic'

218

Star

2/5/84

By Brendan Nicholson, The Star's
Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel shrugged past his bodyguards and strolled, waving and laughing, into a May Day crowd of 80 000 cheering Mozambicans

And then, signalling his driver away, Mr Machel leapt on to the back of a light truck which cruised off slowly through suburban Maputo, the throng jogging joyously alongside

While this display of "Machel magic" probably gave his startled security team nightmares, it demonstrated the style of the charismatic president

in the face of major military and economic problems

Standing high up on the deck of the truck, Mr Machel would have made an easy target for any disenchanted member of the crowd, or for the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). But, amid the bellows of support, the presidential procession drove on without incident

The main May Day address was made by Mr Machel's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, who said Mozambique was expanding its rural militia to cope with the increased activities of the MNR "bandits"

Since their support was cut off by the Nkomati

accord the rebels had begun "lashing out like a cornered snake" at civilians, Mr Chissano said.

The Mozambican armed forces would step up their training of rural residents and give villagers weapons to defend themselves with

Mozambican officials say the number of MNR attacks against the civilian population has increased dramatically since the signing of the accord, with scores of men, women and children killed or maimed in landmine blasts and ambushes.

On Monday two civilians were killed in an attack on a bus 40 km from Maputo

Tens of thousands of Maputo workers marched through the capital waving banners praising everything from Marx, Lenin and Engels to the Nkomati Accord

Mr Chissano delivered a sternly worded warning that Mozambican workers were going to have to improve their productivity. Excess manpower would have to go if State enterprises were to be made economically viable, he said

Those who worked hard should be rewarded and those who worked badly punished, said Mr Chissano. Tractors must be used in agriculture and not to carry people around and petrol saved.

There had been too much talk in the past and now was the time for rigorous action, he said



Workers crowd the streets of Maputo yesterday to applaud President Samora Machel during the annual May Day celebrations. The main

May Day address was made by Mr Machel's Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano

Pax Pretoriana has brought black Africa to crossroads

The options facing the OAU are set out in this article that appeared in *The Economist*

A posthumous vote of thanks to Ahmed Sekou Touré.

In death last month Mr Sekou Touré, the late un-great president of Guinea, did more for the Organisation of African Unity than he had ever done for it in life, when he imprisoned as a plotter and then starved to death a fellow Guinean who had been the OAU's first secretary-general.

Mr Sekou Touré was to have been host to this year's summit of OAU heads of state in Conakry on May 25th, the 21st anniversary of the signing of the organisation's charter "to promote unity and solidarity among African states".

No longer. The upheaval associated with his passing and with the military coup in Guinea's capital a few days later, is likely to provide a pretext for the leaders of Africa's other black-and Arab-ruled nations to move the meeting to a new place and time.

The likeliest alternative site is Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital and permanent home of the OAU secretariat. The possible date is mid-summer or late in autumn, probably November — to avoid conflicts with Ramadan, Ethiopia's 10-year celebration of military rule and the opening of the United Nations Assembly in New York.

The OAU can use the extra time. A summit now would almost certainly fail, given the organisation's inability to resolve three problems — two old and familiar; the third, old with a baffling new twist.

The first of the problem is how to bring peace to Chad, where French and Libyan troops prop up government and anti-government forces.

The second is how to settle the quarrel over the western Sahara between Morocco and the Polisario guerrilla movement.

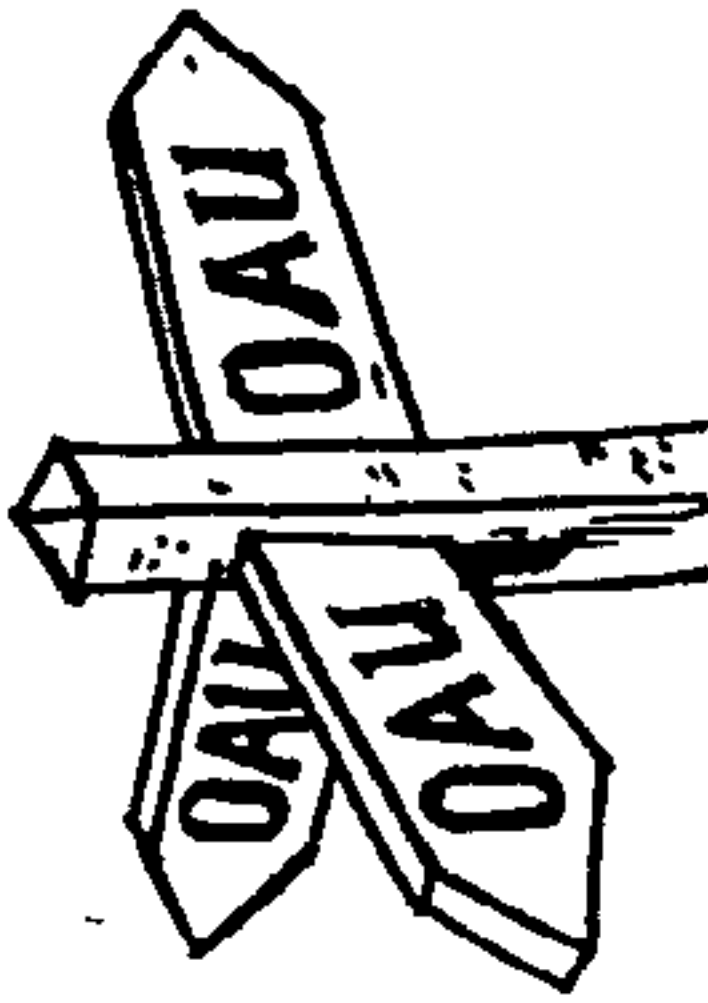
The old problem with the new

first, to go on as if nothing had happened, is the least sensible. A continued barrage of rhetoric against South Africa, by states geographically far removed from it, will embarrass not only Mozambique's President Machel and Angola's President dos Santos, but also Messrs Nyerere of Tanzania, Kaunda of Zambia and Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who backed the decisions to deal.

The second possibility is to attempt to hoist South Africa with its own petard.

The OAU could try to manoeuvre South Africa into a corner where, to keep its promises to Angola and the United States, it must move forward on Namibian independence.

One way of doing that would be to offer an OAU force to replace the 25 000 Cuban troops who now protect Angola's government, thereby meeting South African's main



twist is what to do and say about white-ruled South Africa.

Condemnation of apartheid has long been almost the only item on the OAU's agenda for which unity has been real, not orchestrated. South Africa's friendship pact with Mozambique in March and its ceasefire agreement with Angola in February will not remove the issue from this year's summit, whenever it is eventually held. But the heads of state cannot ignore these successes for South Africa's prime minister, Mr Botha.

They have three options. The

condition for a Namibia agreement. It is true that OAU peacekeeping forces are expensive and usually unsuccessful; and South Africa might find another way of wriggling out of a deal. But the Cubans are now the main obstacle to the peace the OAU's front-line states are yearning for.

The third choice is to keep quiet and wait to see whether this year's agreements keep black Africans from dying before South Africa's guns. The OAU's council of ministers last month took this course, expressing "sympathy and deep understanding" to Mozambique and Angola, but refraining from total endorsement.

If the agreements break down, a return to the old script will be in order. But so long as they hold, the OAU's rear echelon may have to accept that it can for the moment do nothing about southern Africa.