

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1987

July - ~~DECEMBER~~ DECEMBER

218 1986/5 17/87

Artificial limb factories booming in war-torn Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service
Dateline, MAPUTO
IN war-torn and economically bankrupt Mozambique the artificial limb factories are booming

Until November 1986 there was only one artificial limb service in the country which was situated in Maputo, but now the number will soon be increased to three

In 1981 the Maputo centre had fitted 53 patients with artificial limbs but in 1985 as many as 392 patients had made use of the centre, reports the Mozambique News

Agency, AIM
As MNR guerilla activities spread, the increasing number of crippled by the war became starkly evident on the streets Maputo and the city's artificial limb centre was unable to meet the demand for its services

The authorities have opened a second artificial limb centre in Beira and a third is scheduled for Quelimane in northern Mozambique where a recent MNR offensive caused thousands of casualties

Officials say that the majority of people who required

artificial limbs are civilians who stepped on anti-personnel mines placed by MNR guerrillas

"The MNR plants its mines on paths used by peasant farmers to walk to their fields, as part of its strategy to terrorise the peasants off their land, driving them into the already overcrowded urban areas," AIM said

But the war in Mozambique has also meant that health services throughout the country have drastically deteriorated

The country is heavily dependent on foreign doctors as

at the time of independence in 1975 there were only 80 doctors throughout the country but because of the war foreign doctors are not allowed into the dangerous rural areas

By the end of 1985 there were only 27 doctors working in rural areas and this means a ratio of one doctor to 443 000 people, compared to the 1982 ratio of one doctor to 161 000 people

The situation could now be worse

According to ministry of health statistics, by the end of 1985 the MNR had destroyed

196 peripheral health posts and a further 288 had been looted and forced to close

This represented the destruction of 25,5 percent of the total primary health care network

Officials estimate that because of the destruction over two million Mozambicans had lost access to health care by the end of 1986

Even centres which continue to work battle with security problems and cannot function the whole day.

MNR hit and run raids by night on the outskirts of Ma-

puto has forced maternity units in the area to close

Mozambican officials say that in 1986 war and "destabilisation" caused the death of 84 000 children in the country and UNICEF has estimated that Mozambique's child mortality rate (the number of children who died before they are five years old) is now between 325 and 375 per thousand, one of the highest in the world

Programmes to control the spread of tuberculosis and leprosy have also been affected

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DD 1/7/87

Nkomati Accord could be heading for the rocks

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Recent angry exchanges between Pretoria and Maputo threaten to turn the Nkomati Accord into a dead letter.

And some political observers believe Pretoria's policy decisions on Mozambique are quietly shifting from the Department of Foreign Affairs to the military and intelligence services

The future of the three-year-old accord was thrown in sharp focus at the weekend by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, hinting of support for pro-Western movements in southern Africa to check Soviet expansionism in the region

This week, bi-lateral relations are expected to reach one of their trickiest passages with the release of the Margo Commission of Inquiry's report into the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel last October.

The research director of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Andre du Pisan, said Gen Malan's statement had seriously eroded the terms of the accord in both spirit and letter

"It is, for practical

purposes, now dead

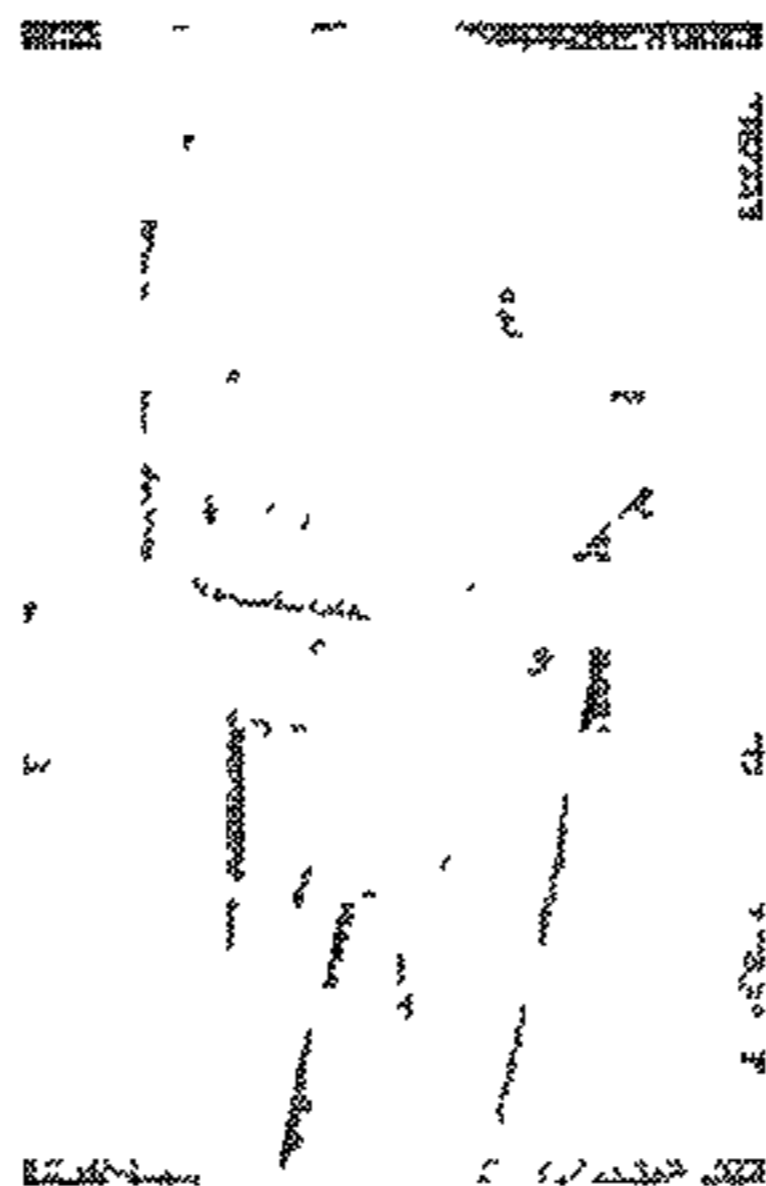
"Documents on the accord are lodged with Foreign Affairs, but it's the military, State Security Council and the National Intelligence Service that are now playing the major policy-makers on Mozambique," Mr Du Pisan said

The department of Foreign Affairs, however, said yesterday that Gen Malan's statement should not be seen as a "move away from the Nkomati Accord"

But the director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, Mike Hough, said the propaganda war only violated the spirit of the agreement

"Despite the apparent failure of the accord, there are still no ANC bases in Maputo and nobody has conclusively proven that South Africa has launched cross-border raids into Mozambique since its signing three years ago"

There is no clause in the accord to sever the treaty but, under international law, it becomes



GEN MALAN

inoperable if "circumstances dramatically change", Mr Hough said

In a strongly worded statement, the official Mozambique news agency, Aim, accused Pretoria yesterday of never respecting the accord from the day it was signed, and continuing to support the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR)

Aim said the MNR's failure to annex Mozambique's central Zambesia province had caused "Malan to switch MNR attentions back to the southern front"

"It is likely that Malan will try to cut the Limpopo Valley off from Maputo That's been tried before in early 1983, but they failed then

"Perhaps Malan's plans to go public with his support for the MNR are based on the reckoning that South Africa no longer has anything to gain from pretending to uphold the accord"

Meanwhile, Sapa reports from Washington that the South African ambassador to the United States, Dr Piet Koornhof, yesterday called on the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker

The meeting came after the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had asked Dr Koornhof to find out from Dr Crocker why he had repeated his allegations about alleged South African involvement in Mozambique

Dr Crocker has alleged South Africa was involved in the last Maputo raid, a charge the South African government strongly denies Mr Botha has said the United States has presented no evidence to back up the allegations

After his meeting with Dr Koornhof, Dr Crocker apparently failed to change his viewpoint on the situation

The assistant secretary was still "convinced that South Africa is supporting the Renamo (NMR) movement in Mozambique in violation of the Nkomati accord"

No statement was issued after the talks between Dr Koornhof and Dr Crocker

● In a statement from Lisbon yesterday, the MNR said it had sabotaged a strategic oil pipeline and rail link between the Indian Ocean port of Beira and landlocked Zimbabwe

The MNR also said it killed 122 troops in battles last week

The guerilla group said it blew up the so-called Beira corridor pipeline last Thursday, the day MNR guerrillas killed 15 government troops and destroyed buildings on the outskirts of Beira in mortar attacks

The MNR also said it had sabotaged the main Mozambique-South Africa railway near the southern town of Moamba, killing 27 soldiers

Two days earlier, more than 30 government troops in the nearby province of Inhambane were killed, the MNR claimed

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**Diesel
cost may
push up
bus fares
again**

— Page 3

eth, Thursday, July 2, 1987

Machel: US paper clears SA of blame

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Evelyst
2/7/87

JOHANNESBURG — A front page report in yesterday's Wall Street Journal completely exonerates South Africa from any blame in the air crash that killed the Mozambican President, Samora Machel.

Mr William Carley, a senior staff correspondent with the journal, the highest circulating newspaper in the United States, said last night that after interviewing Frank Bornman, a member of the Margo Commission that investigated the crash and a former US astronaut, he was "completely satisfied" South Africa had not in any way been responsible for the crash

"Frank Bornman does not believe that there was a decoy beacon as has been suggested by various individuals. He made it clear that even

if there had been such a beacon, there were several other navigational methods available to the crew that would have ensured a safe landing at the Maputo Airport"

According to Mr Carley's report, there had been a series of misunderstandings between members of the crew and an air traffic controller at Maputo Airport.

At one stage, the Soviet pilot of the aircraft was actually under the impression that he was on final approach to a runway at the Maputo Airport while his radio

operator was attempting to get clearance from the Maputo tower to land on an alternative runway, the report said

Quoting the former American astronaut, the journal said the performance of the cockpit crew was "among the sloppiest I had ever encountered" and that instead of discipline, there had been only chaos and pandemonium

Again quoting Mr Bornman, the newspaper said the accident was caused entirely by pilot error, but that the Soviet Union was unable to admit the fact

It makes the point that President Machel's successor, Mr Joaquim Chissano, had opted to dispense with Soviet aircraft and crews and travels around in an American Boeing crewed by either Portuguese or an all Mozambican crew

"By admitting that a Russian crew had been responsible for the death of one of Africa's most important leaders, the prestige of the Soviet Union would have suffered and appreciable blow," the paper said — Sapa

W/C ARGUS 4/7/82

Machel 2/8 report out next week

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The report of the commission of inquiry into the crash that killed Mozambique President Samora Machel and 34 others will be released at a press conference in Johannesburg next week, commission chairman Mr Justice C S Margo has said.

Mr Justice Margo said the commission's report had been sent to the Government Printer in Pretoria.

He said an overseas member of the commission, Britain's former chief inspector of aviation accidents Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, had said he would be present at the release of the report.

In a front page report in the Wall Street Journal in the United States this week, Mr William Carley, a senior staff correspondent, said that after interviewing former US astronaut Colonel Frank Borman, who was a member of the Margo commission, he was completely satisfied that South Africa had not in any way been responsible for the crash.

Reacting to the report, Mr Justice Margo said it was the result of the newspaper's own investigation.

The Journal's aviation editor, who had "apparently" interviewed Colonel Borman, had been in South Africa to collect information about the October 19 accident and the commission of inquiry, the judge said.

The commission, however, had not provided him with any information.

The Journal report said Colonel Borman, a member of the Margo commission, did not believe a decoy beacon lured President Machel's aircraft to its destruction, as had been claimed by Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

Machel lies campaign 'ordered by Gorbachev'

5/1 5/7/87
THE Soviet Union is poised to launch a massive disinformation campaign after the release this week of the findings of the Samora Machel death-crash inquiry.

By NEIL HOOPER
and DAVID JACKSON

Intelligence sources claim that a decision to smear South Africa for the crash which claimed the life of the Mozambican President was taken within 24 hours of his death — by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Margo Commission of Inquiry into the crash will be released within days with every indication that it will find pilot error responsible for the downing of the Tupolev 134.

Already, intelligence sources claim, the Soviets have inspired stories that the crash was the result of a bomb, anti-aircraft fire and even a decoy beacon.

And in response to the Soviet claims, South African officials have admitted they also made some dubious charges against the aircraft and its Russian crew.

Now both sides are girding themselves for the unveiling of the Margo report, which is certain to give rise to another round of disinformation and counter-disinformation.

Beacon

Intelligence sources claim that the decision to launch a major propaganda initiative was taken by Mr Gorbachev, and Soviet disinformation experts were sent to Mozambique to co-ordinate the attack.

This group, it is alleged, was responsible for originating the claim that a decoy beacon had lured the aircraft off its course to crash in South Africa.

The motive: shift attention from the fact that it was a Russian aircraft and crew who killed the Mozambican President and point to SA as the culprit.

Initial stories suggested a bomb or rocket had brought down the aircraft but investigation soon proved this untenable. The next major sto-

ry floated was that a mobile decoy had lured the aircraft off its course.

This line was refuted this week by Colonel Frank Bornman, one of the members of the international board of inquiry.

He told the Sunday Times that pilot error was the cause. Even if there had been a decoy beacon it should not have led to the accident.

"The crew were among the sloppiest I have ever encountered," he said.

Mugabe dilemma as rebels lay siege to Beira oil corridor

RIGHTWING rebels in Mozambique claim they have Zimbabwean forces on the run.

They say Robert Mugabe's government is reviewing its military commitment to the defence of the vital Beira corridor and the Marxist regime of President Joaquim Chissano

Paulo Oliveira, Lisbon-based spokesman of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement — Renamo — told the Sunday Times this week

"Mugabe is ruining the day he sent his forces into Mozambique. We are told there is a growing feeling among the business community and the armed forces that the military commitment to the Beira corridor is money down the drain and debilitating the Zimbabwean economy"

The Beira Corridor Group, BCG Ltd, an amalgam of British multinationals and Zimbabwean interests, has invested millions of rands in repairing and trying to secure the corridor, which gives landlocked Zimbabwe an alternative route to the sea

In May British military analysts concluded that the 240km-long strip, through which an oil pipeline and road and rail links run, could be defended provided a Zimbabwean occupation force

By **KEN POTTINGER**
Lisbon

was stationed in Manica and Sofala provinces with responsibility for both administration and defence in the area

This solution is not viewed kindly in Maputo because of implications for national sovereignty (In the 1890s Cecil Rhodes unsuccessfully tried to impose a similar annexation of the corridor on Portugal)

Oliveira claimed that in the past three weeks Renamo had attacked a number of targets up to 30km inside the Zimbabwean border, and that Harare was now taking the rebel threat to extend the guerrilla war into Zimbabwe seriously.

He said the rebels had a list of other key economic targets like roads, power pylons, railways, bridges and factories in Zimbabwe, which would be destroyed unless Mugabe's troops pulled out

Independent reports say the rebels, despite facing considerable supply shortages, appear nevertheless to have launched a major new offensive against key targets in the Beira corridor, the port of Beira itself and the outlying suburbs of Maputo

Oliveira claimed that the rebels were embarked on "a national offensive" in all 10 provinces

Successes

Western diplomats in Lisbon said the scale of combat in Mozambique appeared to be as intense as any seen in the bitter fighting that preceded independence in neighbouring Rhodesia

On June 29 the rebels claimed major successes in attacks on the country's two principal cities, Maputo and Beira, and on important targets in the Beira corridor

Oliveira said Renamo had killed more than 120 government soldiers in a series of co-ordinated attacks on targets in central and southern Mozambique since the beginning of June.

He said that to mark Mozambican independence day on June 25 the rebels had shelled the central port city of Beira, demolishing buildings and killing government troops.

Warning

He said rebels had blown up the oil pipeline linking Beira to Mutare (formerly Umtali) in five places, despite the Zimbabwean military cordon protecting it, and sabotaged road and rail links in the corridor.

There has been no independent confirmation of these claims

Oliveira warned that unless Harare withdrew its troops "Zimbabweans will suffer"

Maputo spells out aid needs

218 B/10 Aug 8/7/87

MAPUTO — Mozambique's economy needs \$800m worth of imported spare parts, raw materials and cash annually until 1990 to carry out a planned economic recovery, a government report said yesterday.

The focus of the import programme is on the provision of raw materials and spare parts to increase production of consumer goods and on investment," the report said. The international community is being asked to increase its assistance

The report said 1986 imports totalled \$546.8m, with exports of only \$79m. Because of this negative balance the import programme would continue to rely on foreign loans and grants. The largest sector of the programme was agriculture, which will require \$125m a year.

The top priority is the production of consumer goods to serve as an incentive for peasant farmers to market their agricultural surpluses. The report noted industry is operating at a fraction of capacity due to a lack of raw material and spare parts. In 1986, the production of fabric was reported at 37% of capacity, shoes at 35%, soap at 22% and cooking oil at 9%.

Energy imports, principally fuel, are expected to rise from \$64m this year to \$100m by 1990, although fuel consumption would still be lower than in 1980 — Sapa-AP

Margo: ^{2/18} Machel report ^{2/18} pinched

JOHANNESBURG —

The head of the international board that investigated the crash of Mozambican President Samora Machel's airplane was surprised yesterday to learn that the Foreign Affairs Department had access to the final report two days before its official release.

The South African Embassy in Washington DC told American news organizations on Monday that details of the final report of the commission headed by Mr Justice Cecil Margo would be available this afternoon, 11 hours before Mr Margo intended to release the report in Johannesburg.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department had been given copies of the report in advance to send to its overseas missions.

But Mr Justice Margo said in a telephone interview, "If they've got it, they pinched it."

Shortly after he was told about the plans for overseas briefings, the Washington news conference was cancelled and a spokesman there, Mr Chris Streeter, said he had been mistaken in thinking an advance copy of the report would be available.

"I didn't think it would have been printed until tomorrow morning (today) We only approved it late last week," Mr Justice Margo said. The Foreign Affairs Department said when asked about Mr Justice Margo's statements, that the Minister of Transport, who was part of the inquiry, had been "officially handed" a copy of the report at the beginning of this week, and the Department of Transport had given a copy to the Department of Foreign Affairs under an embargo of 9 am on Thursday — Sapa-AP

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Row over Machel crash report

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Mozambique and the Soviet Union participated with South African experts in the technical investigation of the crash just inside South African territory on October 19, 1986 Mr Machel and 34 others died when the Soviet-made Tupolev-134A presidential plane slammed into the Lebombo Hills on the way home to Maputo from Zambia — Sapa-AP

Machel report 'advanced to embassy'

(218) SMC 8/7/87

Mr Justice Cecil Margo, the chairman of the commission of inquiry into the aircraft crash that killed Mozambique President Samora Machel, said today he did not know how the South African embassy in Washington came to have advance copies of the commission's report

Details of the report were to have been released to American news organisations by the embassy this afternoon — a day before its official release in Johannesburg

Soon after plans for the briefing became known to Mr Justice Margo, the news conference was cancelled. An embassy spokesman said he was mistaken in thinking an advance copy would be available

However, sources close to the commission say the embassy did indeed have advance copies of the report. Copies were

handed to the Department of Transport several days ago, they said

The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Eli Louw, who should have officially released the report, asked that this be done by the commission itself

However, a copy was made available to the Department of Foreign Affairs under a strict embargo of 9 am tomorrow

The Department of Foreign Affairs then telefaxed copies to the South African embassy in the US. This occurred even before the report was sent to the Government Printer

A spokesman for the department has denied this. He said "Although some missions were under the impression that they would be in possession of a summary of the report a few days prior to the expiry of the embar-

go, at the time of this statement, missions are not in possession either of the report or of any summary"

Mr Justice Margo today said he had no knowledge of plans to break the embargo on the report

Associated Press quoted Mr Justice Margo as saying in a telephone interview: "If they've got it (the report), they pinched it. I didn't think it would have been printed until tomorrow morning. We only approved it late last week"

"We don't liaise with them (Department of Foreign Affairs). We are an independent body," Mr Justice Margo said

About 200 journalists are expected at tomorrow's press conference at 9 am, when the report will be released at the Indaba Hotel in Witkoppen

4. Trunk and Box Workers Industrial Union

TOTAL

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Machel report

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*Secret
8/18/87*

(518)

The Margo Commission findings confirm the common belief in Maputo that Soviet technicians and goods are generally of a lower standard than those supplied by the West

ARGUS 9/7/82

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Severe blow to Russians

Joao Santa Rita, Argus Africa News Service, reports from Johannesburg

THE Soviet Union's standing in Africa has been dealt a blow by the findings of the commission of inquiry into the causes of the plane crash that killed President Machel and 34 other people in October last year.

The already poor reputation of Soviet machinery and technicians has been severely damaged at a time when Moscow is trying to increase sales of its civilian aircraft and other technology in Africa.

Diplomatic and other observers believe African and perhaps other Third World governments will now study more carefully offers by the Soviet Union to supply crews for any presidential planes or national airlines.

Moscow's fear of this is believed to lie behind the extraordinary lengths to which it went to discredit the findings of the Margo commission in advance.

The findings confirm at an official level what for the ordinary man in the streets of Maputo was already common knowledge — Soviet technicians and goods are generally of a lower standard than those supplied by Western countries.

President Joaquim Chissano, who succeeded Mr Machel, is himself now flying around in an American-made Boeing which, according to some sources, is manned by a Portuguese crew.

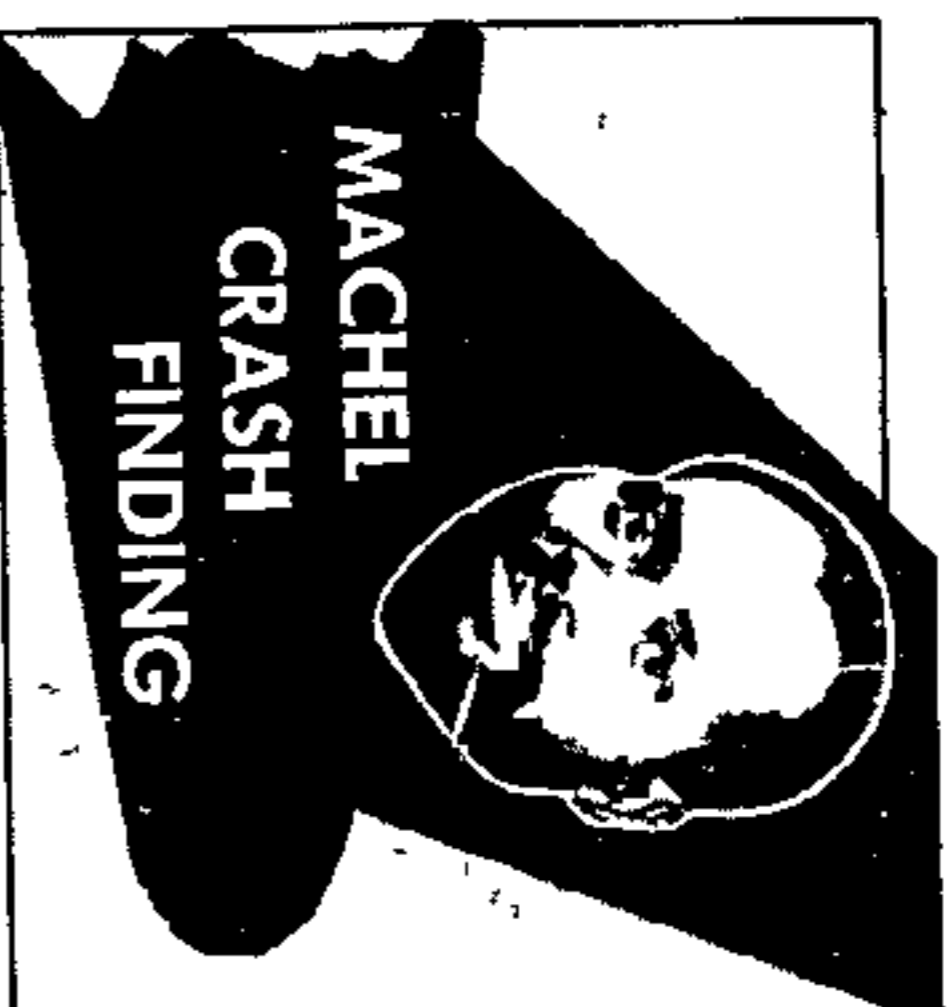
During his recent trip to Britain he flew on a plane leased by the British government. An Ilyushin aircraft bought by the Mozambican airlines a few years ago is hardly used because of its high fuel consumption.

The Mozambican leadership is aware that another Soviet crew was also in command of a Russian-built Antonov plane that crashed earlier last year in northern Mozambique killing several Frelimo provincial leaders and the wife of the country's Minister of Defence, General Alberto Chipande.

The Mozambican authorities have never published the causes of that crash.

It is clear, however, that Mozambique and the Soviet Union will not accept the findings of the commission of inquiry.

It would be almost politically impossible for the two countries — linked by a treaty of friend-



ship and co-operation — to accept any responsibility for the crash.

Analysts say that even though there have recently been attempts to get military aid from countries other than the Soviet Union, Mozambique's dependence on Soviet military aid is almost total.

This, and the years of massive propaganda in which the Russians were presented as Mozambique's natural ally, make it virtually impossible for Maputo to blame Moscow for the crash.

Therefore officially both countries say they are not satisfied with the findings on the "mysterious" VOR (very high frequency omni-directional range beacon) that the crew followed and which they suggest was responsible for the plane being off course when it crashed 190 metres inside South African territory.

Their rejection of the findings means that at least at an official level, the rest of the Front-line states and other African countries will continue to point a finger at South Africa even if the International Civil Aviation Organisation, ICAO, accepts the report.

A clear sign of how Africa will react to the findings was given in May when the five Portuguese-speaking African countries — Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Mozambique — signed a joint statement at the end of their summit meeting saying that there was "every indication that it (the crash) was deliberately caused".

Analysts note subtle differences, however, between Mozambique's rejection of the findings and the Soviet Union's remarks on the same subject.

While the Soviet Union has from the beginning accused

South Africa of being responsible for the crash, the Mozambican government has not done so.

Even in their rejection of the findings of the Margo Commission the approach was different.

The Maputo authorities said the findings were "unacceptable" and the government had decided "to consider the investigation not closed" because it was necessary to find which navigational beacon had been followed by the crew and where it was situated.

The Russians were much more blunt in their rejection.

Mr Ivan Yasin, Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation, said sabotage had been the cause of the crash since a false beacon had been used to lure the aircraft off course.

It had been a terrorist act, he said, and "to find out who actually placed the beacon, we need another inquiry".

Long before the Margo Commission started its work the Soviet Union was already accusing South Africa of being responsible for the accident.

According to unconfirmed reports, Moscow sent a disinformation specialist to Maputo shortly after the crash to influence the tenor of official Mozambican news reports on the crash.

On November 12, less than a month after the accident, a senior official at the Soviet Ministry of Civil Aviation told journalists that South Africa had deliberately lured the plane off course.

In December the new Soviet ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Nikoloi Dybenko, said President Machel's death had been "an act of international terrorism carried out from the soil of fascist South Africa".

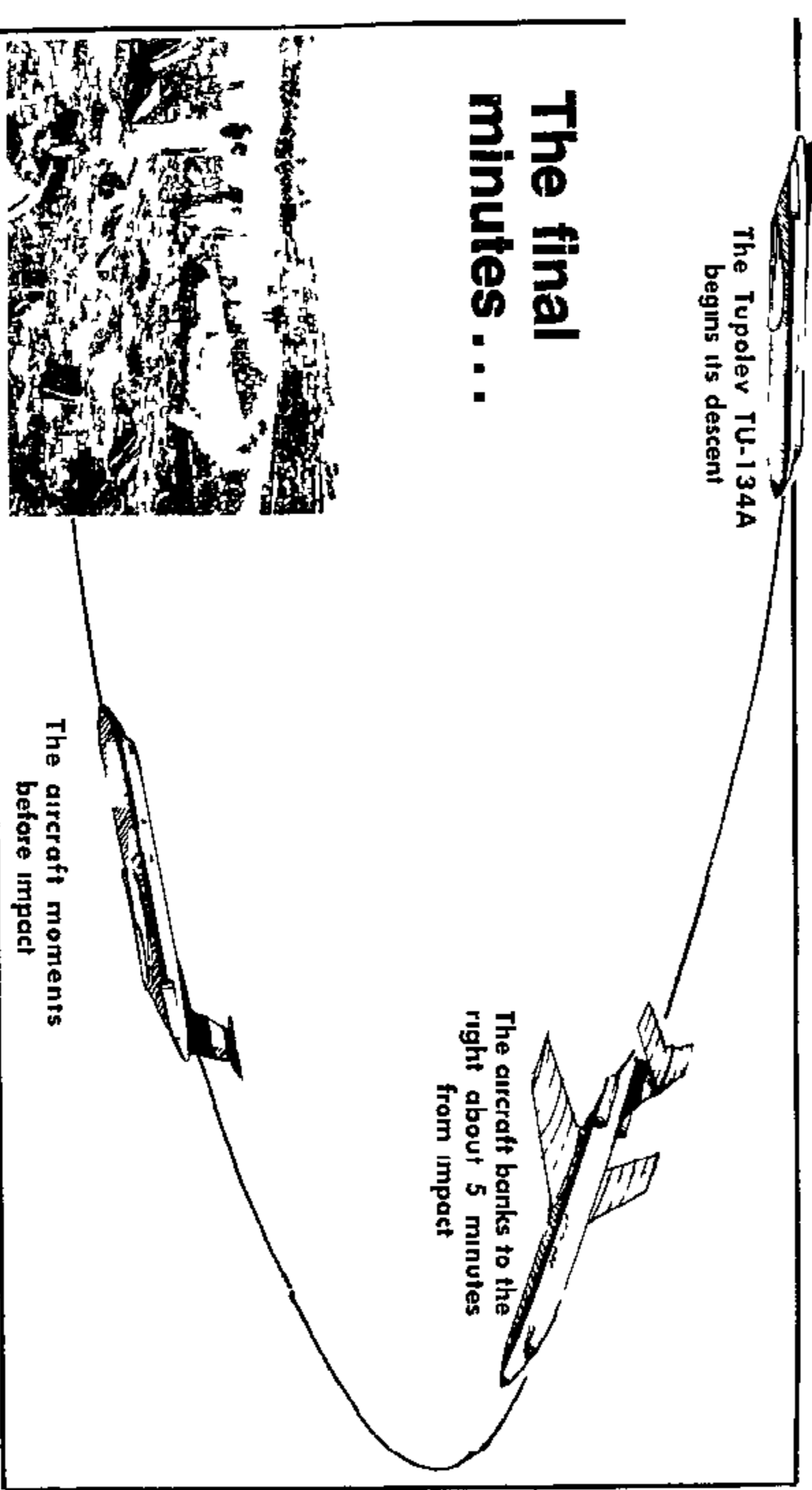
In March a Soviet vice-president, Mr Pavel Glashtvil, said while on an official visit to Mozambique that the Margo Commission was illegal.

More recently the Mozambique News Agency, Am, has started referring to President Machel's death as "murder" after President Joaquim Chissano told a mass rally in northern Mozambique that the crash had been deliberately caused by the country's "enemies".

It is therefore clear that de-



Flashback Mozambique soldiers inspect the cockpit of the plane



The Tupolev TU-134A begins its descent

The aircraft banks to the right about 5 minutes from impact

The aircraft moments before impact

The final minutes . . .

spite the findings of the Margo Commission there will always be a question mark in some parts of the world over the

death of the charismatic leader. For, even if for purely political reasons, most of Africa and the Socialist bloc will not accept the findings and will cling to the theory that the Soviet crew was off course because of a false beacon.

2/8

HAMISH McINDOE

Crash report likely to clear SA

TODAY'S release of the Margo Commission of Inquiry's report into the plane crash that killed former Mozambican President Samora Machel is widely expected to rule out SA involvement.

The long-awaited report is scheduled to be released to about 200 local and foreign journalists at the Indaba Hotel, near Witkoppen, this morning

Machel and 33 passengers were killed on October 19 last year when their Soviet Tupolev

134A jet ploughed into a hill near Komatipoort. There were 10 survivors

It caused a major row with Mozambique and the Soviet Union claimed the aircraft was lured off-course by a decoy radio beacon

SA officials probing the crash have suggested the Tupolev's instrumentation was inadequate and the Soviet crew had been drinking

Mr Justice Cecil Margo, head of the six-man commission, announced late last month the report had been finalised after several months of investigation

One of the commission's three international aviation experts, former Apollo 8 commander Frank Borman, told the Wall Street Journal this month the performance of the Tupolev's crew was "one of the sloppiest I've ever seen"

Borman believes crew error

caused the crash — regardless of whether or not there was a decoy radio beacon trying to bring the aircraft down

Meanwhile, SAPA reports the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday embassies had not received an advance copy of the Margo report

It said Foreign Affairs had been handed a copy of the report this week with an embargo for 9am this morning and embassies had been instructed accordingly

M O Z A M -
BIQUE will
cover SA ex-
porters' losses
on cargo sabo-
taged en route
to Maputo

Maputo to cover sabotage losses

harbour, port director F Ilidio
Diniz announced yesterday

He said Maputo port authori-
ties would pay out on claims for
goods intended for export from
Maputo harbour but which were
destroyed, stolen or damaged by
rebels en route and which com-
mercial insurance companies
would not insure.

He also guaranteed railed
goods would not be delayed by
more than five days, even if rail
bridges were blown up.

Security-linked Mozambican
rail transport interruptions to-
talled 90 days in 1985, 35 days in
1986 and 13 in the first six
months of this year.

Diniz added confiscation of
goods for political reasons was
possible but unlikely and export-

ers would know in advance about
plans for such steps.

He was speaking at a Johan-
nesburg Chamber of Commerce
seminar.

SA goods made up 39% of Ma-
puto port's total throughput last
year, Mozambican goods 28%,
Zambian 19% and Swazi 14%.

SA Association of Freight For-
warders executive director Alan
Cowell said Maputo could at-
tract considerable traffic.

Maputo's willingness to nego-
tiate rates could mean lower
charges for bulk exporters and it
should be cheaper to export
valuable goods under Maputo's
box rate tariffs than under SA's
value-based tariffs.

218 9/7/87
NORMAN SHEPHERD

Machel crashed: Crew blamed

Mr Justice Margo

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Crew error was the cause of the air crash which killed Mozambique President Samora Machel and 34 others, the Margo Commission of Inquiry has found.

"The flight crew failed to follow procedural requirements for an instrument let-down approach and continued to descend without having visual contact with the ground, below minimum safe altitude," the commission said.

● Severe blow to Russians, Page 17.

'Below-par crew acted suicidally' — Margo

JOHANNESBURG — To continue in total darkness the descent of the aircraft carrying President Samora Machel was "suicidal and totally contrary to international flight procedures", Mr Justice Margo said



FLASHBACK: The scene of the crash in October last year.

The accident happened on October 19 last year when the Tupolev 134A-3 aircraft crashed into a hillside near the village of Mbuzim, just inside South Africa near the Swaziland-Mozambique border

The disaster sparked accusations that a rogue beacon had lured the aircraft to its destruction — but these were completely rejected by the inquiry

Warning system

Presenting its report in Witkoppen outside Johannesburg today, the commission said there was no evidence of sabotage or outside interference — as alleged by the Mozambican and Soviet authorities

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ACCUS
9/7/87

Today
The commission of inquiry into the accident, of which he was chairman, released its report today

"This was a below-par crew. In our report we have listed aspects on which they failed to measure up to proper airmanship.

"The pilot and crew were experienced and that makes their actions worse in our view," he said

To ignore the triggering of the GPWS alarm was totally unacceptable.

The crew had been given clearance for visual approach, as opposed to an instrument landing, to Maputo Airport, and the aircraft had been cleared down to 3 000 feet.

"A visual approach implies visual contact with the runway and one cannot just descend into darkness and hope you will hit the runway at some point."

"But this is precisely what the crew continued to do in total darkness.

BEWILDERED

"Then the crew became confused and bewildered when they failed to see lights, and the captain drew the unjustified conclusion that there was a power blackout in Maputo.

"Notwithstanding the fact that he was blind (flying) he continued to descend and ignored the GPWS alarm with the Russian equivalent of the word 'damn'."

The Russians had suggested that the system may have been faulty.

If the aircraft had at that point climbed, as it should have, it would have located the Maputo VOR beacon which it had missed and would have landed safely at its destination.

Mr Justice Margo said his commission was satisfied that it had found the truth regarding the crash of the Tupolev 134A-3 on October 19 at Mpuzini near Komatipoort.

He was confident that experts in the West "who were not motivated by secondary consideration" would sustain the findings of the report to the hilt — Sapa.

"There is no substance to the theory that the aircraft was lured off course by means of a false VOR beacon or any other device"

The commission, chaired by Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Margo, said the crew had ignored the ground proximity warning system alarm, which should have warned them that they were flying too low for an aircraft with retracted landing gear.

The commission found that the cockpit layout and crew positioning prevented cross-checking between crew

Ambiguous

As a result of this, the Matsapa beacon (VOR) in Swaziland was probably selected inadvertently, instead of the Maputo beacon

The co-pilot selected the Matsapa beacon temporarily without informing the rest of the crew

The navigator followed the Matsapa beacon

"There was a breakdown in crew discipline and co-ordination," the commission found

Communications with Maputo tower were at times ambiguous and misunderstood by both parties

Insufficient fuel

It was also found that the crew did not file a flight plan as required.

The aircraft did not have sufficient fuel on board to proceed to an alternative destination

Other findings of the commission were

- The crew were properly qualified and licensed
- The aircraft was airworthy
- There was no technical failure or malfunction in flight before impact
- After the crash, medical and rescue assistance was provided in a "timely manner considering the remoteness of the site".

CARE TRIPS

9/7/87

2/8

Machel crash inquiry report release today

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Today's release of the Margo Commission of Inquiry's report into the plane crash that killed former Mozambican President Samora Machel is widely expected to rule out South African involvement in the tragedy.

The long-awaited report is scheduled to be released to about 200 local and foreign journalists at the Indaba Hotel near Witkoppen this morning.

Mr Machel and 33 passengers were killed on October 19 last year when their Soviet Tupolev 134A jet ploughed into a hill a few metres from the Mozambican border, near Komatipoort. There were 10 survivors.

It caused an international furore, with Mozambique and the Soviet Union claiming the aircraft was lured off-course by a rogue decoy radio beacon.

South African officials probing the crash have suggested the Tupolev's instrumentation was inadequate and the Soviet crew had been drinking.

Mr Justice Cecil Margo, head of the six-man commission, announced late last month the report had been finalized after several months of investigation.

One of the commission's three international aviation experts, former Apollo 8 commander, Colonel Frank Borman, told the Wall Street Journal this month the performance of the Tupolev's crew was "one of the sloppiest I've ever seen".

Colonel Borman believes crew error caused the crash — regardless of whether or not there was a decoy radio beacon trying to bring the aircraft down.

Moscow and Maputo have already rejected the commission's findings after both governments were given an advance release of the report in May.

The Soviets believe the Tupolev was dragged off-course by a radio beacon and reject the idea of crew failure. Neither government attended the commission's hearings in the Rand Supreme Court earlier this year.

The political sniping over the crash was used as the backdrop to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan's, controversial statement last month that SA would consider aid to movements fighting anti-Marxist governments in Southern Africa.

Britain's former chief air accident investigator, Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, will be the only international aviation expert attending today's press conference.

CAPE TIMES 9/7/87

Maputo offers port incentive

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Finance Staff

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique will cover uninsured SA exporters' losses on cargo sabotaged en route to Maputo harbour, Port of Maputo director Filidio Diniz announced yesterday

He said the Maputo port authorities would pay out on claims for goods intended for export from Maputo harbour but which were destroyed, stolen or damaged by rebels en route and which commercial insurance companies would not insure

He also guaranteed railed goods would not be delayed by more than five days, even if rail bridges were blown up (security-linked Mozambican rail transport interruptions totalled 90 days in 1985, 35 in 1986 and 13 in the first six months of this year)

His speech and a presentation by his colleagues at a Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce seminar was part of a concerted effort to raise Maputo harbour's throughput of goods to and from SA

For a port handling 3m tons of goods a year but able to handle 7m, the neighbouring SA economic giant is an obvious business target — especially as SA goods made up 39% of Maputo port's total throughput last year, Mozambican goods 28%, Zambian 19% and Swazi 14%

Machel¹⁰ report⁽²¹⁸⁾ causes^{9/7/89} uproar

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Justice Cecil Margo, the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the plane crash that killed Mozambique's President, Mr Samora Machel, said yesterday that he did not know how the South African Embassy in Washington came to have advance copies of the commission's report

Details of the report were to have been released to US news organisations by the embassy yesterday afternoon — a day before its official release here

Soon after plans for the briefing became known to Mr Justice Margo, the news conference was cancelled. An embassy spokesman said he was mistaken in thinking an advance copy would be available

The Department of Foreign Affairs said embassies had not received an advance copy of the report, but sources close to the commission said the embassy had advance copies of the report

Copies had been handed to the Department of Transport, several days ago, they said

The Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Eli Louw, who should have officially released the report, asked that this be done by the commission itself.

However, a copy was made available to the Department of Foreign Affairs under a strict embargo of 9 am today

The Department of Foreign Affairs then telefaxed copies to the South African Embassy in the US. This occurred before the report was sent to the Government Printer — Sapa

Margo Commission of Inquiry rejects 'false' beacon claim

Crew's errors caused Machel plane crash

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The first picture of the crash — published by The Star on October 20 1986

Machel plane crash

By Zenaide Vendeiro and Colleen Ryan

The air crash which killed Mozambique President Samora Machel and 34 others was caused by crew error, the Margo Commission of Inquiry has found.

The accident occurred on October 19 last year when the Tupolev 134A-3 aircraft crashed into a hillside near the village of Mbuzzini, just inside South Africa near the Swaziland-Mozambique border.

The disaster sparked accusations that a false beacon had lured the plane to its destruction — but the inquiry rejected this claim.

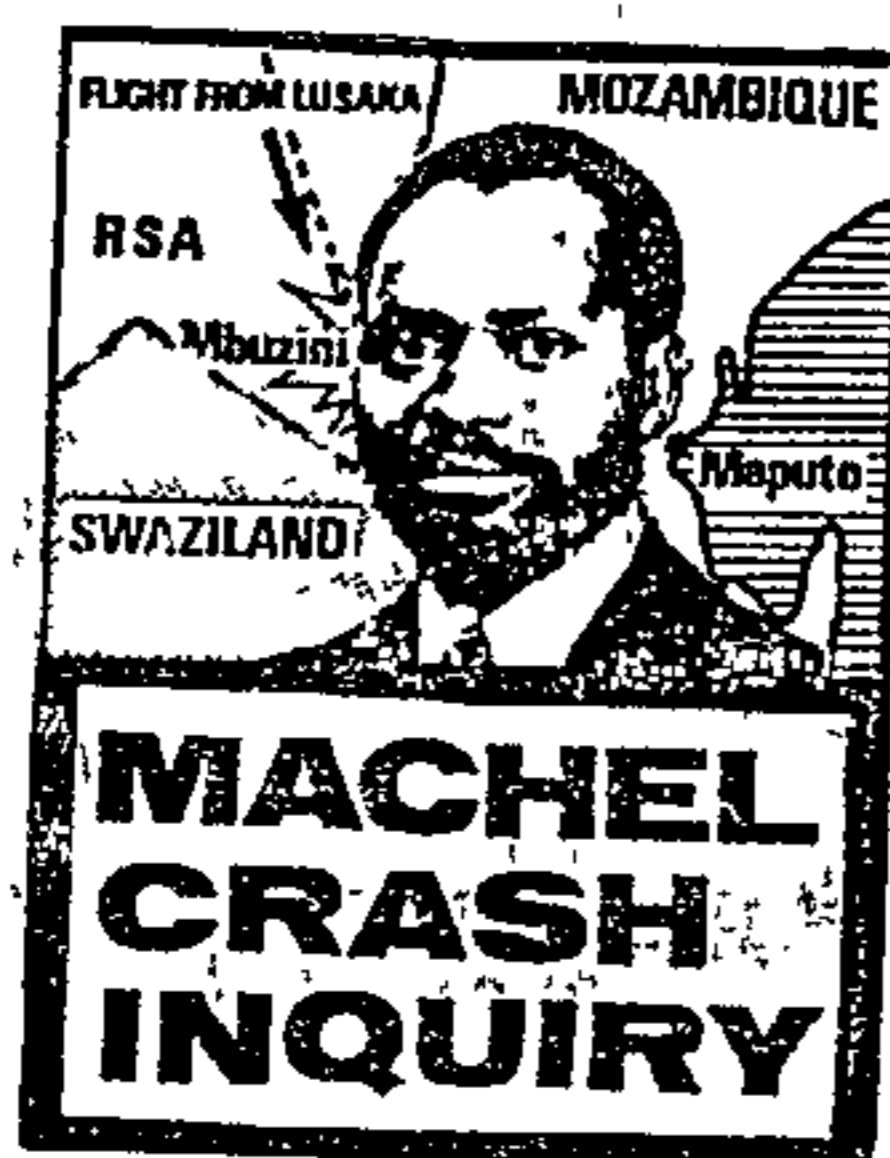
Presenting its report in Witkoppen, near Johannesburg, today, the commission said there was no evidence of sabotage or outside interference — as alleged by Mozambican and Soviet authorities.

"There is no substance in the theory that the aircraft was lured off course by means of a false VOR beacon or any other device," the report said.

The commission, chaired by Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Cecil Margo, was unanimous that the cause of the accident was "the flight crew failed to follow procedural requirements for an instrument let-down approach, but continued to descend, without having visual contact with the ground, below minimum safe altitude.

In addition, the crew ignored the ground proximity warning system alarm which should have warned them that they were flying too low for a plane with retracted landing gear.

The commission found that the cockpit layout and crew positioning prevented cross-checking between crew members



As a result, the Matsapa beacon (VOR) in Swaziland was probably selected inadvertently, instead of the Maputo beacon.

The co-pilot selected the Matsapa beacon temporarily without informing the rest of the crew.

The navigator followed the Matsapa beacon.

"There was a breakdown in crew discipline and co-ordination," the commission found.

Communications with Maputo tower were at times ambiguous and misunderstood by both parties.

It was also found that the crew did not file a flight plan as required.

Other findings of the commission were

- The crew were properly qualified and licensed and the aircraft was airworthy
- There was no technical failure or malfunction in flight prior to impact
- After the discovery of the crash, medical and rescue assistance was provided in a "timely manner considering the remoteness of the site"

MACHIEL'S DEADLINE: CREW GETS TO BLAME

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invest
9/2/87

JOHANNESBURG — The board of inquiry into the aircraft accident on October 19 last year in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed found that it was due to the crew's failure to follow procedural requirements and not to any "false beacon".

The board, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Margo, released a report of its investigation today.

The board found that there were indications of casualness and a lack of flight-deck discipline in various aspects of the crew's performance.

The report said that although no charges of foul play had been laid before the board, it had become aware of various rumours, some of which found expression in newspaper reports, to the effect that South Africa had deliberately caused the destruction of President Machel's aircraft.

"The board is completely satisfied that there was no false beacon as alleged, or at all."

The report said that, for

example, in one newspaper report it had been alleged that the surviving member of the flight crew had stated that the aircraft had been shot down.

"In fact, the official statement taken from this person, which statement was before the board, is devoid of any such suggestion.

"Moreover, as appears from the joint factual report of the accident, agreed by the teams of the RSA, the USSR and Mozambique, and also from the other evidence of the integrity and normal function of the aircraft immediately before the impact, the rumour that it was shot down has no basis in fact."

The board found it unnecessary to deal with other rumours of wilful

interference as the agreed factual report and other evidence refuted them all.

"However, one of these rumours merits particular mention. It is the rumour that the aircraft was lured to its destruction by a false beacon.

The report says no direct allegation of a false beacon was put before the board by the accredited representatives of the USSR or Mozambique, either in the agreed factual report or otherwise.

Its principal finding was that the cause of the accident was "that the flight crew failed to follow procedural requirements for an instrument let-down approach, but continued to descend un-



Who said basketball was a game played only by taller-than-average men? Air currently taking part in the national basketball tournament at the University (from left) DEBBIE HOLL, LINDY WIGGILL, KAREN HOLL and BERNICE FAI Border team.

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P.T.O.

(2/8) w/mavel
10/16/7/87

Supreme Court Judge Cecil Margo — No evidence of sabotage or outside interference in the crash that killed Machel

THE mystery of why former Mozambican president Samora Machel's plane veered sharply to the west minutes before crashing in South African territory and fatally wounding Machel and 34 others, dominated yesterday's unveiling of the Margo Commission of Inquiry into the accident

The actual findings of the commission into last October's crash were unambiguous. In the words of the chairman, Supreme Court Judge Cecil Margo. "This was a below par crew."

He said the six-member commission, appointed by the South African Minister of Transport Affairs, found there was "no evidence of sabotage or outside interference" in the crash and there was "no substance in the theory that the aircraft was lured off course by means of a false beacon or any other device".

But the central dispute between the

Still a mystery: The fatal Machel crash right-turn

By JO-ANN BEKKER

commission and the Mozambican and Soviet governments — which refused to participate in a commission they called one-sided but issued reports commenting on Margo's draft report — still concerns the plane's misguided 37 degree turn to the right

Margo's report states that had the Soviet Tupolev jet not executed the premature turn, but continued on its course for a further eight minutes, it would have beamed into Maputo's navigational beacon

The report found the most probable explanation was that the aircraft had

locked into a directional beacon beamed from Matsapa, Swaziland

He said the beacon was not a magnet, and while the crew could read their direction from the beacon, they would have realised they were off course had they checked other functioning instruments, on-board radar and the Maputo broadcast station

Margo said the reading from Matsapa's beacon (112.3 Megahertz) differed by only four points from that of Maputo (112.7 Megahertz)

He said Mozambique's oblique accusations that the South African Defence Force had erected a false navigation beacon to lure the plane to dis-

Picture. ERIC MILLER, Afrapix aster — based on reports that SADF camps had been seen in the area had no substance and were "untenable"

"There is not a shred of evidence, it is just a theory," the judge said.

The Soviets, in turn, asserted Matsapa's beacon could not affect the Tupolev's flight, because the direct line of sight would be blocked by mountainous terrain

Margo said the commission had conducted flight tests, using regular flight services, which had established that planes following the same route could pick up the Matsapa navigational reading "loud and clear". He said he did not know if the Mozambicans and Soviets were aware of these tests

Summing up the cause of the crash, Margo's report stated: "The flight crew failed to follow procedural requirements for an instrument landing approach, but continued to descend under visual flight rules in darkness and some cloud, ie without having visual contact with the ground, below minimum safe altitude and minimum assigned altitude, and in addition ignored the Ground Proximity Warning System alarm."

The report found the flight crew were qualified, licensed and experienced, the aircraft was airworthy and did not experience technical failure or malfunction. The radio navigational aids on the ground and in the aircraft were adequate to allow an instrument landing descent.

However, having studied a transcript of the cockpit voice recorder, the commission of inquiry noted the crew did not file a flight plan as required by Mozambique regulations. The pilot was unaware of the correct number of passengers on board and had miscalculated the aircraft's endurance.

NEWS 10/7/77 (218)

Mozambique urged to reconstruct flight

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique has been urged to reconstruct the flight of President Samora Machel's aircraft to dispel suspicions that it was lured off course

The Margo board of inquiry said this in its reply to comments made by the Soviet Union and Mozambique on why the ill-fated aircraft made a 37 degree turn to the right last October 19

Soon after the turn the Soviet-built Tupolev 134A-3 smashed into a hill just inside South Africa near the Swaziland-Mozambique border. Thirty-five people were killed

The board's findings, which have been given to the Soviet Union and Mozambique, were released yesterday at a Press conference near Johannesburg

False beacon

The board's responsibility in terms of international aviation law will have been met when it hands the report to the International Civil Aviation Organisation in Montreal

The Soviet Union and Mozambique say a false beacon led to the deviation of the aircraft from its course from Zambia to Maputo. They reject the board's finding that the aircraft probably strayed off course because the aircraft was inadvertently locked into the Matsapa beacon in Swaziland instead of the beacon at Maputo



They argued

● The Matsapa VOR could not have been selected because, according to Soviet calculations, the signal would not have been powerful enough and was blocked by mountainous terrain

The board said the Soviet calculations were based on wrong information. There was evidence of actual flight experience which proved that the Matsapa signal could have been received clearly by the aircraft well before it made the turn to the right

Problems with line of sight being blocked, by mountainous terrain for example, could readily be overcome by modern VOR, added the board

● The Soviets also claimed that a signal picked up by a Boeing 737 of the Mozambican domestic airline LAM, which was in the area at the same time, about 190 nautical miles from Maputo, emanated from the "false beacon"

They said the signal could not have been that of Maputo Airport

because it was not powerful enough

The board said this was refuted by the co-pilot of the Boeing himself, who testified that on previous occasions the Maputo VOR had been picked up between 180 miles and 216 miles away

The board urged Mozambique to "collaborate with South Africa's Directorate of Civil Aviation with a view to using one or more of the flights into Maputo to demonstrate the operation of the Matsapa VOR with the Maputo VOR under conditions corresponding to those of C9-CAA's last flight, in order to dispel Mozambique's suspicions, should any still remain"

Refused

Board chairman Mr Justice Cecil Margo said Mozambique previously refused to consent to a reconstruction of the flight

The commission found that even if a false beacon existed the decoy would have had to be placed inside Mozambique, "perhaps as far as seven kilometres from the South African border"

The report stated that even the Soviet Union had not suggested that the alleged false beacon was inside South African territory.

Mr Justice Margo emphasised that a VOR beacon is only a directional finder and cannot tell an aircraft to descend from its altitude

"A VOR isn't a magnet that attracts aircraft to the ground," he explained "It is only indicative of where to fly"

Argus 14/10/77 (218)

Economy damaged by SA: Mozambique

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo

MOZAMBIQUE is telling potential aid donors in Europe that its economy has been severely damaged by deliberate actions of the South African government

It alleges that South Africa has supported the Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas, restricted trade traffic through Maputo harbour, slashed its electricity purchases, curtailed migrant labour, recruitment and cut Mozambique's income from gold mine wages

The allegations have been made before but have been backed up by figures in a report prepared by the Mozambique government for submission to a group of potential aid donors at a meeting in Paris this week

The report says South African aid to the MNR "has been extremely damaging to our economy" It says the rebels have made some transport facilities inoperable and disrupted others, have destroyed schools and health clinics, have blocked the movement of export crops and have terrorised the rural population.

"The cost to the nation in human lives, lost production and reduced foreign exchange earnings is enormous," the report says

It says the rebels' actions have deprived 20 percent of rural area children of schooling and two million people of health care

Mozambique claims South African traffic through Maputo port was cut by 90 percent between 1975 and 1986 "apparently for reasons other than economic ones since Maputo is the natural outlet for traffic from the mineral-rich northeast region of South Africa"

MOZAMBIQUE and the Soviet Union yesterday rejected the Margo findings on the Machel air disaster and repeated their insistence that the plane was lured off course by a decoy beacon.

The Soviet Union defended the Tupolev air crew — which Mr Justice Margo found had been negligent — and said the Margo report was "worthless".

The report was released, with Mozambican and Soviet rejections of its conclusions, at a news conference in Witkoppen near Johannesburg, yesterday.

Mozambique's official news agency

Reds find Margo report 'worthless'

AIM said an "official source" said its government rejected the conclusion that the crash was due to human error on the part of the Soviet crew

The Margo report found there was no truth in the allegation that a decoy beacon was used. It said there had been a breakdown in crew discipline and coordination.

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SA Govt on trial at ANC Indaba

MIKE ROBERTSON

DAKAR — Those taking part in discussions with the ANC were participating in one of the greatest human endeavours since the Second World War victory over Hitler's Nazi regime, Senegal's President Abdou Diouf said at the opening of the meeting yesterday.

He said Senegal was proud to host the conference. "We can only welcome any initiative to move away from the blind alley and to stop the bloodshed".

In what is believed to be the "important announcement" alluded to by ANC members prior to his speech, Diouf hinted at the creation of a research institute at a Senegalese university which young South Africans could attend.

"I invite you to envisage the creation of a South African research institute attached to one of our universities, and which could serve as a place of seminars, conferences and other meetings.

"This institute will at the same time be a place where young South Africans can come to study and thus improve their knowledge of Africa and that which African youth has of South

LONDON — A meeting of the 12 EC foreign ministers in Copenhagen on Monday is poised to unanimously acclaim the talks in Senegal between South African dignitaries and the ANC which started in Dakar yesterday.

All EC member states, including Britain, were yesterday signifying to the EC headquarters in Brussels their unrestrained approval of the initiative.

Africa"

To the obvious embarrassment of the South African delegates, Diouf called on them to discuss in their deliberations ways and means of conducting the trial of apartheid "and its supporters and accomplices".

Earlier, one of the architects of the talks, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, warned against exaggerating the significance of the meeting.

"We are not here to provide an alternative to detente and negotiation. We do

To Page 2

PFP 'wrong to blame Nusas'

HELEN SUZMAN had underestimated PFP weakness and the effect of government propaganda by blaming the National Union of SA Students (Nusas) for its failure in the May election, Nusas president Steven Kromberg said.

Kromberg was responding to a claim by the PFP campaigner made in a speech read on her behalf in London. Suzman charged that Nusas and the UDF had torpedoed the PFP's chances of remaining Official Opposition.

"Nusas did not call for a boycott of the election," he said.

By placing the central issue of democ-

Richard Bartlett B/Day

racy on the political agenda through the "one person, one vote in a unitary SA" campaign, "we appealed to students to make decisions according to their consciences", Kromberg said.

Those Nusas members who decided not to vote "probably believed the PFP strategy of change through parliament to be unrealistic", he said yesterday.

"We reject the claim by Suzman," Kromberg said. He said she had overestimated the size and significance of the student constituency.

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Mozambique's official news agency

10/9/76
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Maputo: silence on trade bar

MOZAMBICAN and SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safto) officials have remained silent on the possibility of using Maputo as an exit port for SA's sanctions-busting efforts.

The officials met in Johannesburg this week to discuss the implementation of phase 1 of a joint Maputo port "masterplan".

The masterplan is aimed at overcoming critical problems facing the port and at renewing the confidence of SA importers/exporters.

When asked whether use of the port was part of SA's sanctions-busting measures, the officials declined to answer.

HELEN WISHART

Industry sources said later that although Mozambique was desperate for SA business, it could not be seen to be sanctioning use of its harbour for clandestine trade.

Encouraged by recent increases in SA exports through the port, senior Mozambique official Inidio Diniz said at the meeting Maputo was still the natural outlet for certain regions of SA, namely northern and eastern Transvaal.

"We are meeting to persuade potential users that Maputo is again an economically viable proposition — capable of handling cargo safely

and efficiently," he said.

Safto CE Wim Holtes said Maputo offered the most effective way for exporters to reduce the high costs of exporting from SA when they were located inland.

"By reducing the rail distance (to Richards Bay or Durban), costs are decreased and exporters benefit from increased international competitiveness.

"The emphasis is on high volume, low value goods at present, but will gradually expand to high value cargo. For example, citrus shows a highest-ever utilisation of Maputo, with 1-million cartons a month passing through the port."

THE CREW of the Soviet Tupolev — call sign “Charlie Nine Charlie Alfa Alfa” — flew literally blind into SA’s rolling Eastern Transvaal hills 150m from the Mozambican border killing President Samora Machel and 33 passengers

Soviet and Mozambican claims of a decoy radio beacon luring the Presidential flight away from Maputo airport to disaster were rejected yesterday by Mr Justice Cecil Margo, head of the SA-appointed Commission of Inquiry that probed the crash.

“This was a below par crew,” Margo told a Press conference at a hotel near Johannesburg to release the commission’s 135-page report.

The commission’s post-mortem of the Tupolev’s wreckage found no technical failures prior to impact. Weather, too, was not a factor in the tragedy.

Its report tells a story of ignored cockpit checks, poor flight discipline and bad navigational procedures

The Soviet pilot had logged 2 000 hours of night flying and the crew were seasoned to day and night flights in Mozambican airspace. And this, Margo said, made the crew’s performance “worse in the commission’s view”.

The report said the accident was caused by the crew failing to follow the procedure for an instrument let-down runway approach. Instead, the pilot made his descent using visual flight rules in total darkness and some cloud

No visual contact was made with the ground; the jet was flying below the minimum safe altitude and the crew ignored an alarm from the jet’s Ground Proximity Warning System (GPWS) when its height dropped.

The GPWS alarm, bleeping for 10 seconds, merely elicited a “damn it” from the Russian captain. The jet crashed 34 seconds later.

Said Margo: “The decision to go on descending when the crew did not know where they were is unforgivable.”

The report’s list of flying errors is long.

No flight plan was filed, but the navigator’s log showed Beira was the standby airport to Maputo — the jet, however, was short of about 2 000kg of fuel needed for such a diversion. It could have possibly made Durban

Margo said the realisation that there was not enough fuel to fly to Beira put the crew under considerable psychological pressure.

The transcript of the jet’s voice recorder for the last 30 minutes of the flight revealed that, during the descent, the captain talked about how the contents of the jet’s bar should be divided among the crew



□ MARGO presenting his commission’s report yesterday backed by part of the crash jet’s cockpit

‘Below par crew’ caused jet crash

(28) b/Dag p/7/87

HAMISH McINDOE

on landing at Maputo. Meantime, the co-pilot was listening to music and a Soviet news broadcast on the high-frequency transmitter

The typed transcript is riddled with swear words, expurgated in the commission’s report to “strong expression” in parenthesis

Exchanges between the radio operator and the control tower depart from established terminology. This caused confusion over the serviceability of the jet’s independent Landing System (ILS) and the state of Maputo’s runway lights

The report states “It was essential the crew members should have operated as a well-integrated team. Demonstrably, they did not”

The Soviets suggested the ILS system was faulty. “But surely when one hears breaking glass and smashing at the front door one doesn’t just say it’s that faulty alarm system going off,” Margo said

Some of the commission’s findings were based on simulator flight tests and observations from established flights on the Mbala to Maputo run.

Geoffrey Wilkinson was the only member of the commission’s three international aviation experts who attended yesterday’s Press conference. Wilkinson is one of the few Western pilots to have flown a Tupolev-134A and is former chief inspector of the accidents investigation branch of the UK’s Ministry of Transport and rated a world authority on aviation accidents

Commander of the Apollo 8 space flight Frank Borman and Sir Edward Eveleigh, Britain’s former Lord Justice of Appeal, were unable to attend the report’s release.

The two other members of the commission were JJS Germishuys, SA’s former Commissioner for Civil Aviation, and Pieter van Hoven, chairman of the Airlines Association of SA.

The last flight of C9-CAA left Mblala in Zambia at 6 38pm on October 19 last year for the three-hour flight to Maputo. Machel had been in Zambia for a one-day summit with the presidents of Zambia, Zaire and Angola

Two hours after take-off, the jet acknowledged Maputo’s information that no delay was expected for an ILS approach to the airport

At 9 02pm, the jet reported “top of descent” and was told by the Maputo controller to report runway lights in sight or if 3 000ft had been reached

The Tupolev banked 37 degrees to the right and began its descent to the airport — eight minutes before its scheduled landing time.

Some 16 minutes later the jet reported at 3 000ft and was cleared for an ILS approach to runway 23. It continued to descend in darkness at about 480ft a minute to

make visual contact with the runway lights

By this time the aircraft was out of range of most of Maputo’s navigational aids and the crew was effectively lost

“No No There’s nowhere to go. No NDBs (Non-Directional Beacon) There’s nothing,” were the captain’s last words.

At 9 21 and 39 seconds the jet ploughed into the slope of a hill about 35 nautical miles from Maputo and inside SA 150m from the Mozambique border

The force of the impact wrenched both engines from the wings and the fuselage tore a 51m-long scar along the ground. The jet’s velocity at impact was 411km/hour

Margo made it clear the crew had several options to check their bearings. “But none of these actions were taken. Their descent merely continued”

For Margo, a highly-decorated Second World War RAF fighter pilot, the crew’s worst error was ignoring the GPWS alarm

Machel was among the 34 dead. The flight engineer, who was not wearing his seatbelt for the descent to Maputo, survived the crash. So did nine passengers

Claims that SA deliberately caused the destruction of the presidential flight using a decoy beacon or by other electronic interference were strongly rejected by the commission in an eight-page appendix to its main report

“The experts who testified before the board rejected the possibility of a false beacon. Aside from conjecture and speculation in Mozambique’s comments, and the Soviet delegation’s remarks, there is not a shred of acceptable expert evidence to the contrary,” the report said

It noted Soviet remarks on the final draft report — submitted to Moscow two months ago — positioning the alleged beacon 7km beyond the Mozambique border. Noted the report “This proposition generates further improbabilities, which are irreconcilable with the evidence of the cockpit voice recorder”

At the Press conference, Justice Margo explained “Mozambique has suggested the SADF used a fake VOR (Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range) beacon to lure the aircraft into the Eastern Transvaal mountains. Their evidence rested on an SADF camp being situated near the crash site.

“But a VOR is not a magnet that can draw an aircraft to the ground. It simply indicates where the plane is flying.” Margo made clear the Soviet Union still harbours suspicions — without evidence — of a false beacon.

There were no signs of fire in the wreckage and, the report noted, no evidence of sabotage

Margo slated Mozambique questioning the impartiality of the commission’s three independent aviation experts as “hurtful and unnecessarily offensive”.

Shortly after the crash, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha strongly hinted that the crew had been drinking.

But the SA pathologist found no traces of alcohol in the bodies of the Tupolev’s captain and co-pilot. A small quantity of alcohol was found in blood specimens taken from bodies of the navigator and radio operator, but this was ascribed to an ethanol formation caused by decomposition changes

The report recommended that “Black Box” voice recordings should be kept for the last hour rather than the last 30 minutes of a flight on all aircraft.

Wilkinson and Margo believe a clearer picture of what happened on that ill-fated flight would have emerged on an hour-long tape

Copies of the commission’s crash report were delivered yesterday to Soviet and Mozambique authorities in terms of international aviation law.

Said Margo. “We are interested in one fundamental thing, and that is air safety. We want to prevent such an accident from happening again”

Soviets reject air crash report

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique and the Soviet Union yesterday rejected the Margo Commission findings on the Machel air disaster and repeated their insistence the aircraft was lured off course by a decoy beacon.

The board of inquiry into the aircraft accident on October 19 last year, in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed, found that it was due to the crew's failure to follow procedural requirements and not to any "false beacon", as has been alleged.

The board, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Cecil Margo, released a report of its investigation here yesterday.

Soviet and Mozambican claims of a decoy radio beacon luring the flight away from Maputo airport to disaster were rejected Mr Justice Margo.

"This was a below-par crew," he told a press conference.

The Soviet Union defended the Tupolev air crew and said the Margo report was "worthless".

The Mozambican government rejected the findings, the official news agency AIM reported.

AIM said an "official source" had said the Mozambique government rejected the conclusion that the crash was due to human error on the part of the Soviet crew.

'A provoked disaster'

AIM said Mozambique's President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, had already described the crash as "a provoked disaster".

Mr Justice Margo said at the press conference that of all the errors that led to the crash, the worst was the captain's decision to ignore the Ground Proximity Warning System's (GPWS's) alarm.

"This was a below-par crew, ladies and gentlemen," the judge said.

"In our report we have listed aspects on which they failed to measure up to proper airmanship.

"It was an experienced pilot and crew in this area and that makes their actions worse in our view," he said.

To ignore, with the equivalent of the word "damn", the triggering of the GPWS alarm was totally unacceptable and to continue with the descent of the aircraft after that in total darkness was suicidal and totally contrary to international flight procedures.

If the aircraft had climbed at that point, as it should have, it would have located the Maputo VOR (very high frequency omni-directional range) beacon, which it had missed. The plane had had all the necessary equipment to land safely at its destination.

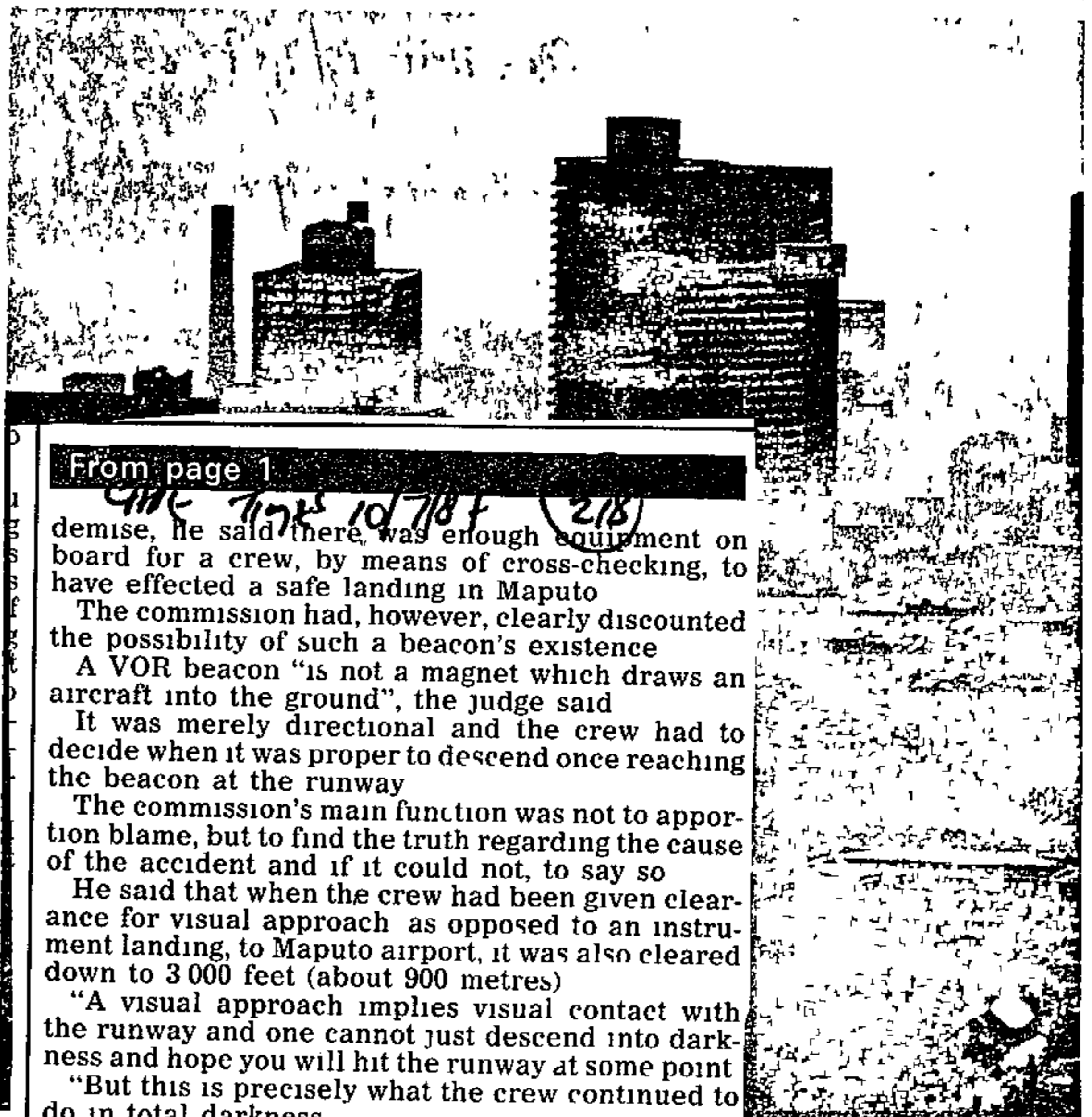
Mr Justice Margo said his commission was satisfied it had found the truth regarding the crash.

He was confident that experts in the West "who were not motivated by secondary consideration would sustain the findings of the report to the hilt.

Dealing with the allegation of a false beacon which, as is suggested by the Mozambican authorities, may have lured the aircraft off course to its

To page 5

What your city looked like a



From page 1

demise, he said there was enough equipment on board for a crew, by means of cross-checking, to have effected a safe landing in Maputo.

The commission had, however, clearly discounted the possibility of such a beacon's existence.

A VOR beacon "is not a magnet which draws an aircraft into the ground", the judge said.

It was merely directional and the crew had to decide when it was proper to descend once reaching the beacon at the runway.

The commission's main function was not to apportion blame, but to find the truth regarding the cause of the accident and if it could not, to say so.

He said that when the crew had been given clearance for visual approach as opposed to an instrument landing, to Maputo airport, it was also cleared down to 3 000 feet (about 900 metres).

"A visual approach implies visual contact with the runway and one cannot just descend into darkness and hope you will hit the runway at some point.

"But this is precisely what the crew continued to do in total darkness.

"Then the crew became confused and bewildered when they failed to see lights and the captain drew the unjustified conclusion that there was a power blackout in Maputo.

"Notwithstanding the fact that he was (flying) blind, he continued to descend and ignored the GPWS alarm with the Russian equivalent of the word 'damn'."

The Russians had suggested that the system may have been faulty.

"But surely when one hears breaking glass and smashing at the front door one doesn't just say 'it's that faulty alarm system going off,'" the judge commented.

At that point the aircraft had equipment adequate to deal with the situation and the aircraft's distance-measuring equipment had frozen accurately, at 35 miles (about 56 kilometres) distance to Maputo.

Mr Justice Margo said there was no evidence to back allegations that security personnel had gathered documents at the site of the crash under the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

He said that the Commissioner for Civil Aviation was legally in charge of a crash site, but "in this case, however, a head of state died on our territory and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, without looking up the law, went there and met his counterparts" — Own Correspondent and Sapa

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Crew's bad flying led to Machel jet crash

JOHANNESBURG — The crew of the Soviet Tupolev — call sign Charlie Nine Charlie Alfa Alfa — flew literally blind into the rolling Eastern Transvaal hills a few metres from the Mozambican border, killing President Samora Machel and 33 passengers.

"This was a below par crew," Mr Justice Margo said at a press conference to release the commission's 135-page report

The commission's post-mortem of the wreckage found no technical failures prior to impact. Weather was not a factor in the tragedy.

The Soviet pilot had logged 2 000 hours of night flying and the crew were seasoned to day and night flights in Mozambican airspace. And this, Mr Justice Margo said, made the crew's performance "worse in the commission's view".

The report said the accident was caused by the crew failing to follow the procedure for an instrument let-down

runway approach. Instead, the pilot made his descent using visual flight rules in total darkness and some cloud.

No visual contact was made with the ground, the jet was flying below the minimum safe altitude and the crew ignored an alarm from the jet's Ground Proximity Warning System (GPWS) when its height dropped below 3 600 ft.

The GPWS alarm, bleeping furiously for ten seconds, merely elicited a "Damn it" in Russian from the captain. The jet crashed 34 seconds later.

A month after the crash, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha reportedly claimed the jet was not carrying a GPWS, possibly to de-

flect some of the political sniping over South Africa's alleged involvement in the tragedy.

The report's list of flying horrors is long.

No flight plan was filed but the navigator's log showed Beira was the standby airport to Maputo. The jet, however, was short of about 2 000 kg of fuel needed for this diversion. It could have made Durban at a scratch.

Mr Justice Margo, in a rare moment of levity, made clear the South African authorities had not put an aircraft at the commission's disposal for this purpose.

Geoffrey Wilkinson was the only member of the commission's three international aviation experts who attended yesterday's press conference. Mr Wilkinson is one of the few Western pilots to have flown a Tupolev-134A and is rated a world authority on aviation accidents.

Mr Justice Margo made clear the crew had several options to check their bearings.

For Mr Justice Margo, a highly-decorated World War II RAF Fighter Pilot, the crew's biggest solecism was ignoring the GPWS alarm.

Claims that South Africa deliberately caused the destruction of the Presidential flight using a decoy beacon or by some other electronic interference were strongly rejected by the commission in an 8-page appendix to the report.

It noted Soviet remarks on the final draft report (submitted to Moscow two months ago) positioned the alleged beacon 7km behind the Mozambique border. The report noted "This proposition generates further improbabilities, which are irreconcilable with the evidence of the cockpit voice recorder."

Mr Justice Margo also explained "Mozambique has suggested the SADF used a fake VOR (Very High frequency Omni Directional Range) beacon to lure the aircraft into the Eastern Transvaal mountains. Their evidence rested on an SADF camp being situated near the crash site.

"But a VOR is not a magnet that can draw an aircraft to the ground."

Mr Justice Margo slated Mozambique questioning the impartiality of the commission's three independent aviation experts as "hurtful and unnecessarily offensive."

The report recommended that Black Box voice recordings should be kept for the last hour rather than 30 minutes of a flight on all aircraft.

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'Only way to dispel suspicion' Reconstruct Machel death flight — Margo

Mozambique has been urged to reconstruct the flight of the late President Samora Machel's aircraft to dispel suspicions that it was lured off course before it crashed on October 19.

The Margo board of inquiry was replying to comments made by the Soviet Union and Mozambique on why the ill-fated aircraft made a 37 degree turn to the right.

Soon after this turn, the Soviet-built Tupolev 134A-3 smashed into a hill just inside South Africa near the Swaziland-Mozambique border. Thirty-five people were killed.

The board's findings, which have been given to the Soviet Union and Mozambique, were released yesterday at a Press conference near Johannesburg.

The board's responsibility in terms of international aviation law will have been met when it hands the report to the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal.

The Soviet Union and Mozambique say a false beacon led to the deviation of the aircraft from its course from Zambia to Maputo.

LOCKED IN

They reject the board's finding that the aircraft probably strayed off course because the plane was inadvertently locked into the Matsapa beacon in Swaziland instead of the beacon at Maputo.

They argued

● The Matsapa VOR could not have been selected because, ac-

**By Zenaide Vendeiro
and Colleen Ryan**

cording to Soviet calculations the signal would not have been powerful enough and was blocked by mountainous terrain.

The board said the Soviet calculations were based on wrong information. There was evidence of actual flight experience which proved that the Matsapa signal could have been received clearly by the aircraft well before it made the turn to the right.

OVERCOME

Problems with line of sight being blocked, by mountainous terrain for example, could readily be overcome by modern VOR, added the board.

● The Soviets also claimed that a signal picked up by a Boeing 737 of the Mozambique domestic airline LAM, which was in the area at about the same time, about 190 nautical miles from Maputo, emanated from the "false beacon".

The main purpose of the Machel crash inquiry was the promotion of air safety and the prevention of a similar accident in the future, board chairman Mr Justice Cecil Margo said yesterday when he released the board's findings.

He said the board — which blamed the crew for the crash — had been "an absolutely independent body" functioning as a body of experts to establish the cause or causes of the accident "without fear, favour or prejudice".

The board had been "honest and fearless" in its pursuit of

'Purpose of inquiry is to promote air safety'

the facts. Suggestions made by the Soviet Union and Mozambique to the contrary were, he said, "hurtful and unnecessarily offensive".

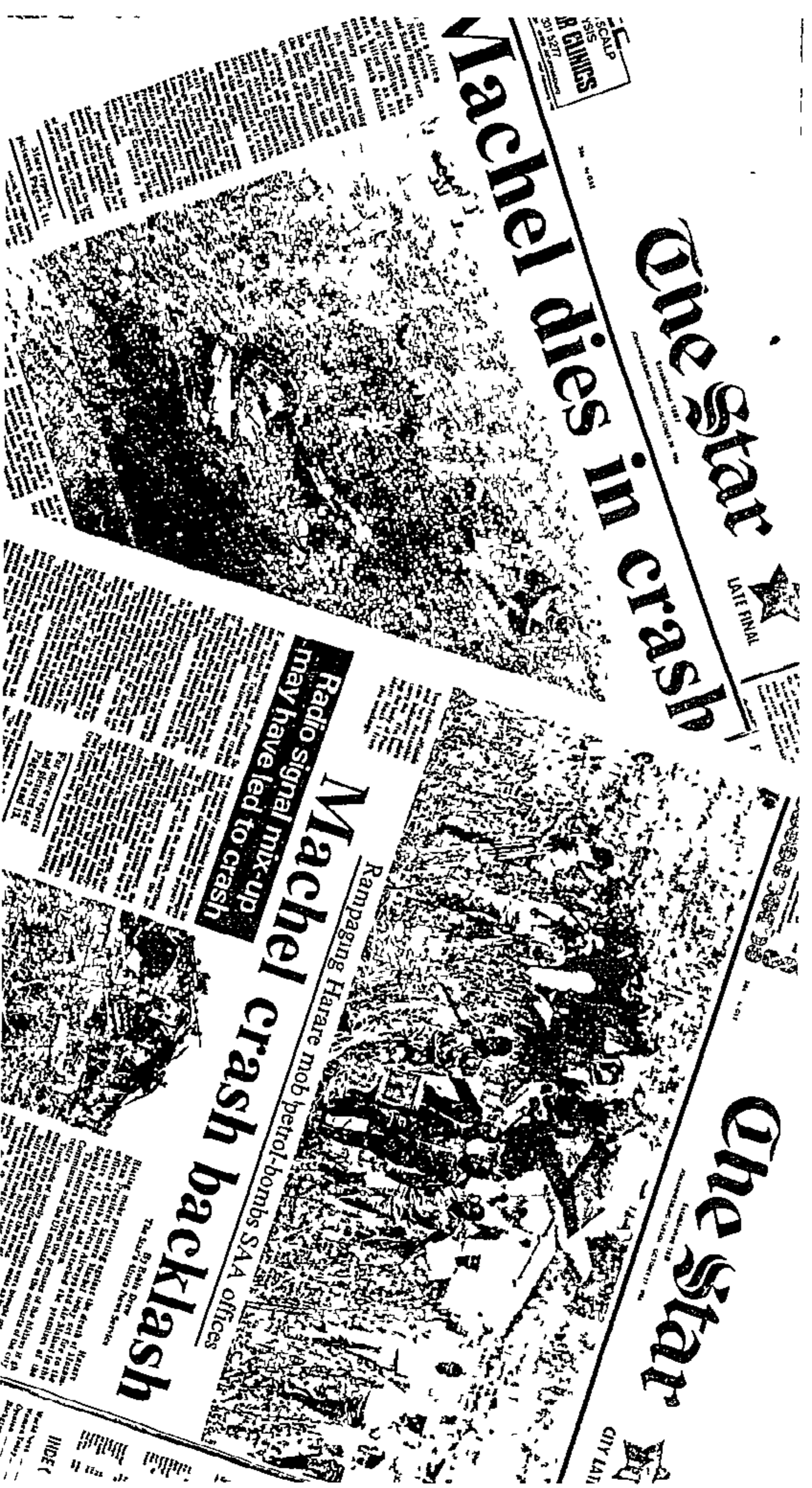
He said he was confident that no-one who was not motivated by "secondary considerations" would support the submissions by the two countries.

The recommendations of the board were

- The attention of operating crews and air traffic control (ATC) personnel should be drawn to the need for competence with and the correct use of radio telephony terminology.
- Attention should also be given to recurrent training in

the use of correct ATC terminology, "particularly in cases where a language foreign to that of the flight personnel or air traffic controller is used"

- The monitoring of crew compliance with the prescribed operating procedures should be reviewed.
- The period of cockpit voice recordings should be increased from the present 30 minutes to at least an hour.
- Attention should be drawn to the importance of maintaining navigational aids in accordance with international standards.



How The Star broke the news of the Machel air crash and the next day's reaction to the accident.

They said the signal could not have been that of Maputo Airport because it was not powerful enough.

The board said this was refuted by the co-pilot of the Boeing himself, who testified that on previous occasions the Maputo VOR had been picked up between 180 miles and 216 miles away.

The board urged Mozambique to collaborate with South Africa's Directorate of Civil Aviation with a view to using

one or more of the flights into Maputo to demonstrate the operation of the Matsapa VOR with the Maputo VOR under conditions corresponding to those of C9-CAA's last flight, in order to dispel Mozambique's suspicions, should any still remain.

Board chairman Mr Justice Cecil Margo said Mozambique previously refused to consent to a reconstruction of the flight.

The commission found even

if a false beacon had existed the decoy would have had to be placed inside Mozambique, as far as 7 km from the South African border.

The report stated that even the Soviet Union had not suggested the alleged false beacon was inside South African territory.

DIRECTION FINDER

Mr Justice Margo emphasized a VOR beacon was only a direction finder and could not

tell a plane to descend from its altitude.

"A VOR isn't a magnet that attracts planes to the ground," explained the judge. "It is only indicative of where to fly."

The board said "Nowhere in the Mozambique or Soviet comments is there any reference whatsoever to the weighty evidence against the existence of a decoy beacon. Facts which tend to refute the theory of a decoy beacon cannot simply be ignored."

Machel plane crash clash

SOWETAN Africa
News Service

SOUTH Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union have all been guilty of misinforming the public about the air crash that killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

And the publication of the report of the Margo Commission of Inquiry does not mean that the disinformation campaign is over.

On Thursday SABC-TV broadcast a film about the Tupolev disaster which showed that a huge Soviet disinformation campaign had been started to blame South Africa for the crash.

Direct

The report said that the director of the Mozambique News Agency, Carlos Cardoso, was a "hard line Marxist" who had been expelled from Witwatersrand University because of his Soviet activities.

Friends of Mr Cardoso however, said he had not been expelled from Wits, where he had studied, but had been detained in South Africa for about a week in 1975 and then expelled from the country.

The SABC-TV report also implied that a story that President Machel was alive after the crash had been put out by the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

The Margo Commission also found that the aircraft and its instruments had been working properly.

The Soviet Union was, however, much more direct in its accusation of South African responsibility for the crash.

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Flashback: The scene of the Machel crash. The Margo Commission believes the crew is to blame for the tragedy.

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique's death last October was caused by "unforgivable" negligence on the part of the five-man Russian crew who seemed more concerned about their share of beer and Coke

than with the safety of their passengers.

Only moments before the fatal crash, and after an SOS signal that the plane was about to land in the dark on a unidentified rugged piece of ground, the crew, apart from talking about beer and Coke, were listen-

Air crew blamed

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REVELATION

ing to music and a news bulletin.

Their behaviour was particularly a matter for concern because the aircraft was carrying such important personalities. This was the finding of the Margo Commission into the October 19 air crash near Komatiport in which Machel, four Russian deck crew

members, four Mozambican crew members and 25 others died. Judge Margo's finding, released in Johannesburg yesterday, cut across widespread speculation that the fateful presidential aircraft in which Machel and 43 others were travelling from Zambia to Maputo was deliberately lured off its course.

The judge pointed out that it was regrettable that the Soviet Union - whose vested interest in the crash was in the fact that the aircraft was manufactured in Russia and flown by Russians - and Mozambique had refused to serve on the independent commission of inquiry. They, instead, had conducted their own investigation.

The commission found that there was nothing wrong mechanically or otherwise with the plane, that it was properly maintained and airworthy and that there would have been no obstacle in its landing safely.

Furthermore, the weather at Matsapa Airport, where the landing was to have taken place, was not a factor and the lights on the runway were operating normally. The crew had not reported any problems before impact.

The commission also found that the crew had not followed the normal procedure of filing a flight plan. The omission, said Margo, was of a serious nature, particularly when it was taken into account that the aircraft was to travel at night over an undeveloped piece of ground between Zambia and Mozambique.

He pointed out that it would be extremely difficult to locate such an aircraft in the event of an accident.

The commission also found that the captain had neglected to monitor the flight and, in particular, to check the correction of the change of heading.

The crew had also told Matsapa ground control that there were 48 passengers on board when there were, in fact, 44.

Another important factor was that the fuel on board was some 2 000kg short of what was required for Berra, the alternate airport to Maputo - the aircraft's destination.

The fuel left was only enough to last 15 minutes' flying time and this could have had a decisive effect on the captain's decision to continue the descent, despite his belief that there was an electrical blackout at Maputo.

Another important finding was that although the crew was fully aware that it was encountering cloudy conditions during the descent, the captain of the aircraft continued to let the aircraft down to the prescribed altitude of 3 000m without the runway lights being in sight and without any visual reference to the ground.

OUT OWN

Ethiopia —

All due to

MNR terror

he oldest arrived with nothing, so were very relieved to receive clothes from Phalalani relief.

THE war and atrocities committed by Renamo rebels inside Mozambique has been described by its victims as "hell on earth".

Men, women and children — some too weak to walk or stand on their blistered feet — arrive daily at various camps in the north-eastern Transvaal. Kwa-Zulu and KwaNdebele and tell of sordid tales of war and brutality waged by the Mozambique Resistance Movement against the Frelimo government.

And with the war now spilling into neighbouring Zimbabwe, the prospects for peace in Southern Africa looks bleak.

As the war escalates, Renamo wreaking havoc against the Frelimo

government and its supporters, many of them escape through hazardous routes to safety in the neighbouring South African homelands.

Some have been less fortunate and have ended up in the clutches of their enemies or animals in the Kruger National Park.

One of the gory tales told by survivors is that of a woman who gave birth to a bouncy baby boy in the park, but as soon as the baby started crying, it was snatched from its mother

by a hyena which vanished with the baby into the dark.

Thousands of men and children have been maimed, killed or abducted, while, in some cases, women have been raped before being killed by Renamo rebels.

Two weeks ago an entire village in Magudu, west of Mozambique, was wiped out by Renamo.

Over 150 cattle and about 1 000 goats were also killed while an aged couple, left for dead, lived

to tell the tale.

This week the aged couple, 75-year-old Minus Sibuyi and his wife, Winas, 70, arrived in Gazankulu after walking through the Kruger National Park without food and water for two weeks.

Displaying a pair of swollen feet and tattered clothes on their arrival at the Rulani refugee camp in Gazankulu, Sibuyi and a distraught Winas spoke of their shocking experience at the hands of the Renamo rebels.

"They came at night, killed every able-bodied man in my village and I had to watch helplessly as they gunned down my entire livestock with machine guns," said Sibuyi.

All the goats and cattle killed belonged to him.

His wife, frail and aged, sat down and wept bitterly as she described the attack by Renamo.

Wiping her bleeding left toe with a soiled shawl — her toe-nail was missing — she took a long swig from a soft drink offered to her by the Civi Press team.

Her 28-year-old daughter-in-law, Zabel — herself a refugee from Magudu — wept as she helped Winas hold the soft-drink container in her frail and shaking hands.

Zabel, her husband, Ernesta, and their three-month-old son, Brudado, arrived in Rulani a week ago after they, too, had fled from Magudu.

Ernesta now works as a "handyman" for the local villagers. He was not at home when his aged parents arrived on Wednesday.

The whole of Gazankulu is full of relief workers from various organisations, including teams from the International Red Cross, Operation Hunger, South African Council of Churches, the Roman Catholic Church, World Vision and other relief organisations under the Phalani Relief Committee.

According to relief sources in the area, pleas for help from the South African Red Cross have fallen on "deaf ears" and refugees were greatly relieved at the help from the IRC.

Through their two-week walk through the Kruger Park — the refugees' only escape route — those who survive the journey tell of shocking tales of children and old people being eaten alive by wild animals.

A 60-year-old woman from Magudu, after walking with relatives through the park, was left behind by her younger companions, who could not carry her any more.

When she was found a few days later she was dead. They buried her under a pile of twigs because they had no digging implements to dig a grave for her.

Phalani chairman and prominent businessman at Lillydale, Sam Nzima, said the flow of refugees

has dropped slightly and attributed this to a smaller population after the earlier mass exodus near the border.

"We are very grateful to the organisations which are lending a hand, because without them these people would have died of starvation, hunger and exposure," said Nzima.

Nzima said a feeding base at Justicia caters for more than 15 000 starving children.

"It is about time officials looked at the problems of these people within our boundaries. The most pathetic sight on television is the plight of people in places such as Ethiopia. However, we have the same conditions in our country," said Nzima.

Report: SIPHO JACOBS and DERRICK LUTHAYI Pix: THEMBA NKOSI

Having escaped from Renamo, these children may well fall prey to a much slower and more painful death ... starvation.

Extra flights over area of rebel activity

MOZAMBIQUE will introduce extra flights between Maputo and Swaziland because of increased Renamo-Frelimo clashes on the Maputo-Swazi road, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The border area between the two countries has been used extensively in recent months by Renamo to launch attacks against official Mozambique services.

A Swazi police spokesman said yesterday the deteriorating security situation in Swaziland was to be blamed on "outsiders" who entered the country with weapons.

The past couple of months have seen an escalation of violence — both political and criminal — sweeping through the usually placid kingdom.

At the weekend armed robbers attacked the Pigg's Peak Hotel. A South African was wounded.

In another incident a South African electrical engineer, Robert Williams, narrowly escaped death when men claiming to be ANC members fired at his car with ma-

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1978
DANIEL SIMON

chine guns, and then abducted him. He was forced to stop his car after a bullet grazed his head.

Last week three ANC members — one of whom was Paul Dikeledi, a top commander — were gunned down in broad daylight on the Matsapa/Labamba road by three white men in an SA-registered car.

Other crimes that have remained unsolved include the killings in May of ANC member Theophilus Dlodlo and two companions.

□ SAPA reported a high-ranking South African delegation, understood to comprise SADF members, arrived at Matsapa airport in Swaziland yesterday afternoon.

The delegation was met by Swaziland's Defence Minister Brigadier Fonono Dvube and other senior defence officials.

It is believed the delegation was taken to see Swazi Prime Minister Sothsha Dlamini — Sapa

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Boesak in Maputo

MAPUTO.— Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano yesterday received World Alliance of Reformed Churches president Allan Boesak in the presidential offices in Maputo.

Mozambican news agency Aim reports that Boesak told the President that "although things are very tough at the moment, we hope to make a breakthrough very soon".

He pledged that the South African "democratic movement" would do more work in solidarity with the Frontline states.

Earlier in the day, Boesak was a guest of honour at ceremonies marking the centenary of the Mozambican Presbyterian Church.

Speaking at a Press conference immediately before his return to SA, he said he had not seen "any sign of religious persecution in Mozambique".

"There is far more tension between the church and the government in SA than in Mozambique".

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Recommendations on a local content locally-produced

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SOUTH FEATURE

85 000 children die each year



Refugee Roza Mugaia and her three children who all have scabies wounds

A CHILD with dry skin hanging from his bones is virtually dying on his mother's lap.

A group of children, their stomachs bloated with kwashiorkor, listlessly stare at our jeep.

We are deep in the bush of the Zambezia province of Mozambique, in the middle of what used to be the biggest coconut grove in the world.

Now the green palm fronds wave over relentless starvation, death and destruction.

Long dead coconuts are piled in heaps, still waiting for transport that never came.

Zambezia, the biggest and most destitute province in Mozambique, has one million refugees. People who have been driven from their land by the vicious bush war being waged by the bandits of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR).

Here the problem is man-made

Every day more people are arriving at the clearings in the bush where makeshift shelters have been set up for them.

They are hungry, few have clothing, the children are malnourished and some are dying.

Every year about 85 000 children die, one every six minutes, of malnutrition related disease in this country.

About two-thirds of the children suffer from kwashiorkor, marasmus or serious malnutrition.

But Mozambique is not another Ethiopia. Here the problem is man-made.

The drought is confined to only certain areas and could be easily combated if there were transport and safe road passage.

Or if the bandits did not blow up water pumps and other installations consistently.

At the town of Quelimane, capital of the Zambezia province, some food stores were filled with aid donations.

Yet villages a mere 10km away, were not being reached.

Sometimes it is because there is no diesel for the trucks. On other occasions the food has disappeared into the hands of one of the many black marketers.

"It is hard to keep track of things when the workers do not even have paper," said a government official in the Nicoadala area of Zambezia.

Trail of destroyed food stores

About 20km from his warehouse filled with aid donations, a villager told me. "We have not had any maize since we arrived here in March. We make soup with the caves of some trees, cook green bananas and eat the root of the cassava plant."

I asked the villagers to give me an example of what they would eat that day or the next.

"We will eat what you have brought us," replied a half-taken woman whose breasts had been reduced to sagging lumps of skin.

The stories were all the same. "The bandidos armados armed MNR bandits) came to our village and we fled, leaving everything behind."

The bandits were said to control up to 20 percent of the country. In other places their hit-and-run activity hampers rehabilitation and relief work at every turn.

Lives of 'deslocados'

IT IS a sunny winter's day on the east coast of Africa.

At the Chuabo Hotel in Mozambique's Zambezia Province residents eat bread and jam for breakfast on tables covered in white linen and shiny silverware.

The Chuabo is a rare oasis in a destitute region. At the water-side a diesel engine miraculously comes to life in the bowels of a rusty boat.

We chug across the Braco De Marre (Arm

of the Sea) to the muddy shores of the Inhassuge Island in the lagoon.

At the end of a winding bush track, a mere six kilometres from the province's capital of Quelimane and the Chuabo Hotel, the misery of the refugees is acute.

A mother, Roza Mugaia, sits in the sand in front of her hut made of dried palm leaves. Her three-year-old baby, Moreira Zeca, is dying in her arms.

In many parts of the country they have succeeded. I saw a trail of destroyed food stores, offices, water pumps, roads and clinics.

After independence, Frelimo's proudest achievement was the 1 000 health posts it established. Now there are less than 300 left.

The rest have been burnt to the ground by the MNR.

"If they really wanted to govern, why are they destroying everything? There will be nothing left for them to run if they ever get to power," said one villager.

Road travel is virtually impossible in Mozambique, the railroads are rusting and the goods yards have become homes for the refugees.

At night it is too dangerous to venture even 10km outside Maputo by car.

One night as I stood on the balcony of a 10th floor apartment on Julius Nyerere Avenue in the city centre, I could see a battle raging in a nearby suburb.

Flares lit up the sky occasionally and repeated gunfire could be heard in the distance.

It was hard to reconcile the quiet warm night in the Polana district with the battle less than 10km away. These contradictions are everywhere in Mozambique.

You fly over lush green countryside where people are starving to death because they cannot grow food.

Recent United Nations figures estimate that Mozambique needs about 700 000 tons of food aid for the next year for a third of the population.

UN organisers say about one million Mozambicans are beyond the reach of aid because of the danger posed by the bandits.

But despite these difficulties international organisations like the Red Cross, Save the Children, World Vision and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) are helping the government set up programmes.

In some areas which have protection from either the Mozambican, Zimbabwean or Tanzanian soldiers, refugee farming co-operatives, clinics and orphanages have been started.

But it will be a long time before the average Mozambican sees the rewards of 1975's independence and the end of the fighting.

She fled from her home in the Micaene district when MNR bandits attacked her village.

"Moreira was sick before the bandits came. We were cut off from doctors or any medicine. I was too scared to walk through the bush to get help for him," she says through a interpreter.

Her two daughters, Eduarte, 6, and Carolina, 8, were covered in scabies. They waved

the flies off their bleeding sores incessantly.

In these hard-hit villages women, children and old people are by far in the majority.

The men have either been drafted into the Mozambican army, joined the ranks of the bandits or have been killed. One man I met had escaped all of these fates but most of his family had been slain mercilessly.

Vidro Alfandega was cutting branches to

make a house when I spoke to him.

His clothes were in tatters and the large bush knife which he was using was his only possession.

"The bandits took our chickens first, then they came into my house and took all our furniture outside. They set fire to everything and we ran away. I thought my wife was one of the people running with me but I have not seen her again."

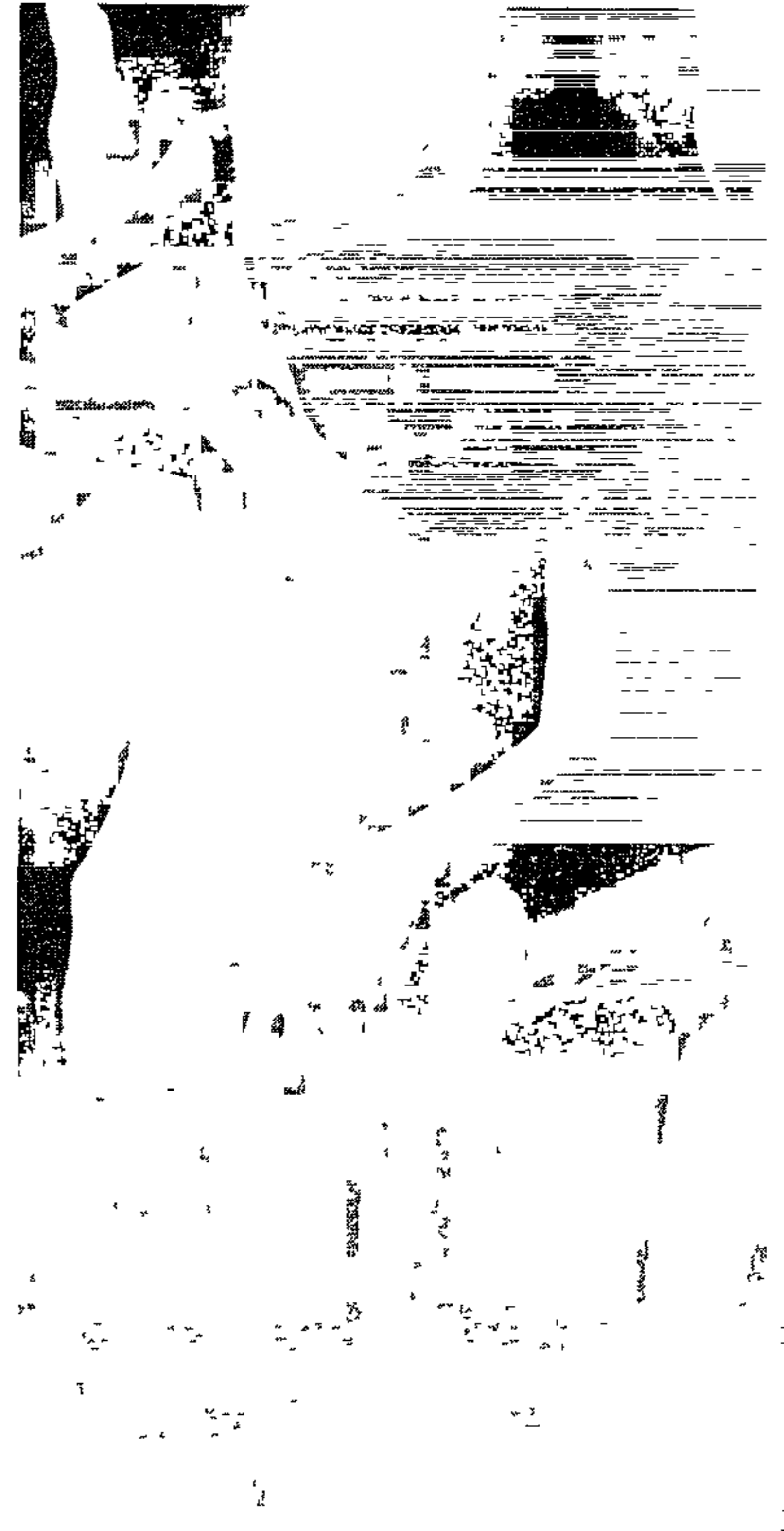
Alfandega fled to



Francisco Mondeira was driven from the village where he was born into a refugee camp.



Children everywhere have bloated stomachs from malnutrition and kwashiorkor



Three-year-old Moreira Zeca is sick and starving but has no access to medical care

shattered

another village with one of his children. Two others had disappeared with his wife. Some time after arriving in the Inhasuge refugee camp he found his teenage daughter, Maria. She told her father she had been raped by the bandits before escaping.

"She said my wife was dead. She did not know where the other children were. Two of my brothers were also killed, shot to death,"

said Alfandega.

His story was told with a matter-of-fact attitude, his face drained of any emotion.

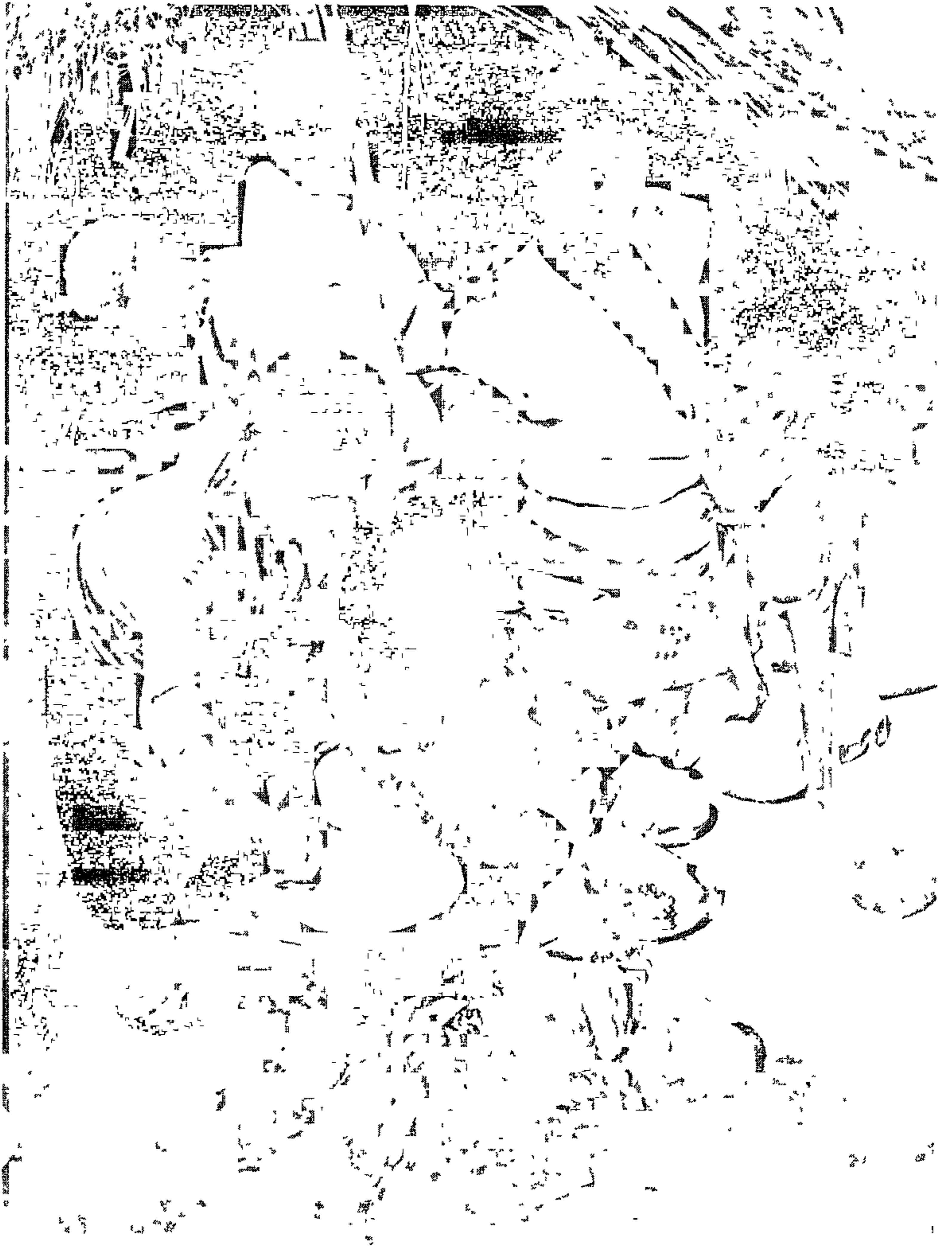
Nearby in another section of the camp, a frail old man, Francisco Mondeira, and his blind wife told how they had crawled through the bush to get away from their village.

"I was born in that place. When I was young and working I

used to build houses. I built my wife a nice house and we had some animals

"We grew our own food and all our children helped us in the fields. Now we are waiting on the government to tell us when we can go home," said Mondeira.

About 65 percent of the population suffers in one way or another because of the war and starvation.



Refugees from the Mozambican war cook a meal of maize outside their hut in Zambezia Province



Maria Mahumane lost her whole family while fleeing from the fighting in Mozambique

By IMAM HASSAN SOLOMON

EACH year more than 2 000 South African Muslims perform the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca. The hadj (pilgrimage) is one of the five basic pillars of Islam.

Each Muslim, if he or she can afford the journey has to perform it at least once in a lifetime.

Even the pilgrimage is highly ritualistic in that it is performed during a particular time and restricted to particular places and the act of worship takes on a particular form and pattern — it is of paramount importance to understand

that the ritual of hadj is not an end in itself.

The hadj has a real and significant revolutionary meaning for the South African Muslim which is directly connected to the whole struggle for liberation in this country.

The central theme of hadj is to demonstrate the unity of God and the unity and brotherhood of mankind.

This central theme is vigorously displayed in all the rituals of the hadj and the understanding of it has an important message for South Africans in the liberation struggle.

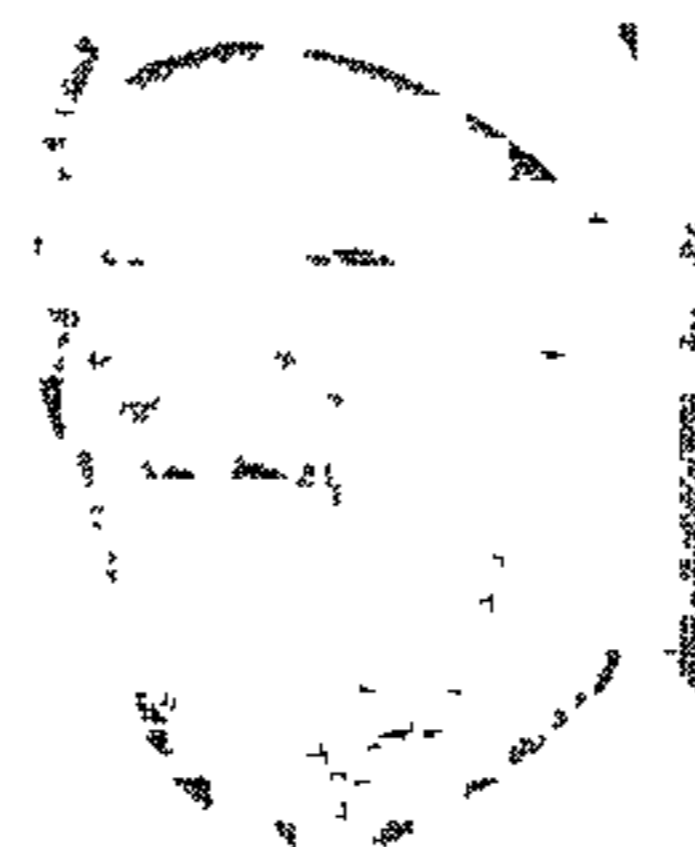
The first duty of the pilgrim is to discard his ordinary clothes before

Hadj's true meaning

entering the holy city of Mecca and to don the basic garb of two pieces of unsewn white cloth.

The basic lesson in discarding clothes is that there is no class structure in Islam. We are all children of Adam and he was made of the dust of the earth.

Then the pilgrim performs the circling of the holy Ka'ba in Mecca. The Ka'ba is the symbol of the unity of God and the unity and brotherhood of mankind. Here people from different parts of the world



Imam Hassan Solomon rub shoulders to declare the unity of God. Then the pilgrims run

between the hills of Safa and Marwa. This is the place where Hajera, the wife of Prophet Abraham ran in search of the basic necessities of life for her child Ismael and herself. This ritual depicts vividly the struggle of the oppressed and the exploited — the underdog in the world struggling for the basic necessities of life.

The message here is very clear: "There shall be housing and security for all".

On the ninth day of the month of hadj all the

pilgrims gather at the piling of Arafat and pledge their allegiance to God and his cause and to demonstrate their preparedness to oppose the forces of evil in the world — among them the evil of racialism, exploitation and discrimination.

They then move in a multitude to the Valley of Muzdalifah to pick up stones in order to pelt the devils (symbols of evil) at the Valley of Mina.

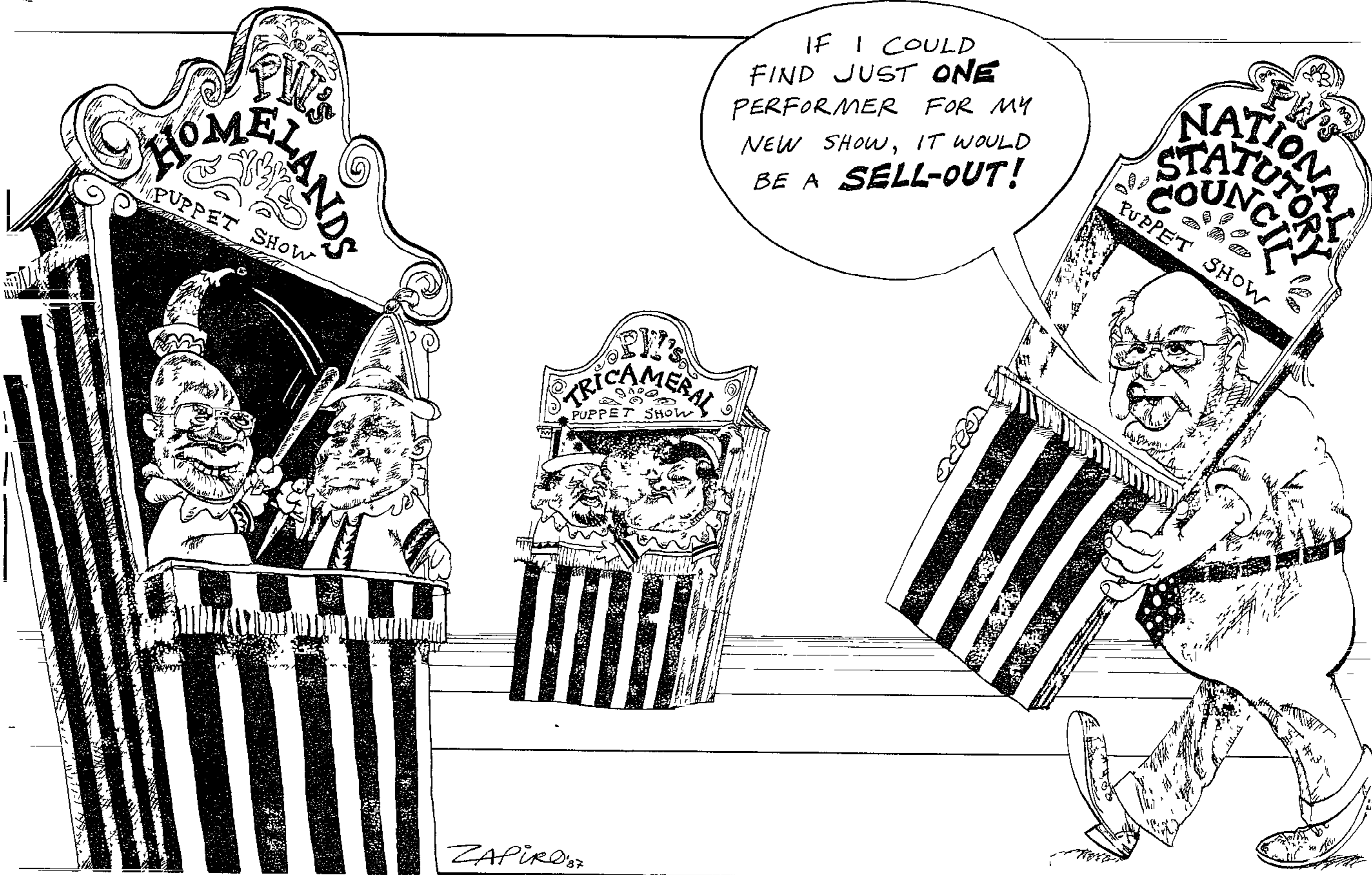
The lesson here is that the oppressed has the divine sanction of God to defend themselves against the forces of evil — the forces of exploitation and oppression.

It is not a question of violence. The problem lies with those who hold the lock and key to the doors of freedom and happiness.

If they refuse to open the doors then the oppressed has the divine sanction of God to break them down and open the gates of freedom to all.

The pilgrims then proceed to the Valley of Mina to symbolically pelt the devil with stones to demonstrate their preparedness to sacrifice and fight the forces of evil.

Any Muslim in South Africa who is not prepared to oppose the system of apartheid has no place here whatsoever.



Now blues can vote too

PEOPLE are stunned at the sensational announcement by the President of the State of Emergency, PW Magnus Constand Roelf Henne de Vlok, that all blue persons may vote for representatives on the National Statues Council.

The Hon Gif Heuning, Minister of Constitutional Dismemberment, explained that for truly ethnic art, the statues had to be orange, white and blue.

Whites already voted for Parliament and oranges had their interests represented on the Citrus Control Board.

The last step towards democracy was for blue persons, especially "bloupakke", to elect statues such as Ian van

Kinder monument, to represent their granite resolution.

Mr Stof Bother, the Deputy Minister of Statue Affairs, explained to SOUTH how the Government views its constitutional breakthrough: "Statues are dream puppets. First, even statues representing leftist 'isms' such as Cuba-ism and socialism never talk back to their owners."

"Second, statues live in the streets or art galleries. They never marry and demand to live in group areas."

"Third, they never get the irresistible urge to want to go for a swim."

The Minister of Disinformation and the SATV, Cliff Slanders, briefed

The government announced this week that blacks would get a vote of some sort. KEITH GOTTSCHALK, a poet, uses his pen to charge at the windmills which the proposed National Statutory Council seems to represent for millions of blacks and all taxpayers who will foot the bill for the staging of the latest South African constitutional comic opera. Gottschalk is also a political science lecturer at the University of Western Cape and chairperson of the Civil Rights League.

duties of the National Statue Council. "The council has complete power to ask nicely. It can also dank die minister."

"In foreign policy it has the power to condemn terrorism in South Africa and Namibia, and support freedom fighters like Unita, Renamo and the Contras in Nicaragua."

"It may also discuss discussions, tax-free allowances and R96 000 per year R96 000 for doing nothing is a bargain, but even having to be paid

you suckers for taxpayers. "Further, we already have telegrams of support from such important moderates as the Chief Ministers of KwaNdelele, KwaShokor and KwaTransit."

Brigadier Caspir van Betonhuizen, Commissioner of Police, pledged the backing of all Joint Management Centres. "As Chairman of Gifkom, Veikom, Komkom en Konkommer, we will not tolerate the intimidation of the Paul Kruger or any

That is what we policemen mean by statutory law."

Brigadier Caspir van Betonhuizen was immediately awarded the Police Star for Outstanding Services, with bar and buffel.

First to announce its candidacy for the election is the Fidelity of Independent Statues and Sculptors League (FISSLE). Its chairman Councillor George Lennox Lukas Patrick Ucassa said "FISSLE will stand on this

display our marbles."

The chairman of FISSLE was immediately awarded the Southern Cross with bar and ratel.

Not all citizens of the State of Emergency agreed. The newly formed Congress of Democratic Sculptors (CODOS) condemned the Government action.

"Those chisellers fool nobody. FISSLE will fizzle out. Only a united, non-racial, non-sexist statue can create a people's art," a spokesman said.

The spokesman was immediately awarded Aanhouding Seksie 3(1), with five bars and a hippo.

The State of Emergency was also rocked by other

Slap and 50 delegates flew to Senegal to talk to the ANC.

Next, Chris Ball's automatic teller card stuck in an Allied Building Society machine. He immediately sought asylum in the Citibank embassy building.

But undoubtedly, the bombshell of the week was Allan Hendrickse's defection to the Soviet Union.

Accompanied by his family, the Labour party caucus, and two chandeliers from the Eastern Cape, Mr Hendrickse revealed to Western correspondents what had made him change his mind: "Standing next to me on the beach at Archangel, Mr Gorbachev publically pledged that his

Focus on Cape Town's prostitutes

Under a to

QUOTE: "This kind of life is a gamble, either you win or you lose."

"I've been in the game for two years," said Mary, 26, an ex-Durbanite

She left Durban five years ago "because my stepfather hated me and ill-treated my mother I decided to hike to Cape Town as I could not stand this man any longer"

It took her four days to get to Cape Town "When I arrived here, I knew nobody I met a woman on Cape Town station who bought me something to eat We started talking and she told me I could stay with her in Observatory"

"She was very kind to me and later told me what type of work she was doing One night she asked me to come with her to town At first I hesitated but then I went along I was afraid at first, but as time went on I got used to it"

"I pick and choose my men, as I am a very fussy person Most of the men that come to us are well educated and business people We also have a lot of clients from overseas"

"I have never had VD, because after I've finished the job, I immediately have a bath"

Like many others, Mary has regular medical checkups At the moment she is living with her brother in Bonteheuwel, who is a staunch Muslim

"My sister-in-law just returned from her pilgrimage to Mecca They are not aware of the type of work I am doing," she said

"I usually have one man a night, but when it is short time, I get another one My rates are never less than R60 a night"

Mary told SOUTH about a priest who picked her up one night

"He took me to Sea Point where we had a nice long talk He said he wanted to pray for me He told me not to go back to the club I told him that I did not earn any money that night and had to pay my rent He gave me R120"

"He went back to Wales, and ever since I have been receiving R100 every week from him He probably thinks that I have left my trade already He writes to me regularly and sends me literature"

"If I find another job I will leave this one," she said "This kind of life is a gamble, either you win or you lose I work from Monday to Friday and weekends I am off This is a heavy job, you know"

QUOTE: "I've got so many problems that I just have a mind to kill myself."

URSULA, a divorcee and mother of two children who lost her job four months ago, spends four days a week looking for work — on Fridays and Saturday nights she works as a prostitute

She hates the job but does it to feed her children and to pay the rent of her Manenberg house

Ursula left school in standard one to work in a "white woman's house"

She can't read or write She used to work as a machinist but the factory burned down

"It's so crazy, I've got so many problems that I just have a mind to kill myself," she said

Ursula, whose drawn and lined face makes her look far

older than her 30 years, is deeply moral, a devout Catholic and regards her payment as "the devil's money" But it feeds her children

"Most of the time we just eat porridge," she said "This is not God's will, I think it is wrong But there's just one small problem — money. If I could get welfare support for me and my kids you'll never see me in here"

She said she has been to "the welfare" — but they just tell her to fill in a form "They don't believe that I can't read or write"

"If you tell the truth, they don't believe you Its better to say your husband has been dead for 10 years," Ursula said.

Ursula divorced her husband after two years ago after eight years of marriage when he started sleeping with other women He pays no maintenance

She charges her clients — "decent men" — R70 or R80 and only has two clients a night But she would prefer them to give her money instead of sleeping with her She gratefully accepts gifts of R2 or R3 from regular clients

An 18-year-old friend of hers who worked as a prostitute became pregnant with the child of a Chinese sailor She tried to abort the baby by drinking a mixture of brandy, whisky and pills

"If I didn't help her she would have been dead It was a big sin What's the use of killing your child You should give it to someone who will love it," she said

QUOTE: "I am sorry I ever tackled this job. It is a dangerous game."

SHARON, 24, of Mitchells Plain, says she started the "business" at the age of 21

It all happened, she said, after the father of her four-year-old daughter dumped her

"He did not support me or his child My father died and I was the sole supporter of the family I worked as a waitress at a restaurant in Cape Town but the money was not enough to support my mother, two brothers and my daughter"

"Night owls came to the restaurant They used to boast about the fact that they earned R60 to R120 a night, and I only earned R60 a week When I lost my job I decided to give it a go as things were real bad at home," she said

Sharon's daughter and brothers are not aware of the type of work she does They are told that she works night shift

But her mother knows and has accepted it, although she was "very sad" in the beginning

When Sharon first started in the business she was "scared" Within the first week she was arrested and fined R120 for soliciting The first night she got "ripped off"

"The guy left without paying me He took me to a hotel in the Strand and after he had his satisfaction he told me to find my own way home"

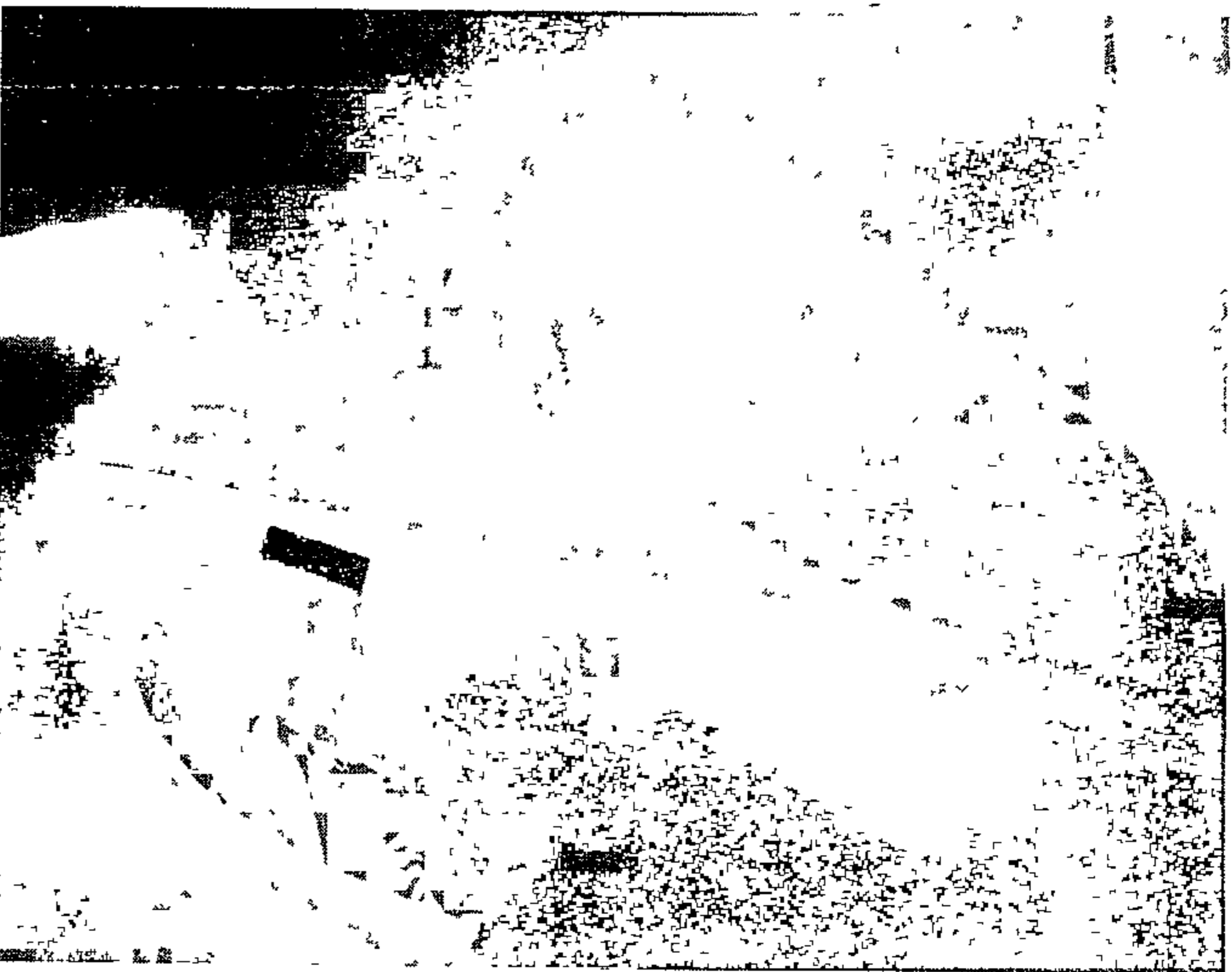
"What we do now to prevent this is get the customer to pay first He has to leave the money with one of our colleagues"

Sharon has never been to the docks because it is "too dangerous"

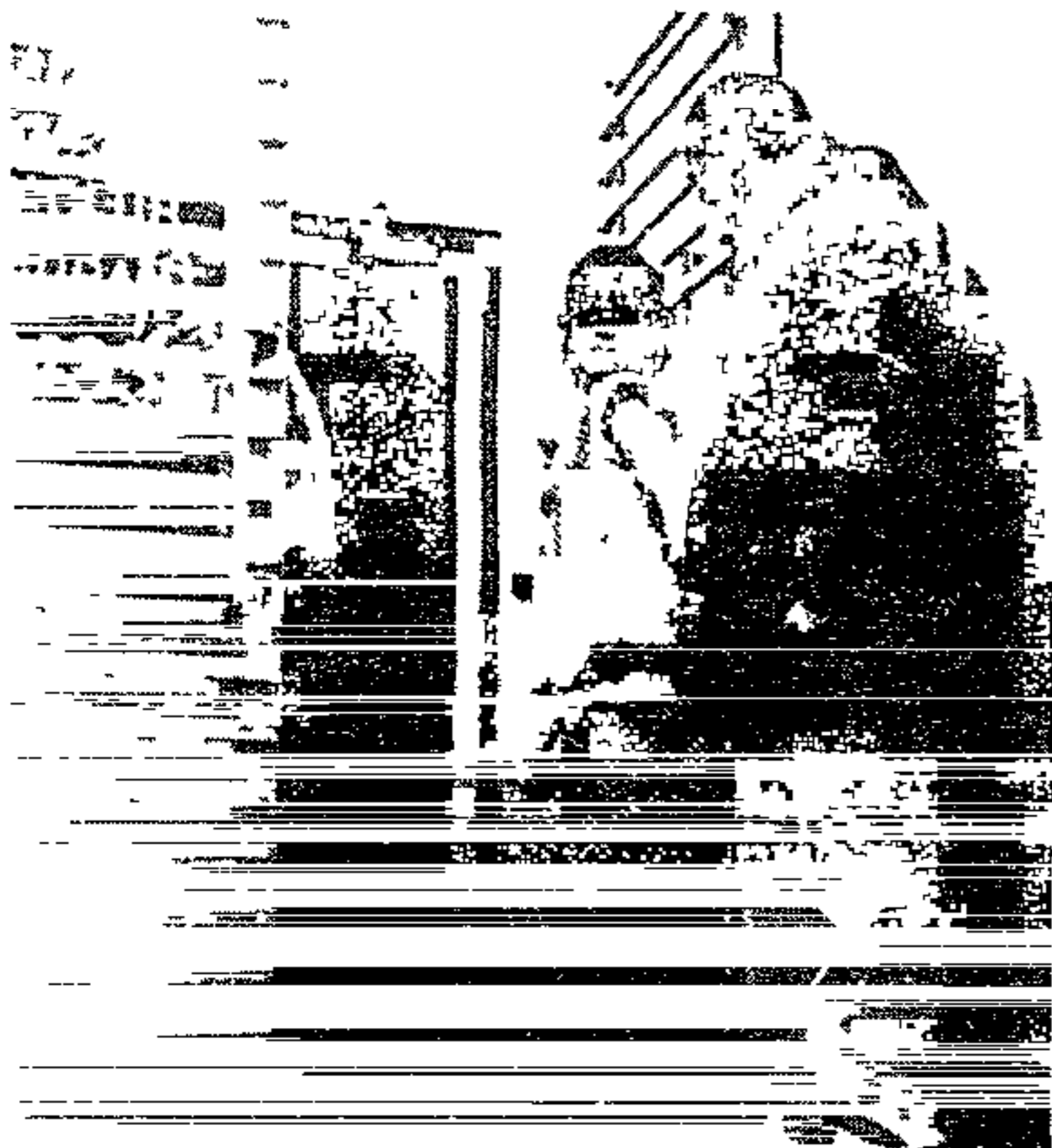
"For me this type of work is not a sin, but I am sorry I ever tackled it This is a dangerous game," she said



Taking a taxi ride into the night



Letting loose to the beat of midnight music



Who is this woman and where does she go in the darkness?



Round midnight, the "Red Light District" is the only lively part of Cape Town

Seedy side

WALK through Riebeeck and Waterkant streets in Cape Town after midnight and you'll think you have accidentally stepped on to a film set.

A nightlife that many Capetonians don't even know about thrives under neon lights, in smoky bars and luxurious discotheques

Groups of seaman or even businessmen emerge from nightspots with women prostitutes on their arms.

They pile into waiting taxis which ferry them to the docks or to hotels in various parts of the Peninsula.

Walk into some nightclubs and you wouldn't know that the main trade was prostitution.

Some clubs have burly men door who only allow in a certain type of patron, certainly not who may push drugs

They are adamant, prostitutes may be morally wrong in some people's eyes, but it is the drug addiction in other nightspots Cape Town that must be stamped out.

But in some smoky dives, who are either new at "the game" those who don't fit into the "middle class" clubs, gyrate on the second floors.

Women who are down on their luck, or who have had the worst deals of the dangerous "business"

Tough Vencer

TWO Cape Town women drowned recently when a taxi plunged over the edge of the jetty at the notorious "Taiwan Avenue" in Table Bay. One left behind a three-month-old baby, the child of a Taiwanese seaman. The women were prostitutes or "night people" plying their trade in an area many women regard as too dangerous to work in. Their deaths prompted a SOUTH investigation into the world of Cape Town's "night owls". SAHM VENTER and AYESHA ISMAIL report. BIEN KARLIE took the pictures.

QUOTE "The first time I hated myself. But after a while, you leave your heart at home."

CINDY, 29, a former administrative assistant who has been in the business for six months, once aspired to drive heavy duty manland carriers.

The youngest of four daughters of a Steenberg family, she decided early she did not want the life of her sisters who all got married and settled down.

"I just felt I didn't want such a life — I wanted something different," said Cindy who has her matric. "Some of my sisters are financially embarrassed. When they ask me for money, I give it to them with a smile on my face."

They think she works as a nightclub hostess.

Like most women prostitutes she started out by working the streets. Within two weeks she was trapped by police and spent 45 days in jail for "soliciting".

"I was allowed one phone call before I was charged, so I phoned my family and told them I was on the way to Joburg on holiday."

She charges a client between R50 and R100 for 'short time'.

"It depends on how long he takes," and up to R200 to spend the night.

"The first time I hated myself in the morning. But after a while you leave your heart at home," she said.

Cindy works from coffee bars and night clubs and does most of her business through hand signals through the window. Interested clients must go to her.

"The police can't touch us in here," she said. She describes herself as sensitive and choosy — with a "sixth sense" and doesn't accept a client if she doesn't think he is a nice person.

Most of her clients are "businessmen" and many are regulars who phone her at home to make arrangements. She often gets taken out for a meal and is bought gifts.

She has never had any trouble from a client but the small knife she uses to cut biltong doubles as a self defence weapon "just in case".

Most of her clients are married and talk to her about their marital problems. One of her clients is an unmarried university lecturer.

"You've got to have your wits together with him. Sometimes I don't know what he's talking about, so I just keep quiet."

Cindy makes R580 a week — tax free. She used to earn R700 a month working in a department store.

"I'm not actually in this for the money. There are some evenings I don't feel like it, so I stay home."

She refuses to go to the docks because it is too risky and only accepts clients who speak English or Afrikaans.

Most men prefer a certain type of girl. They don't only want her for her body — it's what she stands for.

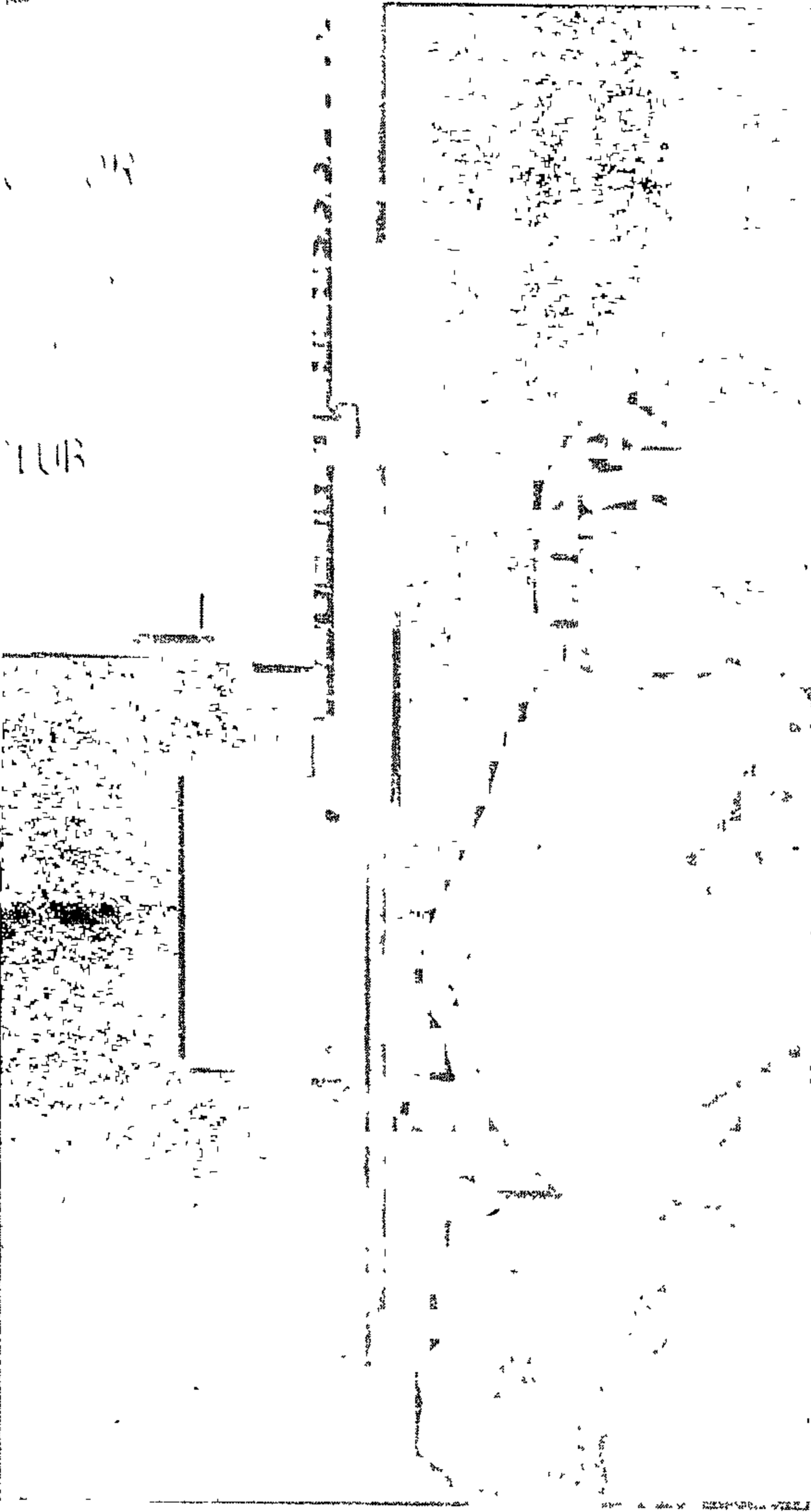
Cindy once got close to a client and saw him regularly for about four months.

But he got too possessive.

She thinks prostitution should be legalised "although I don't think it will happen here in the very near future."

Cindy who has given herself four or five years at the game doesn't regret her involvement. "not yet."

A song "The Great Pretender" blares over the radio. "Just listen to the words," she said. "It suits this job because we have to pretend such a lot."



Friday night frenzy outside a late night-club

Mourned, 'forgotten in a week'

HUNDREDS of prostitutes in Cape Town believe they are misunderstood.

For most, it is a job they take very seriously. They work from nine to five — "nine at night to five in the morning" — and don't believe they deserve the negative publicity they often receive. They see themselves as providing a service.

Most say they don't do it because they like it, but because unemployment forces them.

It is a job for some, a profession for others. Most are the sole supporters of their families. Some are married to unemployed men.

Flood of seamen dwindled after Suez Canal

While some women are well educated, choosy about their clientele and take good care of themselves physically, with weekly medical check-ups, others are oblivious of the dangers of diseases such as Aids.

Under the tough venter, many of these women are gentle and friendly and just want to be left to make their living some of them hate.

Some don't survive. According to an acquaintance of a woman who recently died, "she was mourned but forgotten in a week."

Many women from "up country", fed up with working conditions on farms and domestic work, head for the bright lights of Cape Town. When they come face to face with unemployment, they take up "the game".

The more professional among them believe that if prostitution was legalised in South Africa, they could enjoy benefits of other workers such as unemployment benefits, medical aid and pension.

While some are as young as 12 years old, most of the older women have children to support and rent to pay.

The infamous boat of the docks is seen as taboo by many women who say they would be asking for trouble by working the area.

Drugs should be stamped out... not prostitution

Since the Suez Canal "crisis" of the 1960s and the more recent sanctions, the flood of foreign seamen to Cape Town dwindled.

Now the docks, seen as "a white elephant" are occupied mainly by Taiwanese ships and the source of most of the prostitutes' dock clientele. Hence the name "Taiwan Avenue".

Women prefer to work from bars and nightclubs and take their customers to hotels.

They are adamant that they are not doing any harm and many are fiercely opposed to drugs which they believe should be stamped out instead of prostitution.

Several prostitutes complain of abuse from clients and feel they have a right to protection against exploitation.

According to a spokesperson for Rape Crisis everyone has the right to refuse sex and to have their refusal respected.

"Many people have the attitude that those who work as prostitutes have forfeited their right to say no to all kinds of abuse. Many might believe that prostitutes can't be raped. These attitudes make it hard for a prostitute who has been sexually abused to speak out about it for fear that they won't be believed or taken seriously," she said.

"Rape Crisis supports the right of prostitutes to say no to any client and to refuse to do anything they don't feel comfortable about. Any man who ignored such a refusal would be committing sexual assault," the spokesperson said.

Dr Reg Coogan, Cape Town's Medical Officer of Health, said that while female prostitutes were only at danger of contracting Aids from bi-sexual males, there had been no cases in the city of females with Aids.



Taiwanese seamen outside a city club

Life of town

have burly men at the... allow in a certain... certainly not those drugs.

...nt prostitution... y wrong in some pen... it is the drug... other nightspots in... must be stamped

smoky dives, women... new at "the game" or... 't fit into the "high... gyrate on the dance

are down on their... have had the worst

...erous "business"

can be found there

The seedy side of town is the home of women who can't pick and choose as some prostitutes can. Like a tiny middle-aged woman who spoke and looked for all the world like a little girl.

These women barely survive the competitive world of prostitution in Cape Town. They are tough, but look sad at the same time.

Those in the smarter clubs and bars don't associate with them, they are safer and more confident that what they are doing will not destroy them.

Most of them want to get out in time but for some it is already too late.

Foreign aid pours into Mozambique

MAPUTO. — Millions of dollars of foreign aid are pouring into Mozambique to help thousands of people fleeing from war and drought

But the Marxist government, wary of creating a situation of dependency, is encouraging refugees to return to the land and feed themselves

It says farming tools are needed as much as food hand-outs to assist an estimated 4,5 million people, about a third of the population, who are suffering from drought, hunger and disease and the effects of a destructive war

The war is seen as the main cause of the suffering among Mozambique's rural population, whose levels of malnutrition and infant mortality are among the highest in the world

Following an appeal by United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, in February, Western nations and international organizations pledged just over \$200 million (about R400 million) in emergency humanitarian aid to Mozambique

The bulk was food aid — the

country is estimated to need 700 000 tons of food, mostly maize, wheat and rice, to fend off the immediate threat of starvation

On July 10, 15 donor countries and world bodies pledged a further \$700 million (about R1 400 million) in grants and loans to Mozambique to support economic reforms in 1987

Mozambican officials welcome the international response but say the emergency aid should complement the government's own programme to revitalize the country's once rich agriculture-based economy that has been paralysed by the war with the Renamo rebels

"We need medicine and we need clothing, but above all we need things like farming equipment, hoes, ploughs and saws," said Mr Salamao Mambo, head of the government's Department for the Prevention and Fight against Natural Calamities

Mr Mambo said the government's intention was that rural inhabitants forced to flee from their homes by the war, known as "deslocados", be resettled as quickly as possible and given the

means to return to their farming lifestyle and feed themselves

"There is no shortage of land. The land is free," Mr Mambo said

This attitude receives wholehearted backing from the 20 international aid organizations working with the UN and the government to co-ordinate the relief effort

"We don't want to create a situation of dependency," said Mr Arturo Hein, UN Special Co-ordinator for Mozambique

But the government and the relief agencies say they still face tremendous difficulties in getting aid to the worst-hit areas. Transport is the main problem, due to rebel activity on most of the country's roads and railway lines in rural areas

Officials said several lorries carrying relief supplies had been ambushed, their drivers killed and their cargoes burned. Aid agencies said there could be thousands of people in rebel-held areas needing food, clothing and medical assistance — Sapa-
Reuter

ARGUS 20/7/82

NATIONAL/

SA man wounded on road to Maputo

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE. — A Soweto man was seriously wounded as he fled with his family into the bush after their car was ambushed in Mozambique near the Swaziland border.

Mr Josiah Ndzimandze, of Hlatshwako Street, Orlando West, was rescued by a passing Portuguese businessman on Friday night and taken back to Swaziland, where he was admitted to hospital.

Three people were wounded in a second attack at the same notorious trouble spot on Saturday

They were also rescued by passing motorists and taken to hospital in Swaziland. Their identities could not be established.

Mr Ndzimandze, speaking from his bed in the Siteki Hospital, said he and his family were travelling in a convoy with two other cars when they were fired on shortly after leaving the Swazi border. He was hit in the wrist by a bullet. He stopped the car and ran with his wife and son into the bush, with bullets flying around them as the attackers continued firing.

Set on fire

He was hit again and collapsed near the roadside while his wife and son ran into the bush. It is not known whether they were able to make their way back to Swaziland.

Hospital officials said Mr Ndzimandze had three bullet wounds, one in the chest.

Officials at the Swazi border post said all three vehicles in the convoy had been set on fire and burned out.

The attackers are presumed to be bandits or Mozambique National Resistance movement rebels.

In spite of repeated attacks, the road from the Lomahasha border post in Swaziland to Maputo carries fairly heavy traffic. Mozambican border officials do not allow vehicles to travel singly and hold them up until several are present to form a convoy.

There appears to be no regular escort for the convoys, however, although Frelimo government troops patrol the road on an irregular basis.

22/7/77

2 Cape Times, Wed

Renamo killed 380 ²¹⁸ — claim

MAPUTO — The government said yesterday that guerillas massacred 380 people around a coastal town in Inhambane province after receiving what it called a parachute drop of guns and ammunition from the South African Air Force

AIM, the national news agency, said official word from the area around Homoine, 500km north-east of here, indicated the townspeople were marched along a road and killed as they walked

AIM's brief report gave few specifics, and there was no immediate way of independently confirming the report

Last night in Pretoria, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said the SA government had repeatedly stated it was not providing help of any kind to Renamo

The national news agency said. "The South African Defence Force used five parachutes made in the United States of America to deliver war material for the bandits (of the Mozambique National Resistance) in the southern province of Inhambane" — Sapa-AP

Mozambique accuses Pretoria of aiding killer rebels

ARGUS 23/7/87 (28)

Massacre: 'SA responsible'



DEATH CART: Bodies from a massacre in the Mozambique town of Homoine lie piled on a cart. Officials claim that the rebel movement Renamo was responsible for the massacre on Saturday in which at least 380 people were killed.

Argus Africa News Service
 MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused South Africa of "direct responsibility" for the massacre of up to 380 people by alleged MNR guerrillas in central Mozambique on Saturday.

And it is feared that the death toll from the attack on the district capital of Homoine may be much higher than initial estimates.

A Frelimo politburo statement said that South Africa had to bear direct responsibility for the massacre because in the past few weeks it had "infiltrated members of the MNR into the area and then re-supplied them".

The statement said that at least 70 seriously-wounded people were being treated after the attack. It is also believed that those responsible for the attack carried off many people

"Act of barbarity"

Others fled into the bush and, according to earlier reports, many bodies were discovered along the path of retreat used by the fleeing killers.

According to the politburo the attackers killed every patient in the town's hospital in their beds, including pregnant women and newborn babies.

Frelimo has called the massacre "pure terrorism" and termed it an "act of barbarity which causes repulsion among all civilised states". It said the Frelimo garrison guarding the

town all replied that "they came to kill".

Sapa-Reuter reports from Lusaka that leaders of the frontline states are meeting today as diplomatic sources predict that they find new ways of aiding Mozambique following the Homoine massacre.

Zimbabwe and Tanzania already have a combined force of more than 12 000 troops guarding trade routes and fighting the MNR in Mozambique.

The Argus Political Staff reports that a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said today the Government was not providing assistance to Renamo.

A spokesman for the department in Cape Town said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. K. Botha, was not available for comment.

town had killed 16 attackers.

The communique also said that pictures of the aftermath of the massacre were taken by an American, Mr Mark Allan van Koeveering, an agronomist working in Homoine, who survived by hiding in the town's tiny hotel.

Frontline states

A senior Frelimo official who returned from the area, Mr Carvahlo Neves, said there could be as many as 3 000 people wandering in the bush around the town.

He said that when he asked survivors of the massacre why the MNR had attacked the

Maputo blames SA for massacre

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — As new details emerged of a massacre by alleged MNR guerillas of as many as 380 people in central Mozambique on Saturday, the Mozambican government has accused South Africa of "direct responsibility" for the mass killing.

It is feared the death toll from the attack on the district capital of Homoine may be much larger than the initial estimates of 380.

A comunique issued by the government here says at least 70 seriously wounded people were being treated after the attack, while it is believed those responsible carried off many people into the dense bush surrounding the town.

BODIES IN BUSH

Others fled into the bush to escape the killing and according to earlier reports many bodies were discovered along the escape route taken by the fleeing killers.

The communique blamed South Africa because, it said, in the past few weeks it had infiltrated members of the MNR into the area and then re-supplied them.

It said among the most gruesome acts carried out by the MNR in the attack was to kill every patient in a local hospital.

The Mozambique government has called the massacre an "act of pure terrorism".

● Associated Press reports from Lisbon that an MNR spokesman denied the report and said the killings were carried out by specially trained government troops to look like a rebel attack.

"It is not our practice to perform this sort of operation," said the spokesman.

● Reuters reports from Lusaka that leaders of the Frontline states meet today with diplomatic sources predicting they would pledge new ways of aiding Mozambique following the reported massacre.

Still more bodies after bloody massacre

HOMOINE, a sleepy commercial centre in southern Mozambique, became the scene of the bloodiest massacre in Frelimo's 10-year war against the Mozambique National Resistance rebels last Saturday.

Several hundred guerrillas, allegedly from the MNR, killed at least 380 residents from the small town in the province of Inhambane. But the Mozambique armed forces are still finding more bodies — apparently people kidnapped at Homoine by the rebels, and then murdered during their retreat.

Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano yesterday blamed South Africa for the attack. South Africa's foreign ministry in turn said the government "strongly denied" any involve-

ment in the incident. It criticised "this deliberate attempt by the Mozambican government to destroy the bilateral relations between South Africa and Mozambique."

Mozambique's semi-official newsagency AIM called the killings indiscriminate. The first photographs of the massacre, taken by an amateur photographer, show men, women and children frozen in postures of sudden, violent death. Most died of gunshot wounds; many as they were running away.

AIM said the rebels murdered patients in their beds at the local hospital. Everybody in the Homoine hospi-

BY PAUL FAUVET: Maputo

tal was killed, including newly-born babies and pregnant women. The attackers reportedly kidnapped a nurse there, and looted the hospital of all its medicine.

At least 70 people were wounded, some critically, in the raid.

Chissano told the Reuters news agency: "We don't think, we know who did it. It was the South Africans."

The South African government has requested its trade representative in Maputo to deliver a note of protest to the Mozambican government.

The political bureau of Mozambique's Frelimo Party said the infiltration of rebels over the South African border into southern Mozambique had been stepped up considerably in recent weeks, as had airdrops of equipment reportedly from South African planes to MNR units.

Aim said three of the parachutes used in one recent airdrop in Inhambane province have been recovered by Mozambican troops. They were large parachutes of American origin, 29 metres in diameter. After these airdrops, Aim said, there was a substantial increase in MNR activity in Inhambane province.

Previously, all the indications were that the rebels were running out of ammunition in this southern part of Mozambique, the news agency added.

The rebels were carrying out most of their raids by night, using knives and clubs against relatively defenceless villagers. Now, AIM added, they were using firearms again.

Observers in Maputo believe the focus of the war is switching from the centre of the country to the south. This follows the joint Mozambican and Zimbabwean successes earlier this year in the Zambezi valley, when the MNR was driven out of most of the small towns it had captured in its 1986 offensive.

OAU joins the chorus of condemnation of SA

Govt denies role in Renamo massacre

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MAPUTO — While African foreign ministers meeting in Addis Ababa joined the condemnation of SA over the massacre of more than 300 Mozambican civilians by Renamo rebels last weekend, Pretoria denied it was involved in the killing

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano had accused SA of direct responsibility for the massacre of about 380 people in the town of Homoine, 500km north-east of Maputo on Saturday

"We don't think — we know who did it was the South Africans," Chissano told Reuters before flying to Lusaka for a meeting of southern African heads of state

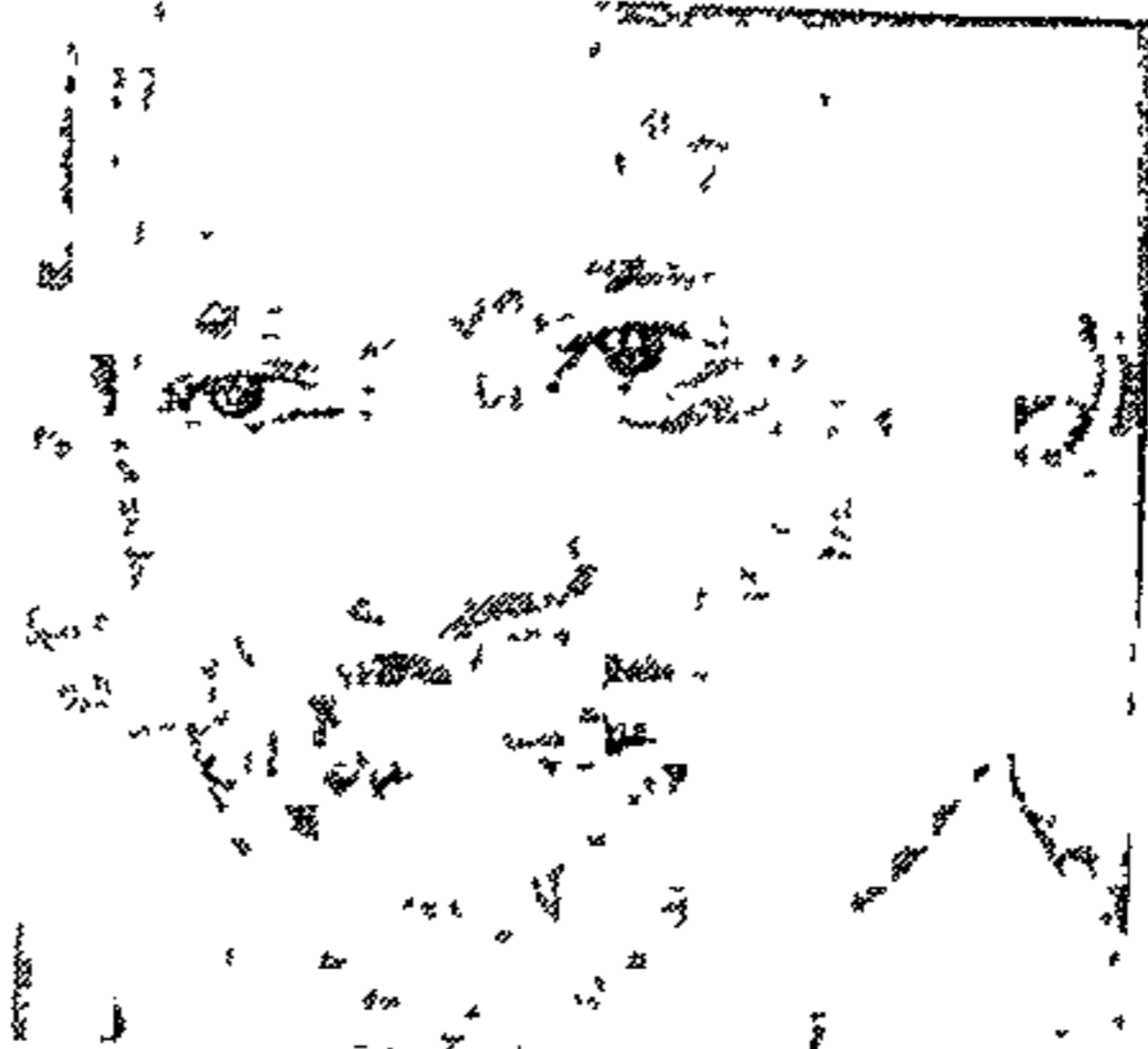
At least 70 people are being treated for wounds suffered in the attack, which extended to hospitals in the area, where both staff and patients were killed

In pursuit operations, Mozambican troops ambushed the retreating rebels in the early hours of Sunday morning, killing at least 16

In Addis Ababa, the foreign ministers, preparing for next week's OAU summit, said they would announce "appropriate action" on the massacre

The Maputo daily paper Noticias yesterday published pictures of the massacre on its front page. The gruesome photographs, taken by a worker from a local cotton company hours after the raid, show men, women and children lying where they fell

One picture shows a dead child, his



● CHISSANO blames Pretoria

skull smashed open by a bullet. Beside him lies a dead man, his arms stiffening in rigor mortis, still raised in a futile attempt to protect himself

Another shows a woman with a baby on her back. Both were killed by gunfire

In Pretoria, the SA government rejected any involvement in the atrocity and accused Mozambique of deliberately attempting to destroy relations between the two countries

It has asked its trade representative in Maputo to deliver a note of protest to the Mozambique government

"The SA Government strongly denies any involvement in the massacre and rejects totally the report in Noticias," the statement said

SA expressed its "strenuous objec-

tion" to what was "obviously an officially sanctioned statement made through the Press by the Mozambican government and published in its propaganda organisation"

It demanded an immediate explanation of why Mozambican authorities had not approached SA officially, but had elected to use the media "in this propaganda ploy"

The statement said SA "takes great exception to this deliberate attempt by the Mozambican government to destroy the bilateral relations between SA and Mozambique"

Commenting on the pictures of the massacre, Noticias said "These are images that defy the imagination... but they speak for themselves with a mute and horrifying eloquence. They tell us of the terror and suffering that has plunged hundreds of Mozambican families into mourning"

"They also tell us of men who are capable of such crimes and ask us if we should in fact continue to call them men."

"But the pictures also speak of other men — the ones who bear the main responsibility — those who set up and now supply the savage beasts that have devoured so many innocent lives."

The identity of the suppliers was in no doubt. A communique issued yesterday by the Frelimo Party political bureau, and published on the front page, put the full blame on "the Pretoria racist regime". — Sapa-Reuter

not to further

CAPE Times 24/7/87

SA denies any part in massacre

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JOHANNESBURG. — The South African government has strongly protested over Mozambique's claim that South Africa was involved in the massacre of 380 Mozambicans

A Foreign Ministry statement hinted that the allegation by Mozambique's ruling politburo could wreck relations between the two neighbours

Details of Saturday's incident in Homoine, 500km north of the Mozambique capital of Maputo, were still sketchy five days later

Yesterday Mozambican Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo flew to Homoine to inspect the scene, AIM, the national news agency, said Numerous foreign journalists also were trying to get to the town

AIM reported that Mozambican rebels, some dressed in witchdoctor regalia, shot, clubbed and bayoneted their victims in a massacre of at least 386 people

Gripped by shock

It said Mozambican reporters who visited Homoine found the place gripped by shock and listlessness five days after the massacre reportedly occurred

The agency quoted its photographer, Mr Sergio Santimano, as saying most people he talked to burst into tears, after being asked one or two questions

"Those who survived the massacre are quiet There is a heavy silence," Mr Santimano was quoted as saying "And there is a great fear that the bandits may return"

AIM quoted the British ambassador, Mr James Allan, as saying his "initial reaction" was "to believe that the bandits are involved"

Parachute drops

Mozambique says MNR fighters carried out the massacre supplied by South African Air Force parachute drops

In Pretoria, the Foreign Ministry said it had asked South Africa's trade representative in Maputo to "deliver a diplomatic note of protest to the Mozambican government" over the allegation that South Africa was involved

The MNR has also denied involvement in the alleged massacre, saying that if it happened it may have been the work of a special government force to score propaganda points

Maputo's semi-official Noticias newspaper said government troops ambushed the rebels who allegedly perpetrated the massacre and killed 16 of them

Meanwhile, leaders of the six front-line African states met yesterday to combine strategies in their confrontation with South Africa — Sapa-AP

Homoine massacre toll now up to 386

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The death toll in the Homoine massacre in central Mozambique has risen to 386 with the death of six more people in hospital

It is feared it could rise further as many of the wounded survivors are described as being in a serious condition in hospitals, while a search continues for others

The Mozambican Government has repeated its accusation that South Africa is to blame for the massacre through its support and supply of the MNR guerrillas, who are said to have carried out the killings

The guerrilla movement and South Africa have denied Mozambique's accusation that Pretoria was "directly responsible" because it had recently parachuted in new weapons

Sapa-AP reports from Inhambane that survivors said the attackers chanted slogans as they went from hut to hut, shooting and bayoneting women and children

Mozambican Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo travelled by helicopter, ferry and a car convoy yesterday to reach Homoine, 30km inland from the banana tree-lined coast in rebel-riddled Inhambane province

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Two Homome Village victims after a MNR-bandits attack in Mozambique, in which 300 civilians were massacred REUTERS

SA to deliver note of protest to Mozambique

PRETORIA — The South African Government has requested its trade representative in Maputo to deliver a note of protest to the Mozambican Government following allegations of South Africa's involvement in the recent massacre of more than 300 civilians there

A Foreign Affairs Ministry statement issued here yesterday rejected the claim

"The South African

Government strongly denies any involvement in the recent massacre of civilians in Mozambique and rejects totally the report in the Noticias (a Mozambican paper)," the statement said

It said "The South African Government expresses its strenuous objection in what is obviously an officially sanctioned statement made through the Press by the Mozambican Government and published

in its propaganda organisation

"The South African Government demands of the Mozambican authorities that they be given an immediate explanation as to why they have not approached the South African Government officially through its representative and elected to use the media in this propaganda ploy"

The statement said the government "takes

great exception to this deliberate attempt by the Mozambican Government to destroy the bilateral relations between South Africa and Mozambique"

" the Department of Foreign Affairs requested South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, Mr Collin Patterson, to deliver a diplomatic note of protest to the Mozambican Government," it added — Sapa

Mozambique on the move again

PASCAL FLETCHER
MAPUTO

Mozambique's armed forces are undergoing a shake-up that has brought successes this year in a 10-year-old war against right-wing rebels

But prospects for a swift end to the conflict look remote, officials and diplomats say

In February, March and April, the Mozambican army and its Zimbabwan and Tanzanian allies drove Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels from several strongholds in north-central Zambezia Province which the MNR had largely occupied after invading from bases in neighbouring Malawi last September

The government counter-offensive, which opened up strategic roads linking the north and south of the country and eased MNR pressure on the main provincial towns of Mocuba and Quelimane, is being hailed by Western diplomats in Maputo as a sign that the army is at last becoming more effective

"The Mozambicans got to grips with the worst hit province and really made an impact," one diplomat said

The diplomats said Mozambique's nearly 16 000-strong regular armed forces, backed by 9 500 paramilitary border guards and also by local militias, had been suffering from a combination of low morale and weak logistical support

This had sapped their effectiveness against up to 15 000 MNR rebels operating in nine of the country's 11 provinces

The war, waged continuously almost since Marxist-led Mozambique became independent from Portugal in 1975, has wrecked the country's formerly rich agriculture-based economy and forced thousands of rural inhabitants to leave their homes

The diplomats said the Zambezia successes, in which the government forces recaptured a vital bridge across the Zambezi River and a string of strategic towns in the fertile Zambezi valley, had boosted morale and were a major setback to the MNR, who are also known by their Portuguese acronym Renamo

"The Mozambican army has got on the move again. The pendulum has swung away from Renamo," another diplomat commented

The diplomats and government officials noted that a process of reorganisation of the country's armed forces, begun by late President Samora Machel last October in a plane crash, was apparently beginning to bear fruit

Efforts were being made to improve recruitment, logistics and training to mould the

army, which is still largely based on remnants of the Frelimo guerrillas who fought Portuguese colonial rule until independence in 1975, into a modern fighting force

A long-delayed shake-up of the military hierarchy planned by Machel on both the central and regional level was finally implemented by his successor Joaquim Chissano last month

Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai, the former head of the air force whom diplomats said had played a key role in the Zambezia offensive, became the new Armed Forces Chief of Staff, replacing Sebastiao Mabote who had already been removed

Mozambican officers, who since independence have received training from Cuban and Soviet bloc military advisers, are now also being trained by British instructors in neighbouring Zimbabwe and Britain this year pledged to boost this military assistance

Diplomats stressed that the government gains did not mean that a quick end to the war was in sight

They predicted that the MNR, whose September offensive marked a departure from its usual hit-and-run tactics, would maintain its highly destructive guerrilla campaign, sabotaging railways, ambushing road convoys, burning farms and facto-

rials and attacking towns and villages which they briefly occupy and then abandon

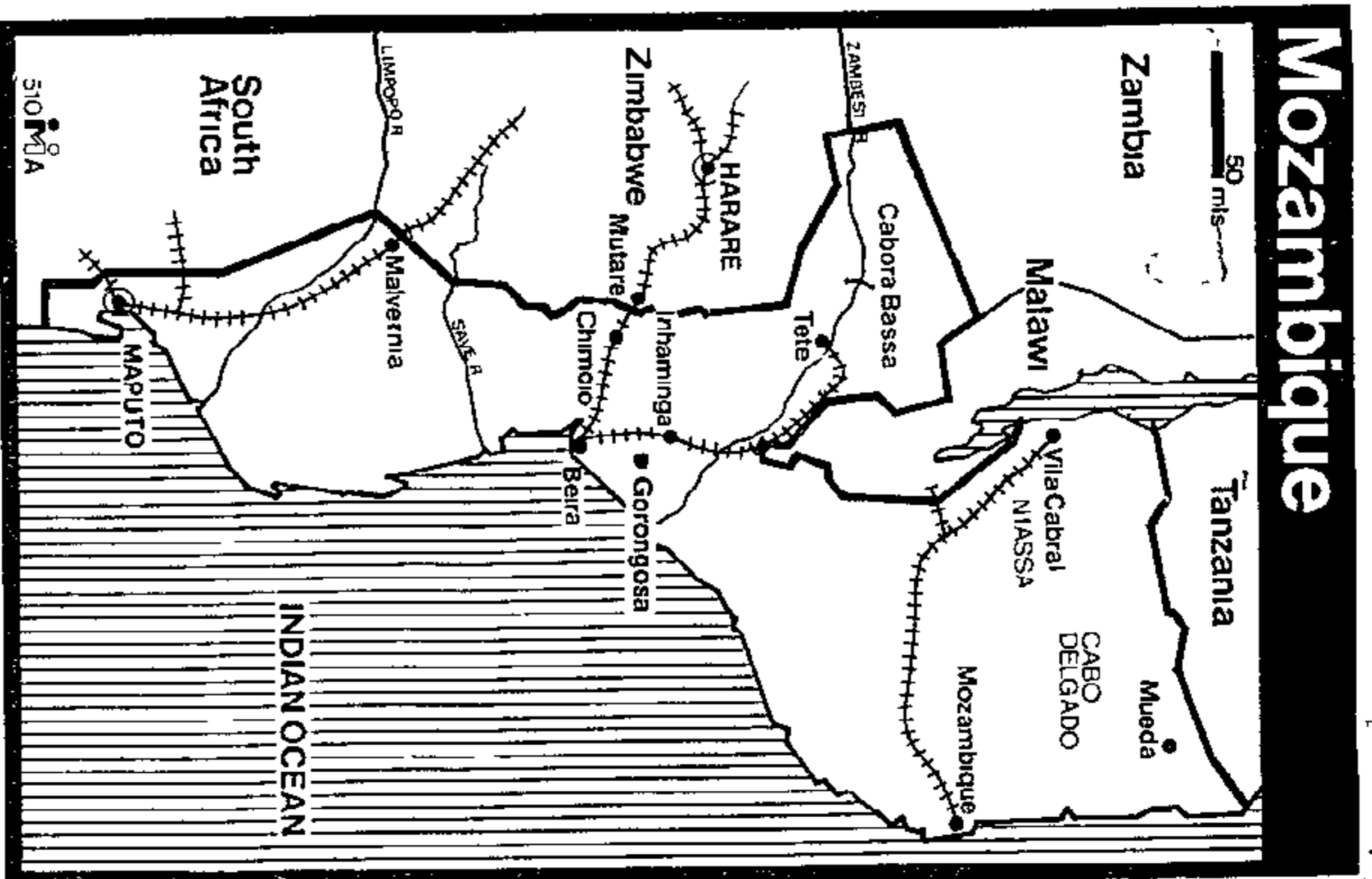
Officials expressed concern that as the MNR, which the government says is backed and directed by South Africa, was pushed out of Zambezia, it was stepping up its activities in the more northern provinces of Niassa and Nampula

Pockets of MNR activity were also beginning to reappear in southern Gaza and Inhambane provinces in areas which had been free of rebel activity for two or three years

"They are hitting places now that were long considered safe," a Western diplomat said

Carlos Cardoso, head of the state news agency AIM, said he believed the resurgence of MNR activity in Gaza province signified an attempt to prevent the planned reopening of the Limpopo corridor railway

The railway, closed for several years because of MNR sabotage, would provide an alternative route for Zimbabwe to export its goods directly to Maputo instead of through South Africa



... but people are starving

Millions of dollars of foreign aid are pouring into Mozambique to help thousands of people fleeing war and drought

But the Marxist government, wary of creating a situation of dependency, is encouraging refugees to return to the land and feed themselves

It says farming tools are needed as much as food handouts to assist an estimated 4.5 million people, about a third of the population, who are suffering from drought, hunger and disease and the effects of a destructive war which has forced many to leave their homes and possessions

Following an appeal by United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in February, Western nations and international organisations pledged just over 200 million dollars in humanitarian aid to Mozambique

The bulk was food and the country is estimated to need 700 000 tonnes of food, mostly maize, wheat and rice, to fend off the immediate threat of starvation

"We need medicine and we need clothing but above all we need things like farming equipment, hoes, ploughs and saws," said Mr Salamao Mambo, head of the government's Department for Prevention and Fight against Natural Calamities

Mr Mambo said the government's intention was that rural inhabitants forced to flee from their homes by the war, known as "deslocados", be resettled as quickly as possible and given the means to return to their farming lifestyle and feed themselves

Regions currently worst hit by the war are the provinces of Manica, Sofala, Tete and Zambezia Southern Gaza and Inhambane provinces, where there was a severe drought in 1982-1984, are also badly affected

Aid workers in Zambezia reported witnessing harrowing scenes of deprivation among refugees either fleeing rebel attacks or emerging from areas liberated by government forces

"You found people wearing nothing but bark and carrying a sack of berries," Mr Leonard Copold, deputy director in Mozambique of the US humanitarian organisation CARE said "Their condition was appalling"

He said infant mortality in Mozambique was among the highest in the world with up to 375 out of every 1 000 children dying under the age of five

Most relief workers are pessimistic about prospects for a quick end to the war and say that even if the military situation improves it will probably still be years before the country's economy picks up

Beira Though it is operational it is still a favourite target for MNR attacks

Diplomats said another factor which made a quick end to the war seem unlikely was the Chissano government's refusal to consider negotiations with the rebels, despite increasing pressure from Mozambique's Catholic bishops

The MNR, which claims to have widespread popular support and says it is fighting to install a Western-style democracy in Mozambique, says it is ready to talk if the government first agrees to withdraw foreign troops and hold general elections

Explaining its refusal to negotiate, the government points to what it says is the MNR's lack of

clear political objectives and the support it receives from South Africa despite a 1984 non-aggression treaty signed between Pretoria and Maputo

South Africa denies it now gives any support to the MNR

"The long-term outlook is still discouraging There is the prospect of a military stalemate," a Western diplomat said

A cross-border attack last month on a village in north-east Zimbabwe raised some fears that the fighting might increasingly spill over into neighbouring states But diplomats in Maputo discounted this

"Renamo can't take on Mozambique and the Mozambican government," one said — Sapa-RNS

Maputo again blames SA

Mozambique massacre toll now 386

2/18/87
Star
2/18/87

Is it goodbye to the Nkomati Accord?

By David Braun, Political Correspondent
South Africa today appeared to be resigned to the fact that the Nkomati Accord was dead in all but name.
The latest row, which has put the Accord under the greatest strain since the discovery of the Vaz diaries at Gorongosa in July 1985, centres on Mozambique's claim that South Africa was involved in the massacre of more than 300 Mozambicans at Homoine last Saturday.

Pretoria protested strongly to Maputo yesterday, saying the allegation by Mozambique's ruling politburo could wreck relations between the two neighbours.

Neither Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha nor his deputy, Mr Kobus Meiring, could be reached for comment today.

However, informed South African sources said Pretoria seemed to be waiting in vain for a response from Maputo to not only its latest protest but also to protests about Mozambique's allegations of South Africa's complicity in the downing of President Samora Machel's aircraft last year and a shoot-out in Maputo earlier this year.

The sources said it was becoming quite clear that Mozambique was trying to force South Africa to break off the Nkomati Accord. Mozambique had already pulled out of the Joint Security Commission set up to discuss violations of the Accord.

The Star's Africa
News Service

Maputo

The death toll in the Homoine massacre in Mozambique has risen to 386, say government sources.

Another six badly injured survivors have died in hospital.

It is feared the death toll could rise even higher because many other survivors are still described as being in a serious condition.

The Mozambique government has repeated its accusation that South Africa is to blame for the massacre because it supports the MNR guerrillas said to have carried out the killings.

A top Mozambican official has linked the massacre with recent declarations by South African Minister of Defence General Magus Malan that the South African Government might openly support "pro-Western movements" in the region — taken as a reference to the MNR in Mozambique and Unita movements in Angola.

South Africa has denied the accusation. Its denial was in response to claims in the Mozambique Press — and repeated by President Joaquim Chissano.

Now Mr Sergio Vieira, a member of the Frelimo Central Committee and director of the Centre of African Studies at Eduardo Mondlane University in Maputo, said in a report from the Mozambique news agency, AIM, "that the massacre followed this declaration by General Malan and the resupply of MNR units in the area by South Africa."

Mr Vieira said "Involved in the crime are the weapons that were put at the MNR's disposal. Those who provided the weapons are also responsible."

The Organisation of African Unity's Council of Ministers, meeting in Addis Ababa yesterday, adopted a special resolution condemning the massacre.

● See Page 13.

Women and children bayoneted by killers chanting political slogans

Survivors tell of massacre

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INHAMBANE (Mozambique) — Wounded survivors of the reported massacre of 386 people in the nearby town of Homoine said from their hospital beds yesterday the attackers had chanted political slogans as they went from hut to hut, shooting and bayoneting women and children.

The killers then turned their weapons on patients in the local hospital, slaying many in their beds, said the wounded in Inhambane Provincial Hospital.

The government said yesterday there were 76 injured from the massacre in two provincial hospitals. The government has accused the Mozambique National Resistance, fighting for 10 years to overthrow the government, of carrying out the massacre last Saturday morning in the small agricultural town 500 km north of the capital, Maputo.

The guerilla movement has denied any involvement. The South African Government has also denied Mozambique's accusation that Pretoria was "directly responsible" for the killings because it had recently parachuted new weapons to the guerillas. Mozambique says South Africa still aids the MNR in violation of a 1984 peace accord, but South Africa denies it.

Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo travelled by helicopter, ferry and a car convoy yesterday to reach Homoine, about 30 km inland from the rebel-ridden Inhambane province.

He told a dockside news conference "Some of the people who managed to escape told us that they killed pregnant women with bayonets. They shot such people in the hospital beds.

"What they did was massacre, just to kill for the sake of killing," Mr Machungo said. Children with their heads, eyes or arms bandaged, and women with gunshot wounds in their breasts and legs, were being treated at the Inhambane Provincial Hospital.

Celeste Severian (30), who sat up in bed to talk although she winced in pain from a leg wound, said her six-month-old daughter was killed.

She said the attackers chanted. "We want to finish off the people of President Samora Machel."

Nizar Moussa, a bearded man who said he had been shot in the chest, said "About 5.30 in the morning the armed bandits appeared. They began to spread out throughout the town.

"They tried to attack the police headquarters. They did not succeed so they went to the hospital. They went house to house massacring people."

He said about 80 local militia men fired at the attackers from trenches in the town, but were outnumbered by the attackers.

Moussa said the gunmen wore civilian dress and shouted "that the people shouldn't live in villages, they should be in the countryside."

The government said most of the dead had been buried by Tuesday.

The national news agency, AIM, published pictures of at least a dozen bodies in groups of two and three, saying they were taken by an unknown cotton mill worker.

In its report from Maputo, AIM quoted its photographer, Sergio Santimano, as saying most people he talked to burst into tears after being asked one or two questions.

"Those who survived the massacre are quiet. There is a

heavy silence," Santimano was quoted as saying. "And there is a great fear that the bandits may return."

He said there was virtually no movement in the streets.

"I think the people who haven't left the town are shut up inside their houses without the will to do anything at all. Even the cotton fields are abandoned," he was quoted as saying.

Santimano and Mario Ferrio, chief news editor of the semi-official daily *Noticias*, said survivors told them hundreds of rebels took part in the attack.

Santimano said the hospital, in which it is alleged 80 people were killed, was cleaned up but completely empty.

"The sheets had been

washed, but there were still traces of blood," he was quoted as saying.

The town did not look as though it had been smashed up, leading Santimano to believe that "this shows that the bandits just came there to kill."

AIM quoted the British ambassador, Mr James Allan, as saying his initial reaction was "to believe that the bandits are involved" — Sapa-AP.

Bodies piled on a cart after the massacre in Homoine. It is believed more than 300 people were killed in the town. The Mozambique government has alleged the attackers were members of the Mozambique National Resistance.

Pretoria sends protest to Maputo

The South African Government has requested its trade representative in Maputo to deliver a note of protest to the Mozambique government after allegations of South African involvement in the recent massacre of more than 300 civilians at Homoine.

A Foreign Affairs Ministry statement issued in Pretoria yesterday rejected the claim.

"The South African Government strongly denies any involvement in the recent massacre of civilians in Mozambique and rejects totally the report in

today's *Noticias*," the statement said.

"The South African Government expresses its strenuous objection to what is obviously an officially sanctioned statement made through the Press by the Mozambique government and published in its propaganda organisation.

"The South African Government demands of the Mozambique authorities that they give an immediate explanation as to why they have not approached the South African Government officially through their repre-

sentative and elected to use the media in this propaganda ploy."

The statement said the Government "takes great exception to this deliberate attempt by the Mozambique government to destroy the bilateral relations between South Africa and Mozambique."

"The Department of Foreign Affairs has requested South Africa's trade representative in Maputo, Mr Collin Patterson, to deliver a diplomatic note of protest to the Mozambique government." — Sapa

Britain may step up aid in sympathy with Frelimo

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The reported massacre by MNR of 380 civilians at Homoine in Mozambique's Inhambane province is likely to reinforce British sympathy and practical support for the country.

Both have been consistent in the past despite the Frelimo regime's Marxist line. Aid agencies expect money will now flow in faster for Mozambique's disaster fund.

A Foreign Office spokesman said of the reported massacre "We deplore this act of violence which will do nothing to help the situation in the region."

Britain trains many of Mozambique's army officers, helps pay for rebuilding its war-torn railways, contributes to its balance of payments deficit, assists development projects, and provides large amounts of disaster relief.

MNR's disclaimer of responsibility for the massacre, and South Africa's denials that it supports the guerillas, will probably not cut much ice in Britain, says Andrew McEwen, diplomatic correspondent of *The Times*.

The unexpected bond between a Conservative Government and a non-democratic, non-Commonwealth state began long before President Machel died in a plane crash last October.

It was based partly on Mr Machel's growing pragmatism, partly on Britain's need to be seen to support the Frontline states, and partly on a belief that, despite its faults, the Frelimo government offered the best hope of ending suffering.

Nothing has happened since to change that assessment, and Britain has steadily increased its aid to Mozambique. The number of British Army instructors has been stepped up from eight to 14, raising the number of those trained to 360 a year. British government aid now totals nearly R113 million.

'I saw bandits shoot every person in sight'

MAPUTO — An American agronomist said yesterday he watched as armed men marched into a Mozambique town "shooting every person and building in sight" during a massacre of at least 386 people, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported.

AIM identified the man as Mr Mark van Koevering (30), a Michigan agronomist working for the Mennonite Church on a seed multiplication project.

It quoted other survivors as saying the attackers, some dressed in witchdoctor regalia, shot, clubbed and bayoneted their victims in the attack, which reportedly took place on Saturday in the town of Homoine, 500 km north of Maputo.

Mozambique has accused the rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement of carrying out the massacre.

South Africa has rejected Mozambique's claim that it was "directly responsible" because it allegedly backs the MNR. It hinted that such accusations would wreck relations between the two countries.

Mr von Koevering was quoted as saying he heard

gunfire at about 5.45 am, looked out of his hotel window and saw tracer bullets.

"The fighting continued for a while and then got very loud. There was a tremendous amount of fire," he told AIM.

"Shortly after that I ran to a different room so I could get a better view and I saw that many people were already escaping in front of the bandits down the main streets toward the trenches where our forces and the militia were based."

'FLEEING RESIDENTS CUT DOWN'

He said the escaping residents were running towards a nearby village where a group of Mozambique army veterans live.

Then he saw "40 or 50 armed troops coming down the street. At first I thought they were probably soldiers from Homoine because they had uniforms and were very well equipped. But they were shooting every person and building in sight.

"They were very well organized. They came in one



Witness describes massacre in Mozambique

MAXIXE, Mozambique — American Mr Mark van Koevering awoke early last Saturday and for the next nine hours said he witnessed one of the worst mass murders in Mozambique's history, according to a tape recording made available here

The reported massacre, of at least 386 people, nearly all civilians, occurred 30 km from Maxixe, in the town of Homoine, in Mozambique's southern province of Inhambane

The 30-year-old American, who barely survived the ordeal, said 40 to 50 soldiers of the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), wearing camouflage uniforms and carrying new weapons, moved through the town "shooting every person and building in sight"

"The only people killed were innocent civilians, indiscriminately," he said in a taped interview with reporters of the semi-official daily newspaper Noticias

The tape was made available to foreign journalists by the newspaper's editor, Mr Mario Ferro

The government has blamed the massacre on South Africa as well as the rebels, who have fought a bloody civil war against the Marxist authorities for almost 12 years

South Africa has vigorously denied involvement and protested to the Mozambican government over the allegations

The government originally put the death toll at 155, then raised it to 380. Now it says at least 386 were killed,

mostly women, children and older people

Mr Van Koevering, an agricultural specialist and a member of the Menonite Church on an assignment, works regularly on projects in Homoine and its surroundings

He said he got up shortly before 6am last Saturday at a hotel in Homoine, which has a population of about 10 000, and the gunfire began almost immediately

"I looked out the window and could see tracer bullets going across the town," he said

After a few hours holed up in the hotel, bullets ripped through windows of his room. He fled downstairs and hid in a small room in the back courtyard of the hotel

"Twice, bandits came into the toilet next to me and started firing off shots in the bathroom," he said

Mr Van Koevering said he finally emerged from his hiding place at 3pm, when all appeared quiet

"People were walking in the streets with glassy eyes and in front of the hotel were six or seven women lying in the road, shot," he said

Yesterday, Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, clearly agitated, said that many victims of the massacre were butchered with machetes and bayonets

The government described Homoine as an important agricultural area with no military significance and said the killings were purely a terrorist act — Sapa-Reuter-AP

Sunday Times Reporter
THE terror of the remote rural Mozambique area of Homoine, scene of a reported massacre of 386 villagers last Saturday, has not ceased

"When we arrived on Wednesday, we were told that a Red Cross vehicle had been ambushed in the area. The driver was killed. So it is still going on. There are still sporadic attacks, even now."

So said veteran Time magazine Africa correspondent Mr Peter Hawthorne of Johannesburg. He was one of a party of 30 newsmen who were witness this week to the bloody and tragic aftermath of the Homoine massacre.

Homoine is a primitive, grass-hutted village of 10 000. There are two or three huts constructed of home-made bricks, a lodging-house style hotel and a modest clinic, referred to locally as the hospital.

Grim

The main hospital for the area is in Inhambane, where Mr Hawthorne said the scene was still grim on Thursday.

"I met a kid, two years old, whose foot and leg had been shot up. He had to have his leg amputated. He also lost his mother, father and four brothers."

"There was a 12-year-old girl who was so shocked she was in a virtual coma. She couldn't speak."

"Her mother, who had bandages all over her head, had been macheted during a bandit attack on her village a few kilometres east of Homoine and she had

TERROR GOES ON IN THE VILLAGE OF DEATH

been left for dead. The next morning, the Government people had picked her up and taken her to the clinic in Homoine.

"The next day, she was lying in the clinic thinking she was safe, and a guy appeared at the door and opened fire with a sub-machine gun. She was shot in the legs. But she was lucky. She survived."

Bandits

The twice-wounded woman, Celeste Titosse, said her attackers were definitely not Frelimo.

She said they were Mastanga — a local term for bandits named after Andre Mastangaisa, former Renamo head.

Most of the 35 wounded in that hospital were women, children or the elderly. Four have since died.

The hospital itself, with whitewash peeling off the walls, has few resources. Blankets are thin and worn and medical supplies in short supply.

Mr Hawthorne vouched

for the authenticity of the eye-witness account of Mr Mark van Koeving, a Michigan agronomist working for the Mennonite Church. His account is being quoted by the Mozambique news agency AIM.

"I didn't meet him but I heard a tape which was perfectly acceptable," Mr Hawthorne said. "He was quite sincere. Mennonites, like Quakers, are pacifists, so it really affected him."

Mr Koeving said he was in the village at the time of the attack by up to 50 armed men, which he put at 05h45. He spent 10 hours in hiding.

Some of the wounded were macheted to death, others pounded with the local version of a maize pestle, the pilao.

Organised

He said that the one thing that had struck him was how well organised the attackers had been. They had worn clean and new uniforms and their weapons also appeared new.

"It is a fact, certainly in the Inhambane area, that Frelimo troops there do not have new uniforms or weapons," Mr Hawthorne said.

The massacre victims have already been buried in a communal grave outside the town. Mr Hawthorne said it was impossible to confirm the claimed numbers of dead.

The newsmen, not allowed into the security area without military escort, did not have the time or opportunity to go to the scene of the massacre itself, but went to nearby Maxixe

Zimbabwe army blamed for massacre

DURBAN — In the latest in a series of accusations, denials and counter-accusations about the Homoine massacre, a Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) spokesman has accused the Zimbabwe army of responsibility.

The Mozambique government has blamed MNR for the massacre and said the SA Defence Force supplied arms for the attack. The SADF has strongly denied the accusation.

At first MNR said the massacre was committed by a special Frelimo force, but an SA-based MNR spokesman said yesterday the massacre was committed by the 200-strong Soviet-trained Zimbabwe Sixth Brigade.

The spokesman said the information was leaked to the MNR by a Zimbabwe army officer through the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu) of the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

Co-operation agreement

Last year Zanu, which is fighting against the government of Mr Robert Mugabe, signed a co-operation agreement with MNR and both groups have strong links with Unita.

The MNR spokesman said 700 people, not 380 as widely reported, were killed in the Homoine massacre.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Inhambane, Mozambique, that the government said rebels indiscriminately killed bedridden hospital patients, women and children and kidnapped youngsters to carry away their plunder.

The national news agency AIM said 386 villagers were massacred in last Saturday's raid on Homoine by guerrillas who gunned, clubbed and bayoneted their victims.

"About 5.30 in the morning the armed bandits appeared," said Mr Nizar Moussa, who was shot in the chest. "They began to spread out throughout the town. They tried to attack the police headquarters. They did not succeed, so they went to the hospital. They went from house to house massacring people."

76 people wounded

The government said 76 people were wounded in the attack. Many of them, including children, with their heads, eyes or arms bandaged, were being treated at the Inhambane hospital.

Ms Celeste Severian, 30, sat up in bed to talk, wincing in pain from a leg wound. She said her six-month-old daughter was killed.

Ms Severian said the attackers chanted "We want to finish off the people of President Samora Machel."

Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo said after visiting Homoine "Some of the people who managed to escape told us they killed pregnant women with bayonets. They shot such people in the hospital beds."

Mr Machungo said he was told by residents the attackers had kidnapped young children, forcing them to carry looted clothing and food — Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP

'Troops said Homoine just the start'

MAPUTO. — A teenager who says he escaped from attackers who allegedly massacred 386 people in the town of Homoine, said the killers boasted they would raid other towns, the AIM national news agency reported

AIM said Marcos Naene, 19, told Mozambican journalists in Homoine that after the shooting and looting stopped, the killers boasted "Homoine was just the beginning"

AIM also interviewed two freelance Australian film makers who said they arrived in Homoine two days after the reported massacre and filmed some of the burials

BULLDOZER

AIM said Fionna Douglas and Steve Le-bitt were in Mozambique producing a documentary for Australian television

It quoted them as saying they arrived on July 20 and went to the hospital, where the news agency said most of the patients and staff had been killed

They arrived at the cemetery as funerals were taking place, Ms Douglas told AIM

She said they filmed individual graves and a trench which had been dug by a bulldozer

AIM asked Ms Douglas what words the survivors had used to refer to the attackers "Some used the word bandits (the government's term for the MNR guerrillas), others used the word Matsanga," she said

AIM said "Matsanga" was the name of the first commander of the MNR, Andre Matsangaissa who was killed by the Mozambican army in 1979, AIM said — Sapa-AP



MASS GRAVE: Villagers stand around a mass grave for victims of the massacre at Homoine, Mozambique.

Mozambique stakes its future on austerity plan

(18) SMC 28/7/87

Since independence in 1975, more than 10 years of constant civil war and socialist economic experimentation have combined to all but completely destroy Mozambique's economy.

Now the Mozambican Government, still in theory a socialist government, has turned to the West to try to salvage what remains.

In January Parliament approved a recovery programme that seems to be a classical "structural adjustment" plan as is usually imposed by the International Monetary Fund, though the country has not yet formally announced that it is following any IMF-imposed proscriptions.

The Government did however acknowledge in April that it had reached an agreement with the IMF, under which it would be granted R70 million from that body, as well as a further R200 million from the World Bank in two instalments.

Two months previously, the Government had announced a 420 per cent devaluation of its currency, the metical. To sweeten that bitter pill it simultaneously announced wage increases of 50 per cent across the board for workers, but soon after this the price of petrol was raised by 344 per cent and postal rates went up by 300 per cent.

In June, price increases of between 250 per cent and 500 per cent were announced on a whole range of

There has been initial favourable reaction as Maputo turns to the West for help, reports Ken Vernon of The Star's Africa News Service.

foodstuffs, especially meat products, as the Government began to remove subsidies.

The Government has also announced that it aims to reduce public expenditure and eventually have a balanced budget, but pleads that it will require financial assistance in meeting its foreign debt commitments in the meantime.

Currency devaluation, the lifting of subsidies and price increases are standard conditions imposed by the IMF upon countries before it will agree to help them.

More important than the relatively small amounts of money released by the IMF is that its decision to lend money to a country is taken by the international financial community as a seal of good monetary housekeeping, opening the door to more substantial loans.

At present Mozambique's foreign debt totals almost R7 billion, the equivalent of 18 months of its total Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and an infusion of foreign exchange aid is desperately needed.

The Government rescue programme aims at putting an end to easy credit, reducing the money

supply, focusing industrial production on import substitution products and those earning foreign exchange, while no new construction or industrial projects are planned for the immediate future.

This means that the already hard hit consumer will have to bear the brunt of what in effect is a major austerity programme. The Government is well aware that similar programmes in Zambia have resulted in widespread riots.

Authorities hope the programme will result in a modest growth in Gross National Product next year, as well as a substantial reduction in what is called in Mozambique "candonga" — a word covering a multitude of black marketeering and corruption.

Debts rescheduled

The economic/political turnaround has had some initial favourable reaction in addition to IMF and World Bank funds being released to the country, money previously pledged by Britain and the European Community has been released.

The "Paris Club" consortium of international financiers has also agreed to reschedule existing debts of R1,600 million, as well as to provide more credit.

The infusion of large numbers of foreign troops into Mozambique, whose main task is to guard the strategic railway system, has allowed the partial rehabilitation of that system, meaning that the country's ports, the natural outlet to the world of the produce of southern Africa, have begun to earn much needed foreign exchange.

The foreign troops have also allowed government troops to go on the offensive against the MNR rebels, which could in the future lead to a revitalising of the once strong agricultural export industry, further fuelling a possible recovery.

Even if this comes to pass, the amount of foreign aid that the country needs is substantial — a minimum average of R1 600 million a year at least until 1990.

Even then, the Government says the programme is a "gamble", but admits there are "not many other options" open to it.

17/8/82 29/7/82

Mozambique takes 'gamble' on foreign aid programme

Dateline: JOHANNESBURG

By
KEN VERNON
The Argus Africa
News Service

SINCE independence in 1975 more than ten years of constant civil war and socialist economic experimentation have combined to all but completely destroy Mozambique's economy.

Now the Mozambican government, still in theory a socialist government, has turned to the west to try and salvage what remains.

In January this year the country's parliament approved a recovery plan that seems to be a classical "structural adjustment" plan as usually imposed by the International Monetary Fund, though the country has not yet formally announced that it is following any IMF imposed prescriptions.

Bitter pill

The government did however acknowledge in April this year that it had reached an "agreement" with the IMF, under which it would be granted R70-million from that body, as well as a further R200-million from the World Bank in two instalments

Two months before that the government had announced a staggering 420 percent devaluation of its currency, the Metical.

To sweeten that bitter pill it simultaneously announced wage increases of 50 percent across the board for workers, but quickly following this the price of petrol was raised by 344 percent and postal rates went up by 300 percent

In June price increases of between 250 percent and 500 percent were announced on a whole range of food stuffs, especially meat products, as the government began to remove food subsidies

The government has also

announced that it aims to reduce public expenditure and eventually have a balanced budget, but pleads that it will require financial assistance in meeting its foreign debt commitments in the meantime.

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R7-billion debt

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The government rescue programme aims at putting an end to easy credit, reducing the money supply, focusing industrial production on import substitution products and those earning foreign exchange, while no new construction or industrial projects are planned for the immediate future

Modest growth

This means that the already hard hit consumer will have to bear the brunt of what in effect is a major austerity programme, and the government is well aware that similar programs in Zambia have resulted in wide-spread riots.

Authorities hope the programme will result in a



modest growth in GNP next year, as well as a substantial reduction in what is called in Mozambique "Candonga" — a word covering a multitude of black marketing and corruption

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A "gamble"

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Even then the government says the programme is a "gamble", but admits there are "not many other options" open for them.

NR64 30/7/82

Foreign attaches ²¹⁸ see site of massacre

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Ten military attaches from embassies in Maputo have visited the town of Homoine where 388 civilians were massacred on July 18

The Mozambique news agency Aim said military attaches from Great Britain, the United States, Portugal, Italy, North Korea, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the Soviet Union and East Germany had held a meeting in Homoine with Inhambane's provincial governor, Mr Jose Zandamela

Aim reported that the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, had sent a message to the Mozambique Government in which it accused South Africa of helping rebels who, he said, were responsible for the massacre

South Africa continued "to be implicated in actions causing a tragic loss of life in the region", Mr Hayden said

Call for probe

Sapa-AP reports that in Lisbon the Mozambique resistance movement MNR has called for an international investigation to determine who was responsible for the massacre

The MNR said in a statement that a neutral, international commission should investigate the killings so that those responsible could be identified and punished

● Meanwhile Aim reports from Maputo that MNR rebels have stepped up their attacks in the northern province of Nampula

Aim said rebels had attacked the city of Iapala earlier this month killing 18 people, kidnapping 162 and destroying 87 houses

Rumour and rhetoric characterize Maputo's military mouthings

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Correspondent

THE HOMOINE massacre — wrapped as it is in unsubstantiated Mozambican allegations and equally unsubstantiated South African denials — might be a ghastly illustration of the axiom that in order to pay Paul one must first rob Peter

Or, in this particular case, that if you concentrate your forces in certain areas and for certain tasks it is at the expense of other areas which must be left virtually defenceless

It is virtually certain that Fam, the Mozambican defence force, no longer even pretends to be providing a blanket of security over the entire country

Although proven facts are scanty and the "lie factor" enormous, it is likely that Fam is used mainly for four purposes

- Guarding the vital Beira oil and railway pipeline, with the assistance of Zimbabwean and possibly Tanzanian contingents,
- Guarding the smaller but also important Chicualacuala line,
- Keeping an eye on the traditionally troublesome north, which has been a problem as far back as the days of Portuguese rule, and
- Securing the areas around the larger ports and cities like Maputo, Beira and Nacala, where the Mozambican government's rapidly diminishing writ still applies

Given the oftentimes difficult terrain, the fact that the Beira line runs through a Renamo-supporting area, the manpower-intensive nature of counter-insurgency warfare and the generally inferior quality of Mozambique's poorly motivated and underpaid (or sometimes unpaid) troop, it is hardly surprising that places like Homoine are virtually defenceless against attacks by bandits

Banditry

I use the term "bandits" in its widest sense Mozambique appears to be entering the final stage of dissolution, with the remnants of rural governmental authority contending not only with Renamo insurgents fighting to overthrow the government but also with any number of freelance bandit gangs who have taken advantage of the lack of law and order and the free availability of modern weapons

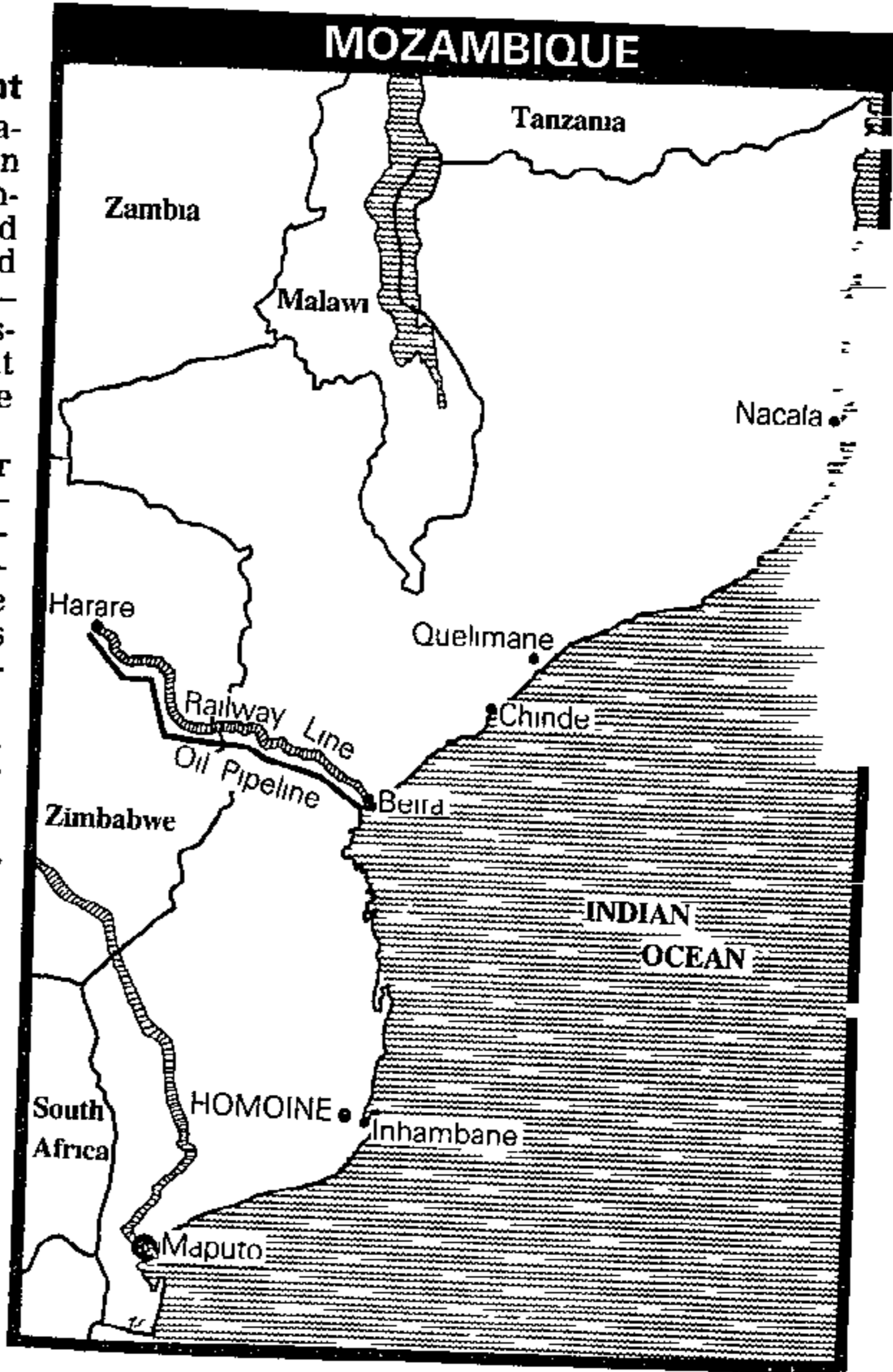
An added dimension is the strong likelihood that elements of Renamo engage in freelance banditry of their own in between fighting the government forces

This is why the actual identity of the Homoine killers remains obscure, the mere fact that they wore military uniform — identified by at least one source as that of Renamo — is meaningless in itself

They might have been "regular" members of Renamo engaging in a mainly military task, or a Renamo contingent taking time off from the war to indulge in some banditry on the side, or part of a faction which broke away from Renamo and went in for full-time banditry, but retained their uniforms and weapons

The Mozambican government's instant accusation that the attackers were closely linked or supplied by South Africa remains dubious because it has cried wolf too often in this regard without supplying any actual or circumstantial proof

As recently as May this year, for example, it announced the arrest of several South Africans or South African agents after a raid on certain houses in Maputo, but it has yet to



produce any of the men or any documentary or other evidence that they had South African links or, indeed, that the raid was carried out by South Africa

Refusing to acknowledge the real enemies by blaming South Africa — even in the most unlikely cases — is an old tactic which has been used for years by Angola as well, but it has become self-defeating because it results in a lack of credibility on the part of the accuser

If the identity of Homoine's attackers is obscure, it might be best to try for an answer to the next most obvious question: Why Homoine?

Here again the answer is not easy to find. Mozambican president Joaquim Chissano points out that Homoine is an important agricultural centre and not a military concentration area

However, this might be precisely what sealed the fate of its 300 dead

From Renamo's point of view the destruction of Homoine's agricultural potential would be desirable as part of the classic insurgents' plan to disrupt the economy. In addition, from both an insurgent's and a bandit's point of view Homoine would be equally important as a source of food and other goods

Could it be that the residents of Homoine refused to come across with the desired commodities at some stage, and paid with their lives for their intransigence?

Or is it that Homoine was known or suspected of informing on the movements of either Renamo or the bandits?

Massacre

From eyewitness accounts of the massacre it would appear to have been an exercise in outright frightfulness "for the encouragement of others", as French generals used to say when laying on public executions of soldiers who had broken under fire

If anyone knows the real story behind the Homoine massacre, it is President Chissano. Till he reveals that truth — or produces concrete evidence of his allegation that South Africa was behind it all — it will hang like a bloody question-mark over Southern Africa

Yet it should not be allowed to do so. If South Africa was involved, the South African people should be able to judge with their minds rather than their hearts. If not, the Mozambican government will do itself no good to divert attention from a problem without addressing the problem itself

MNR calls for probe into massacre

LISBON — Mozambican rebels, blamed by the government for killing 388 people in the farming town of Homoine, called yesterday for an international investigation to determine who was responsible for the massacre.

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement that a neutral, international commission should investigate the killings so that those responsible could be identified and punished.

Mozambique's government accuses the rebels of shooting, clubbing and stabbing to death 388 people including women, children and hospital patients in a July 18 attack on Homoine, 500 km north-east of Maputo.

Survivors interviewed by Western reporters also blamed the rebels for the massacre, the worst known atrocity in Mozambique.

The guerrillas deny any involvement and claim the civilians were either caught up in a rebellion of local militiamen against army soldiers or deliberately killed by soldiers to discredit the rebels.

South Africa has also denied Mozambican charges that it was directly responsible for the massacre because it supplied the rebels with

military aid. Pretoria says it cut off support for the guerrillas when it signed a mutual security pact with Mozambique in 1984.

The MNR statement said that the rebel group "appeals to the international community for an investigation and clarification of the Homoine massacre so that those truly responsible can be identified and punished".

The rebel statement also expressed support for what it called the courage of the Roman Catholic Church in Mozambique in calling on both sides to negotiate an end to the conflict.

An article published this week in Mozambique's State-owned daily newspaper *Noticias* said that, whether they knew it or not, the bishops who appealed for peace talks with the rebels were guilty of treason and would not be absolved by history.

The MNR claimed the article illustrated the desperation of the government in preferring force to dialogue.

The government has repeatedly ruled out the possibility of negotiating with the rebels, describing them as armed bandits and mere puppets of South Africa with no popular backing in Mozambique. — Sapa-AP.

Military attaches visit

scene of massacre

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Ten military attaches from embassies in Maputo have visited Homoine — scene of the massacre of 388 civilians.

The Mozambican news agency AIM said attaches from Britain, the United States, Portugal, Italy, North Korea, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the Soviet Union and East Germany met Inhambane's provincial governor Mr Jose Zandamela in Homoine.

They also visited the cemetery where most of the victims were buried.

Mozambique news agency AIM said Australian Foreign Minister Mr Bill Hayden had sent a message to the Mozambican government accusing South Africa of helping rebels who, he reportedly said, were responsible for the massacre.

South Africa "continued to be implicated in actions causing tragic loss of life in the region", Mr Hayden reportedly said.

Foreign doctors and medical personnel working in Mozambique have issued a statement expressing shock and horror at the massacre. They particularly condemned the attack on Homoine Hospital in which patients were killed.

"To assassinate defenceless patients puts the authors of this crime and their mentors on the level of those in the dock at the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals," the message said.

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1/18/87
Maputo
(218)

MNR base 'destroyed'

MAPUTO — It was reported here yesterday that Mozambican government troops have destroyed an MNR rebel base in Nampula province

Official sources said 30 MNR members were killed in the operation.

In other recent operations in the province, 150 MNR members had been killed, the sources said — Sapa

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Clippings 2/8/87

AMERICAN citizen Mark van Koevinger awoke early last Saturday and, for the next nine hours, witnessed one of the worst mass murders in Mozambique's history, according to a taped interview with reporters of the semi-official daily newspaper *Noticias*.

The reported massacre of at least 386 people occurred in the town of Homoine, in Mozambique's southern province of Inhambane.

The 30-year-old American said 40 to 50 soldiers of the rebel Mozambican National Resistance moved through the town "shooting every person and building in

sight".

The Mozambican government originally put the death toll at 155. It now says at least 386 were killed, most of them women, children and old people.

Van Koevinger said he got up shortly before 6am last Saturday at a hotel in Homoine and the gunfire began almost immediately.

"I looked out of the window and could see tracer bullets being fired," he said.

Later, bullets ripped through his hotel window. He then hid in a small room in the hotel's courtyard.

Van Koevinger said he finally emerged from his hiding place at 3pm when all appeared quiet.

"People were walking glassy-eyed in the streets and in front of the hotel were six or seven women lying in the road, shot," he said.

Journalists flew from South Africa to Mozam-

bique in an effort to gain independent confirmation of the massacre.

We were taken to a local hospital in another part of the province and shown some seriously injured women and children who were said to have survived the massacre.

Among the victims were a five-year-old boy with his leg amputated, and a young woman who had been shot in both thighs.

The Mozambican gov-

ernment has blamed the massacre on South Africa, in conjunction with the MNR rebels, who have fought a bloody civil war against the government for almost 12 years.

Both South Africa and the MNR have denied any involvement in the massacre.

The South African government has registered a vigorous protest with the Mozambican government over the allegations, while the MNR has blamed government militiamen, protesting against conditions in their barracks, for the massacre. - Sapa.

SA, Mozambique to hold talks

ARGUS
3/18/78 218

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE state of tension between South Africa and Mozambique is to be discussed at a meeting at ministerial level between the two countries in Cape Town later this week.

According to diplomatic sources, the meeting will take place either on Wednesday or Thursday.

The planned meeting is in response to Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's invitation at Komatipoort last week to Mozambican Government officials to meet him to discuss allegations made about the Homoine massacre.

Mozambique has accused South Africa of having a part in the massacre. Mr Botha has challenged the Mozambicans to substantiate their allegations.

Mozambique has also alleged that South Africa was involved in an attack on Maputo in May.

It was understood today that the Mozambican delegation would probably be led by their Foreign Minister, Mr Sergio Vieira.

ALL-TIME LOW

Relations between the two countries reached an all-time low following the Homoine massacre last month in which hundreds of Mozambicans were killed by armed forces which Maputo alleged had South African backing.

South Africa sharply rejected this allegation.

Maputo has also rejected the findings of a commission of inquiry into the death of President Samora Machel.

Mozambique suspended its participation in a joint security commission in July 1985 which was set up in terms of the accord to investigate allegations of violence. The accord stated that the two countries would not allow their territories to be used for attacks on each other.

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MNR rebels killed in heavy Gaza fighting

MAPUTO. — Heavy fighting has broken out between Mozambican troops and anti-government rebels in southern Gaza province, the Maputo daily Noticias reported at the weekend.

Quoting army sources, the newspaper said hundreds of Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels had been infiltrated into Gaza, which shares a border with South Africa's Transvaal province.

The daily said many rebels had been killed and others captured, adding that the fighting was continuing.

It is not known whether the government of Mozambique has taken the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, up on his offer to discuss last week's massacre at Homoine where 388 people died.

The SABC reported that Mr Botha told the government of Mozambique he would be available on Friday at Komatipoort — where he was taking part in the town's centenary celebrations.

The invitation was extended in terms of the Nkomati Accord. — Sapa-Reuter

Star 4/8/81

Refugees in Zambia resist ^(2/8) move to ~~the~~ new camp

LUSAKA — Mozambican refugees are resisting efforts by the Zambian authorities to resettle them in a camp near the Malawian border.

Zambia's Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Muzanyani Simumba, said at the weekend that only 1 319 of the 15 000 Mozambican refugees expected to be resettled had been moved to Ukwimbi in Zambia's border with Malawi.

RESISTING

Mr Simumba said the refugees were resisting efforts to have them moved.

He said the Zambian government wanted to move the refugees in order to provide them with educational and medical facilities which did not exist where they were.

~~Cape Town 4/8/87~~
Mozambique,
SA to meet
on Homoine

Political Correspondent

A HIGH-LEVEL Mozambican delegation is slated to meet the South African government in Cape Town this week after a heightening of tensions between the countries over the massacre in Homoine.

The planned meeting follows an offer by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for a Komatipoort meeting to discuss Mozambican allegations that South Africa was indirectly responsible for the massacre.

Mozambique has alleged that South Africa helped the MNR — which apparently committed the massacre — but Mr Botha has challenged the Mozambicans to come forward with concrete evidence to this effect.

Mozambique says 32 slain

SPRINT
The Star's Africa News Service *(218)*

MAPUTO — Another 32 people have been massacred by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement rebels, it is claimed. *Star*

The alleged killings took place last Thursday at Chiguidela, in the province of Gaza bordering South Africa, Mozambique news agency AIM said

Last month the MNR was blamed for the massacre of 388 people in the town of Homone.

Maputo, SA have talks on Cahora Bassa

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique and South Africa yesterday exchanged information and held mutual consultation about matters relating to the operation of the Cahora Bassa dam, says a statement issued here.

No further details were given after a South African delegation led by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, travelled to Maputo for talks.

The statement issued here said the meeting was within "the framework of the agreement entered into on May 2 1984" signed by Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique.

On that date Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique signed an agreement on Cahora Bassa.

It is understood that yesterday's Maputo talks were organised after the Portuguese government had approached South Africa on the matter.

Cahora Bassa has been inoperative for years because rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), have sabotaged a large number of electricity pylons which carry power from the dam.

The Mozambican authorities have not yet reacted to reports that a government delegation is to travel to South Africa today or tomorrow for a meeting with Foreign Minister Pik Botha on security matters.

32 more ^{news} ^{30/11/78} massacred by MNR — claim

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Another 32 people have been massacred and 10 wounded by Mozambique National Resistance rebels, it has been claimed here.

The massacre took place last Thursday in the area of Chigudela near the Limpopo River in the southern province of Gaza, said the Mozambique News Agency, Aim.

Gaza borders South Africa and the Mozambican authorities have said a resurgence of the fighting in southern Mozambique is the result of the large-scale infiltration of rebels from South Africa, which has denied involvement with rebels.

Aim said the rebels burnt 54 houses.

Last month MNR rebels were blamed for the massacre of 388 people in the town of Homoine in the southern province of Inhambane.

A visiting delegation of the West German Green Party yesterday toured Homoine after holding talks with Frelimo's Deputy-Secretary for External Affairs, Mr José Cabaco.

Pik meets Mozambique Minister in Cape Town

SA may get tough at talks

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

South Africa is likely to show Mozambique both stick and carrot at the top-level talks between the two countries today.

What is certain to be on the agenda is the bomb blast in Johannesburg last week and Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan's warning that he held Mozambique and Zambia responsible for terrorist attacks in South Africa

There are also indications that South Africa could again offer to mediate in Mozambique's civil war by trying to persuade the MNR rebel movement to sit at a conference with the Frelimo government.

A delegation led by General Jacinto Veloso, Minister in the Office of the President of Mozambique, is to meet a South African team led by Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha in Cape Town today.

The talks are to take place at Mr Botha's official residence, Newlands House.

This is the first top-level meeting between the two governments since the crash which killed President Samora Machel and after recent allegations by Maputo of South African complicity in attacks in Mozambique.

The meeting follows an invitation by Mr Pik Botha on Friday for immediate talks with a view to discussing setting up a joint security commission to investigate the Homoine massacre and whether South Africa was involved — as alleged by Mozambique.

Dam talks

Also on the agenda of today's talks will be Cahora Bassa, after a meeting on the subject this week in Maputo between the two countries.

Relations between South Africa and Mozambique are almost completely broken since the discovery of the "Vaz diaries" at the MNR's bush headquarters at Gorongosa in 1985.

They claimed South African assistance to the MNR since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which expressly prohibited Mozambique and South Africa from undermining each other.

Diplomatic sources said today there was no ready explanation why Mozambique had suddenly decided to resume contacts with South Africa.

Three possible explanations are:

- Mozambique fears reprisals from SA after last week's bomb blast in Johannesburg.

- There is genuine concern for deteriorating security in the region.

- It could be a smokescreen, with Mozambique having no option after allegations of SA involvement in the Homoine massacre but to take up the offer to set up a commission of inquiry.

Improvement attributed to Malawi ac

Mozambique 'more secure'

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Although the security situation in Mozambique has improved overall, there has been a resurgence of guerilla activities in six of Mozambique's 10 provinces, Co-operation Minister Mr Jacinto Veloso has said

Mr Veloso told a meeting of diplomats accredited in Maputo that the overall improvement was due to the defence accord signed with Malawi in December and to a better performance of the coun-

try's army
"The response could have been better if our logistical limitations were overcome," he said.

There had been a resurgence of guerilla activities in certain parts of Nampula, Niassa, Sofala, Tete, Gaza and Inhambane provinces

'RESUPPLIED'

He said the anti-government guerillas had been resupplied through parachute drops in the north, centre and south of the country.

He added that it was one of these freshly re-

supplied groups carried out the m's at Homoine in bane on July 18 388 people were k

Large groups of las had been in into Gaza and In provinces in Ji July and had Bay "fairly substan and (tions", Mr Velose assai

Those two border on South but Mr Veloso reference to African support

"It was external support a resurgence a resurgenc ry," he said

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City talks on massacre mystery today

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

A TOP-LEVEL Mozambican delegation is to hold talks with the South African Government in Cape Town today

Tension between the countries will be discussed, said a spokesman of the Department of Foreign Affairs

The meeting follows an invitation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to the Mozambican government to meet him to discuss allegations of South African involvement in the Homoine massacre. South Africa has strongly denied the allegations

Good relationship

Mr Botha will lead the South Africans at the talks. The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, is expected to take part

The Maputo delegation will be led by General Jacinto Veloso, Minister of Economic Co-operation in the office of the Mozambican President.

He has visited South Africa before and there is a good working relationship between him and Mr Botha. The delegation includes several senior officials

South Africa is proposing that the two countries set up a joint security commission (JSC) to investigate the massacre and the Mozambican allegations

The Nkomati Accord provides for such a commission

An attempt to mediate between the Mozambican government and the Renamo rebel movement may also be made by South Africa

South Africa is also likely to raise the question of an African National Congress presence in Mozambique

General Malan warned neighbouring states about this following the Johannesburg bomb explosion.

There have also been Mozambican allegations of South African involvement in an attack on Maputo earlier this year

Relations between the countries reached an all-time low following the Homoine massacre last month in which hundreds of Mozambicans were killed by armed forces which Maputo alleges had South African backing.

Maputo has also rejected the findings of a commission of inquiry into the death of President Samora Machel last year.

Outbursts

Mr Botha told Parliament this year that South Africa had consistently tried to improve relations with Mozambique through talks and discussions, but had been thwarted by emotional outbursts from Maputo.

In July 1985 Mozambique suspended its participation in a JSC set up in terms of the Nkomati Accord to investigate allegations of violence. Under the accord the two countries were forbidden to allow their territories to be used for attacks on each other

South Africa apparently tried several times recently to set up ministerial meetings, but without success

Mozambique, SA to talk on massacre

CAPE TOWN — A delegation of senior Mozambique Government officials will arrive here this morning for talks with the South African Government on the Homoine massacre

Details of the delegation were not yet known, but a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs last night confirmed the talks would be on "ministerial level" and in response to the invitation the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, made at Komatipoort last week.

He invited the Mozambique Government to discuss South Africa's alleged involvement in the massacre at Homoine and any other alleged infringements of the Nkomati Accord

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, will participate in the talks

It could not be ascertained whether a meeting with the State President, Mr P W Botha, had been scheduled for the Mozambicans — Sapa

Where a happy welcome awaits refugees

Hunger, thirst, the fear of repatriation and an uncertain future fail to deter the thousands of Mozambican refugees who continue to cross the border into the eastern Transvaal

At present an estimated 22 000 refugees are receiving food parcels and medical attention from local and international relief organisations in the Gazankulu and kaNgwane areas.

Miss Friedrun Lebert, a relief co-ordinator of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said the civil war in Mozambique remained the primary reason for people leaving their homes

Electric border fencing, border patrols and wild animal attacks in the Kruger National Park remain major obstacles for the refugees

According to figures quoted by the South African Council of Churches at its annual conference in July, about 1 500 Mozambican refugees are being deported by the South African Government each month

Long negotiations

The Department of Home Affairs in Pretoria said more than 8 000 Mozambicans had been repatriated in the first five months of this year

However, after long negotiations between relief organisations and the Gazankulu Government in 1985, refugees have been welcome in Gazankulu and kaNgwane. Their reasoning was that white Portuguese immigrants had always been welcome in South Africa — now it was the turn of the black people

Refugees arriving in Gazankulu and kaNgwane are given free medical treatment provided by the State and are issued temporary residence permits which are renewable. "They are almost always renewed," said Miss Lebert

Temporary residence permits are not, however, granted by the South African Government

While many believe relief organi-

Relief organisations are kept busy in the Gazankulu and kaNgwane areas, writes Toni Younghusband, The Star's Medical Reporter.

sations have established refugee camps in these areas, Miss Lebert said the Gazankulu and kaNgwane people took the refugees into their homes and no camps were set up

"Most of the refugees have some family links with the Gazankulu and kaNgwane people. They are mostly Shangaans and have some family ties here. The local people welcome them with open arms

"The International Red Cross, the South African Red Cross, Operation Hunger, the Catholic Church and various other organisations work together to provide these people with food and medical attention," Miss Lebert said

There are two reception facilities where refugees are registered, issued with food ration cards, screened for malaria and immunised. If they require further medical attention they are directed to the large number of clinics operating in the area. Malnutrition and nutritional deficiencies are the most common ailments

On arrival refugees are given a ration of mealie-meal and soup provided by Operation Hunger and a blanket, soap and kitchen utensils by the Red Cross

Once a month, the refugees arrive at distribution points to receive their food rations. Their ration cards are clipped to prevent them claiming their ration twice. "There is no end to this programme. They will continue to receive rations as long as is necessary," said Miss Lebert.

As much as 60 percent of the refu-


gees are children and 30 percent women


"We have many widows coming from Mozambique. Their husbands were either killed doing their military service or because their village suffered some atrocity," Miss Lebert said

The refugees are generally poorly educated but seem to settle down easily in the Gazankulu/kaNgwane areas. They send their children to local schools and become fairly self-sufficient, said Miss Lebert

"It is incredible how these people manage to get here. Many are killed by animals in the Kruger Park and the electrical fence between Komatipoort and Swaziland is a major obstacle, yet they continue to come and we will continue to help them"

Blood tests for AIDS

 MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities are carrying out blood tests among workers throughout the country to determine whether the deadly disease AIDS is a threat to the country, it has been disclosed here.

 The local newspaper *Noticias* said blood tests on 400 workers at a major company in Maputo Province had

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Sowetan
indicated that none of them were infected.

The blood samples had been flown to Italy for specialised tests.

The newspaper said that similar blood tests were being carried out elsewhere in the country. — *Sowetan Africa News Service*.



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NATIONAL INTERNATIONAL

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Joint commission to be set up to revive Nkomati Accord

By IOS WENTZEL

Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa and Mozambique have decided to make a fresh attempt to revive the Nkomati Accord

At talks between the two sides in Cape Town it was decided to have a joint liaison commission to go into the critical differences between the countries, including allegations about the Homoine massacre

This revives the idea of a joint se-

curity commission contained in the accord Mozambique suspended its participation in the original commission in 1985

One of the first tasks of the new commission will be to investigate charges and counter-charges made about the Homoine massacre by both countries

In this massacre last month 386 people died and Mozambique alleged there had been South African in-

volvement, a charge which South Africa strongly denied

A continued ANC presence in Mozambique, the possibility of South African mediation between the Mozambican Government and the Renamo rebel movement and economic matters are also likely to have been raised at the talks These matters can be dealt with further in the commission

At the talks the South African side was led by Mr Pk Botha, the Minis-

ter of Foreign Affairs, and the Mozambican side by General Jacinto Voloso, Minister of Economic Co-operation in the Office of the Mozambican President

Both sides included high-ranking security officials, including on the South African side the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the chief of the National Intelligence Service, Dr Neil Barnard, the Commissioner of Police, General Henne de Witt, and the Director-General of

Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden

A statement issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs after the meeting said both sides agreed that a joint liaison committee be set up to continue with the discussions

The South African component of the committee would consist of senior representatives of the departments of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Law and Order, National Intelligence and Commerce

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in her back tried to crawl under a truck for protection.

She was screaming as bandits pulled her from under the truck and bayoneted her in the stomach, and I watched as they kicked the little child to death with their shiny new boots.

The child let out a scream that pierced my soul. It clung to the leg of a bandit but another ran up to it and kicked it on the head so hard the child's skull split wide open.

Then two bullets came through my window. I hit the floor, my heart pounding with fear, and I knew that it

had to lie on top of him with my hand stuffed in his mouth so he couldn't move.

Later, bandits came into the hotel.

We could hear them going from room to room, bursting into doorways and spraying the room with bullets. I heard the sound of boots approaching our doorway.

I froze, hardly daring to breathe. We had managed to cover ourselves with the junk that was lying around the mud hut. I had my head stuck in a disused toilet.

Then the door burst open and through the hole in the

bullet missing my head by about two inches, but the bandit fired high and, thinking the room was empty, walked away.

Then I heard gunfire from another direction. Members of the local militia and men from the village had arrived with guns and started fighting the bandits.

We heard the bandit gunfire retreating and then silence came again. I thought it was now safe, so we crawled from the hut and started to make our way to the main street.

It was empty except for

About 500 metres from the hospital I saw a band of militia running around the corner. They had their guns in their hands, one yelled at me that they had run out of ammunition and that the bandits were coming back.

The only shelter they had was in the hospital. I ran into there to warn the people to get up and run. Some were able to. Some were too old or sick and couldn't move. As I was trying to lift an old woman from her bed, I heard that dreaded noise of boots coming into the hospital.

My only choice was to hide

Maputo Aids tests negative

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BLOOD tests on 400 workers at a major company in Maputo province have indicated that none of them are likely to be carrying the Aids virus, according to a report in the Mozambican paper *Noticias*

Blood samples were taken from workers at Coboco, the Italian consortium based at the town of Boane, which has just completed the Pequenos Libombos Dam on the River Umbeluzi

The samples were flown to Italy for analysis in a specialised laboratory and

A TOTAL of 2 324 carriers of the Aids virus had been identified in South Africa, the Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said this week.

In reply to a question by Dr Marius Barnard (PFP Parktown), Van Niekerk said of the total number of carriers identified, 1 140 were whites, 31 were coloureds, three were Indians, 1 093 (of which 946 were miners) were blacks and 57, whose race was not known. - Sapa.

all turned out to be negative

Similar blood tests are being carried out elsewhere in the country in or-

der to determine whether or not Aids poses a serious threat in Mozambique

So far, there has only been one confirmed case of

Aids in the country. This was a male foreigner, and the Ministry of Health revealed neither his name nor his nationality

An anti-Aids commission exists in the ministry with the task of monitoring the situation and taking the necessary preventive measures

Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho have the lowest occurrence of Aids in the Southern African region, with Zambia and Tanzania recording the highest number of Aids cases

TALKS AGAIN ON ACCORD

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MAPUTO — Conditions have now been created to reopen dialogue with South Africa, Mozambique's Minister of Co-operation, General Jacinto Veloso, has said.

At the same time, however, he contradicted reports from Cape Town that there had been an agreement with South Africa to investigate the Homoine massacre.

General Veloso was speaking on his return from Cape Town where he held a meeting with South Africa's Foreign Minister, Pk Botha

He said that at the meeting relations had been discussed in global terms so that both sides could find out if there was the will to make the Nkomati Accord work

"Apparently there is," he said "Everything leads us to believe that there exist the conditions to reopen dialogue"

Confirmed

Mr Veloso confirmed that both countries had agreed on the creation of a commission to discuss problems in the relations between the two countries but he emphasised that this commission was separate from the joint security commission formed at the time of the Nkomati agreement

"The security commission has not functioned since the discovery of the Gorongosa documents," he said, referring to rebel documents found by the Mozambican authorities which indicated that South African army officers and officials had visited the rebel headquarters after the Nkomati Accord was signed

Chissano ²¹⁸
10/8/87
accuses SA
of 'war of
aggression'

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has accused South Africa of waging a war of aggression and destabilisation against its neighbours.

The accusation was made on Saturday, three days after Mozambique and South Africa had agreed to form a liaison committee to discuss the improvement of relations and revive the Nkomati Accord.

Speaking at a ceremony in which the first Botswana Ambassador to Mozambique, Mr Phénias Makepi, presented his letters of accreditation, Mr Chissano said South Africa's aggression and destabilisation against Frontline states "demonstrate the cruel and war-mongering nature that is intrinsic to apartheid".

ECONOMIC TARGETS

He made no reference to last week's talks in Cape Town between South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Mozambican Minister of Co-operation Mr Jacinto Veloso.

He accused South Africa of attacking economic targets of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), particularly in Mozambique.

"By attacking the Beira, Nacala and Limpopo rail-corridors in Mozambique and the Benguela railway in Angola, our common enemy, apartheid, is trying to suffocate, politically and economically, the countries of the region and to make SADCC's projects unviable," he said.

MNR SUPPORT

Mr Chissano also accused South Africa of supporting the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement.

He said South Africa was destabilising Mozambique through its MNR surrogates.

"The bandit gangs, the main instrument of aggression and destabilisation against Mozambique, thus become enemies of the Frontline and of all the SADCC," he added.

Maputo claims war success

The Star's Africa News Service

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MAPUTO — Mozambican Army units have destroyed an important rebel base in the northern province of Nampula, according to the armed forces radio programme, "Voz do Combate"

The radio said the base, used to launch raids in the coastal districts of Moma, was overrun at the end of July and 30 rebels were killed.

In the past few weeks, there has been an upsurge of fighting in Nampula province where Malawian troops are stationed to protect the Nacala railway line.

Renewed fighting in Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

Argus 12/1987 218

MAPUTO — Fighting has flared up again in the southern province of Imhabane, where the Mozambican authorities say hundreds of rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement were recently infiltrated.

Radio Mozambique said yesterday that 43 rebels had been killed and three captured in fighting last week.

Three rebel camps had been destroyed — at Guede and Checungusse in the districts of Panda and Morrumbane and at Matule-Tule in the Vilanculos district.

From Botswana it has been reported that for the second time in four days Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano has accused South Africa of launching a war of aggression against his country.

"SA AGGRESSION"

In a report from the capital Gaborone the Mozambique News Agency AIM said President Chissano, who is on an official visit to Botswana, yesterday warned that "South Africa's aggression against Mozambique" was aimed at wrecking the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

Mr Chissano said that South Africa, through the MNR rebels, had attacked Mozambique's railways "because they want to frustrate the policy and objectives of our regional economic organisations, particularly our attempts to diminish our dependence on South Africa".

On Saturday Mr Chissano also accused South Africa of waging war against its neighbours.

The Mozambican President has made no reference to last week's talks in Cape Town in which Mozambique and South Africa agreed to set up a joint committee to revive the Nkomati Accord.

Another 218 massacre: 72 killed in village

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — At least 72 people were massacred when Mozambique National Resistance rebels attacked Manjacaze, a village in Mozambique's southern province of Gaza

The general staff of the country's armed forces claimed at the same time that many rebels were continuing to infiltrate from South Africa

Residents said about 600 rebels entered Manjacaze early on Monday

The army killed 15 insurgents in follow-up operations, authorities said

A Mozambique News Agency (Aim) reporter, Gil Lauriciano, who visited the town on Tuesday, said the rebels killed many people as they withdrew

Small garrison

He saw the bodies of 11 civilians in the town but more bodies were discovered in surrounding areas and in houses which had been mined by the rebels. Yesterday Lauriciano saw "many other corpses." He said many people were killed near a cashew-processing factory which was attacked.

The rebels encountered resistance

from a garrison of 10 soldiers

Many armed youths, some who appeared to be under 15, were among the MNR force, residents said

Last month the MNR was accused of killing more than 400 people when rebels attacked Homoine in Inhambane province, also in southern Mozambique. The MNR denied responsibility.

"Bandits from SA"

A few days ago Mozambican authorities said about 20 people were killed in an attack on a small village in Gaza province.

Aim quoted an unidentified source on the general staff who said the infiltration of rebels from South Africa into Mozambique was continuing.

"In the week from August 4 to 11 infiltration of bandits coming from South Africa continued," he said.

Sapa-AP reported that Mr Paulo Oliveira, the rebels' Lisbon-based European spokesman, yesterday said the rebels did not attack civilians and would not have been involved in a massacre in Manjacaze.

South Africa denies Mozambican charges that it aids the rebels.

New Mozambique massacre denied

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MAPUTO — Right-wing Renamo rebels were accused yesterday of killing at least 72 people in the town of Manjacaze in the second major attack in southern Mozambique in a month.

The official news agency, AIM, said the attack was carried out on Monday by about 600 well-armed rebels. Manjacaze lies midway between Maputo and Homoine, where nearly 400 people were allegedly massacred by rebels last month.

Renamo has denied responsibility for the massacre.

Maputo also blamed South Africa for the

Homoine killings, but South Africa denied involvement and the two sides last week held high-level security discussions in Cape Town where they agreed to set up a joint working group to investigate the killings.

In Lisbon, a Renamo spokesman denied last night the rebels had massacred people in Manjacaze, but said they had attacked an army base there earlier.

In a statement last month, Renamo said it had attacked and captured an army base in the town on July 26, killing 17 soldiers and nine militiamen.

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Gorbachev's new game plan

For the moment it looks as if the Nkomati Accord has again been saved. After wining and dining in Cape Town — even before they actually sat down to talk — both the South African and Mozambican delegations reiterated their intentions of honouring the rather frayed agreement.

In addition, it appears they have a third, unexpected, sleeping partner. Recent statements by high-ranking Soviets, including Mikhail Gorbachev himself, have led Kremlin-watchers to suspect a sea-change in Moscow's strategy towards the conflict-ridden southern African region.

The question is, has Pretoria's policy of destabilising our immediate neighbours been successful — in the sense that it has been a prerequisite to political deals? Philip Nel of the Institute of Soviet Studies at the University of Stellenbosch thinks so.

"It looks as if government's policy of destabilisation — if it was intended as policy — has convinced the Soviets that a revolution in SA will not come about all that easily," he argues. That would open the door for realistic negotiations towards peace.

Nel, who leaves on his first visit to the USSR this week, says the present Soviet approach is typical of Gorbachev the reformist. The Soviet leader's plan, he believes, is to develop a strategy involving "second and third tier attacks."

In practice this means making overtures to the government, and, in tandem, appealing directly to "progressive" South Africans to support groups in a spectrum ranging from the Independents to UDF-orientated organisations like the End Conscription Campaign.

According to Nel, the Soviets hope to improve the status of these groups among the white electorate. They expect this to create divisions among whites, and ultimately benefit the ANC.

Nel sees this as posing a major dilemma for the Independents — whom he supports. "The more you criticise government, the more they accuse you of playing into the hands of the ANC." Strange as it may seem, the Soviets do take stock of the activities of people like Denis Worrall and Wynand Malan. In a February broadcast — in Afrikaans — on Radio Moscow, Alexander Fedorov commented on the Independents' "disappointment" with government for not being prepared "to enter into dialogue with the real leaders of the blacks."

Nel is convinced that Soviet officials have approached staff at South African embassies to advance the new Gorbachev line. Soviet

Those who believe in the peaceful resolution of conflict in southern Africa have been encouraged by renewed contacts between Mozambique and SA. But there is a larger dimension — the Soviets are sending signals that negotiations present a better route for all sides than violence.

expansionism in Africa, he says, is based largely on providing military assistance — which is limited and has to be paid for in hard currency. When it comes to playing any role in mediation processes, they lag behind the US by far, or have up to now. This is what Gorbachev plans to remedy.

Constructive engagement may have been discarded as official US policy, but as a mediator the White House has retained its status. This is where Gorbachev wants to exercise his policy of "new political thinking," Nel says.

Gorbachev's game plan rests on three principles that modern military conflicts, particularly if they pose the danger of escalation into the use of nuclear force, cannot be won, political settlements should include the interests of all nations concerned, and trade and economic co-operation with all concerned should be assiduously pursued.

This philosophy has been reflected by the long-time deputy director of the Africa Institute in Moscow, Gleb Starushenko, who last year spoke of the mortal danger represented by international conflicts. Russia and Ango-

la, he said, "express themselves strongly for the immediate political settlement of the conflict in the south of Africa."

Gorbachev himself had political commentators reeling when he addressed Mozambique's Joaquim Chissano in Moscow and spoke about a negotiated regional settlement that would benefit "both whites and blacks."

Until now it has been reasonably easy for government to counter ANC violence and Soviet military interests through force of arms. Not only are the security forces in a position to stamp out any possibility of a successful revolution, they have been able to "win" the propaganda war as well through various Nat media machines. By harnessing *Network/Netwerk* and the Afrikaans press, the white elections produced a popular (white) government which is tough on security, and mandated to be so.

But, says Nel, in the light of Moscow's new line, there should be some kind of trade-off of political realities. In the end the ANC can only be contained by real negotiations towards power sharing.

The question remains whether the street committees in Mamelodi and elsewhere — the young "comrades" — can still be convinced that revolution, for the moment, is futile. A regional settlement comes first.

For advocates of peaceful change, the continuation of Nkomati, flimsy as it may seem, is reassuring. Talks last week on the resumption of the Cahora Bassa project look equally promising. It shows that Pretoria, by talking to Marxists, may still beat the Soviets at their own game, new rules and all. ■



Soviet expert Nel . . . off to Moscow to find out more

MNR blamed for attack

Massacre: death toll rises to 86

15/8/84
1984

MAPUTO — The death toll from a guerrilla attack on the town of Manjacaze has increased to 86 with the discovery of 14 more bodies, the national news agency AIM said yesterday.

Sergio Ngoca, a reporter from the AIM news agency, reported that the bodies found within a 5 km radius of the Gaza province town appeared to have been those of people kidnapped by the attackers and killed as they fled.

He said the search for more victims was continuing around Manjacaze, which is 53 km north of Xai-Xai, the provincial capital.

The government says the attack was carried out by the Mozambique National Resistance

fance. The rebels, said in a statement from Lisbon, however, that they were not responsible for a massacre of civilians, but had attacked an army base in Manjacaze on July 31, killing 17 soldiers and nine militiamen.

It was the third time in less than a month that the Frelimo government has accused the rebels of a large-scale massacre.

The MNR has been accused of killing 32 people two weeks ago at Chidiguela in Chowe district and authorities say the MNR was responsible for the massacre of more than 424 people killed on July 18 in the town of Homone, in Inhambane province.

The rebels said the Homone deaths may have been due to fighting between local militia and the army.

AIM reported yesterday that nine soldiers in Manjacaze were being called heroes by the townsperson because they had held off

Machel crash: SA is accused again

GABORONE — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has again claimed that former President Samora Machel, who died in a plane crash in South Africa, was murdered.

He repeated the allegation despite the contrary findings of the commission of inquiry headed by Mr Justice Margo of South Africa, assisted by British and American experts, which found that the plane crash was caused by flying errors on the part of the Russian air crew.

According to the Mozambique news agency AIM, President Chissano said during his visit to Botswana this week that by murdering Machel "the enemies of peace thought that Mozambicans would call a halt to their struggle".

President Chissano also repeated allegations that South Africa was continuing to train and arm the Mozambique National Resistance rebels and was trying to paralyse the economies of the Frontline states.

He was speaking at the village of Tonado near Francistown in Botswana.

600 attackers in a five-hour firefight on Monday and had saved the hospital, which was under attack.

AIM said the town of 10 000 people was without electricity because the power station had been blown up, the bank's doors, win-

dows, roof and documents were destroyed; and 20 shops and homes had been damaged by bazooka shells, rockets and mines.

A generator that supplied power to the local cashew processing factory was also destroyed, said the news agency, reporting that the attackers had looted shops of clothes and food, and tried to blow open the bank safe.

The news agency said a local businessman, Mazmo Gafur, reported that the leader of the group, called "Major Andre" had been killed in one of three attacks on the hospital.

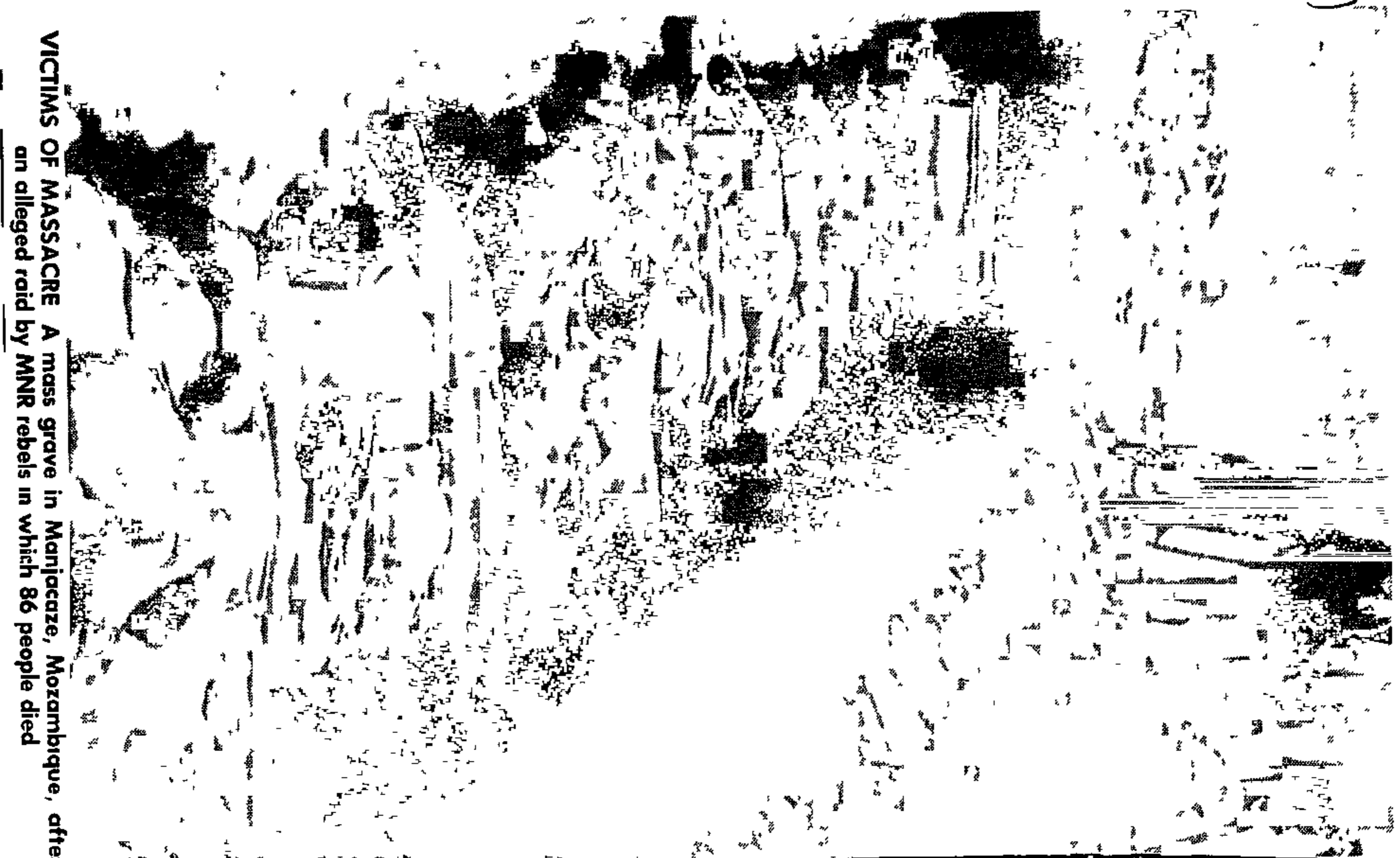
Mozambique's Marxist government contends that the rebels are aided by South Africa and that the force that raided Homone had crossed into Mozambique from South Africa.

The Saturday Star's Africa News Service reported from Maputo that AIM, quoting an official, claimed yesterday that several thousand insurgents of the MNR have been infiltrated from South Africa into southern Mozambique in the past few months.

AIM reported that the secretary for defence in the Gaza provincial committee of the ruling Frelimo party, Mr Alfredo Nhamundo, said that the rebels had entered Gaza province in the Massingir and Chicalacuala areas.

They had then moved on to the more thickly populated and economically important districts of eastern Gaza such as Chokwe, Chibuto and Manjacaze.

South Africa says it observes the terms of 1984 Nkomati peace accord barring it and Mozambique from aiding anti-government guerrillas in the other country.



VICTIMS OF MASSACRE A mass grave in Manjacaze, Mozambique, after an alleged raid by MNR rebels in which 86 people died

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SA 'won't tolerate export of revolt'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday warned Mozambique that South Africa would not tolerate the "export of revolution" to the Republic and vowed to destroy the ANC "wherever they may be"

Mr Botha told the House of Assembly "South Africa reserves the right to destroy revolutionary violence against it with everything at its disposal"

"Our rules of the game are that we do not tolerate the export of revolution — this Mozambique, the SA Communist Party and the ANC have to understand"

"Terrorists have to be stopped wherever they may be"

Speaking during the debate on his budget vote, Mr Botha said South Africa accepted the sovereignty of "the Marxist state of Mozambique" but this did not give it the right to allow terrorists to launch attacks against South Africa from its territory

It was clear that the Frelimo government support had enabled the ANC to "conduct and expand its activities" and continued to do so "This has to be stopped"

Counter-action by South Africa

did not imply "irresponsible escalation or instigation of conflict"

The government at times knew "a long time in advance" that guerillas were being sent into the Republic "and you will be surprised how many are stopped before they get here"

Mr Botha said South Africa was exporting only good-neighbourliness while terrorism was being exported to the Republic

"South Africa is accused of destabilizing the region but the truth is that the whole of Southern Africa is being destabilized from outside at South Africa's expense"

On the Southern Angolan conflict, he said South Africa was still prepared to take part in talks with Angola but that this would not be possible "as long as the superpowers keep Angola as their playground"

He said the withdrawal of the massive and growing presence of Cuba in Angola would mean the situation in the whole of Southern Africa would be "totally changed overnight"

Mr Botha said South Africa was sceptical about a "new initiative" by Angola to negotiate a settlement in the region

However, the Republic was

still prepared to participate in an all-parties conference — including South Africa, the MPLA government, Unita and all the parties of Namibia — that could lead to peace and Namibian independence

South Africa would stick to its international obligation to abide by UN Resolution 435 for Namibian independence, but he emphasized that South Africa would not allow "a Marxist/communist government to come to power in Windhoek through revolutionary methods"

It was not possible at this stage to hold a national election in Namibia as this would compromise the Republic's international obligations in terms of Resolution 435

However, to give "new impetus to political development" in Namibia, he had requested the transitional government to consider holding an election for the re-composition of second-tier authorities

Mr Botha said these elections "need not necessarily be held on an ethnic basis" but he stressed that Namibia was "a land essentially consisting of different minorities" and any future solution "must recognize this fact"

SA tells
Renamo
to talk
peace to
Maputo

By KEN POTTINGER
Lisbon

PRETORIA has taken fresh steps to broker peace in the 10-year war between the marxist Mozambican Government and rightwing Renamo rebels, according to diplomats here

The sources told the Sunday Times last week that Foreign Minister Pik Botha handed over a letter from Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano to Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama in March

The letter sounded out Mr Dhlakama on possible peace talks

It reportedly offered to discuss sharing power with the rebels, a major concession by Maputo

Peace talks between the two sides in 1984 in Pretoria broke down over Mozambique's refusal to discuss this issue

Reports say that following Mr Botha's intervention, Maputo asked the Vatican to mediate in peace talks — one mooted site is the Cape Verde Islands

Attack

Meanwhile, Mr Dhlakama's rebels last week launched a major new attack in the southern Gaza and Inhambane provinces, areas which since late February have been the scene of increasing guerrilla activity

Nevertheless, Mr Dhlakama and his advisers are reportedly now persuaded that neither side can achieve military victory and that negotiations in the shorter term are inevitable.

Similar feelings on the Maputo side were reflected by Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi during a visit to Lisbon last month.

The Minister told a number of leading Portuguese businessmen that Frelimo had had informal contacts with Renamo this year in a bid to end the fighting and that Maputo was willing to talk to the rebels.

Meanwhile, fierce infighting continues to dog Renamo's overseas representation.

Charges and counter-charges are slung around Lisbon wildly and rebel figures fear the ranks of the organisation in Lisbon may be infiltrated by Mozambican Government agents

CAPE TOWN 18/8/87 (218)

SA 'Mozambique peace broker'

Own Correspondent

LISBON. — South Africa has taken fresh steps to broker peace in the 10-year-old war between the Mozambique government and Renamo rebels, according to diplomats here

These sources said that South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha handed over a letter from President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique to the Renamo leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, in March, sounding him out on possible peace talks.

President Chissano is said to have offered to discuss sharing power with the rebels, a major concession by the Maputo regime, which in peace talks between the two sides in 1984 in Pretoria refused to discuss this principal rebel demand.

Reports in Lisbon say that since

South Africa's latest intervention, Maputo has asked the Vatican to mediate in peace talks

The request was apparently made personally by President Chissano during an audience he had with the Pope in the Vatican in March

The Mozambique Bishops' Conference is to discuss a possible church role in peace negotiations when representatives meet the Pope in Rome in September

Mr Dhlakama's rebels launched a major attack last week in the southern Gaza and Inhambane provinces, areas which have been the scene of increasing guerilla activity since February

In a major policy switch, Mr Dhlakama and his advisers are now said to be admitting that neither side can achieve military victory and that negotiations are inevitable

Mozambique rebels launch offensive

ARGUS

19/8/87

218

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement have launched a major offensive in the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane and groups of rebels are now also heading for Maputo province

Thousands of refugees are said to be fleeing the war zones as the rebels attack villages where government defences are too small to cope

The Mozambique News Agency AIM said in a report on the war situation that in the past few weeks groups of MNR guerrillas, some operating in well-armed groups of 500 or more, have smashed through many village defences

Para-military groups formed to defend villages and towns in southern Mozambique have been unable to prevent the attackers from occupying them "because of the large size of the MNR groups roaming through Gaza," the agency said

NOT OFF GUARD

A spokesman for the military authorities in Gaza province said the attack in the southern provinces had not caught the government troops by surprise but he acknowledged that the size of the rebel offensive had proved too big for some of the government's defences.

"The movement of very large and heavily-armed ene-

my bands could certainly surprise some local defence units in the villages," the spokesman said

AIM said that in two weeks at least 133 civilians had been killed in the districts of Manjacaze, Chokwe, Guja, Mabalane, Xai-Xai, Chibuto and Chicualacuala

"These figures give only a pale image of the reality of the terrorist offensive in Gaza," AIM said

MANY WOUNDED

A government official in Gaza said the number of displaced people had doubled in recent days

Hospitals in Chokwe, Guja and Xai Xai were full of wounded people, including women and children

A doctor at Xai Xai Hospital was quoted as saying that "people are being deliberately hacked or axed to death"

● The Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington that six foreign missionaries and an infant have been released into Malawi by Mozambican rebels after three months in captivity and a 500km march through the country's war zones

Idasa won't close shop



GOVERNMENT threats to the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa are to be discussed at a meeting of its board of trustees at the end of the month.

Plans for the Institute to continue and a staff meeting will be held at the same time.

Dr Alex Boraine, executive director of Idasa, who has just returned from a visit to Zimbabwe, said it would be a normal meeting of

the trustees but it would be necessary to look at President Botha's recent response to the Dakar initiatives of the Institute.

Mr Botha has indicated that there might be a clamp-down on passports to prevent another such conference and there is to be an investigation into the foreign funding of some institutions.

Dr Boraine said Idasa had no plans to shut up shop and would continue with its work throughout the country.

His visit to Zimbabwe had been at the invitation of the speaker of the Zimbabwean Parliament, Mr Didymus Mutasa.

Apart from the President of Zimbabwe, Mr Canaan Banana, he had also met a number of ministers and ambassadors.

He had also addressed a meeting of the British-Zimbabwe Association on the Dakar conference along with an ANC member who had been there, Mr Steve Mtswetwe.

19/8/87 Sawefu

Villages attacked

MAPUTO - Three villages were totally destroyed by a group of Mozambique National Resistance Movement guerillas who allegedly massacred 92 people last week in southern Mozambique, it was reported here.

Major Xitaculane, the commander of a military unit now stationed in Manjacaze where the massacre took place, said there had been no casualties as all the inhabitants had fled.

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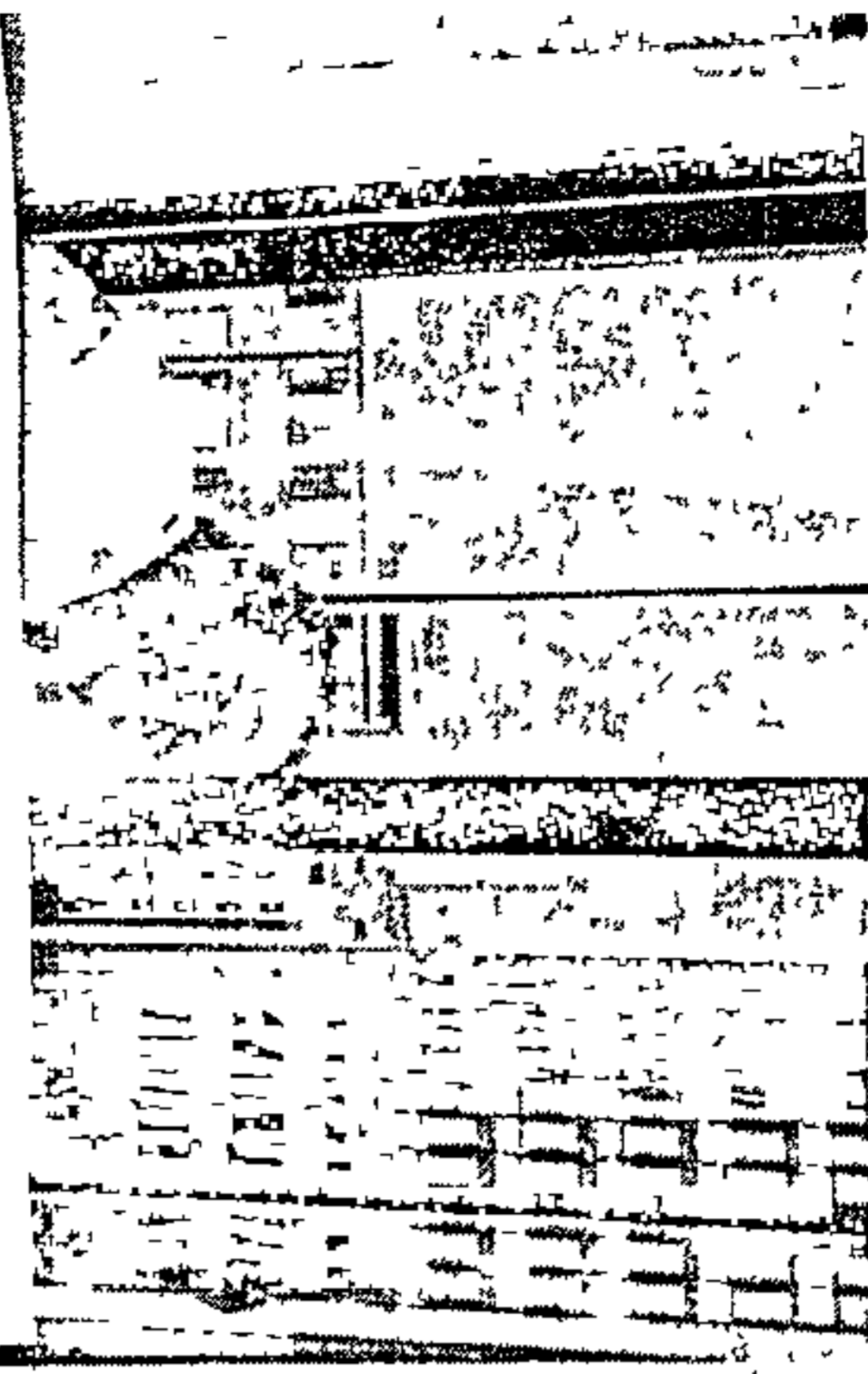
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ARCAS 20/10/87

Armed 'strangers' attack third town in Mozambique

Another massacre?

2/8



'Determined' man jumps from 7th floor and lives

Staff Reporter

A MAN in his mid-thirties walked into a city centre building, asked the lift operator to take him to the seventh floor, jumped from a window, crashed through a glass roof and landed on a flower seller's concrete table — and survived.

Identified as Mr Martin Meleke, he was admitted to Groote Schuur hospital with serious injuries. His condition is critical.

He walked into the OK Baazars Grand Parade building in Adderley Street yesterday afternoon and asked to be taken up to the seventh floor, said lift operator Mr Ibrahim Hassen.

He appeared calm and thanked Mr Hassen when they reached the seventh floor.

GRABBED
Taker Mr Eddie Golnath

"I called out to him but he freed his leg and fell, crashing through the glass roof over the flower sellers.

"He did not say a word the whole time and did not scream when he fell. I was quite shocked by his determination."

The man was dressed in a blue overall suit. He had dark hair and a moustache.

His legs appeared to be broken and his face and hands were severely cut by the glass he fell through, said flower seller Mrs Eva Jacobs.



The Argus Foreign Service

LISBON — Armed "strangers" have stormed the town of Inharrime in Mozambique's southern Inhambane province in what could be the third rebelled massacre in the past month, according to the news agency Lusa.

Many people died in the attack and others were wounded or kidnapped, Lusa quoted Radio Mozambique as saying.

Maputo has accused the rebel MNR movement of leading a slaughter of more than 40 people, including women and children, in Hoimoine, Inhambane on July 18 and 92 people in Manjacaze in Gaza province on August 8. Renamo has denied any involvement in either of the killings.

Condemned

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo that the United States chargé d'affaires, Mr Michael Ranneberger, has condemned the massacre in Manjacaze but has stopped short of blaming the MNR.

He also refused to blame South Africa for the activities of the MNR rebels.

He referred to a recent meeting in Cape Town between Mozambican and South African Ministers, describing it as "a positive development".

"We note that the Mozambican Government supports the Nkomati Accord," he said.

"In fine shape"

Meanwhile, Mozambique's Minister of Transport, Mr Armando Guebuza, has accused South Africa of practising genocide in Mozambique.

Seven Baptist missionaries who were released into Malawi, after spending five months in the hands of the MNR rebels, are all "in fine shape", according to an American diplomatic source.

The seven were released early on Tuesday after trekking across 500km of Mozambican bush to get to the Malawi border.



World in brief

ANC 25/8/87 (12/8)

Top ANC man in Maputo for talks

MAPUTO — A senior member of the African National Congress, Mr Johnny Makhatini, is in Maputo for talks with the Mozambican authorities. Mr Makhatini, head of the ANC's department of foreign affairs, held talks yesterday with the chairman of Mozambique's Parliament, Mr Marcelino dos Santos.

able at this stage to divulge the findings

(4) No because the matter is still sub judice

New Questions

Drivers' licences/identity documents

*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Transport Affairs

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 1202 on 5 September 1986 the provincial administrations have reported to the Cabinet on measures to give effect to the decision that drivers licences be separate from identity documents, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether the provincial administrations have made any recommendations in this regard if so, what is the nature of these recommendations,

(3) whether the Cabinet has taken a decision on these recommendations, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that a decision will be taken, if so, (i) what is the decision and (ii) when will it be implemented?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AFFAIRS

(1) Yes A joint report by the respective provincial administrations and the Department of Transport

(2) Yes, in substance that the drivers' licences be kept in the identity document

(3) No

(a) The Cabinet decided on recommendation of the Department of Transport that the Commission for Administration should further investigate the matter, and

(b) A final report is nearing completion and will be submitted to the Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs soon
(1) and (ii) Fall away

Border electrified fence

*2 Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) When was the electrified fence on the northern border of the Republic constructed and (b) how many persons died as a result of contact with this fence since that date as at the latest specified date for which information is available,

(2) whether an electrified fence has been constructed on the eastern border of the Republic with Mozambique, if so, (a) when, (b) how many persons had died as a result of contact with this fence since that date as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (c) what is the (i) name and (ii) nationality of each of these persons?

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) (a) 29 September 1984—28 March 1985

(b) From 12 August 1985 to 4 August 1987—4

(2) Yes

(a) 17 March 1986 to 22 June 1987

(b) From 1 June 1986 to 3 August 1987—31

(c) (i) The names of some of the persons could not be determined but I am prepared to supply the names that are known to the hon member should he approach me in this regard
(ii) As far as could be determined all the persons came from Mozambique

Northern Transvaal Technikon

*3 Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Education and Development Aid

(1) What steps have been taken by his Department in respect of the irregularities at the Northern Transvaal Technikon to which the Advocate-

General referred in his report in terms of section 5 (1) of the Advocate-General Act No 118 of 1979, which was Tabled on 27 July 1987,

(2) whether the technikon council has requested a judicial inquiry as a result of the findings of the Advocate-General, if not, why not if so what was the result of the judicial inquiry,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT AID

(1) The Technikon is an autonomous tertiary educational institution, the responsibility for the management of which is borne by the Council by virtue of the Act on Technikons (Education and Training) 1981 (Act 27 of 1981) Therefore I requested the Chairman of the Council and the Rector to inform me of the Council's reaction to the report of the Advocate-General I noted with approval the press statement issued by the Chairman on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Council on 4 August 1987 in which it was pointed out that the Advocate-General had only in respect of one of the 19 charges recommended action being taken against a staff member (who is not a member of the top management), that he found no evidence of improper enrichment of staff or other persons, and that he expressed his appreciation to the Council that they had had the charges investigated beforehand by a legal practitioner on whose report, the Advocate-General mentioned, he had mainly based his report I have also noted with approval that the Council has decided to introduce improved measures for the functioning of the Technikon, especially with regard to management effectiveness, internal communication and staff relations I will be further informed by the Chairman of the Council and the Rector after the full Council has had the opportunity to consider the matter at the next meeting

(2) No There is no indication in the Report of the Advocate-General that a judicial inquiry is necessary

(3) No

Rabies

*4 Mr R W HARDINGHAM asked the Minister of Agriculture

(1) Whether there has recently been an increase in the number of cases of rabies reported in Natal, if so, to what extent,

(2) whether his Department is taking specific steps to curb the spread of rabies in Natal if not, why not, if so, what steps,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

(1) Yes, 74 cases of rabies occurred in Natal during the period 1 January 1987 to 30 June 1987, compared with 26 cases for the corresponding period in 1986

(2) Yes,

* all dogs in Natal must in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984 (Act 35 of 1984), be vaccinated against rabies for which purpose annual routine vaccinations are undertaken in Natal,

* when an outbreak of rabies occurs, compulsory vaccination of all dogs and cats within a radius of 15 km from the point of the outbreak is undertaken,

* the introduction into, movement within and removal from Natal of all dogs and cats are prohibited in terms of the Animal Diseases Act, 1984, except under the authority of a permit which is issued only if a valid certificate of vaccination of the animal concerned can be shown,

* since kwazulu is an important source of rabies and other con-

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CAP 7/18/87 (218)

MNR claim killing of three British advisers

LISBON — Mozambican rebels yesterday said they killed three British advisers and 17 government troops in an attack in northern Nampula province

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement that the Britons and Mozambican soldiers died when their forces attacked a base at Malema on the railway line between Nacala and Cuamba one week ago.

It was not immediately clear if the three advisers were civilian or from the small number of British military instructors believed to be helping the Frelimo government in its war against the rebels

The rebels, also known as Renamo, said they killed 31 government and 17 Zimbabwean soldiers in separate attacks around the same time in the provinces of Tete and Inhambane — Sapa-Reuter

UK experts

may be among MNR victims

The Star's Africa
News Service

218

27/8/87 Star

British security experts are reported to be operating in northern Mozambique, where the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) claimed yesterday to have killed three British advisers and 17 government troops.

The Foreign Office in London said the British Embassy in Maputo had no reports of British casualties there.

A spokesman for the Defence Ministry said Britain had no military advisers in Mozambique.

However, it is known that a British private firm, Defence Systems Ltd, is involved in training Mozambican personnel to defend the railway line linking Nacala to Malawi.

There have been unconfirmed reports that the firm could be funded by the British government.

The personnel involved are said to be former members of the crack SAS unit.

British arms are being sold to the Mozambican government to be used by the units defending the railway line.

Britain has granted Mozambique loans to repair the Nacala railway line considered vital for Malawi's external trade.

The Mozambican government has not reacted to the MNR claims, but observers point out that it seldom does.

Another massacre says Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance guerillas have massacred more civilians, according to a report in yesterday's official Mozambican newspaper *Noticias*.

It says 45 people were killed in the central province of Sofala on August 16. It quoted Lieutenant-Colonel Zacarias Tiyane, political commissar for the armed forces in Sofala, as saying Mozambican soldiers had killed 11 of the raiders.

Misery in Mozambique

Skwud
30/8/87

UNSCRUPULOUS border businessmen are cashing in on the human misery, poverty and suffering of war-torn Mozambique with smuggling syndicates on South Africa's north-eastern frontiers.

A Sunday Times investigation this week uncovered

● A sordid human trade in refugees desperate to escape the border and start a new life. They are paying up to R150 each to be smuggled over the border and transported to the Reef.

● A syndicate of businessmen who smuggle slaughter-cattle into SA from Mozambique, where foot and mouth disease is rife.

● "Roving shebeens" in which businessmen are making small fortunes by selling illicit liquor to people in Mozambique and Kangevane. Ironically, the base of these operations is Komatiport, the historic little town where the Nkomati Accord was signed by President Botha and the late President Machel of Mozambique in 1983.

Fear

Residents of the tiny town now what is going on and gave the Sunday Times the names of the men involved. However, they refuse to be identified for fear of retribution.

Said a local businessman "You must understand this is a small community, and our businesses would suffer terribly if it came out that we were talking to you."

Although the electrified fence along 62km of border between the two countries has helped alleviate cross-border smuggling, it was learnt this week that a new route through Swaziland and Kangevane into Komatiport is being used.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in Parliament this week that since the fence was electrified earlier this year 35 people had been electrocuted while trying to enter South Africa illegally.

Sordid refugee traffic brings fortune to wily traders

trafficking

brings

fortune

to wily

traders

SPECIAL REPORT by DE WET POTGIETER

front but always mangle with the group.

They never carry the money collected from the group for fear of being detected by a border patrol. This is always carried by one of the illegal immigrants.

"It is very difficult to identify the smugglers among the groups," a source told the Sunday Times.

Trucks

As soon as they cross the border, the refugees scatter, making sure they follow the railway line or powerlines en route to Nelspruit.

Trucks wait for them about 20km from Komatiport to transport them inland.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said a total of 13 086 illegal immigrants had been repatriated during the first seven months of the year.

"These people were caught in all parts of the country, not only in the border areas," he said. "It is almost impossible to give a figure for the number of refugees illegally in the country at present."

Stock inspectors in the region are becoming increasingly frustrated at the smuggling of cattle into South Africa.

Only a month ago a border farmer reported the presence of more than 36 head of Mozambican cattle on his property.

The cattle had been smuggled through a broken section of the electrified fence — known as the Katfan line.

Arriving on the scene, the inspectors found only animal tracks leading to a road, where they had obviously been loaded on to a truck.

"This happens every time," said an inspector. "Whenever we get a call from a farmer about Mozambican cattle on his ground you can be sure they are gone by the time we get there."

Butcheries

Some of the cattle are slaughtered in the district and falsely labelled before being passed on to butcheries in the area.

Other cattle are transported clandestinely to Nelspruit, where they are slaughtered legally in the abattoir and distributed with other meat.

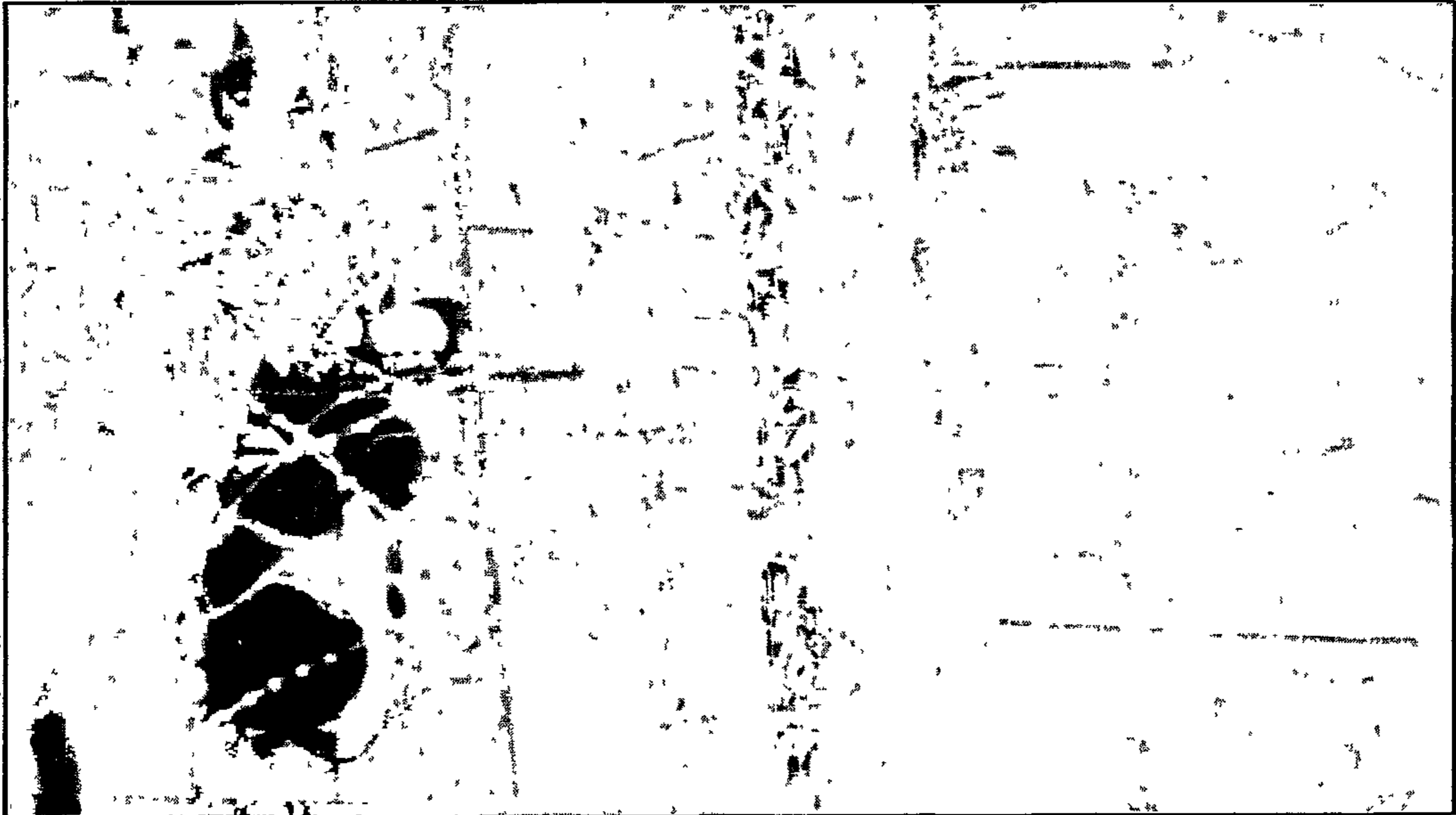
According to a reliable source there are currently more than 1 500 head of cattle grazing on the Mozambican side of the border, ready to be smuggled into South Africa.

Liquor smuggling is also a common practice. Two white bakkies running liquor for the local population are a common sight.

The well-known "Labombo Ferry" — a small boat owned by a Mozambican — was blown out of the water while ferrying illegal merchandise at night between the two countries.

The destruction of the boat was undertaken by a vigilante group in Komatiport which was fed up with the illegal activities.

The SAP's directorate of public relations could not supply any further details.



The body of a would-be refugee lies beside the electrified fence

Mum and baby's ordeal in bush

By JANINE LAZARUS

THE MISERY that is Mozambique was illustrated poignantly this week by a South African Police officer who witnesses cases of human anguish "almost every day."

"The refugees are still arriving here at Skukuza in groups of 10 to 20 but I just cannot forget the case of a baby boy who was actually born in the Kruger National Park," Warrant Officer Johan Ouwenkamp, station commander of the Skukuza police station said.

"To this day, I still ask myself what has happened to the boy and his young refugee mother. I only hope they are alive."

It was two years ago when the pregnant 19-year-old Christina Nhlonga stumbled on to the Skukuza shooting range with her newborn son strapped to her hip.

Exhausted and terrified, the heavily pregnant Shangan woman had spent two gruelling weeks on foot, crossing the South African border from Mozambique, and then losing her way.

After giving birth to her son in the untamed bush, the young mother would strap her child to her side at night and climb up the nearest tree for fear of attacks by wild animals.

Signals

"I was target shooting at the Skukuza range with some of my colleagues on the morning of August 3 1985, when we noticed a black woman walking towards us from the bush," W/O Ouwenkamp recalled.

"As she got nearer, we saw how dirty her clothes were and spotted a tiny baby strapped by a blanket to her hip."

W/O Ouwenkamp's wife, Elize, herself a mother of two, immediately ran to the terrified woman's assistance.

"The two could not communicate verbally but after numerous hand signals, the woman handed her tiny baby over to my wife."

W/O Ouwenkamp said the woman, speaking through an interpreter, said that her milk had dried up during her exhausting journey across the veld.

"She said although she wasn't capable of feeding her son she had fled from Mozambique because there was no chance of survival there."

"She also said her husband was working



BUSH BABY — this infant was born in the wilds to a teenage mother

on contract in Johannesburg and that she wanted to find him."

Christina spent three weeks recuperating with the Ouwenkamp family, becoming stronger each day.

"We knew we couldn't send her back when we found her — she was far too weak and her baby was so small," W/O Ouwenkamp said.

"We became extremely fond of the little boy. He became part of our family."

W/O Ouwenkamp managed to locate Christina's husband through the Department of Home Affairs and the couple were reunited a few days later.

"Their reunion is something I will never forget as long as I live," W/O Ouwenkamp said. "They just stood there, looking at each other."

The small family eventually returned to Mozambique via Komatiport, with food for the road and a bundle of clothing from the small community at Skukuza.

"I still wonder what has happened to them and hope they are all well," W/O Ouwenkamp said.

285 S 11 June 30/8/87
Reunion

S/Times

30/8/87

218

Desperate

Said one resident: "There are still desperate people who try to escape by short-circuiting the fence, using pieces of wood I have seen those who don't make it. Their charred corpses are cleared away by army patrols. It's sickening."

According to prominent members of the Komatipoort community, the smuggling syndicate is well organised.

Refugees are brought over the border from the Kruger National Park.

Agents for these smuggling kings canvass on the Mozambican side, collect the money, and brief "clients" on the routine before taking them into South Africa.

When crossing the border, these agents never walk in

Zimbabwe and Mozambique sign an agreement on transport

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique and Zimbabwe signed a protocol at the weekend aimed at broadening co-operation in the field of transport.

It was signed by the Minister of

Transport of Zimbabwe, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, and his counterpart in Mozambique, Mr Armando Guebuza

No details were given

During his trip to Mozambique Mr Ushewokunze visited the ports of Beira and Maputo

Argus 3/9/87 (218)

NATIONAL/INTERNATIONAL

MNR repulsed in attack on vital town

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambican troops have repulsed a determined rebel attack on the strategic town of Nalaze in the southern province of Gaza.

It was reported here yesterday that 500 rebels attacked the small town on Sunday

The newspaper Noticias said the attack was launched from five points in an attempt to surround the area

The guerrillas were repulsed after a two-hour fight and at least 23 were killed. The newspaper made no mention of casualties among government troops but said their morale was high

Noticias disclosed that Nalaze was taken by Mozambique National Resistance rebels in June but was recaptured three days later

Murdered

It added that the town was important because from there attacks can be launched against the regions of Mabalane, Guija and Manjacaze

Noticias also reported that an undisclosed number of rebels had gathered at a base in the Nhanale area on the border between Gaza and Inhambane provinces, but it gave no other details

The Mozambican authorities have said that since the present offensive started hundreds of civilians have been murdered by the guerrillas

The biggest massacre, according to the government, took place in the town of Homoine on June 18 when 424 people were killed

Mozambique has said the guerrillas involved in the offensive in the southern provinces infiltrated the country from South Africa, a charge denied by Pretoria

Yesterday Noticias speculated that the area of Messina in South Africa could be serving as a guerrilla corridor into Gaza province

● Two gifts from the US, consisting of wheat and agricultural equipment, have arrived in the Mozambican capital. They are worth R4,8-million

The Mozambique news agency Aina said the wheat was to be distributed in the emergency relief programme, while the agricultural equipment would benefit farmers in the southern provinces of Maputo and Gaza

The equipment includes small tractors to be used near Maputo.

Renamo's war ravages milk-and-honey land

By PAUL FAUVET, in Ulongue, Mozambique

THE war waged against the Mozambican government by Mozambique National Resistance rebels has transformed one of the country's most fertile areas into a wasteland

The Angonia plateau, in the north-western province of Tete, near the Malawi border, boasts good soils, abundant rainfall and a fairly temperate climate. Under normal conditions, it produced large surpluses of maize, potatoes, fruit and meat.

Angonia supplied food to the rest of Tete Province and to major cities such as Maputo and Beira. Not any more.

"For the first time ever," says the district administrator, Alberto Zacarias, "this year there has been hunger in Angonia. There is nothing in our warehouses"

A giant state farm, the Angonian Agro-Industrial Complex, once dominated the plateau. Now its machines are silent. They are rusting, burnt-out wrecks and the state farms' crops rot unharvested in the fields.

Since 1984, CAIA has suffered nine attacks by the MNR. The last two, earlier this year, finished it off.

The installations have been gutted. The equipment written off is valued at tens of millions of rands and no-one will gather the crops that were planted for this year.

Peasant agriculture is also in ruins. Zacarias says MNR raids have turned the farmers of Angonia into nomads. They move constantly to avoid the rebels, known here as *bandidos armados* (armed bandits).

Many have fled over the border into Malawi. In Ulongue, the district capital, the administration knows of 20 000 people (10 percent of Angonia's population) who have taken this escape route. But everyone admits that the real figure for Angonia refugees in Malawi must be much higher.

In and around Ulongue, there are now 50 000 people living within a 20km radius from the town centre that the Mozambican army controls. Fields outside the town are worked only under military protection.

Ulongue depends on food aid distribution via the Tete branch of Mozambique's Disaster Control Office. The road to Tete is unsafe, so food enters from Malawi along a short stretch of road considered secure.

The alternative to the Malawian route would be a more expensive air-lift. Fortunately, Ulongue possesses a well-maintained airstrip.

Scars of war are evident in Ulongue, which has suffered two major MNR attacks — one in November and one in June. Both were beaten off after heavy fighting. Mozambican officers insist that in November white South Africans led the MNR and that three whites were killed in the battle. Pretoria has denied the claims.

Last December, Mozambique and Malawi signed a security agreement that was supposed to end MNR use of Malawi, the only independent African country with full diplomatic relations with South Africa. The government of Dr Hastings Banda also has longstanding territorial ambitions on parts of northern Mozambique. Both these considerations have made parts of the Malawian establishment well disposed towards the MNR.

In Maputo, there is official optimism about the current state of relations with Malawi. That cheerful mood evaporates the nearer one gets to the Malawian border. In Ulongue, there is nothing but scepticism towards Malawian intentions.

CAPE TIMES 5/9/87

Maputo, SA

meet again 218

PRETORIA — South Africa and Mozambique held the first discussions here yesterday since a joint liaison committee was established in Cape Town last month

The South African delegation was headed by Foreign Affairs director-general Mr Neil van Heerden and the Mozambican delegation by Lieutenant-General Tobias Dai

A Foreign Affairs news release said a wide variety of subjects, including security matters, were discussed "within the framework of the Nkomati Accord"

The statement concluded "The meeting took place in a constructive atmosphere.

"The two delegations agreed to report to their respective governments on the outcome of today's discussions" — Sapa

Necklace killing: PE man to hang

CAPE TIMES 5/9/87
Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH. — The Supreme Court, sitting in New Brighton township, sentenced a 22-year-old man, Tsepo Letsoare, to death for the necklace murder of a former emergency regulation detainee

Sentencing Letsoare of Motherwell Township, Port Elizabeth, Mr Justice Mullins said this was one of the most "horrible" crimes and a "deliberate cold-blooded killing" He found no extenuating circumstances

Letsoare was charged with the murder of Miss Nozipho Grace Mvetye, an alleged police informer who, after being released from detention, was discovered by her sister under a pile of smouldering tyres in a sports ground in Motherwell on October 7, 1985

Three co-accused were acquitted on Thursday after the judge found there was no evidence implicating them.

After listening to the judge pronouncing the death sentence, Letsoare maintained that he had no knowledge of the crimes of which he had been found guilty.

He said he had made statements to the police during interrogation because he had been assaulted and he had been paid out some money by the police

Mr Justice Mullins said the court was satisfied that Letsoare had been identified among the groups who were chanting freedom songs and passing near the house of the dead woman and who had threatened to kill her because they alleged she was a "sellout"

PRISONER SWAP

218 city has 13/9/87

ON

CP Correspondent
WHILE the Mozambican government prepared the biggest prisoner exchange ever in Southern Africa this week, the question asked in several quarters was whether the exchange of prisoners between South Africa and Angola might lead to a more peaceful approach to the problems facing the sub-continent.
Maputo's international airport was the scene of an event which could open a new era in negotiations in Southern Africa when a total of 136 prisoners, involving five countries, the Ciskei and the Unita rebel movement were exchanged between South Africa, Angola, the Netherlands, France and the Unita movement.
The main characters in the prisoner swap were:
● Major Wynand du Toit, a senior member of South Africa's special military unit, Recon, who had been held in an Angolan prison since May 1985 after being captured in the northern Angolan enclave of Cabinda during an abortive secret mission on behalf of the South African Defence Force.
● Dutch national Klaas de Jonge, who had been held up in the old Dutch embassy building in Pretoria since July 1985 when he managed to escape from the South African security police while pretending to show them where an ANC arms cache had been hidden.
● French citizen Pierre Andre Albertini, who was sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Ciskei because he refused to testify in an ANC trial involving four people. He personally faced charges of aiding subversion in the Ciskei.
● And 133 Unita-held Angolan soldiers.
The actual prisoner exchange took place at the Maputo International Airport after the Mozambican government made the territory available for the event after months of intense negotiations between the parties involved.
The participants in the prisoner swap were flown to Maputo from across Southern Africa first to

arrive aboard a South African plane that had travelled 2 100km from Namibia, were the 133 Angolan soldiers.
Arriving only minutes later in separate planes were Klaas de Jonge, 50, Pierre-Andre Albertini and Major-Wynand du Toit.
The latter arrived in the same plane as the Angolan Foreign Minister, Pedro van Dunem, and Angolan deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura.
Also present at the airport to welcome du Toit was South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who made a surprise appearance at the exchange ceremony.
Mozambican Minister for International Co-operation, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, and representative of the Mozambican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Geraldo Chirindza, were also present, in addition to the two senior Angolan Ministers.
The exchange ceremony was delayed by about four hours due to last minute negotiations about the wording of the exchange documents which had to be signed for the exchange of the 136 prisoners.
Chirindza, who headed the Mozambican delegation at the exchange ceremony, told a contingent of about 60 local and foreign journalists that Mozambique had "agreed to take part in the operation in the spirit of the polity of peace and good neighbourliness, which has always guided the government's foreign policy".
He added "The People's Republic of Mozambique is hopeful that this process will contribute to a dialogue in Southern Africa aimed at creating and establishing peace, co-operation and development in the region".
Looking fit and happy as he arrived at Maputo airport on from South Africa, De Jonge declared "I feel happy to be here once again".
He used to work in the social communications office of the Mozambican Ministry of Information before he moved to Zimbabwe to work as a teacher.

"I have become more militant in all this time," said De Jonge, who was supposed stand trial in South Africa for supporting the ANC and smuggling weapons for the exiled liberation movement into South Africa.
He added that he was going home to see his family but that that did not mean that he would not return to Southern Africa.
Hundreds of Mozambicans were there to welcome back De Jonge and he greeted them with a raised fist.
Albertini said later he was not in a position to talk about his arrest in Ciskei. He only remarked that "prisons in the Ciskei are horrible" and thanked the Mozambican government for the part it had played in setting him free.
In the end, the prisoner exchange represented a victory for negotiations and diplomacy as a means of solving the problems faced by the sub-continent-countries - a fact agreed upon by all the governments involved in the exchange deal.
Delicate negotiations over months, involving South Africa, France, the Netherlands, Angola, Mozambique, Unita and Ciskeian authorities, ultimately resulted into the exchange of prisoners on September 7.
But it was not without problems, particularly in view of the already cold relations which existed between Pretoria and its two neighbouring countries, Angola and Mozambique, which had repeatedly accused Pretoria of deliberately destabilising the sub-region.
Relations between South Africa and France over the imprisonment of Albertini and between South Africa and the Netherlands over the holding up of De Jonge in the old Dutch embassy have also been strained.
The massive prisoner exchange is, therefore, not being seen as just a humanitarian exercise, but also a triumph for regional

and international co-operation which could set the stage for similar negotiations.
Such negotiations could lead to solutions being found for the serious political problems faced by all the countries in Southern Africa - and maybe even break the deadlock between Pretoria and the ANC leadership in Lusaka.
Although the French government and its Prime Minister, Jaques Chirac, played a key role in keeping the delicate negotiations on track, nothing would have come out of them had it not been for the willingness of the Mozambican and Angolan governments to participate in the exchange of prisoners.
They showed the other parties involved, particularly the Pretoria regime, of their desire to reach a peaceful settlement by means of negotiations for the problems in the region.
France used its influence in Africa to keep the whole process together. Although South Africa started negotiations for the release of Du Toit shortly after he was captured in May 1985, it was the mediation of the French government that offered momentum to the diplomatic process when French President Francois Mitterand elevated Albertini's imprisonment in the Ciskei to a level of international importance.
The Ciskei tried to use the situation surrounding Albertini to gain international recognition as an "independent state" while the French refused to accept the territory as independent and also to accept the credentials of South Africa's new ambassador to France.
Chirac is also said to have played a key role in the negotiations. He used his influence in both Angola and Mozambique to play "honest broker" in the prisoner swap and created a direct link with Angola authorities, making it possi-

ble for Du Toit to be readily accessible.
Following the prisoner exchange in zambique, European ernments are viewed as exercise as a key to improved dialogue South Africa, thus to the political gained, not only by countries in the region also by South African President PW Botha.
South African officials have described the for Pretoria as Botha even since power, adding that Africans were now likely to support policies he might in the country.
The French and governments also pressed the sentiment the release of Alb. De Jonge was, in dress rehearsal for matic solutions to the lems faced the sub-
The exchange was particular the foreign media, w inevitable speculation it could also lead release of im- mer ANC leader r Mandela.
But in South A release of Mandela been ruled out by close to the gove.
Botha said last year if Soviet dissidents A Sakharov and A Scharansky and Toit, were released manitarian grounds would be prepared sider the release of dela.
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13/9/87

ONE UP FOR DIPLOMACY

AGEMENT

ble for Du Toit to become readily accessible

Following the dramatic prisoner exchange in Mozambique, European governments are viewing the exercise as a key to greatly improved dialogue with South Africa, thus adding to the political victory gained, not only by the countries in the region, but also by South African President PW Botha

South African officials have described the gains for Pretoria as having put Botha even stronger in power, adding that South Africans were now more likely to support whatever policies he might introduce in the country

The French and Dutch governments also expressed the sentiment that the release of Albertini and De Jonge was, in fact, a dress rehearsal for diplomatic solutions to the problems faced the sub-continent

The exchange was given particular prominence in the foreign media, with the inevitable speculation that it could also lead to the release of imprisoned former ANC leader Nelson Mandela

But in South Africa the release of Mandela has been ruled out by observers close to the government.

Botha said last year that, if Soviet dissidents Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Scharansky and major Du Toit, were released on humanitarian grounds, he would be prepared to consider the release of Mandela

All three people are now free, but Pretoria has made no move to release Mandela.

Government sources said the official attitude was that the four-way prisoner swap was irrelevant to Mandela's release and the context of Botha's statement in January last year had altered

It therefore seems as if the recent utterances in Parliament by Botha are official policy on political prisoners

Botha said then "The



Pierre Andre Albertini (centre) being escorted to a plane bound for Maputo.

renunciation of violence, like any other single positive factor, could contribute towards a good prognosis, but is not decisive in its own right"

Mandela's release now depends entirely on the decision of the Pretoria government and it is up to Botha to release him and thereby prepare the way for a peaceful settlement of the internal political problems facing the country

Both Angola and Mozambique have shown their readiness and willingness to search for a peaceful settlement to the problems of the region and South Africa not only thought the prisoner exchange but also through various earlier indications

The release of Mandela and other political prisoners could represent a step closer to peace in Southern Africa. - ANO

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Care Times 14/9/87

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5 MNR men die in attack on garrison

HARARE — Five rebels were killed and several wounded when they stormed a remote military outpost in north-west Mozambique near the border with Zimbabwe, officials said yesterday.

Scores of guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) attacked the garrison at Mucumbura at dawn Friday, but were driven back into the bush by the defenders, Mozambique and Zimbabwe officials in the Zimbabwean capital of Harare said.

It was one of the boldest rebel assaults on a military position in a decade of war between the right-wing guerillas and the Marxist government of President Joaquim Chissano.

A Zimbabwe Information Services reporter who visited the scene of the battle wrote in the Sunday Mail newspaper here that three of the slain rebels were clad in camouflage combat drills while the other two wore civilian clothes.

Assault rifles

The Mucumbura army commander, Capt Eusebio Assumane, told the reporter the guerillas fled after suffering heavy losses.

One of those killed was believed to be the rebel leader who led more than 60 men in the assault on the garrison, the captain said.

Government forces recovered a machinegun, two AK-47 assault rifles, a pistol and ammunition after the attack.

The MNR, alleged by Mozambique and Zimbabwe to be backed by South Africa, vows to topple the Marxist government in the former Portuguese colony and instal a pro-Western administration. The government in Pretoria denies any links to the rebels.

The rebels operate in all of Mozambique's 10 provinces. They often sabotage highways, railroads and an oil pipeline running from the Indian Ocean port of Beira to landlocked Zimbabwe, forcing Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe to send more than 12 000 troops to the neighbouring territory to safeguard strategic installations.

Mr Mugabe said on Saturday that his government had been compelled to raise a sixth army brigade of about 5 000 men because of South African "destabilization" in the region and the need to protect trade routes through Mozambique.

Mr Mugabe has pledged to commit his forces to Mozambique till the rebels are destroyed.

Both he and President Chissano have rejected suggestions that they should hold peace talks with the guerillas, dismissing them as bandits — Sapa-AP

GNL 71715 16/9/84 218

Renamo base 'captured'

MAPUTO — Government troops have captured a strategic base of the right-wing Renamo guerrilla group, Noticias newspaper reported yesterday. The report said the base, near the town of Macia, 100km north of the capital, was overrun on Monday in heavy fighting. Both sides suffered casualties.

Liberalising rent law approved in Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican parliament, the People's Assembly, has approved a law liberalising the country's rent policies.

The law, approved unanimously, ends the indexing of rents to tenants' wages. Rents will now be determined on the basis of the size, age, quality and location of the house or flat.

In 1976 the Frelimo government nationalised all houses. Rents were fixed in accordance with wages and size of family.

Frelimo Party Secretary for Administration and Manpower Mr Julio Carrilho told the People's Assembly the old law had enabled the authorities to end racial discrimination in housing but had led to economic distortions.

In Maputo's best suburb, Sommerschild, some people were paying rents as low as R15 a month. New high rents would be used to create better housing.

The law is part of Mozambique's economic recovery programme introduced with the support of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

21/9/87

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ARGUS 22/9/87 218

CITY/INTER

Mozambique forces plan major attack, says Renamo

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — Mozambique government forces — backed by Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops — are planning a major offensive against Mozambican rebel headquarters in Gorongosa, a rebel communiqué said here

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo) said the thrust was timed to coincide with the 23rd anniversary of the ruling party's "armed struggle" on September 25 and a visit by Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano to the US later this month

The communiqué said the "invasion force" consisted of 12 battalions — five from Zimbabwe, three from Tanzania and four Mozambican units.

It included 5 400 motorised infantry, 25 tanks and multi-rocket "Stalin organs"

Aircraft assembled for the offensive so far included seven Mig-17s, four Mig-21s, five Soviet transport planes and 13 helicopters

Route known

Renamo claimed the route of the planned infantry attack was via Inchope to a forward staging area at Vila Paiva de Andrada

Renamo's spokesman in Washington, Professor Luis Serapiao, said the Mozambican

government had lost the element of surprise

"As in previous attacks against Gorongosa, advance information has given Renamo time to evacuate key installations and to mount ambushes against the enemy from other Renamo bases in the area"

● The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo the Mozambique government has produced a "captured Renamo guerrilla" who says Renamo was responsible for the massacre of more than 400 civilians in the town of Homoine in July.

The official Mozambique news agency said the man was in a guerrilla camp when the Homoine attackers returned, boasting they had killed "hundreds of people"

"SA helicopters"

He reportedly said he had seen South African helicopters bringing in supplies to the MNR and that the MNR leader, Alfonso Dlakama, lived in South Africa

He said the Homoine attack had been carefully planned and carried out by 300 selected men

Renamo has consistently denied responsibility for the massacre, claiming it was carried out by a rogue unit of Frelimo soldiers

The movement has called for an inquiry

CAK Times 23/9/87

Zandpan 2/4

earns R30,8m

JOHANNESBURG — Zandpan Gold Mining Co, the Anglovaal group's investment company which holds 19,6% of Hartebeestfontein Gold Mine's equity — earned R30,8m from this investment in the year ended June 30

This was 27% greater than the previous year's R24,2m

Earnings amounted to 23,5c (18,6c) a share from which total dividends of 23,5c (18,5c) a share were declared

The annual report shows the market value of Zandpan's quoted shares rose strongly to R597,2m on June 30 from R290m at the end of the previous financial year, but this figure had risen to R773,6m by September 10 — Sapa

the year 2000; and the need for social education programmes was becoming more important all the time.

The business community had a social responsibility, and dare not measure success against profits only, the minister said. — Sapa

(200) 25/4/87 B/DH

“No plucking due to massacre... 27 boys killed,” says the well-thumbed logbook at the Aberfoyle tea estate on Zimbabwe’s mountainous eastern border with Mozambique. The entry was made on December 19, 1976, when nationalist guerrillas were launching attacks into Rhodesia from Mozambican territory. The “boys” were workers

More than a decade later and after seven years of peace following white-ruled Rhodesia’s transformation into black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, a new and equally brutal bush war is threatening the tranquility of the eastern highlands. Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) have raided Zimbabwe a dozen times since June, killing and abducting civilians, shooting soldiers, robbing stores, laying landmines, poisoning a water well and attacking tea estates

More than 20 Zimbabweans have died and the Renamo raids along the length of the 1 000km frontier have presented the government in Harare with the unwelcome prospect of long-term instability in the east as well as the west, where dissidents in Matabeleland continue to fight a low-level guerrilla war

As the Rhodesians found to their cost, the hilly Mozambique border is good guerrilla country. At the Aberfoyle Club, 60km off the main north-south road in the area around Mutare, a missile fired at the building in the previous war now acts as the dinner gong

Ironically, some of the white farmers growing tea and coffee in eastern Zimbabwe are under threat from the side they used to support. Renamo was formed by the Rhodesians from a motley crew of dissidents in 1976 to weaken Mozambique, which was used as a base by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army — the military wing of the Zanu party now ruling the country under

A new bush war threatens the eastern highlands

Renamo incursions pose an increasing threat to Zimbabwe. VICTOR MALLET of the Financial Times reports.

Gonarezhou reserve Farmers and the authorities are adopting much the same kind of security measures as those of 10 years ago. Soldiers, militiamen and private security guards prowl around tea estates, farms and villages

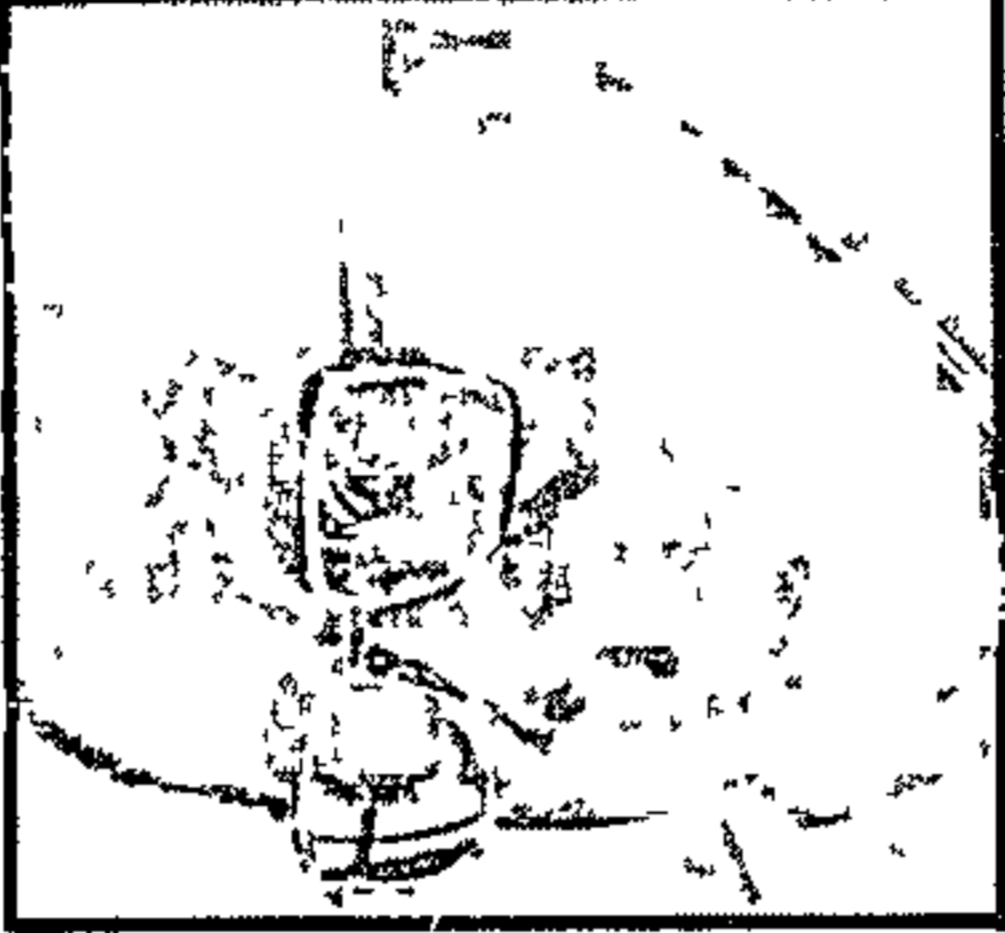
Old security fences are being mended and a radio communications system for isolated homesteads revived. Farmers are joining police reserve units. As the Zimbabwean tea-picking season approaches its peak and casual workers migrate across the border to look for work, the government has started stringent checks on Mozambicans, some of whom are suspected of helping Renamo. Apart from the migrants, there are about 44 000 Mozambicans refugees sheltering in four camps in Zimbabwe, compared with only 12 000 last year.

Neither the Frelimo party, which rules Mozambique, nor Mugabe’s Zanu (PF) has a particularly strong local following along their common border. Straddling the central section of the frontier are the Ndaou clan, one of the main recruiting grounds for Renamo

On the Zimbabwean side there is considerable mistrust of the central government and support for the Zanu splinter party loyal to Ndabamangi Sithole, now living abroad and thought to be courting Renamo

The government in Harare, believing that LSA is behind the rebel activities in the east and west of Zimbabwe is aware that it is militarily and politically vulnerable

So far the inhabitants of Zimbabwe’s eastern highlands are reacting with resignation rather than panic to the worsening insurgency. Peasants and commercial farmers alike are hoping they do not have to endure another war like the last one



□ MUGABE 'to the last man'

Among the worst of the recent Renamo attacks in Zimbabwe was an incursion into the Rushinga area in the north-east in June in which 11 villagers — including children — were killed and others abducted by a band of about 100 men

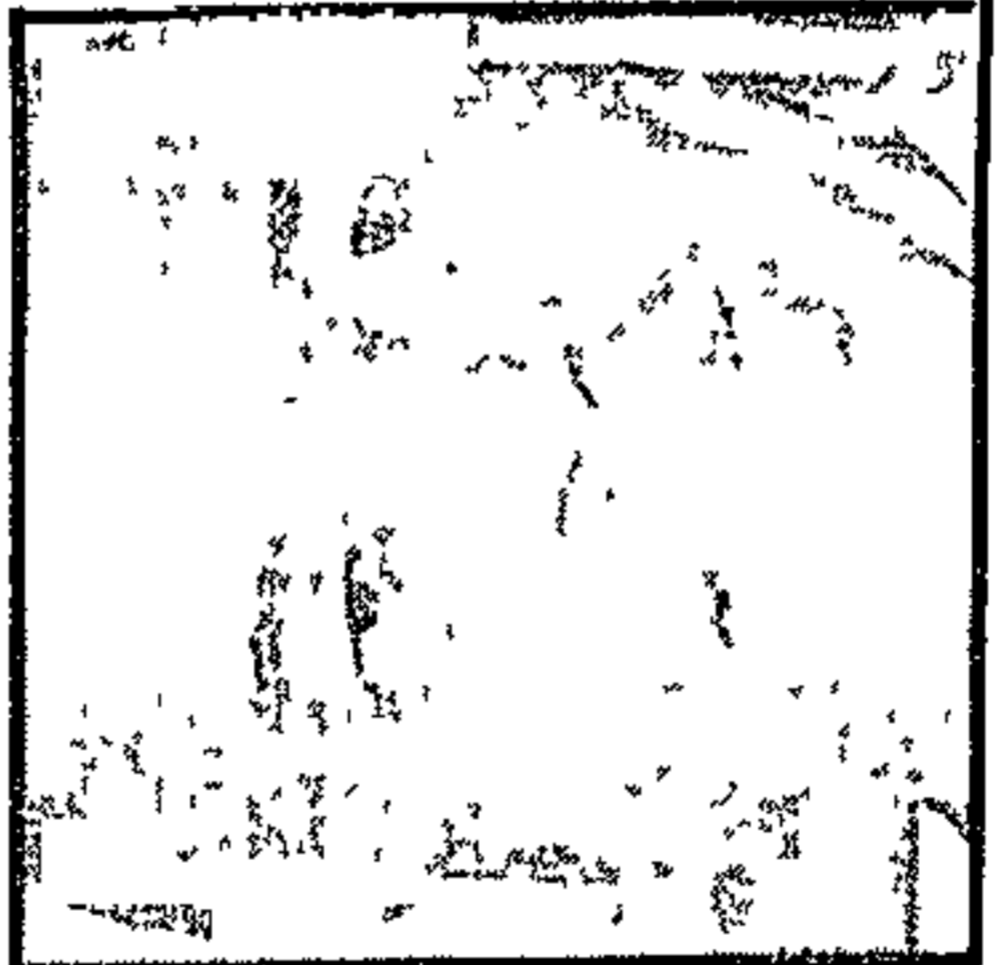
In July the guerrillas sabotaged machinery at the processing plant of the government-owned Katiyote tea estate near Aberfoyle. In August they killed four soldiers and a woman at the Jersey tea estate near Chipinge and this month they are said to have killed two National Parks officials in the

troops,” says one Western diplomat in Harare. An official from another embassy agrees. “It’s poised to become a bigger problem,” he says. “There are certainly signs that the raids are organised towards stretching the ZNA (the Zimbabwe National Army).”

Members of Zimbabwe’s Central Intelligence Organisation are investigating the situation on the border and seem to have come to the same conclusion

Zimbabwe has significant political and economic interests in Mozambique and Mugabe has pledged his forces will “fight to the last man” to prevent a rebel takeover in Maputo

The Zimbabwe government, anxious to reduce its dependence on South African ports for its trade, keeps about 7 000 troops in Mozambique to guard the oil pipeline, the railway and the road linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambique port of Beira — the so-called Beira Corridor. At times Zimbabwe has deployed up to 12 000 men in Mozambique and taken a leading role in offensives against the rebels



□ SITHOLE 'courting Renamo'

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe SA took Renamo under its wing at the time of Zimbabwean independence in 1980 and since then the movement has grown in military strength, although not in political stature, and devastated much of Mozambique. A year ago Renamo declared war on Zimbabwe itself in response to Zimbabwean army intervention in Mozambique

The recent attacks across the border appear to be the fulfilment of that declaration, even if a few of the raids were merely to steal food. “A few minor forays could tie up an awful lot of Zimbabwean

Cape Times 26/9/87

D'Ath footage shown in court

Supreme Court Reporter

FILM shot by ITN cameraman George D'Ath hours before he was fatally wounded by panga-wielding witdoeke during the destruction of KTC, was shown in the Supreme Court yesterday by counsel for the Minister of Law and Order

The minister is being sued for damages of R312 000 by the Methodist Church and 21 families who lost their homes when the camp was torched by witdoeke and, it is alleged, police

The footage shot by Mr D'Ath was shown to Visnews cameraman Mr James "Jim" Matthews, the first of a possible 200 witnesses to be called in the damages suit against the minister on which may depend the outcome of 3 198 similar suits involving claims of over R5 million

Mr Matthews, who was cross-examined for the third day yesterday, was asked to comment on scenes in the D'Ath footage and on a series of affidavits made by other people

The D'Ath video included shots of a group of KTC residents gathered around a copy of the Cape Times of June 10 last year headlined "KTC battles rage", a man wearing a T-shirt saying "Brecht" and people taking what appeared to be petrol bombs from a cardboard SA Breweries box

It also showed Casspirs driving up and down

The D'Ath footage was not completed before the court adjourned for the day at lunch time

Earlier, while police witnesses sat in court, a number of the plaintiffs and their witnesses were denied access to the same area and were told by policemen to go up to the public gallery

The plaintiffs gained admittance only after their counsel went to see the judge in chambers, and were warned not to enter or leave while the court was in session

The plaintiffs also do not have the right to have proceedings — conducted mainly in English, but also in Afrikaans — interpreted into Xhosa and often do not understand what is happening

The trial continues on Monday.

Mr Justice M R de Kock presided. Mr S Aaron SC with Mr P Pretorius and Mr A M Omar and instructed by the Legal Resources Centre appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr G D Griessel SC and Mr L Visser SC with Mr F D J Brand and Mr C Y Louw and instructed by the State Attorney appeared for the minister

...four-year-old state; body inside a warm ... acle.

Thousands may starve in M'ambique

lost
9/8
2/8/87

MAPUTO — More than 600 000 people are facing starvation in Mozambique's northern Niassa province because rebels have cut food supply lines and brought farming to a halt, the Maputo daily Noticias has reported

The newspaper said Niassa had been completely isolated from neighbouring Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces and was experiencing acute shortages of consumer goods and fuel

It said the railway line from the Indian Ocean port of Nacala, which runs through Niassa to landlocked Malawi, had been frequently sabotaged by rightwing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels fighting to topple the Marxist Maputo Government for the past 11 years.

The Noticias report said Niassa province would need 56 000 tons of cereal and another 22 000 tons of other foodstuffs, such as beans, cooking oil, sugar and salt, until May next year to avert a major famine disaster.

Although international relief food had started to reach Niassa by air transport, more food aid was urgently needed, Noticias added, quoting official sources.

Several other regions of Mozambique have also been hit by food shortages blamed by the Government on rebels who it says have disrupted farming and other economic activity — Sapa-Reuter

Swazi youths freed after 30 months in Mozambican jail

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — Two teenage Swazi boys returned home on Friday after a 30-month ordeal in a Mozambique jail

Relatives and Swazi Foreign Affairs officials have been petitioning the Mozambican authorities for the return of Nigel Oswin and Peter Potgieter since the two, then 14 years old, took an unofficial trip across the border near Lomahasha

Relatives said at the time that the two had gone to visit relatives in Mozambique. Later they learned that they were in jail

But since 1985, there had never been any suggestion that the two were to be charged or put on trial

BOYISH ESCAPE

One source close to the boys said "It was a boys' escapade that went horribly wrong"

On Saturday, relatives said they were told at a few hours notice to meet the boys at the Lomahasha border post. They

were reunited with the 16-year-old youths late in the afternoon

Nigel Oswin said he and Peter were too overcome to discuss their imprisonment, but might do so when they had recovered

NO EXPLANATION

Relatives said no explanation had ever been given by Mozambican authorities for the boys' detention or their release at short notice

Foreign Affairs official Mr Philemon Dlamini said he did not know the boys had been released, but as the official handling their case, he was planning to write again to the Mozambican authorities about the matter

As far as the Foreign Affairs Ministry knows, there is now only one Swazi being held in Mozambique apparently without charge.

He is Manzini businessman Mr Boy Motsa, who was arrested by Mozambican authorities early in August

In his case as well, no charge is known to have been made

29/9/89
SAS
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Mozambique refugee flow on increase

The Star's Africa
News Service

MBABANE — The flow of Mozambican refugees into Swaziland has increased noticeably over the past few weeks, according to Swazi army border patrol sources.

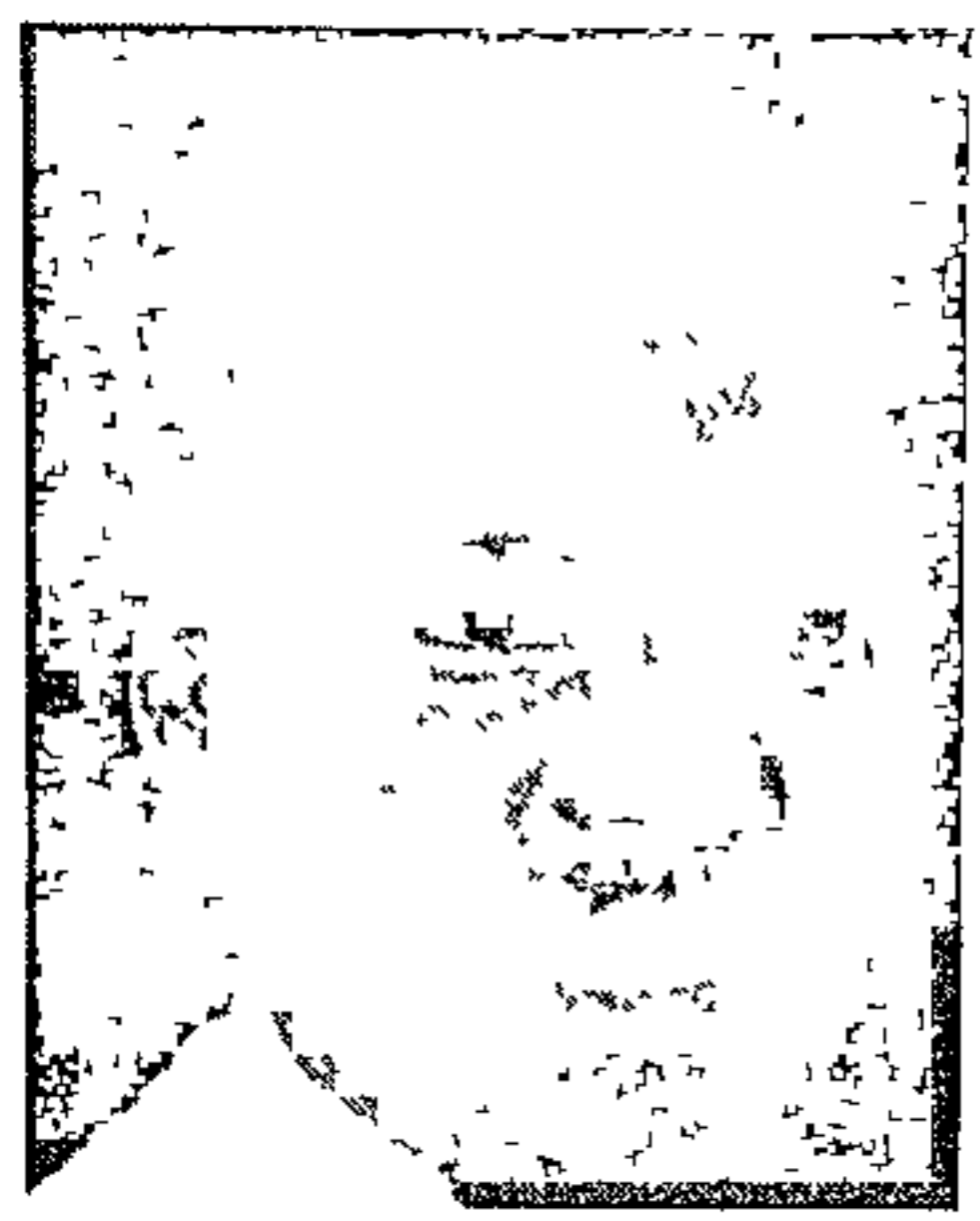
The sources said yesterday that 15 refugees a day were being handed over to the police. It was not known how many entered Swaziland without being caught.

Commenting yesterday, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Phenyane Mamba, said he was aware that the influx from Mozambique was reaching alarming proportions although he said he did not know what was causing it.

Late last month, Mr Mamba visited the two main refugee camps and said overcrowding would receive immediate attention.

ARGUS 30/9/87 218

Chissano pledge on Nkomati



President Chissano

The Argus Foreign Service
PARIS. — Mozambique will continue to adhere to the Nkomati Accord with South Africa, President Joaquim Chissano said here during an official visit to France

"The agreement includes principles which we support — good neighbourliness, non-aggression and peaceful co-existence"

The Mozambique leader arrived here on Monday for talks with President Francois Mit-

terrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac

"Nkomati is a valid element in the struggle for stabilisation of Southern Africa," he said

MILITARY AID

"We can always ask Pretoria to respect Nkomati. But if we have nothing to do with South Africa, we give it a free hand to do what it wants"

He agreed Mozambique and Angola had similar policies towards South Africa, which he

accused of "invading and occupying Angola and threatening to do the same to Mozambique"

President Chissano said he had formally requested French military aid, but noted it was not the first time his country had requested this. He did not disclose the French reply

Official sources here have said the defence ministry will soon send a military fact-finding mission to Mozambique

Tomorrow 1012, 2270
Low water
Today 0135, 1426
Tomorrow 0334, 1640

was on the 30-day holiday permitted to members



World in brief

ARGUS 30/9/87 2B

Huge food airlift for Mozambique

MAPUTO — The Italian Government and Mozambique Airlines have signed an agreement for an airlift of 3 900 tons of supplies to aid war and drought victims — Argus Africa News Service

SA in undeclared war
on Maputo — Chissano

NEW YORK. — South Africa is waging an undeclared war on Mozambique, using its own troops as well as mercenaries, Mozambiquan President Joaquim Chissano said yesterday

He told the UN General Assembly that the cost to Mozambique included more than 500 000 of its citizens killed, half of them children under five years of age, and 1 800 schools and 390 hospitals and clinics destroyed or damaged

"The South African regime wants to subjugate the whole of Southern Africa."

President Chissano said that instead of observing the Nkomati peace agreement signed in 1984 between the two countries, Pretoria had never ceased its involvement in aggression

He repeated charges that the death of his predecessor, Samora Machel, in a plane crash was not an accident. Mozambique would pursue its investigation of the crash till the whole truth

was revealed, he said

From 1982 to 1986, the Renamo rebels destroyed 1 500 shops and co-operative centres, 1 800 schools affecting 315 000 students, 490 hospitals and health centres affecting two million people, Mr Chissano said

At a lunch given by UN correspondents afterwards, Mr Chissano rejected South Africa's contention that the plane crash inquiry was over and that a false signal from a radio beacon which may have caused the crash probably emanated from Swaziland.

"We say, how do you know that?" he said "We have to investigate"

Asked about a possible shift away from socialism in the running of the Mozambiquan economy, Mr Chissano said. "There is no question of deviating from the construction of socialism

"Our country is described as socialist, but we know we are very far from reaching that goal. We do not intend to shift because we believe this is the road to be followed." — Sapa-Reuter

ARGUS 2/10/87 (2/8)

Chissano lying about Machel's death — Pik

PRETORIA. — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last night accused Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano of lying

He was reacting to a speech made by Mr Chissano at the United Nations

Mr Botha said in a statement that President Chissano was apparently under the impression that accusations against South Africa would be more effective if made at the UN in New York than from Maputo. A lie was not any less a lie merely because it was made on another continent

INDEPENDENT PANEL

Mr Botha said President Chissano had seen fit to repeat at the UN an earlier accusation concerning former President Samora Machel's death

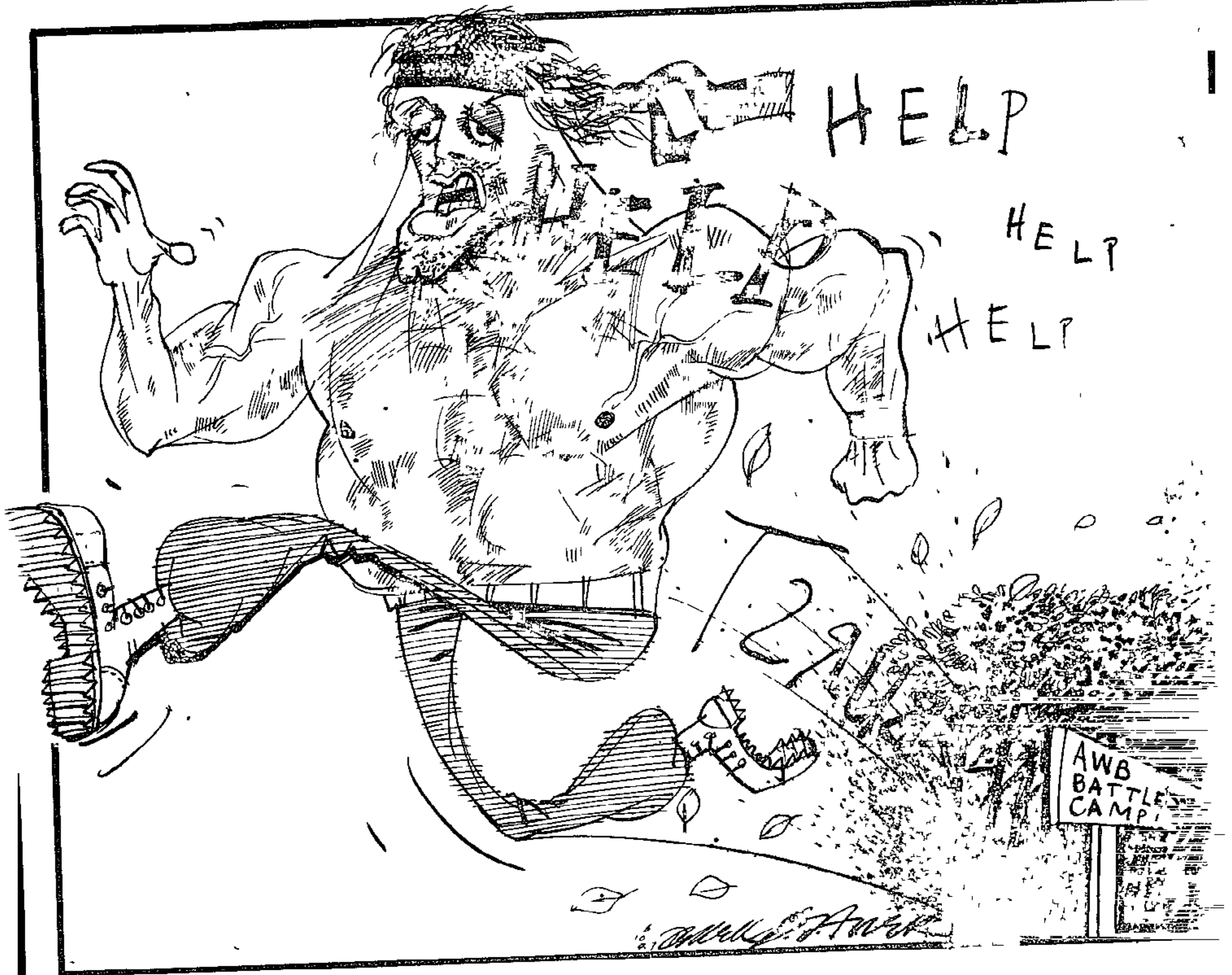
However, the findings by an independent panel of international experts had rejected the Mozambican President's accusation on facts, interpretation and conclusion

The Argus Foreign Service reports from New York that in his speech President Chissano blamed virtually all his divided country's problems on what he called "the undeclared war waged against us by South Africa"

The South African Government, at various times, had been involved in direct military aggression by South African forces or attacks by mercenaries and terrorists trained, armed and directed from Pretoria

Mr Chissano said that between 1982 and 1986 the death toll was more than 500 000 people and 50 percent or more were children under five

Referring to the death of his predecessor, President Machel, in an air crash, Mr Chissano repeated charges that the flight was deliberately sabotaged. He said Mozambique was determined to establish the facts of the case and would pursue its investigation "until the whole truth is revealed" — Sapa



The close military alliance with the socialist bloc countries appears to be falling apart as Mozambique grows disillusioned with socialist policies, reports JOAO SANTA RITA of The Argus Africa News Service

Mozambique looks to the West for arms

Dateline JOHANNESBURG

CRACKS are appearing in Mozambique's close military alliance with the socialist bloc countries as the Frelimo government seeks western arms and military equipment

So far France, Britain and the United States have been asked to supply military aid to Mozambique in yet another step by the Maputo authorities towards closer relations with the west

Up to a few years ago Western military aid was regarded with suspicion and as part of a strategy to ensure capitalist domination of the world. Now the Marxist Frelimo government says Western military aid may help bring stability to Mozambique

Growing interest

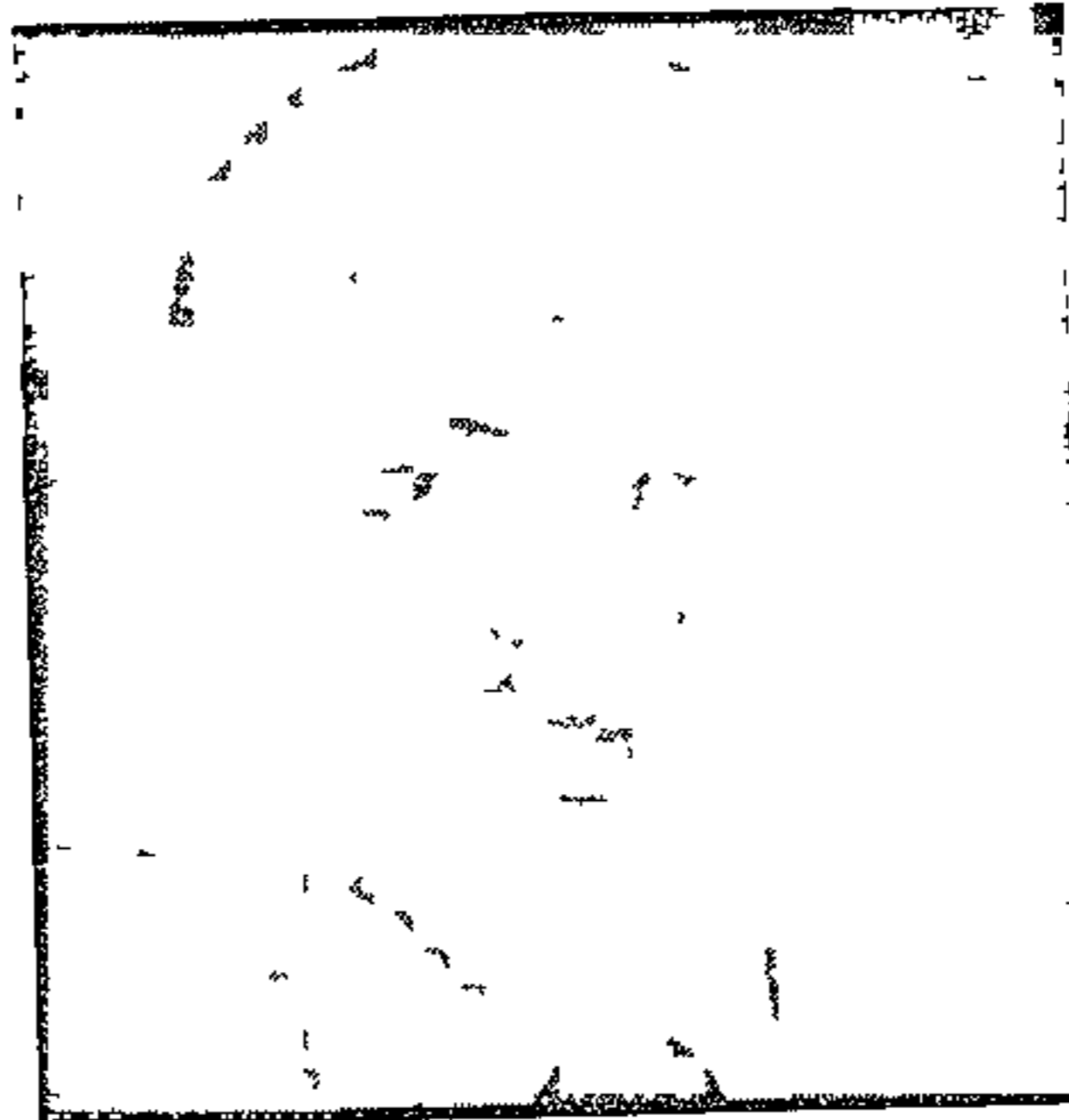
The official news agency, AIM, this week confirmed that the Maputo authorities are moving away from the monopoly the Eastern bloc countries have enjoyed in supplying arms to the Frelimo government

Mozambique's growing interest in Western arms was acknowledged by AIM in a commentary on the current visit to the United States by President Joaquim Chissano

"Mozambique has certainly not excluded the eventual possibility of US military assistance," AIM said

"From Mozambique's perspective, greater Western military aid could accelerate the return to stability in Mozambique, a necessary condition for the better use of the country's economic potential," the agency said

Thus Mozambique's growing interest in Western military aid would



President Chissano

fail within the Frelimo strategy of winning the widest possible support in its fight against the MNR and preventing the rebels from obtaining any recognition abroad

But there are other reasons, too, for Mozambique's growing interest in western arms

Moscow's reluctance to provide Mozambique with large quantities of weapons could be one of them

Another is Mozambique's growing awareness that Soviet-type policies will not solve the country's enormous problems

Mozambique's growing disillusionment with socialist economic policies has already led the government to liberalise its market policies and introduce an economic reform programme supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, two organisations often criticised in the past by Maputo as symbols of neo-colonialism

It now seems that the disillusion-

ment has been extended to the military. Mozambique's armed forces have been trained, supplied and organised along Soviet lines but have proved to be totally ineffective in the fight against the MNR guerrillas

Since taking power in October last year President Joaquim Chissano has been reorganising the country's armed forces, a process which has so far seen the removal from top positions of many veterans of the guerrilla war against the Portuguese

In Washington President Chissano said he was ready to receive military aid of any kind from the United States even though he was aware of right-wing opposition in Congress to any military deals between the US and Mozambique

French training

AIM recalled, however, that earlier attempts by the US administration to provide "non-lethal" military aid to Mozambique had also been blocked by Congress

Last month it was disclosed that France was studying Mozambique's requests for arms

A French fact-finding mission will soon go to Mozambique to establish its needs and it is possible that French helicopters could soon be bought by the Mozambican army. Unconfirmed reports say the French might start training Mozambican troops

Mozambique has already bought a small quantity of weapons from Britain which are being used by a force trained by British private specialists to protect some installations

Mozambican officers are being trained in Zimbabwe by Britain and two officers are also being trained in Sandhurst

Africa's Mozambique rail link forges ahead

HARARE — Efforts by black-ruled Southern African states to cut their overwhelming dependence on South African transport routes are starting to become effective through big injections of aid from Europe and North America.

Political and business leaders in the region know that the South African Government could still paralyse their exports and imports in a confrontation.

"We are virtually held as hostages," Botswana's President Quett Masire told Canada's visiting Prime Minister Brian Mulroney early this year.

But there is growing optimism that by the end of the decade a crash programme to rehabilitate Mozambique's ports and railways with Western aid money will have given some of the regional states a reliable alternative route.

Of the nine countries in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), set up in 1980 to lessen dependence on South Africa, six are

landlocked — Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Only Tanzania, Angola and Mozambique have access to the sea and the last two's rail links have been disrupted by years of neglect and sabotage by anti-government rebels.

The Chinese-built Tanzania-Zambia (Tazara) railroad has long been the only functioning railroute to the Indian ocean, taking around 20% of the region's overseas trade, mostly from Zambia.

Angola's Benguela railway, running from the rich mining areas of Zambia and southern Zaire to the Atlantic, has been closed for a decade by the Unita guerilla movement.

Plans to reopen the Belgian-owned line, 1 350km long, are bogged down in arguments over its future ownership and protection.

But in the other former Portuguese colony of Mozambique, things are beginning to happen at a speed

unusual by the standards of major aid projects involving several countries.

Thanks partly to a Zimbabwe-based ginger group of businessmen, the Beira Corridor Group, 4 500 tons of rail freight a day is now being carried between the Zimbabwe border and Beira.

Zimbabwean businessman Eddie Cross, the group's managing director, says the line is now carrying a fifth of regional overseas trade, or as much as the Tazara line to Dar es Salaam.

The share of trade going through South African ports has fallen from 75% to 58%, he told Reuters.

The group, set up in 1985, has acted as a catalyst in speeding up SADCC plans to revive Mozambique's transport routes and persuading foreign donors to hand over hundreds of millions of dollars in aid.

In the first phase, \$45 million (about R90m) has been spent on rebuilding the rail link and getting port facilities into working order.

APC Times 12/10/82

New plan for Cahora Bassa

Own Correspondent

LISBON — A new plan to get the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique back on stream, was discussed at the weekend during a meeting between the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and his Portuguese counterpart, Mr João de Deus Pinheiro.

As a result, South African, Portuguese and Mozambiquan deputy ministers are to meet early in November to decide on the details of proposals for ending Renamo sabotage of the project.

Mr Pinheiro said after the talks "Portugal has moral and material interests in Southern Africa and while we have our differences we believe we can play a role in efforts at finding an overall solution to the area's problems."

Mr Botha said Cahora Bassa had been the main topic of discussion and some concrete ideas had been put forward to resolve the "very complex question" of the scheme's security difficulties. He refused to be specific.

He emphasized that ways had to be found to halt further rebel attacks on the 1 400-km power line running from the dam to the Transvaal. The dam has not transmitted any power since 1980 because of sabotage of the pylons.

The Portuguese Foreign Minister dismissed reports that Portugal was preparing to send troops to protect the powerlines. But officials here confirmed that other plans, including some drawn up by the late General Kaulza de Arriaga, former Commander-in-Chief of the Mozambiquan colonial army, were being studied.

Powerline attacks have to stop'

Pik holds dam talks in Lisbon

218
By day
12/10/87



PIK BOTHA

KEN POTTINGER

LISBON — A new plan to get the R400m Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique's Tete province back on stream, was discussed in Lisbon at the weekend during a meeting between Foreign Minister Roelof Botha and his Portuguese counterpart Joao de Deus Pinheiro.

As a result SA, Portuguese and Mozambiquan deputy ministers are to convene in Lisbon early in November to hammer out the details of proposals for ending constant Renamo guerrilla sabotage of the project.

The two ministers talked for three hours and afterwards Pinheiro said they had ranged over all the problems affecting the region.

Botha said Cahora Bassa had been the main topic of discussion and some concrete ideas had been put forward to resolve the "very complex question" of the scheme's security difficulties. He gave no details, saying they would emerge after the November meeting.

He stressed that ways had to be found to halt further rebel attacks on

the 1 400km power line to the Transvaal substation at Apollo.

The dam has not transmitted any power since 1980 due to sabotage of the pylons. The state-backed Lisbon company responsible for the project loses some R40m annually through not being able to sell power to SA. Renamo rebels, once openly backed by Pretoria still retain significant sympathy in SA which now officially denies supporting the rebels.

Botha said the war in Angola had also been raised. He said Pretoria would continue to support Unita.

He reiterated that Pretoria would never talk to Swapo guerrillas fighting for Namibian independence but said SA would sit round a table at which Swapo, the internal Namibian parties, the Angolan government and Unita were all represented.

He rejected any Luandan half measures on the repatriation of the "40 000 Cubans". All had to go before SA would implement UN Resolution 435 on Namibian independence.

After seven years of relative peace, brutal skirmishes are threatening the tranquillity of Zimbabwe's eastern highlands. VICTOR MALLET of the Financial Times, recently in the area, reports on increasing incursions by Mozambican guerillas.

New bush war haunts Zimbabwe's borders

AKGUS 14/10/87 (Z&D)

"NO plucking due to massacre . . . 27 boys killed," says the well-thumbed logbook at Aberfoyle tea estate on Zimbabwe's mountainous eastern border with Mozambique. The entry was made on December 19 1976, when nationalist guerillas were launching attacks into Rhodesia from Mozambican territory. The "boys" were workers

More than a decade later and after seven years of peace following white-ruled Rhodesia's transformation into black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980, a new and equally brutal bush war is threatening the tranquillity of the eastern highlands

Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) have raided Zimbabwe a dozen times since June, killing and abducting civilians, shooting soldiers, robbing stores, laying landmines, poisoning a waterwell and attacking tea estates.

More than 20 Zimbabweans have died and the MNR raids along the length of the 1 000km frontier have presented the government in Harare with the unwelcome prospect of long-term instability in the east as well as the west, where dissidents in Matabeleland continue to fight a low-level guerilla war

As the Rhode-

sians found to their cost, the hilly Mozambique border is good guerilla country. At Aberfoyle Club, 60km off the main north-south road in the area around Mutare, a missile fired at the building in the previous war now acts as the dinner gong

Ironically, some of the white farmers growing tea and coffee in eastern Zimbabwe are under threat from the side they used to support. The MNR was formed by the Rhodesians from a motley crew of dissidents in 1976 to weaken Mozambique, which was used as a base by guerillas of the Zimbabwe National Liberation Army — the military wing of the Zanu party now ruling the country under Robert Mugabe, the prime minister

Under its wing

South Africa took the MNR under its wing at the time of Zimbabwean independence in 1980 and since then the movement has grown in military strength, although not in political stature, and devastated much of Mozambique

The recent attacks across the border appear to be the fulfilment of that declaration, even if a few of the raids were merely to steal food

"A few minor forays could tie up an awful lot of Zimbabwean troops," says one western diplomat in Harare. "The MNR is active along the entire Mozambique-Zimbabwe border"

An official from another embassy agrees "It's poised to become a bigger problem," he says "There are certainly signs that the raids are organised towards stretching

the ZNA (the Zimbabwe National Army)"

Members of Zimbabwe's Central Intelligence Organisation are investigating the situation on the border and seem to have come to the same conclusion

Zimbabwe has significant political and economic interests in Mozambique and Mr Mugabe has pledged that his forces will "fight to the last man" to prevent a rebel takeover in Maputo

The Zimbabwe government, anxious to reduce its dependence on South African ports for its trade, keeps about 7 000 troops in Mozambique to guard the oil pipeline, the railway and the road linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira — the so-called Beira Corridor

At times, Zimbabwe has deployed up to 12 000 men in Mozambique and taken a leading role in offensives against rebels

MNR attacks

Among the worst of the recent MNR attacks in Zimbabwe was an incursion into the Rushinga area in the north-east in June in which 11 villagers — including children — were killed and others abducted by about 100 men

Zimbabwe later said its forces had killed 22 MNR guerillas after the attack

In July, guerillas sabotaged machinery at the processing

plant of the government-owned Katiyo tea estate near Aberfoyle. In August, they killed four soldiers and a woman at Jersey tea estate near Chipinge and recently they are said to have killed two National Park officials in Gonarezhou reserve in the south-east

Security measures

Farmers and the authorities are adopting much the same kind of security measures as those of 10 years ago: soldiers, militiamen and private security guards prowl tea estates, farms and villages, old security fences are being mended, a radio communications system for isolated homesteads is being revived, and farmers are joining police reserve units

As the Zimbabwean tea-picking season approaches its peak and casual workers migrate across the border to look for work, the government has started stringent checks of Mozambicans, some of whom are suspected of helping the MNR

According to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the number continues to rise as more civilians flee the civil war

So far the inhabitants of Zimbabwe's eastern highlands are reacting with resignation rather than panic to the worsening insurgency. Peasants and commercial farmers alike are hoping that they do not have to endure another war like the last one

Call 218 14/10/87
**Sithole refused
US asylum**

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — The United States has refused to grant asylum to the former leader of the Zimbabwe African National Union, Rev Ndabaningi Sithole.

Mr Sithole, who presently lives in Washington, believes he will be persecuted if he returns to Harare.

Yesterday Mr Sithole said: "I am not leaving — they will have to kill me first."

Officials have expressed dismay at Rev Sithole's activities here.

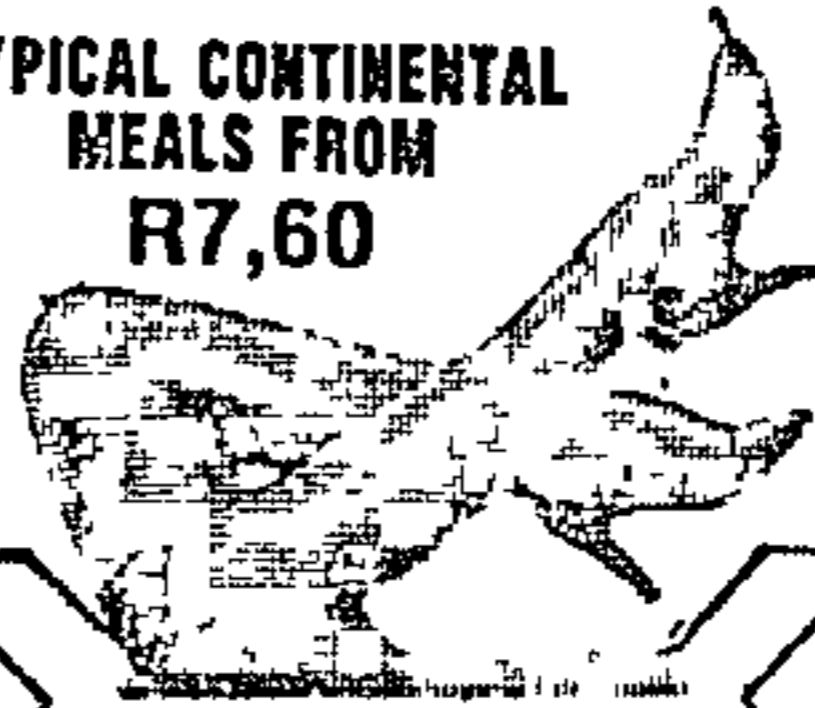
On August 17 last year representatives of Mr Sithole and Renamo, signed a secret pact to co-operate in the overthrow of the Zimbabwean and Mozambican governments.

right hand in the fatal incident.

It is believed Mansoor was accompanied by friends who may be able to help police "clear up" the apparent inconsistencies.

Anyone who may be able to help the police should telephone Sergeant Pieter Swart at 53-6022.

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FOR AN OUTSTANDING

Malan warns Mozambique on ANC terror

THE Far Northern Transvaal's new Air Force Base Louis Trichardt might be used not only for air defence but as a launching pad for sorties by helicopter-borne forces and Cheetaah fighter-bombers against African National Congress bases and transit routes in Mozambique.

Opening the base yesterday, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, made it clear that while Pretoria desired continuing good relations with Mozambique, the Chissano government was not in control of the country any more — and Russia was using it in its war against South Africa.

General Malan's remarks came after a

highly placed official source told me the government had become impatient with ANC fighters using Mozambique for transit and sanctuary, and that unless this activity ceased within the next few months Pretoria would not hesitate to take direct steps against it.

Opening the base yesterday, General Malan noted the "hard reality" of Mozambique's situation did not allow the ideal "interaction between states".

"One of those realities," he added, "is that the government of Mozambique's ability (to govern) is now virtually limited to Maputo. The tragedy of that coun-

try is the weakening of its central authority. As a result Mozambique cannot maintain any guarantees."

The situation was exacerbated by the fact that Mozambique was in the grip of the Soviet Union, and "I have no doubt that the USSR regards Mozambique as one of its instruments to achieve its ultimate aims in regard to the Republic of South Africa. In this context it uses the South African Communist Party-African National Congress alliance as its main instrument."

General Malan said that although South Africa had adhered to the Nkomati Accord and increased its financial aid to

Mozambique it was "very clear" that the Chissano government "never really relinquished its support for, and accommodation of, the SACP-ANC alliance."

ANC members had acknowledged the restrictions placed on Pretoria by the Nkomati Accord had given them freedom to move through Mozambique and continue with the planning of acts of terror and violence against South Africans.

If South Africa's rights and interests were threatened, "it is not acceptable that treaties and rules which are violated and ignored by others — in this case Mozambique — should hamper its freedom of movement and action."

Mozambique battles to beat count

MAPUTO — A year after losing its charismatic leader Samora Machel in a plane crash, Mozambique is still on the ropes. But nobody is expecting it to be counted out.

"A year ago, Mozambique had nowhere to go but up," said a senior foreign diplomat, looking back to October 19 last year when Machel's presidential plane slammed into a hillside after straying into SA airspace.

For a country in a state of economic collapse, ravaged by years of war between the government and SA-backed rebels, and hit by drought, the death of the bearded President and Frelimo party chief seemed at the time like a knockout blow.

Twelve months later, things are still

bad in Mozambique. But foreign diplomats and aid experts share popular hopes that this former Portuguese colony can now break its spiral of decline.

They say Machel's successor Joaquim Chissano has carried through far-reaching changes in economic policy planned before Machel's death and has used the diplomatic skills he acquired in 12 years as foreign minister to boost Mozambique's standing abroad.

Signs of decay and poverty are everywhere in Maputo. There are no taxis and few buses on the potholed streets between the once-elegant villas.

Shops are still mostly empty, but some have clothes, shoes and household goods where there were none a year ago. Maputo's food market now bulges

with fruit and vegetables, where a year ago the stalls were empty.

Backed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Mozambique has turned its previous strictly socialist economic policies inside out, raising prices and devaluing its national currency, the metical, from 40 to 400 to the dollar.

Private peasant agriculture is being encouraged in place of giant State farms.

United Nations experts believe per capita income is now between US\$100 and \$140 dollars, compared with \$230 in 1981, the country's best post-independence year. This puts the country right at the bottom of the world's poverty ladder.

IN BRIEF

Mozambique to be the next member of Commonwealth?

VANCOUVER — As a former Portuguese colony, Mozambique would seem to have few ties to the English-speaking Commonwealth of Britain and 48 of its former colonies

But a delegation from the African nation, led by the Foreign Minister, Mr Paulo Macumbi, is attending this week's Commonwealth summit as official guests of the Canadian government amid speculation that Mozambique might eventually become the 50th Commonwealth nation

"We welcome Mozambique's interest in our proceedings, which we hope will make a positive contribution to stability in southern Africa," Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in an address

The summit is expected to discuss measures to help the front-line states defend themselves and maintain rail, port and communications links

Mr Macumbi, a former health minister, told a weekend anti-apartheid conference in Vancouver, "It is our strong desire to strengthen co-operation with the Commonwealth"

He said South African-backed guerrilla attacks on his socialist country and successive droughts had left 4.5-million Mozambicans hungry while terrorists had destroyed or looted 1 500 stores, 1 800 schools and 490 hospitals from 1982 to 1986

"Our people must farm with a hoe in one hand and a gun in the other" he said — Sapa-AP

F-M 16/19/87

ELECTRICITY EXPORTS

Sales going up

The November tripartite talks between SA, Mozambique and Portugal on the better utilisation of Mozambique's massive Cahora Bassa hydro-power project has highlighted regional power relationships in the sub-continent

Cahora Bassa, 80% owned by Portugal, has for years been a proverbial "white elephant" in the bush. The pylons linking the Zambezi dam with the Transvaal were regularly sabotaged by Renamo rebels fighting their civil war.

But this week's Lisbon meeting of Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Portuguese counterpart Joao Pinheiro could have set the

stage for an easing of political and economic relationships between SA and Mozambique — and a more free flow of Cahora Bassa power to SA.

It also highlights the well-known vision Eskom CE Ian McRae and other senior Eskom officials have of creating a southern African power network, linking SA with its neighbouring states. Until now, political considerations have always thwarted this ideal.

Nevertheless, Eskom electricity sales to neighbouring states rose by 18,9% in the year ending August 1987. Eskom public affairs manager Ewald Thal says SA supplied 100% of Maputo's electricity — which accounts for 60% of Mozambique's entire requirements, or 57 MW — in the past financial year.

Eskom also supplies 100% of Lesotho's electricity requirements (27 MW last year). Other states using Eskom power include Botswana (37 MW or 30%-40% of the country's demand), Swaziland (66 MW or around 60% of the country's power needs), Zimbabwe (3 MW or 3%) and Namibia (66 MW).

In addition, Eskom provides power for the local national states — 37 MW for Bophuthatswana last year and 16 MW for Transkei.

There can be no doubt that countries like Zimbabwe and Zambia could profit from the export of their power resources to SA. "The political problems are as great as ever, but there is an interdependence in the region which cannot be gainsaid," says McRae.

Thal is at pains to emphasise that electricity exports to neighbouring countries have to be seen in perspective. "The Carlton Centre in Johannesburg alone consumes around 60 MW a year, while a major gold mine would use far more electricity annually than any of our neighbouring states," he says.

He also makes the point that any two of Eskom's six new "six-pack" power stations (so-called because each comprises six 600 MW-650 MW power generating units) could supply the electricity needs of the whole of Africa north of the Limpopo. ■

Support for the weaning of the Frelimo government from marxism comes from aid agencies, the anti-apartheid lobby and from governments, including Britain and the US.

West woos Mozambique

Mozambique

MRG 5 16/10/87 218

WITH the eyes of the Commonwealth leaders in Vancouver this week directed toward Fiji and Sri Lanka, the observers from Mozambique slipped largely unnoticed into their seats.

In years to come, however, the virtual co-opting of a Portuguese speaking socialist republic into the communion could prove of greater significance than any other decisions made this week.

Officially, there is no such thing as "observer status" in the Commonwealth. But a precedent was established at the last heads of government meeting in Lusaka when the host, President Kaunda, invited a Mozambican delegation. Now the Canadians have followed suit.

Opposition to this comes largely from right-wing pressure groups and analysts who point out that Mozambique has an avowedly Marxist constitution, a Moscow-style party system and a highly orthodox Soviet economic structure.

Support for the weaning of the Frelimo government from Marxism comes from aid agencies, the anti-apartheid lobby and from governments, including Britain and the US. They say that during the past

three years Mozambique has moved away from the hard-left stance it adopted after independence from Portugal and is now pursuing policies, including the acceptance of an IMF austerity package, which are moving it into the Western sphere.

Those opposed to the "weaning option" are sceptical of Britain's reproachment. One such is Tom Schaff, of the right-wing pressure group, the Mozambican Research Centre in Washington.

Criticism

"Help to Mozambique softens the criticism over Britain's refusal to impose sanctions on South Africa. It protects the interests of British businessmen like Tiny Rowland, who is the largest single investor in Mozambique. And it is felt to consolidate British influence in the region," says Schaff.

Certainly, Britain's role in supporting the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (Sadec) has been substantial since the group was founded in 1980 to reduce the economic dependence on South Africa of states in the region. Since then, Britain has pledged



President Chissano

R2 700-million in development aid to Sadec states.

In addition, it is contributing substantial amounts in emergency food aid and disaster relief to combat the famine and homelessness caused by drought and the war waged by anti-government guerillas, Renamo. There has also been a stepping up of a British Army training programme for Frelimo troops.

Those opposed to weaning are mainly students of Soviet foreign policy rather than Mozambique experts. They believe that the recent

changes in Mozambique are a mere tactic to get the West to take over the financial reconstruction of the country which, later, will move back overtly into the Soviet sphere.

If President Chissano was serious, they say, he would allow free elections and restore to the Catholic Church its radio station. He would remove the Zimbabwian, Tanzanian and Zambian troops who are guarding the region's vital railways. He would also expel Soviet, Bulgarian, Cuban and North Korean advisers.

There are many views but little real evidence about the nature of the Renamo guerillas. One side maintains they are pro-Western, freemarket freedom fighters, the other says they are South African-armed warriors who live off the land like medieval brigands, have no real policies or credible leaders.

Whether the war can ever be settled except by negotiation is another matter. Most observers feel the government will eventually have to talk.

"We would just like to see Frelimo begin negotiations from a position of strength," said one Western official. The London Times

arr. 11/10/87

MT

NEWS



Crash site — Mozambican soldiers inspect the wreckage.

Mozambique still says Pretoria responsible

Machel

crash:

a year

later . . .

Weekend Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — One year after the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique in a air crash inside South Africa, relations between the two countries continue to be marred by suggestions from Maputo that Pretoria might have been responsible for his death

The Mozambican authorities claim in public that the crash that killed President Machel on October 19 last year was deliberately caused by a false beacon which lured the aircraft off its path

They reject the Margo Commission of Enquiry's finding that the the accident was the result of poor performance by the Soviet crew

Mozambique has never directly accused South Africa of deliberately being responsible for the crash, although observers agree that there is little doubt that that is what it implies when it accuses unidentified "enemies" of murdering President Machel and 34 other people who were travelling with him

Called a liar

Last month when President Joaquim Chissano told the United Nations General Assembly that President Machel had been murdered by the enemies of Mozambique, South Africa's Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha called him a liar

The Government-owned Maputo newspaper, Noticias, replied by saying Mr Botha's reaction could have been caused only by his bad conscience since Mr Chissano had not said South Africa was responsible for the crash

On Tuesday, when Mozambique commemorates the death of the man who led the country to independence from Portugal, the insinuations about South African involvement most likely will continue

This could only worsen relations between the two countries, now at their lowest level since the Nkomati Accord was signed in 1984

Accuse each other

In spite of the accord, which was meant to stop South African support for the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) and Mozambique support for the ANC, the two countries now accuse each other of continuing to do these very things

This week, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan threatened to take action against Mozambique for its alleged support of the ANC

Paradoxically, while relations between South Africa and Mozambique deteriorate, President Machel's successor, former Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, has scored impressive results in a diplomatic offensive to improve relations with the West

Mozambique is now strongly supported by the conservative governments of Britain and the United States

Giving military aid

Britain is already giving military aid to Maputo and France will soon start doing the same

Since Mr Machel's death, the introduction of a hard economic recovery programme has also seen the country abandoning several of its previous socialist economic policies and replacing them with free-market alternatives approved by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank

Distant idea

Mozambican membership of the Commonwealth is still, however, only a dim and distant idea, although it has been given impetus by the admission of the Mozambicans to the Vancouver summit as observers

This is widely believed to be the first time this privilege has been extended to any country that was not a former British colony or dominion.

But according to the records the precedent was established when President Kenneth Kaunda invited the Mozambicans as guests to the Commonwealth summit in Lusaka in 1979

The idea of going further and admitting them as full members may have grown from something said by the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Ramphal, last July

Sir Shridath said that Mozambique was "very close" to the Commonwealth (he did not explain in what way it was close) and added "They would like and we would like them to be close to us and I would like the Commonwealth to take a decision in accepting them"

He is presumed not to have been referring to observer status for Mozambique at Vancouver since the decision to grant this status had already been taken

Sir Shridath's remarks were made after a meeting in London with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who can safely be assumed to have put in a strong plug for the Mozambicans.

Mr Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party, which now governs Zimbabwe, formed close emotional bonds with the Frelimo government of Mozambique while being given shelter there as a guerrilla movement during the war in Rhodesia.

In addition, Zimbabwe's best routes to the sea run through Mozambique and Zimbabwe's economic future is therefore dependent to a degree or having a friendly government in power in Maputo.

Since Zimbabwe took over the security and much of the running of the Beira corridor this strip of land linking Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean has become almost a Zimbabwean colony

Same interests

Could it be said — without one's tongue getting very deep in one's cheek — that in seeking to bring Mozambique closer to the Commonwealth Zimbabwe is protecting its colonial interests with the same vigour and wiliness with which Britain once protected its colonial interests?

Great Britain, the Mother of the Commonwealth, has raised no objection to Mozambique's entry as an observer. While it is hard to see the Tory government endorsing Marxist Mozambique's admission to the club its acceptance of observer status for the former Portuguese colony says a lot

It speaks, for instance, of Britain's new interest in Mozambique and the other frontline states, the depth of which is reflected in Britain's huge aid disbursement to the frontline group, which has been variously reported in figures ranging up to R5 200-million since 1980

Much of this aid was given under Britain's policy of opposing apartheid not only directly but also indirectly by helping the frontline and SADCC states to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa

The British are, after all, still interested in protecting their interests in Southern Africa, Commonwealth or not

They might even bring themselves without too much pain to accept Mozambique into the Commonwealth

The Mozambicans could, it is true, be the thin edge of a wedge opening the club to membership for just about anybody. This would make it almost a duplicate of the United Nations — and some might argue that it is already close to that

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10 Weekend Argus, October 17 1987

NEWS

Marxist Mozambique: heading for Commonwealth membership?

by GERALD L'ANGE, Weekend Argus
Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Hands will be thrown up in horror at the thought of Mozambique becoming a full-blown member of the Commonwealth.

White hands, mainly. Not many black or brown ones, if any at all. Mostly British hands. Probably quite a few Canadian, Australian and New Zealand ones, but mainly the wrinkled, liver-spotted ones of a generation nearing the end of its mortal span.

One can imagine the reaction from the oldest armchairs in the Conservative Club in London. "Good Lord, the place is a Marxist dictatorship! Never was a British colony. Wasn't even in the Empire, was run by the Portuguese, by gad. They don't even speak English there!"

The mind leaps to even more startling images of Imperial stalwarts who have already gone on into the next world — Cecil Rhodes spinning in his grave in the Matopos, Sir Redvers Buller popping the screws on his coffin, the bones of Clive of India collapsing into a pile of despairing dust inside his mausoleum.

Mozambique asks for military aid at summit

from MIKE ROBERTSON, Daily Dispatch man at the summit

218
17/10/82

VANCOUVER — Mozambique has appealed to Commonwealth leaders for military aid — including helicopters, planes and pilot instructors — to assist in the war against the MNR and to keep open transport links vital to the frontline states.

The Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, presented an extensive shopping list of military and economic aid requirements to the committee of foreign ministers set up to prepare recommendations on Southern Africa

It was reportedly the first time a non-Commonwealth country had been allowed to address a summit meeting

Mr Mocumbi said last night that he told the committee, under the chairmanship of the Canadian Foreign Minister, Mr Joe Clark, that Mozambique needed both lethal and non-lethal military equipment to enable it to defend itself.

He had stressed that "all kinds of military transport" were needed to ensure that transport routes, on which landlocked Commonwealth countries like Zimbabwe also depended, were kept open

"We have shown in the case of the Beira corridor that we can provide effective security if we have the necessary support," he said.

Mr Mocumbi said he was not appealing to Commonwealth countries to send troops to

the region, but, where the defence of the country involved the use of specialised equipment, Mozambique would welcome "experts" from Commonwealth countries to serve as instructors

While the foreign ministers' committee is thought to have recommended a Commonwealth technical and economic aid fund be set up to assist Mozambique, military aid is most likely to be provided on a bi-lateral basis by individual member countries

Commonwealth leaders were last night still discussing the foreign ministers' recommendations on Southern Africa, at their Lake Okanagan retreat

No official details of the foreign ministers proposals were known, but there were conflicting signals from the delegations as to what they had decided on sanctions

The Indian Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr K Netwar Singh, said "we have got to go forward from Nassau and London. We can't stand still on sanctions"

Frontline officials also indicated that the

committee had recommended new sanctions measures

They pointed to a statement by the Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, in which he said he hoped the committee would propose measures aimed at curbing financial institutions' links with South Africa

However, a joint-position paper, presented to the meeting by the frontline states, indicates that they might be satisfied with the introduction of an effective monitoring mechanism for existing sanctions if they cannot get agreement on new sanctions measures

The Jamaican Prime Minister, Mr Edward Seaga, who has spearheaded a drive to impose new financial sanctions, is reported to be in favour of such a compromise.

The frontline paper reads: "At this stage the imposition of new measures alone will not be enough. It is arguably even more important to first ensure strict compliance with agreed measures"

British officials have rejected as unnecessary any new monitoring mechanism.

Chissano urging exiles in US to return to homeland

ON a Saturday in October, the staff of New York's Plaza Hotel suddenly found their foyer invaded by Mozambicans

A clamour of voices, speaking excitedly in a variety of languages filled the air

Most of these Mozambicans live in the north-east of the United States, but many had never met each other before

These 30 or so Mozambicans were brought together in New York by President Joaquim Chissano, who had come to address the United Nations General Assembly

As the meeting started in one of the hotel's spacious conference rooms, there initially was some tension. Those present introduced themselves, and some preferred to speak in English

"These are brains that the country should be proud of," declared one of the participants

Most of these Mozambicans were originally sent by Frelimo to the United States during the war against Portuguese colonialism

They were sent to study, to acquire skills that would be useful for an independent Mozambique

The crisis inside Frelimo in the late 1960s provided convenient excuses for these Mozambican stu-

dents to remain in the United States

At the Plaza Hotel, Chissano personally knew most of the Mozambicans at the meeting

Speaking slowly and deliberately he said "Each Mozambican can live where he or she wants. You can return whenever you like, without any conditions"

He paused briefly, and then continued "In Mozambique we only demand, and we think we have the right and the duty to demand this, that you be patriots"

The tension evaporated,

some even became impatient to express their viewpoints and questions

"I assume that this policy is the government's policy, to respect everybody regardless of what they think," was the first comment

"We cannot remain insensitive to what is happening in Mozambique," declared L Mondlane, a native of the southern province of Gaza

Chissano then added "It's true that we don't have skilled personnel, and it's true that we have whites in the government, but I would like to be very clear on this question.

"Our criterion will never be the colour of anyone's skin."



Joaquim Chissano

"Our criterion will be merit and dedication in serving the people," he concluded

These exiles will now have to decide whether or not to accept the President's invitation. — Ano

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MNR rebels kill 51 in highway ambush

Sunday Times Reporter increased MNR activity in southern Mozambique in recent months on South Africa

MOZAMBICAN rebels ambushed a convoy of vehicles on Friday on Mozambique's main north-south highway and killed at least 51 people, the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported yesterday

The attack took place in the Tanninga region, about 80km north of Maputo

Survivors quoted by AIM said more than 30 people had been wounded

The government blames

South Africa denies the charges

The Tanninga killings follow the massacre of 424 people at Homoine in southern Inhambane province on July 18 and the killing of 92 people at Gasa

AIM reported on Friday that the rebels had cut off the rail link between South Africa and Maputo

MACHHEL

DRAMA

2/8
Sowetan
19/10/87

Landmine blast delays service

A LANDMINE blast yesterday delayed the commemoration service in honour of late Mozambican President, Samora Machel, at Mbuzini, near Komatipoort.

The blast occurred at 11,43am, about four kilometres away from where the commemoration service was due to be held.

The explosion slightly damaged a car which was on its way to Mbuzini. Nobody was injured.

It was also reported that a casspir was slightly damaged. Police are investigating the cause of the blast.

The service, which was supposed to start at 9am, was in honour of Machel who led Mozambique to independence 12 years ago. He was killed when his presidential Tupolev aircraft crashed inside South African territory while on his way home from a meeting with leaders of other African countries.

Thirty-three other people died in the crash.

A number of organisations, mainly affiliates of the United Democratic Front, featured prominently in the programme.

The service was organised by the KaNgwane government and the Inyandza Movement, headed by Mr Enos Mabuza, the chief executive officer of KaNgwane.

Among those who attended was Mr Elijah Barayi, president of the

By SELLO RABOTHATA, the Sowetan's man on the Spot

Congress of South African Trade Unions.

Cosatu's general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, and UDF executive member, Samson Ndou also attended.

Relatives of the late Mozambican President, including his brothers and children, were at the service.

Fence

A UDF representative, Miss Peta Qubeka, told the gathering of about 2000 that in their day-to-day organising, they should be careful not to antagonise those who differed with them.

She said: "Let us be very vigilant about those who want to sow seeds of

division amongst those who are actively opposed to apartheid and understand the UDF's position are part of the entire national liberation movement."

In his address, Mr

Mabuza spoke against the electrified fence the South African Government has erected between the country and Mozambique.

He said: "This lethal border fence has effectively divided people who should not be divided. It has killed and will continue to kill people."

Mr Mabuza said the KaNgwane government would build a monument in memory of the late President and other victims of the plane crash.



SAMORA Machel ... remembered.

Argus 19/10/87

Mine fails to stop Machel ceremony

The Argus Correspondent

NELSPRUIT. — The planting of a landmine near the site of the Machel aircraft disaster and the restriction of Mrs Albertina Sisulu, president of the United Democratic Front, failed to stop the UDF's ceremony to mark the first anniversary of President Samora Machel's death.

Yesterday's commemoration at the Eastern Transvaal village of Embuzini started nearly four hours late as traffic to the area was blocked after the discovery of a landmine in the road.

Thousands of people set out to walk the remaining 15km to the scene of last year's crash. Many reached it before the road was opened to vehicles after the landmine was detonated by the Defence Force.

There was no injury to person or property.

ONE-WEEK BAN

Mrs Sisulu, scheduled as the main speaker at the ceremony, was served with the one-week restriction order on Saturday night as she was about to leave for the Eastern Transvaal.

The order prevented her from attending the meeting but her written speech was delivered.

President Machel's two daughters, Joscelina and Olivia, his three brothers and an uncle were present. They unveiled a plaque on a simple brick monument on the hillside where the aircraft went down.

Representatives from the UDF and the Congress of South African Trade Unions shared the platform with Kangwane's Chief Minister Enos Mabuza.

Speakers said there would be no true freedom in Mozambique until apartheid was destroyed and the majority of South Africans were freed from oppression.

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Renamo 'kill 51' *City Top 218*
19/10/87

MAPUTO — Mozambican rebels ambushed a convoy of vehicles on Friday last week on Mozambique's main north-south highway and killed at least 51 people, the official Mozambique news agency AIM reported at the weekend. Survivors quoted by AIM said more than 30 people were wounded, some of them seriously

... Gulf

Capit Times 19/10/87

Machel memorial route mined

(2/8)

Own Correspondent

MBUZINI. — Three landmines were uncovered yesterday morning on the road to the plane-crash site at which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed last year, as his widow, Graca, top Mozambique officials, UN, OAU and UDF representatives and a crowd of thousands were due to drive over it.

The Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabuza, one of those due to be present, said they were on their way to a commemorative service.

A police-Casspir detonated one of the three mines after which the other two were found, police confirmed yesterday.

"No sane person could have done this," Mr Mabuza said.

Among those scheduled to speak at yesterday's meeting were Mr Machel's widow, UDF president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, representatives of the Organization of African Unity, the

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From page 1

Capit Times 19/10/87

Machel

United Nations and the Frelimo government, and Mr Mabuza.

Mrs Sisulu was stopped by police on her way out of Soweto and served with an order banning her from entering the district of KaMhlatshwa, Kangwane.

She said last night a police car followed her car from her home and when her driver stopped at a garage in Diepkloof, on the Soweto Highway.

The order, signed by the Commissioner of Police, barred her from entering the district of KaMhlatshwa from October 18 to 25.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations department said he was not aware of such order being issued.

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218
Sometime
19/10/87

SA blamed for Machel death

SAPA

HARARE — A rally in Harare marking the anniversary of the death of Mozambique President, Samora Machel, was told yesterday that Africans should not be surprised at the "refusal" by Britain and Europe to impose sanctions against Pretoria for it was in Europe that apartheid originated, *Ziana* reports.

The economic aid given to Africa by these countries was far less than they accrued from apartheid, and it was their "ugly hand" that had deprived Africa of Mr Machel.

The speaker of the Zimbabwean House of Assembly and the ruling Zanu (PF) party's secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Didymus Mutasa, told a gathering of about 30 000 people at Harare's Gwanzura Stadium that Africa's history of suffering was linked to the European Economic Commission nations' "economic gains and happiness".

Mr Machel died in a plane crash a year ago tomorrow when his Soviet-made Tupolev jet strayed into South African territory on a flight back to Maputo from Zambia where he had been having talks with Zambian and Angolan leaders about South African interference in the affairs of Angola.

Although South Africa denied direct involvement in the actual crash, they could not deny indirect blame because Pretoria was directly responsible for the circumstances which had necessitated the talks that led to the crash, said Mr Mutasa.

"We therefore lay the blame for the death of President Machel squarely on the shoulders of the South African apartheid regime," he said.— Sapa.

Aussie, Anglo deal attacked

The Star's Foreign News Service

19/10/82
2/10

The Western Australian government has come in for heavy criticism for its decision to go into a gold-seeking business with a South African Anglo American subsidiary

The government has announced that its bullion arm, Goldcorp, will join with Anglo American Pacific to extract an estimated one billion rand's worth of gold from tailings dumps at Kalgoorlie

Goldcorp, operator of Perth's Mint and producer of the Gold Nugget coin series, is run by the former Intergold team which made South Africa's Kru-

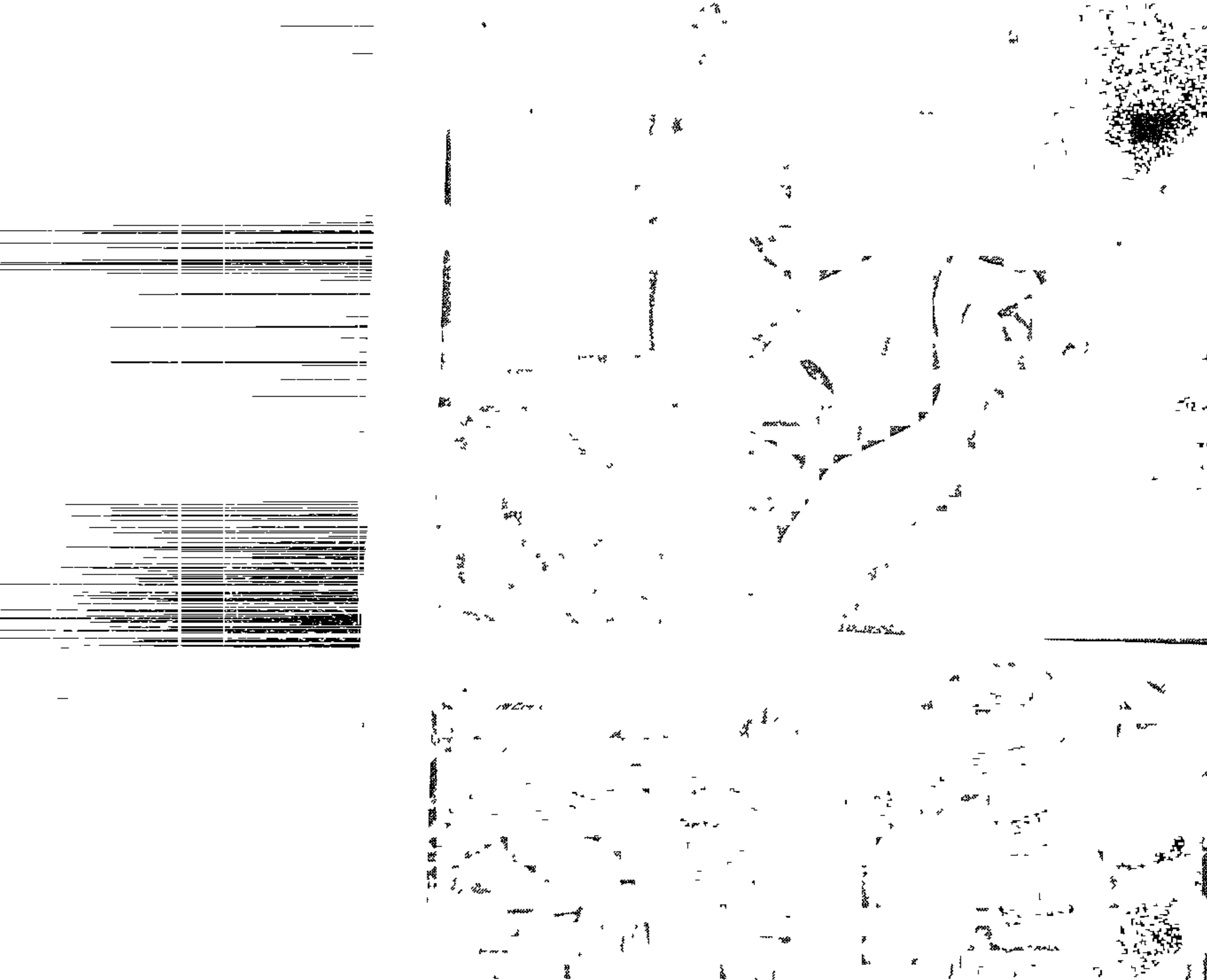
gerrand the world's most popular currency investment

The anti-apartheid movement, the unions, the state conservative opposition and even a Federal Labour MP have attacked the government decision

Mr Graeme Campbell, the Federal Labour member for Kalgoorlie, said he could not understand "the hypocrisy of a government which puts trade and sporting bans on South Africa yet goes into a joint venture with them".

Anti-apartheid spokesman, Mr Paul Kaplan, said his movement was "outraged" that the government would enter a South African partnership

... men kills



The daughter of the late President Samora Machel, Olivia Machel, (top) weeps as South African leaders pay tribute to her father. Part of the crowd (below) who came to Embuzini determined to honour Samora Machel ● Pictures by Herbert Mabuza

South Africans pay tribute to Machel as a 'hero of Africa'

By Jo-Anne Collinge

A plain brick monument with a marble inset stands on a hillside at Embuzini in the Eastern Transvaal, on land still bearing fragments of the Tupolev aircraft in which Mozambican President Samora Machel and 34 others met their deaths last year.

The inscription on the marble plaque reads "Samora Machel — Born 29 September 1933 — Died 19 October 1986 — He is a hero of Africa — Samora Machel live (sic) in each of us"

Yesterday evening this simple monument was piled high with flowers to mark the first anniversary of Samora Machel's death.

Some brilliant scarlet blooms had been laid by President Machel's two daughters, Joscelina and Olivia, who were visibly moved by the enthusiastic tribute paid to him by the South Africans.

About 3 000 people made the journey to the remote village of Embuzini — a few hundred metres from the electrified border fence between South Africa and Mozambique — to pay homage.

They came from the PWV, parts of the Free State and the rural areas of the Transvaal. It is likely that there were Mozambican refugees in the crowd, as they live in and near Embuzini.

Undeterred when the road was blocked to vehicles after a landmine blast, the crowds streamed up the hillside

— with youths singing freedom songs at the fore — determined to walk to the site of the crash at Embuzini, if necessary.

In the early afternoon, after the road was reopened, the speeches began to flow over a crowd double the size provided for.

Samora Machel was lauded as a man who had fought to end Portuguese rule in Mozambique and to build a new society free of exploitation.

RESTRICTED

The tribute came in a speech sent to the meeting by United Democratic Front president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, who was prevented from fulfilling her role as the main speaker by a restriction order served on her the night before the meeting.

She said Mozambican freedom had not been won with the end of Portuguese rule. The present conflict in the region showed that Mozambique would not enjoy freedom until the majority of South Africans were free.

kaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza called on the people to

observe yesterday's anniversary not as a time of mourning for President Machel but as an opportunity to dedicate themselves to the struggle he stood for.

Mr Mabuza's call was one for action from the people.

Congress of South African Trade Union president Mr Elijah Barayi emphasised the conditions that would have to be met before negotiations for majority rule could be commenced in South Africa.

These included the release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners and the dismantling of apartheid.

South African Youth Congress general secretary Mr Rapu Molekane spoke critically of the role of the MNR in relation to South Africa. He also hit out at Malawi for supporting these rebel movements.

As the speeches went on many young people climbed the hill where President Machel's plane had hit the ground — simply to get a glimpse of the country that he had led.

RESEARCH BODIES

Blast on road to Machel crash site

By Jo-Anne Collinge

NELSPRUIT — A landmine blast which damaged a police Casspir near the site of the Machel plane disaster, and the restriction of United Democratic Front (UDF) president, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, failed to halt the organisation's ceremony yesterday to mark the first anniversary of President Samora Machel's death.

The commemoration at the Eastern Transvaal vil-

lage of Embuzini started nearly four hours late as traffic to the area was blocked after the blast.

Two further landmines were discovered. One was detonated shortly before noon by the SA Defence Force and the other was removed, according to kaNgwane Police Commissioner Colonel R van Wyk.

The first blast occurred at 4 45 am as a police-driven Casspir patrolled the Embuzini road, according to a police liaison officer in Pretoria. He said the Casspir was damaged by the blast but nobody on the vehicle was injured.

Thousands of determined people set out to walk the remaining 15 km to the scene of last year's crash. Many reached it before the road was opened to vehicles in the early afternoon.

The opening of the road was preceded by an explosion which reverberated through the countryside at 11 45 am when the Defence Force detonated one of the landmines they were unable to remove in a controlled explosion.

Mrs Sisulu, scheduled as the main speaker at the ceremony, was served with the one-week restriction order under the emergency regulations on Saturday night as she set out for the Eastern Transvaal.

Mrs Sisulu said she had been followed from her home in Orlando West. When her driver turned into a garage in Diepkloof they were stopped by the men following them and the order made by the Commissioner of South African Police had been handed over to her, she said.

It prevented her going to the area of the service until October 25. Mrs Sisulu's written speech was read to the meeting by a representative of the Federation of Transvaal Women.

In an unusual show of unity, the UDF and the Congress of South African Trade Unions speakers, including Cosatu president Mr Elijah Barayi, shared the platform with kaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza.

● See Page 5

SAA Harare office closed

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The South African Airways office in Harare was closed today as a precaution against the repetition of violence last year after the death of President Samora Machel.

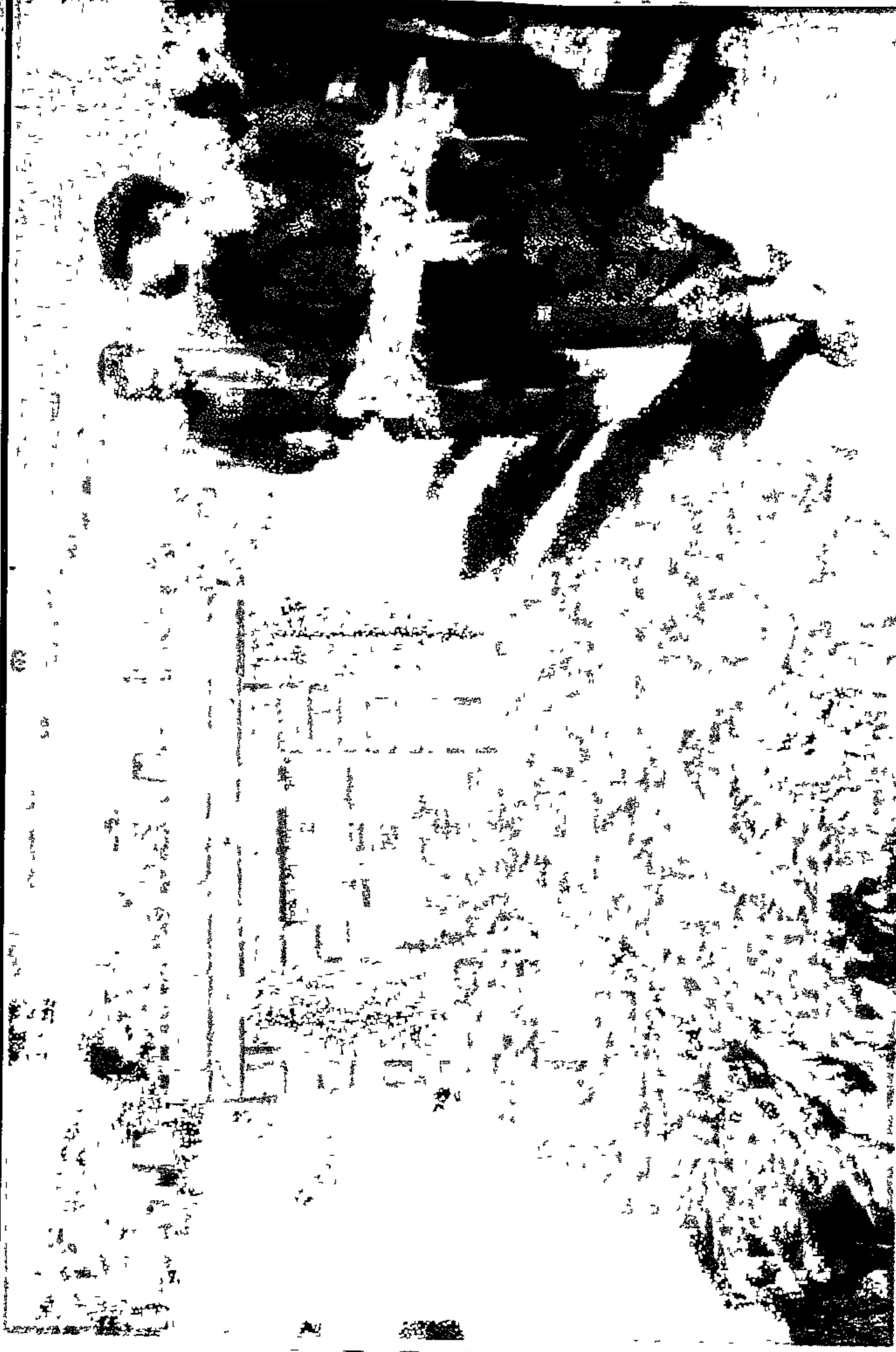
Today is the first anniversary of his death.

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STAR

The Star Monday October 19 1987



Olivia Machel treads the ground where her father, former Mozambican President Samora Machel, died as she comes forward to place a wreath at the plain brick monument erected in his honour in the Eastern Transvaal village of Embuzini ● Picture by Herbert Mabuza.

been done so far on the giant project.

tion of all three projects.

The

MAPUTO

Mozambican rebels have cut the rail link between SA and Maputo, blocking thousands of tons of SA exports for the second time in a month, the Mozambique news agency AIM has reported.

The rebels sabotaged a bridge 61km from Maputo on October 8, only five days after the line was reopened after repairs to another bridge 83km from Maputo was blown up in mid-September.

AIM, quoted by SAPA-REUTER, said the freight bottleneck was causing serious problems for SA exporters, particularly citrus growers in the Transvaal, because of damage and delays affecting Durban port, hit by floods in the past few weeks.

The new agency said that of 60 000 tons of freight blocked by the attack on the bridge in September, 41 000 tons were moved to Maputo between October 3 and 8. The remainder was still blocked.

AIM said people in Maputo believed there were forces in SA so committed to the destabilisation of Mozambique that

SA exports hit as Renamo cuts line to Maputo

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they were prepared to damage the SA economy to do it.

DIANNA GAMES reports that the railway between Komatipoort and Maputo has been sabotaged by Renamo rebels nine times this year, with nearly a month lost in the past two months because of repair work on the line

Repair work on the sabotaged railway bridge is expected to take another week.

The port of Maputo is undergoing a revamp costing millions of rand and exporters have been encouraged by Safto to use it, after Richard's Bay became inoperable because of the floods.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said SA was not involved, and would not become involved, in securing the railway line.

Landmines found near Machel air crash site

19/10/87 ROGER SMITH (518)

MBUZINE — Three landmines were found yesterday morning on the dirt road to the site where Mozambican President Samora Machel died in a plane crash a year ago, KaNgwane Chief Minister Enos Mabuza said yesterday.

The landmines were discovered as visitors — including Machel's widow Graca — were due to arrive at the scene for a service to commemorate his death.

Mabuza, one of the speakers at the service, said a police vehicle had detonated the first landmine, after which the other two were discovered.

The SAP unrest report said a police Casspir had been damaged at 4.45am yesterday after an explosion on the Mbu-zini Road in KaNgwane. No one was injured and police cordoned off the area. An SAP spokesman said police were investigating the possibility of further explosive devices.

A security forces' roadblock prevented several thousand people in a convoy of vehicles from reaching the crash site.

Mabuza tried to calm the crowd, which was pressing forward, and after discussions with security force officers, the crowd was persuaded to move back.

Mabuza said clearly the mines had been planted by somebody who knew crowds would be going to the site.

Among those scheduled to speak at the meeting were Machel's widow, UDF president Albertina Sisulu, and representatives from the OAU and the UN.

President Machel's successor has given a new impetus to a new political course started by his predecessor and has scored impressive successes since his death, but huge economic and military problems remain, reports The Argus Africa News Service *Argus 20/10/87* (218)

Mozambique still suffering a year after Machel tragedy

Dateline: JOHANNESBURG

ONE year after the death of President Samora Machel, Mozambique is closer than ever to the West but paradoxically its political relations with South Africa are at their lowest since the Nkomati Accord was signed in 1984

Last week's accusations by South Africa's Defence Minister General Magnus Malan that Mozambique continues to give active support to the ANC shows that in spite of the recent formation of a joint commission to solve the problems blocking the implementation of the Accord the distrust between the two countries has widened

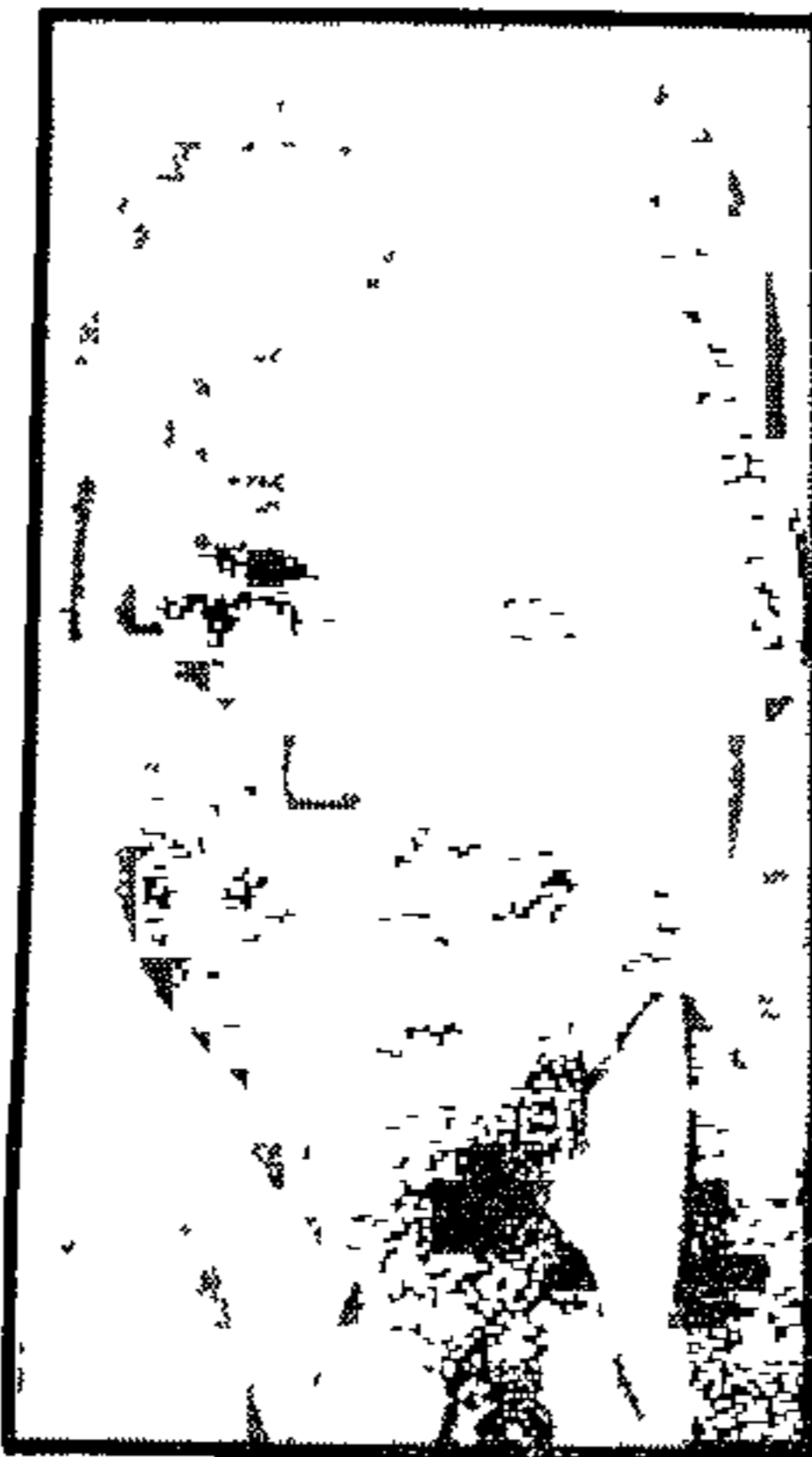
New impetus

And, although President Machel's successor, the soft-speaking and urbane former Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, has given a new impetus to a new political course started by his predecessor, huge economic and military problems remain

President Chissano accelerated economic and military reforms started by Mr Machel and is now even asking the West for arms to help his government fight the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) rebels

Diplomatically Mozambique has scored impressive successes since the death of Mr Machel on October 19 last year in a plane crash inside South Africa

The country is now firmly backed by the conservative leaderships in Britain and the United States and President Chissano has also improved relations with the Vatican



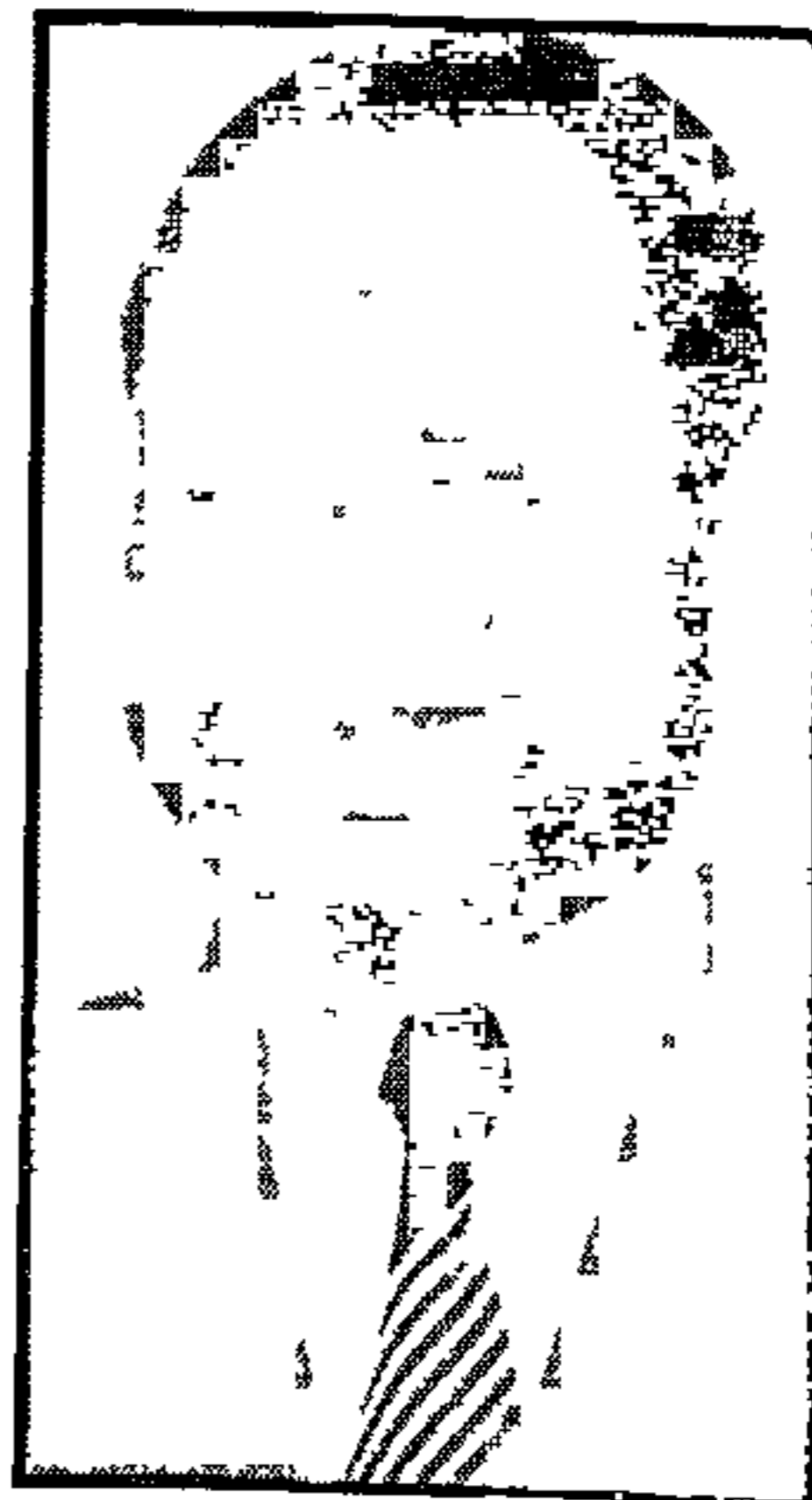
President Chissano

He has visited western Europe and the United States. The French government is now studying a Mozambican request for arms to strengthen Frelimo's army

Although relations between Mozambique and the Socialist bloc countries have cooled, Mr Chissano has visited Moscow since he became President and the country's minister of Defence, General Alberto Chipande, has also visited several communist countries seeking more military aid

Defence treaty

At a regional level Mozambique under President Joaquim Chissano signed a defence treaty with Malawi in December last year and in May a small contingent of Malawian troops moved into Mozambique



President Machel

Tanzanian troops also moved in bigger numbers into Mozambique to help in a government counter-offensive in northern Mozambique where shortly before Mr Machel's death the MNR had taken a number of cities and towns

Shortly before this offensive Mr Chissano announced a cabinet reshuffle under which Security Minister Sergio Vieira was dismissed

The new president also implemented a reshuffle of the Mozambican armed forces hierarchy under which one of the most famous leaders of the guerilla war against the Portuguese, General Sebastiao Mabote, was dismissed from his post of armed forces chief of staff

The Mozambican government claims that the reorganisation of its armed forces

has led to improvements in the security situation but MNR guerillas continue to be active in most parts of the country

Recently there was a resurgence of guerilla activity in the south and in one MNR attack against the town of Homoine more than 400 people were massacred by the rebels, the authorities said

The economic situation in the country remains desperate in spite of the implementation of a recovery programme approved by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank

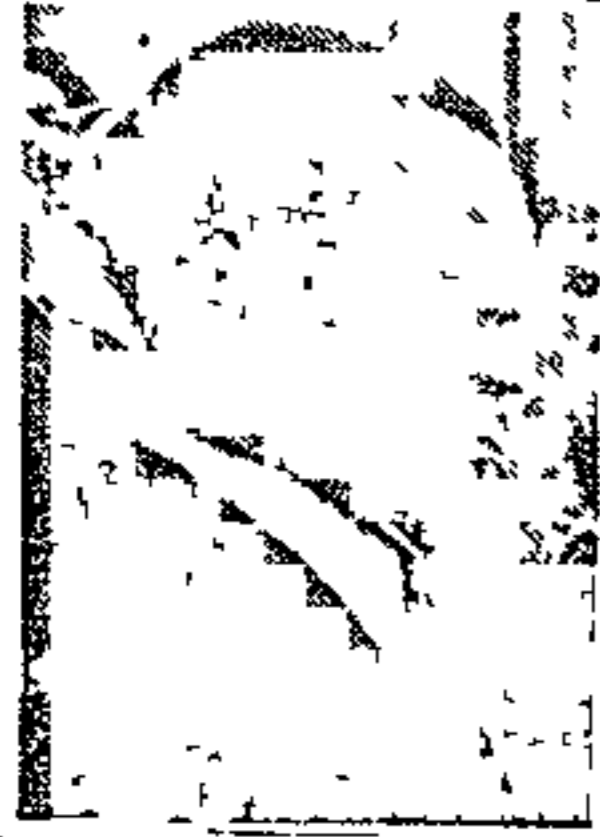
Under the programme the country's currency, the Metical, was devalued from 40 to 400 to the dollars. Prices have risen by as much as 500 per cent since the introduction of the programme earlier this year which has resulted in a reduction in black market activities and other forms of racketeering

Laws abolished

Private peasant agriculture is now being encouraged, the government has abolished the laws under which medical care was free and has also abolished price controls on a number of goods

In spite of some improvements under the new economic programme the country is still far from the road to economic recovery

More than three million people are still threatened by hunger and a Vatican envoy, Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, who visited Mozambique recently described the scenes of devastation throughout the country as "a vision of horror"



EXILED LEADERS SALUTE MACHEL

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE leaders of the Pan and African National Congress yesterday paid tribute to the late Mozambican President, Samora Moises Machel, on the first anniversary of his death.

Mr Johnson Mlambo, chairman of the PAC, and Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, both committed their organisations to fighting apartheid until final victory

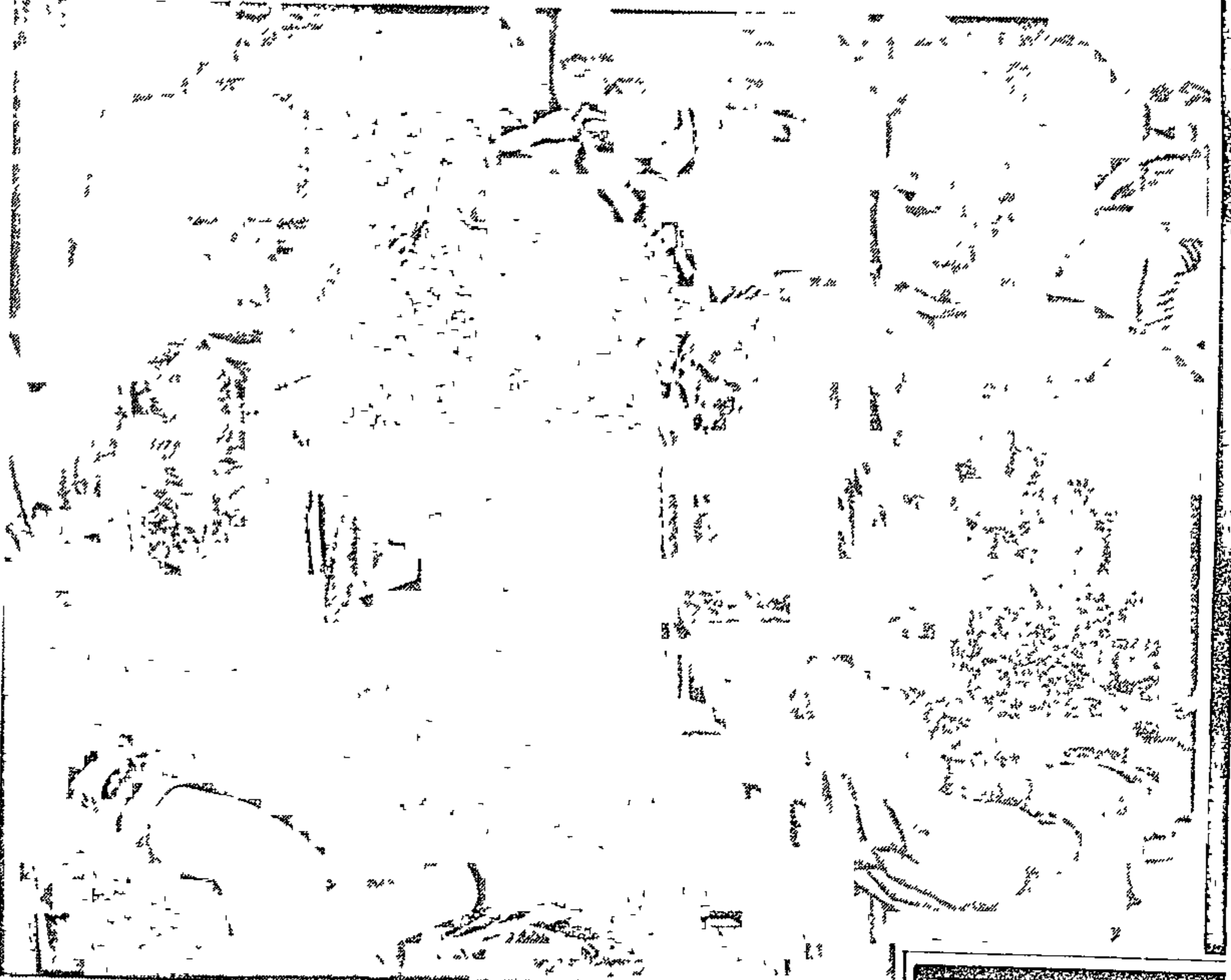
Mr Tambo cannot be quoted in the country

Mr Mlambo said "The plane crash on October 19, last year, robbed the Azanian freedom fighters of a reliable and consistent ally in their struggle to achieve self-determination and independence"

Struggle

Meanwhile Ziana, the official Zimbabwe news agency, reports that the Mozambican ambassador, Mr Francesco Madeira, told about 30 000 people that a child died every four minutes in the area as a result of acts of banditry by the South African-backed Renamo Movement.

He described Mr Machel as a man who dedicated his life not only to the struggle for freedom in Mozambique,



THE late Mozambican President, Samora Machel's daughters, Josilia (left) and Olivia listened attentively as speakers paid homage to their father at a commemoration service at Mbuzini in the Eastern Transvaal at the weekend.

but for Africa as a whole
The speaker of the Zimbabwean House of Assemby and the ruling Zanu (PF) party's Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Didymus Mutasa, told the gathering that although South Africa denied

direct involvement in the actual crash, they could not deny indirect blame because Pretoria was directly responsible for the circumstances which necessitated the talks that led to the crash

"We therefore lay the blame for the death of

President Machel squarely on the shoulders of the South African apartheid regime," he said

• This report has been censored to comply with the country's security legislation that restricts what the media may report

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ONE year after the death of President Samora Machel, Mozambique is now closer than ever to the West but paradoxically its political relations with South Africa are at their lowest since the Nkomati Accord was signed in 1984.

Last week's accusations by South Africa's Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that Mozambique continues to give active support to the African National Congress shows that despite the recent formation of a joint commission to solve the problems blocking the implementation of the accord the distrust between the two countries has widened

And, although President Machel's successor, the soft-speaking and urbane former Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, has given a new impetus to a new political course started by his predecessor, huge economic and military problems remain.

President Chissano accelerated economic and military reforms started by Mr Machel and is now even asking the West for arms to help his government fight the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) rebels

Diplomatically Mozambique has scored impressive successes since the death of Mr Machel on October 19 last year in a plane crash inside South Africa

The country is now firmly backed by the conservative leaderships in Britain and the United States and President Chissano has also improved relations with the Vatican

He has visited Western Europe and the United States The French Government is now studying a Mozambican request for arms to strengthen Frelimo's army

Treaty

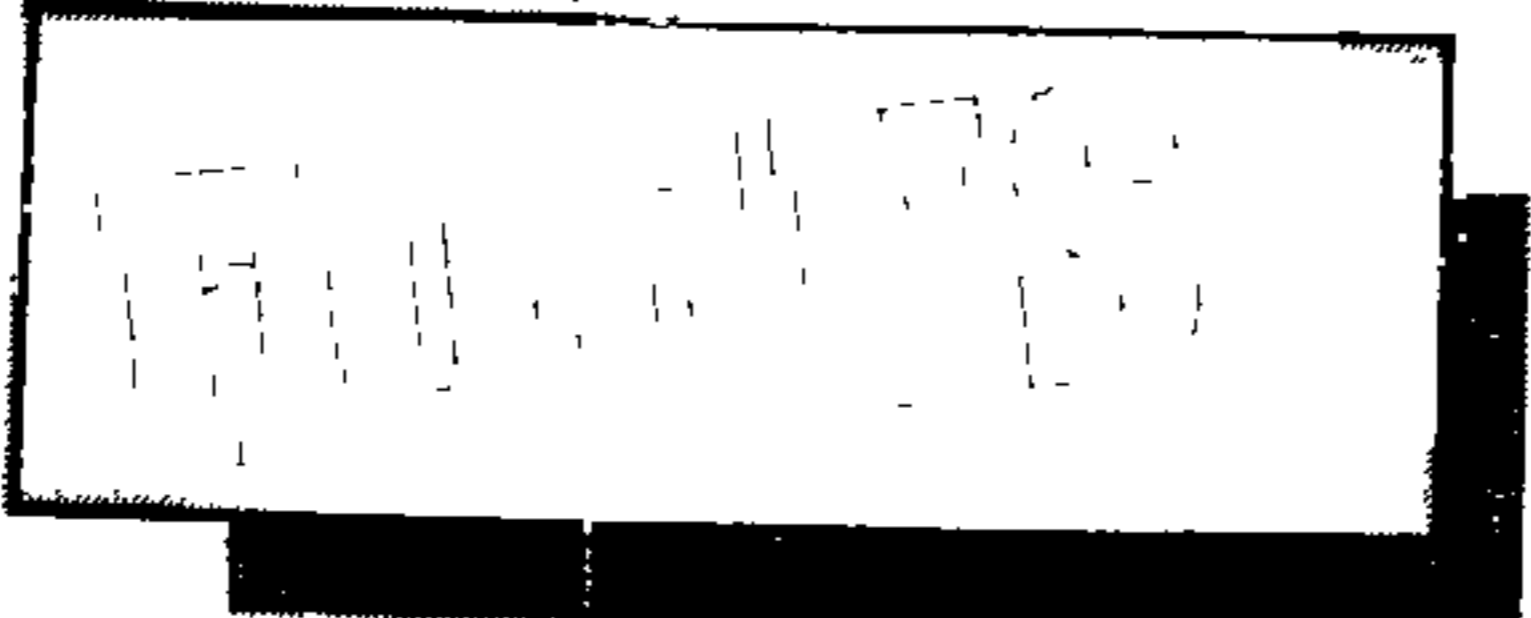
Although relations between Mozambique and the socialist bloc countries have cooled, Mr Chissano has visited Moscow since he became President and the country's Minister of Defence, General Alberto Chipande, has also visited several communist countries seeking more military aid

At a regional level Mozambique under President Joaquim Chissano signed a defence treaty with Malawi in December last year and in May a small contingent of Malawian troops moved into Mozambique

Attack

Tanzanian troops also moved in bigger numbers into Mozambique to help in a government counter-offensive in northern Mozambique where shortly before Mr Machel's death the MNR had taken a number of cities and towns

Shortly before this offensive Mr Chissano announced a Cabinet reshuffle under which Security Minister Sergio



PRESIDENT Joaquim Chissano ... making headway.

Mozambique scores string of successes

SOWETAN Africa News Service

Vieira was dismissed
The new President also implemented a reshuffle of the Mozambican armed forces hierarchy under which the one of the most famous leaders of the guerilla war against the Portuguese, General Sebastiao Mabote, was dismissed from his post of armed forces Chief of Staff
The Mozambican

Government claims that the reorganisation of its armed forces has led to improvements in the security situation but MNR guerillas continue to be active in most parts of the country

Recently there was a resurgence of guerilla activity in the south and in one MNR attack against the town of Homome more than 400 people were massacred by the rebels, the authorities said

The economic situation in the country remains desperate despite the implementa-

tion of a recovery programme approved by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank

Under the programme the country's currency, the metical, was devalued from 40 to 400 to the dollar

Prices have risen by as much as 500 percent since the introduction earlier this year which has resulted in a reduction in black market activities and other forms of racketeering

Private peasant agriculture is now being encouraged, the Government abolished the laws

under which medical care was free and price controls abolished in a number of goods

Despite some improvements under the new economic programme the country is still far from the road to economic recovery

More than three million people are still threatened by hunger and a Vatican envoy, Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, who visited Mozambique recently, described the scenes of devastation throughout the country as "a vision of horror."



ARGUS 22/10/87

218

Children thrown into burning bus, says Mozambican

Argus Africa News Service

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MAPUTO. — Children were thrown into a burning bus by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement after an attack on a convoy of vehicles last week, survivors have told the Mozambique News Agency, Aim

The convoy was attacked at Taminga, about 80 km north of Maputo, and 53 people were killed and 18 vehicles, including three passenger buses, destroyed.

Mrs Leonor Tembe was quoted by Aim as saying that the bus in which she was travelling caught fire during the attack.

"I saw bandits throwing children into it," she said

Shot in leg

After the ambush the rebels divided themselves into two groups and had looted the vehicles and robbed the survivors, said Mrs Tembe

She had been shot in the leg

after telling a rebel she had nothing to give him

She said the leader of the group which ambushed the convoy was well-dressed and was wearing "a helmet like the ones used by the Mozambican military police"

Meanwhile, a Swedish foreign affairs official has said the brutality she witnessed in Mozambique was "appalling"

Ms Anne Marie Sundbom was speaking after a visit to the war-torn northern provinces of Tete and Zambezia

Horrified

"I have never seen such destruction and brutality in my life," she said.

She had been particularly horrified by the destruction of the town of Luabo which was under rebel control for nearly two years

"It is hard to believe that people who claim they want to rule the country can destroy like that," said Ms Sundbom

She said about 200 000 children in Mozambique had been displaced by the war

218

25/10/87



Mozambican officials were among the large crowd which gathered at the exact site of Samora Machel's crash to pay homage to the leader and to unveil a monument in his honour.

218

28/10/87



Samora's daughter, Josilia, plants a tree to commemorate the first anniversary of her father's death.

CROWDS

BID

218
C/Pres
25/10/87

MACHEL A

LAST FAREWELL

218
25/10/87



Homeland leader Enos Mabuza (right) expresses his sorrow to Machel's elder brother.

THE political turmoil in Southern Africa was once again highlighted at the commemoration service marking the first anniversary of the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique who died in a plane crash last October.

South Africa, which speakers at the service frequently referred to as the southern hemisphere's "political bully", was once again in the dock and was blamed for Machel's mysterious death.

This was in spite of the Margo Commission's finding that it was because of the "below par" crew of the crash plane that Machel and 34 others died on their way from Zambia to Mozambique.

Ironically, the ceremony - which was attended by Machel's two daughters, Josilia and Olivia, and son Antonio - was held on South African soil and in the KaNgwane homeland in Eastern Transvaal.

The occasion and the erection of the memorial was the brain child of the United Democratic Front and KaNgwane's political leader, Enos Mabuza, President of the ruling Inyandza National Movement in the homeland.

Another unusual feature of the ceremony was the fact that people operating within the homeland's apartheid structure - like Mabuza - and those opposed to the acceptance of

STORY.
REVELATION NTQOLA
PIX
BP SETUNE

the Verwoerdian idea - like Cosatu President Elijah Barayi, a representative of the Peoples' Republic of Mozambique and a UDF representative - shared the same platform and were unanimous in their condemnation of apartheid.

Yet another unusual characteristic of the gathering was that about 7 000 of the 10 000 people who attended the service were the homeland's high school students. Hundreds of other people came from the mines in the Free State and Western Transvaal.

Mabuza's outspokenness against apartheid and the bantustan system has earned him the image of being the most "progressive" black political leader operating from within the homeland structure. He is generally believed to be the only homeland leader acceptable to anti-establishment protagonists and organisations.

The three-hour open air service which was held on the exact spot where Machel and his colleagues died only about 700m from the Mozambican side of the border at Embuzini district, was delayed for six hours because of the explo-

sion of a landmine on the dirt road on the way to the venue.

Several roadblocks were mounted on the way to the area, while large police contingents were posted at every intersection on the way. Several people were reported arrested on various unspecified charges.

In an apparent reference to other homeland leaders, Mabuza said it should be remembered that there were "progressive" as well as "unprogressive" leaders.

Machel, said Mabuza, had been a great inspiration to blacks. Referring to the electrified barbed wire border between South Africa and Mozambique, Mabuza said the device was most undesirable and should be removed.

Another speaker, Cosatu president Barayi, said there would never be any effective negotiations between the South African government and blacks without the direct participation of the African National Congress.

"We are all aware that Renamo and Unita are the South African Defence Force in disguise and that Machel was murdered by the apartheid regime," said Barayi.

Albertina Sisulu, co-president of the United Democratic Front, who was to have been one of the main speakers, was banned from attending the ceremony.

Renamo ^{Active}
claims ^{27/10/87}
to have ^{Z18}
captured
British spy

LISBON — Mozambican rebels claim they have captured a British spy in rebel-held territory and are demanding the British Government hold direct negotiations for his release

In a statement issued here, the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) claimed Briton Nicholas Dela Casa "confessed he was in the service of the Zimbabwean army with the connivance of the British secret services"

The note, signed by the MNR's Lisbon spokesman, Mr Manuel Frank, said Dela Casa had entered Mozambique from Malawi "disguised as a reporter for a well-known television network . . . with the mission of reconnoitering (MNR) bases, the positions of which he would then pass on to the Zimbabwean army and Mozambican Government forces"

The note added "Renamo (the MNR) now goes public in stating, as of now, it is willing to negotiate the release of this (British) spy directly with Her Majesty's Government which must assume its responsibilities arising from its military involvement in Mozambique and Zimbabwe"

Mr Frank accused Britain of "interference in Mozambique's internal affairs, which concern only Mozambicans" — Sapa-AP.

● The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo that rebels attacked the southern town of Macia last week

Macia is near the former beach resort of Bilenene. The Mozambique news agency, Aim, claims an unspecified number of people had been kidnapped

In follow-up operations government troops clashed with the rebel group 22km from Macia, the agency said

Another group of rebels ambushed a vehicle on the main north-south road killing four people and seriously wounding a child

Aim confirmed reports of a large presence of rebels in the southern provinces.

CAPE TOWN
28/10/87 (218)

Sabotaging SA wants to scrap Nkomati — Frelimo

BRUSSELS — South Africa wants to scrap its non-aggression pact with Mozambique to press ahead with actions against it and sabotage its economy, a senior member of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party said yesterday.

Deputy Foreign Relations Secretary Mr Jose Luis Cabaco said the 1984 Nkomati Accord had become a hindrance to Pretoria's policy of undermining Mozambique from within.

"They are trying to empty the (Nkomati) accord of all its legal value," Mr Cabaco told a news conference here.

"Their policy of terror in the countryside is displacing the peasants and preventing them from growing food. They're creating conditions of famine as an instrument of destabilization."

Mr Cabaco said South African operations channelled through the Renamo rebels had destroyed roads, railways, schools and hospitals, and left millions homeless.

Mozambique still valued the Nkomati Accord as a way of exerting diplomatic pressure on Pretoria.

"It's them that are trying to get rid of the accord, not us," he said.

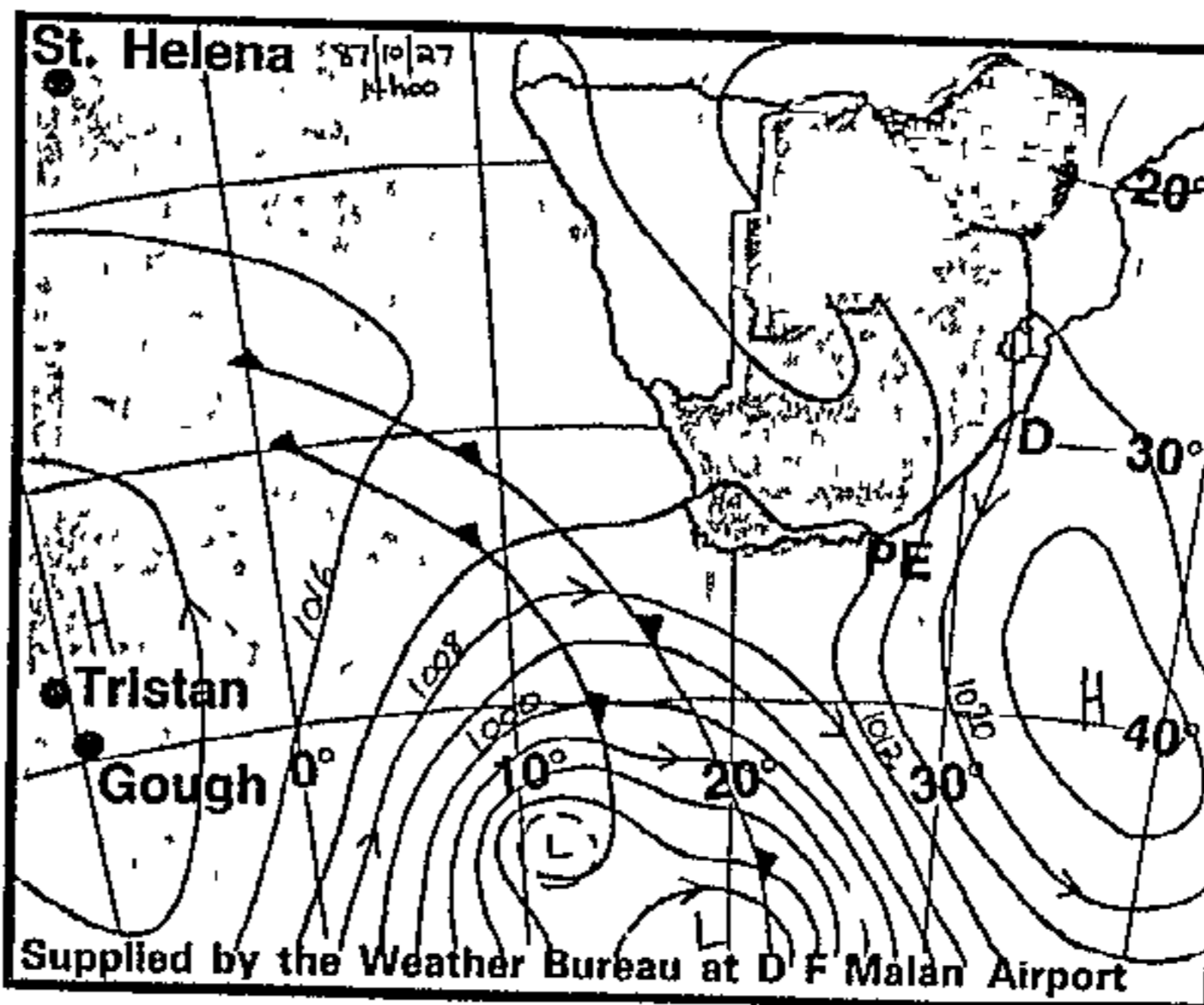
The two countries held talks last August to try to revitalize the agreement, which each accuses the other of violating.

Mr Cabaco and other Frelimo members are in Belgium to strengthen ties with non-governmental groups and publicize the situation in Mozambique.

They will later visit Italy, Switzerland and West Germany, Mr Cabaco said — Sapa-Reuter.

Islamic questioned

Reporter



Fine and cool

CAPE PENINSULA and vicinity and Western Cape Coastal Belt Fine and cool with coastal fog patches becoming cloudy and cold overnight with showers. Wind strong north-westerly becoming fresh south-westerly. The minimum and maximum temperature will be between 12 and 18 deg C.

Coastal belt Cape Infanta to Plattenberg Bay Cloudy and cold with showers.

Coastal belt Plattenberg Bay to Port Alfred Partly cloudy and cold later with showers.

Namaqualand and the south western Cape Interior Partly cloudy and cold with isolated showers.

Pretoria, Witwatersrand and the Eastern Highveld Fine and warm.

Transvaal Partly cloudy and warm with scattered falls later.

Free State Partly cloudy and warm with scattered thundershowers.

Natal Cloudy and cool with isolated thundershowers becoming warmer.

Namibia Partly cloudy and warm with scattered falls, clearing over the coastal areas.

Botswana Partly cloudy and warm.

YESTERDAY'S READINGS

	noon	8pm
Barometer	1010.4	1012.1
Humidity	66.0	82.0
Temperature	19.2	15.4

max 20.0 min 11.2

(At D F Malan 24 hours to 8pm)

Hours of sunshine 12.2

Wind (D F Malan) 8 pm Northerly

12 knots

TIDES (TABLE BAY) TODAY

High	0650	1911
Low	0024	1303
Sun sets	1909	rises 0550
Moon rises	1014	sets 0034

TIDES (TABLE BAY) TOMORROW

High	0815	2051
Low	0139	1446
Sun sets	1910	rises 0549
Moon rises	1125	sets 0127

PHASES OF THE MOON

First Quarter, Oct 29
Full Moon, Nov 5
Last Quarter, Nov 13
New Moon, Nov 21

POOL, SEA TEMPERATURES

Mulzenberg Pool 18.5, Sea 17.5
Sea Point Pool 18, Sea 12
Newlands 20
Long Street 24

WEATHER ELSEWHERE

	min	max	
Athens	13	23	cloudy
Brussels	07	17	cloudy
Buenos A	14	18	rain
Geneva	11	15	cloudy
Hong Kong	22	26	clear
Jerusalem	13	21	clear
Lisbon	16	19	rain
London	11	16	cloudy
Los Angeles	19	33	rain
Madrid	11	22	rain
Miami	22	29	cloudy
New York	03	15	rain
Paris	12	18	cloudy
Perth	15	21	cloudy
Rio	22	33	cloudy
Rome	14	27	cloudy
Taipei	22	26	rain
Tel Aviv	17	27	clear
Tokyo	13	21	clear
Toronto	-04	09	clear

television

TV schedules, supplied by the SABC may be changed without notice

TV1

6 00-8 00 Good morning SA
3 27 Programme schedules
3 30 Skryf vir haar 'n briefie
3 45 Harry's House III
4 00 Popples
4 15 Pumpkin Patch
4 30 Hand in Hand
4 35 Santa Barbara
5 00 Growing Pains Higher Education
5 30 Knight Rider Knight Moves Someone is trying to break up the Alliance Of Local Truckers by repeatedly hijacking their shipments
6 00 News
6 15 No Jacket Required

Supply drops at Zambezi — claim

SA submarines 'helping rebels in Mozambique'

CAC TINTS 28/10/87 (218)

From GERALD SHAW

HARARE. — South African submarines are landing supplies of food and ammunition at the Zambezi River to aid the MNR insurgents in Mozambique, according to Zimbabwe's Minister of State (Security) in the Prime Minister's office, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa.

Speaking to a group of visiting South African journalists at Zimbabwe's security headquarters here, Mr Munangagwa said that South Africa was sending submarines to the Zambezi and loading supplies on motor launches which then made deliveries up the river at pre-arranged points.

In a major stepping-up of South African aid, Hercules transport aircraft had flown into air strips cut out of the bush and lit with gas lamps, he said. Helicopters flew into the central provinces with supplies.

Mr Munangagwa, himself a bush-war veteran who was imprisoned by the Smith government for blowing up a train near Fort Victoria, said the supply drops were going on all the time and increasing each month.

He sees South African support of MNR (Renamo) activity as aimed ultimately at the economy of Zimbabwe and at its transport links to the sea through Mozambique. Units of the Zimbabwean army have been deployed to guard the Beira corridor railway and pipeline to Harare.

The increased level of re-supply by South Africa dated from about May last year, Mr Munangagwa said, at the time when South Africa had launched raids into its neighbour states and aborted the EPG negotiations with Commonwealth representatives.

The supply operation led to a massive resurgence of MNR activity in the Zambezia province of Mozambique, with the "bandits", as Mr Munangagwa described them, capturing control of 18 towns and taking over virtually the whole province by September last year, he said.



Mr Emmerson Munangagwa

There have also been MNR incursions into north-eastern Zimbabwe, with attacks on agricultural installations, hampering production on at least one state-owned tea estate.

The stepped-up MNR pressure had led the late President Samora Machel to convene a meeting of leaders in the sub-continent, Mr Munangagwa said, and to attempt the installation of anti-aircraft missiles in the northern provinces. It was on the return flight home from this meeting that President Machel was killed.

Asked for proof

Mr Munangagwa said the Zimbabwean army had then been sent into Mozambique and had now recaptured 14 towns, the rebels having fled the others. The Zimbabwean army was now patrolling the Zambezi. The situation had greatly improved.

Asked to produce proof of his statements, Mr Munangagwa invited South African journalists to try to drive from Harare to the main ports of Mozambique and, if they were captured by MNR rebels, to ask them who was directing and supplying them. They would soon see for themselves where the supplies were coming from.

Questioned about the Nkomati Accord and its effects, Mr Munangagwa said that there had at first been a lull in South African activity. MNR rebels who had been trained at a base camp at Phalaborwa, Northern Transvaal, were sent back over the border into Mozambique. The supply operation was subsequently resumed via the Comoros Islands — but now there were again direct flights into Mozambique air space.

As recently as July-August South African submarines had made a supply drop near Nacala.

Answering further questions, Mr Munangagwa said the MNR appeared to have no political policy, direction or programme. "I think their masters are still engaged in the task of causing the maximum devastation of economic targets," he said.

South Africa was wholly responsible for the misery, devastation and starvation in Mozambique, Mr Munangagwa said.

● SA 'wants to scrap Nkomati' — Page 2

SA's sinister role in horror scene

It is described as "the worst horror of our generation — worse than Nazi Germany"

Eight million people are suffering from hunger

Four million of those face death from starvation

Two million people are said to be 'beyond reach — we cannot even get to them to render aid in their dying days'

Where is this horror?

It is happening a hundred metres from South Africa's eastern border, and throughout the 3 000km length of Mozambique

Who is to blame?

"It is South Africa's fault," say international relief agencies, US Democrats giving evidence to Congress, and nearly all of Africa. This is not wholly true, but there appears to be enough truth to make it stick

Says Zimbabwean businessman Eddie Cross "Some of the indescribable human suffering has to be placed at the feet of South Africans — but it is not entirely their fault. President Machel unwittingly committed virtual national suicide by destroying not only private enter-

Enter Renamo, badly trained, ill-equipped and badly led

prise, but also the flimsy infrastructure inherited from Portugal"

Mankind, however, will remember South Africa's role as a sinister one. This is how it is being recorded for history by numbers of sources to our north

Mozambique is the easy victim of destabilisation. Only 15 percent of the territory was ever administered by Frelimo, and it is desperately poor. The average individual income is US\$100 a year. Average life expectancy for a woman is 37 years. Infant mortality rate is 80 percent. Illiteracy is 85 percent.

To make matters more difficult, Mozambique has 75 tribal groups, 3 million Muslims, 2 to 3 million Catholics and millions of people with no allegiance to anything but survival

Into this turmoil steps Renamo, a changing mixture of soldiers, mercenaries, bandits and criminals. Currently it has about 15 000 armed men and 10 000 hangers on. It is badly trained, ill-equipped and badly led. Its recruits range from

The first article in a two-part survey of a strategy known as "destabilisation" and how it affects the sub-continent — and South Africa. Harvey Tyson, Editor of The Star, reports after interviewing businessmen and studying documents in Zimbabwe.

DESTABILISATION — PART 1

Muslim fundamentalists to Catholics, from extreme leftists opposed to President Chissano, to extreme rightists clandestinely supported by sympathetic groups in Portugal, the US, and elsewhere

Its history is seen as a series of changing steps

1976-80 was the first stage, when Rhodesia created a force in Mozambique to attack Zanu operations based in that country. Renamo then consisted of about 2 000 Mozambican disciplined guerrillas, trained in Rhodesia

1979-80, just before Zimbabwean independence, Rhodesia transferred its radio station and the entire Renamo operation to South Africa where training bases were set up in the Eastern Transvaal and elsewhere

1980-81, a period of 12 to 15 months, saw control of Renamo (MNR) pass into South African hands

1981-84 saw the build-up of the MNR into a force quite as powerful as Frelimo, with extensive radio communications and a sophisticated supply network. The rebels succeeded to the point where they were able to roam and plunder almost at will in the huge territory. They were even able to march on Maputo

1984 At the height of the chaos, the Nkomati Accord was reached. The view of observers in Harare is that Presidents Machel and Botha had one thing in common both were unsupported by their power systems, each took a risk in signing the Accord

Making matters more volatile was the Frontline belief that South Africa had placed an estimated two years of military supplies in Mozambique on the eve of the Accord

There followed what is seen outside SA's borders as a highly unstable and divisive policy by South Africa, in which assurances were given, but not kept. International



observers tracked numbers of incidents. They saw aid coming from some South African sources — destruction from others. Ten senior ranking SADF officers were fired, so were two senior members of Government. Yet support for MNR from within South Africa continued

They say that support in the form of intelligence broadcast to the MNR from within South Africa continued

1986 The tide turned against the MNR when Malawi withdrew passive support and took active action against the rebels who were strangling Malawi's trade links. The MNR drove to cut Mozambique in two, but failed. Zimbabwe sent in troops to protect the transport routes

1987 The MNR was in trouble when, according to Eddie Cross and other businessmen, the MNR was rescued with new supplies flown in from South Africa. Prior to the massacres in the south, aircraft crossing the SA border dropped supplies using US Army surplus parachutes. Rifles, with serial numbers used in Angola, were also detected in Mozambique

"I believe this support was unauthorised", says Mr Cross, "but Americans say that nothing could be done on this scale without the South African Government being aware of it"

The SA Government officially, publicly and privately denies any involvement — and does so at every level. Mr Cross believes that "somewhere in the SA security apparatus" official policy has been sabotaged. It would be ironical, because SA Transport Services and others are risking lives and spending millions to keep open the very communications links to Maputo, and to protect the power lines, which the MNR are destroying

At this moment, the Frontline states are inclined to accept that South African assurances are accurate

People with 'barely enough skin to cover their skeletons'

After Zimbabwe provided evidence of South African-sourced involvement in May this year, the SA Government took effective action, it is claimed. It is suggested that Foreign Minister P. K. Botha has always been accepted in southern Africa as being sincere in his assurances — but that other arms of "the SA regime" have taken their own line. Whatever the truth regarding South African involvement, the appalling mass suffering continues.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clemence Gaza, in appealing to hard-up Zimbabweans to give food and money to Mozambicans, said last week "I talked with people there who had barely enough skin to cover their skeletons. Their bones make noises under the skin."

And Eddie Cross said "You cannot fully appreciate the scale of the suffering — but it hits you at individual level if you travel across the border as a businessman. I saw families without clothes as well as food. I picked up an emaciated teenager in my arms as if he were a baby. I found one youth, near death, who had been eating grass."

It is suggested there could be as many as 2 million such people suffering the ravages of a war in which rebels have destroyed their own food lines. "Tomorrow" Destabilisation Part 2. What is to be done?

(2/20/87) HTS

... the vehicle driving on the farmer's car.

Landmine kills seven

CAT 7/15 29/10/77 28

JOHANNESBURG. — A landmine explosion inside the Mozambican border yesterday killed seven people trying to cross into South Africa and wounded four others, a Defence Force spokesman said. The wounded group, consisting of two women and two children, were plucked to safety by an SADF patrol, he said. The refugees were trying to climb the fence when the explosion occurred. He said the mine was not placed by South Africa.

Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter-AP and UPI

Thousands of Mozambicans flee war to seek refuge in Zimbabwe

By Robin Drew, The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — As the war in Mozambique intensifies, thousands of refugees are pouring across the border to safety in Zimbabwe.

At one camp alone in north-eastern Zimbabwe, 2 000 more refugees arrived last month, some almost naked, others victims of atrocities with ears, noses and lips hacked off.

It is not a new situation. Seven years ago when Zimbabwe became independent and re-established friendly relations with the Frelimo government of Mozambique, casualties of the war being waged by MNR rebels were being treated at border hospitals and clinics.

But today the tragedy of innocents being massacred, of families uprooted and fleeing in terror, is being enacted on Zimbabwean soil.

The latest Zimbabwean victims to lose their lives when Mozambique bandits attacked a village in the Rushinga district earlier this month included five children aged from six to 14 years.

There have been incidents along the length of the eastern border. More than 30 people have been shot or hacked to death with pangas. Stores have been looted, a tea factory rocketed and landmines laid.

Mr Mugabe's government has mounted an intensive campaign to alert people living along the border to the growing MNR incursions.

A farmer in the Burman Valley south of Mutare, Mr Alan McGregor, whose property was attacked, said commercial farmers had asked for permanent security guards but there were not enough trained men available. Most farmers have rejoined police reserve units and are being issued with weapons.

Warnings have been given by Ministers that a

significant number of Mozambicans living in Zimbabwe have been found to be sympathetic to the MNR and have supplied information about troop movements and targets.

Last month Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, who toured the border zone with his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Mariono Matsinha, said farmers had been instructed to employ only people whose allegiance to the ruling Zanu (PF) party was known.

Zimbabwean troops, numbering as many as 12 000, are stationed in Mozambique primarily to guard transport routes but they have also been engaged in operations against the MNR.

The Zimbabwean view is that South Africa, despite its denials, is continuing to direct and support the MNR. South African involvement prior to the Nkomati Accord in 1984 has been openly admitted. The MNR itself was largely the creation of the head of Rhodesian Intelligence, the late Mr Ken Flower, who had admitted in his recently published book that it had become a monster out of control.

Zimbabwe's military involvement on a major scale in Mozambique began two years ago, after President Machel appealed for help.

At that time, the plan was to keep troops there for about a year, during which time a major offensive should have sorted out the MNR.

More than 60 000 Mozambicans have sought refuge in Zimbabwe and Zimbabweans themselves have at times sought shelter at strong points.

The Zimbabwe security forces are faced with the much bigger task of guarding their frontier in addition to protecting the vital Beira Corridor, the rail and road route to the port of Beira and the fuel pipeline.

France and Spain 'to bolster Mozambican defences'

ARGUS

29/10/87

218

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — France and Spain are to help the Mozambican Government defend some of its strategic installations, Portuguese sources say.

France is believed to have offered to help protect power lines from the Cahora Bassa dam against attacks by Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas.

Portugal is willing to discuss sending military advisers to Mozambique but has ruled out sending troops

British training

South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal are discussing a plan to restore power supplies from the dam. Power has been cut for several years because of MNR attacks on the line.

There are already Tanzanian, Zimbabwean and Malawian army units in Mozambique and Britain is training Mozambican officers in Zimbabwe.

The Soviet Union remains Mozambique's main supplier of arms but the Mozambican government of President Chissano has been making appeals for stronger Western involvement in its defence.

Sources in Lisbon said that last week Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, visited Spain and signed an agreement for Spanish involvement in the Mozambican war.

Forming rural units

The Spanish police, with their experience of combating Basque separatists, are to train the Mozambican army in anti-terrorist techniques.

The sources said "They will help in forming rural units to protect areas subjected to guerrilla attacks."

They said the French had agreed to send military experts to assess Mozambique's needs following talks in Paris involving Mozambican Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo.

According to the sources France would be willing to contribute to the defence of "vital installations" including the Cahora Bassa power lines and would supply helicopters for the protection of the pylons that link the dam to South Africa.

Talks on security

It is not known what type of helicopters are envisaged but recently France supplied Angola with Alouette, Gazelle and Dauphin helicopters. The Angolan pilots were trained in France.

Next month deputy foreign ministers from Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa are to meet first in Maputo and then in Pretoria to discuss the security of the line.

This follows a trip to Portugal by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to discuss Cahora Bassa. Observers point out that before going to Portugal Mr Botha was in France for secret talks with the French Government.

It is believed that hundreds of the 4 200 pylons in Mozambique have been destroyed by rebels.

Southern Africa has the will and potential to recover, if...

There is not a single stable economy remaining between the Limpopo and the Congo

The future of each depends on the rapid rehabilitation of a sub-continental infrastructure damaged by war and political instability

Yet countries such as Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, the Shaba province of Zaire, and even Mozambique have, between them, the potential to develop, right now, projects worth \$4,000 million

Half these projects are already financed and are already developing. More than 250 commercial companies are combining their efforts to repair the industrial infrastructure, and thus save private enterprise in southern Africa. Private companies are spending millions on public facilities, such as the Beira rail line

They are doing so despite the knowledge that South Africa could destroy the route — or effectively

DESTABILISATION — PART 2

blockade Beira harbour — within a period of 72 hours

But destabilisation will destroy private enterprise in our region, and resulting chaos will eventually destroy South Africa," warns one of our spokesmen, Mr Eddie Cross, general manager of The Beira Corridor Group (Pty Ltd) "Transition to a stable society to the north of South Africa will demonstrate that the white community is surviving in Africa"

The "Beira Corridor" consists of the rail and fuel pipeline links between Maputo in Zimbabwe and the coast about 300 km away

Rehabilitation of the railway is complete, but it is attacked about once a week, and three small bridges have been destroyed recently, resulting in disruptions of about four days in all. Each day the line is controlled, and when sabotage is de-

The second in a two-part series examining the results of sub-continental destabilisation. The report is by Harvey Tyson, Editor of The Star.

ected repair take an average of 30 minutes. The line is otherwise fully operational — though five civilians have been killed while working on the line, two of them while using a tamping machine leased from South Africa. This month the MNR mauled two units of the Zimbabwe National Army which guards the route

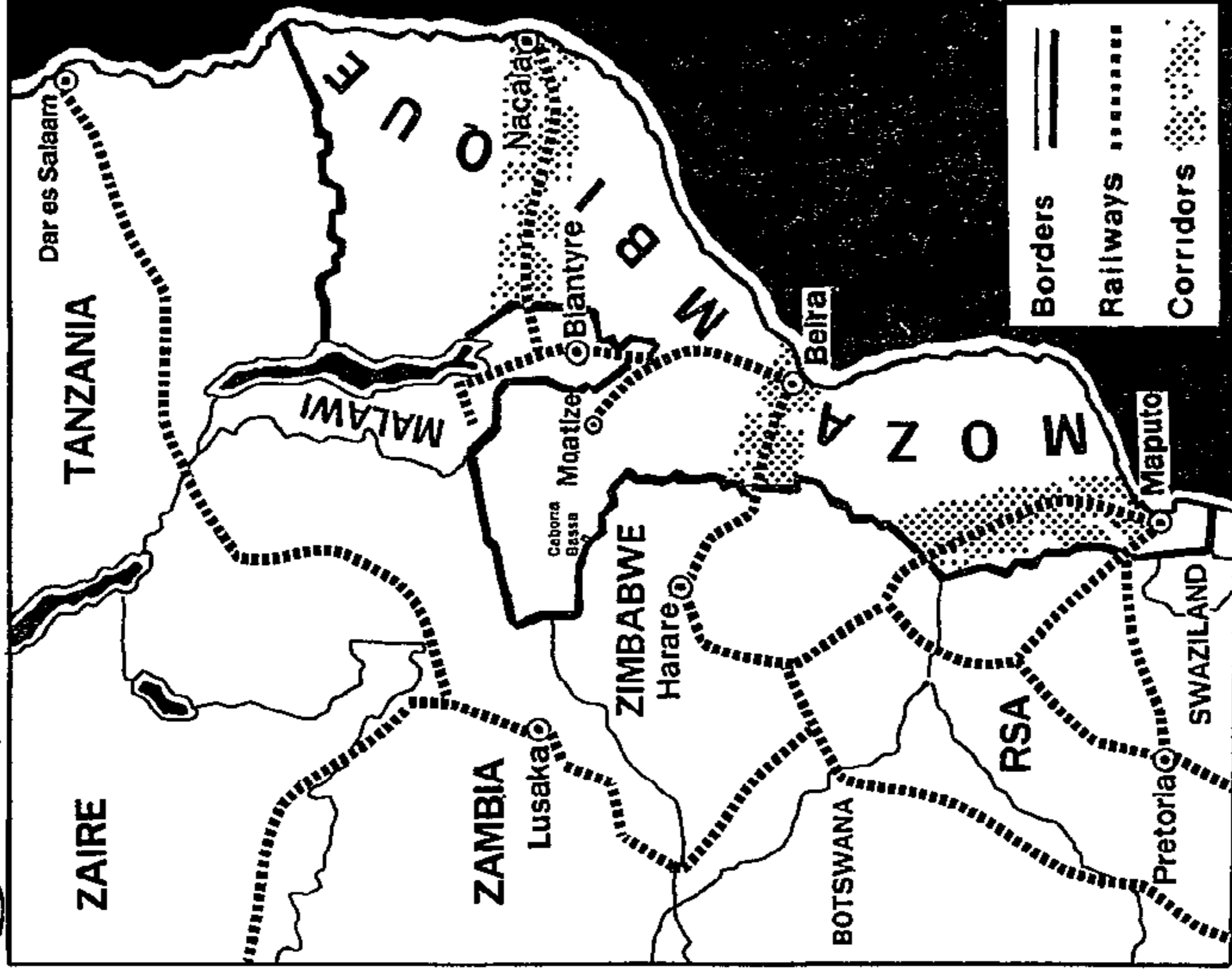
The oil pipeline is attacked about twice a month, resulting each time in a close-down for about 24 hours, but the pipeline handles easily all the volume required. Private enterprise has rebuilt the storage tanks destroyed by suspected South African troops landed by submarine some time ago

The Beira road is fully operational and private trucks at present do not even bother to make up informal convoys

The "Limpopo Corridor" involves the rail line from the Zimbabwe border to Maputo. It is being repaired through British Government

South Africans repair Mozambique bridges

funding and is expected to open in February. (In fact nations from Finland to Holland, from Canada to Japan are involved in trying to save Mozambique. Italy has contributed the equivalent of R400 million.)



The Mozambique corridors. Each consists of a road and rail link; one has pipeline; all are vital to the stability and progress of seven nations. The corridors are returning to use, but the two major schemes vital to Mozambique's survival remain totally out of action. Cahorra Bassa, sixth largest installation of its kind in the world, generates only 1 percent of its capacity and costing R2 million a month to maintain. Moatize, source of Mozambique's biggest export (good quality coal) is idle, and the modern coal-loading equipment installed at Maputo years ago has never been used.

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STAR

615 km line linking Malawi with Nacala, possibly the best deep-water harbour on Africa's east coast. French and Portuguese teams have been helping to reconstruct the route since 1984. Rebels remove whole stretches of old line at a time. The corridor is vital to Malawi's survival. Malawi not only has the biggest Mozambique refugee problem, she is now spending 40 percent of her gross foreign earnings merely to transport her exports, and has spent R60 million in recent months just on defence of that transport.

While the world continues to blame South Africa for destabilising the region, South Africa is itself spending millions on Mozambique rehabilitation. At the invitation of Maputo, SATS engineers have repaired, in hours, major bridges that were almost destroyed by the MNR.

The rehabilitation of Cahora Bassa is of huge interest to South Africa. It is estimated that 500 pylons have been wrecked by so-called "South African-supported" rebels. Yet Cahora, the sixth largest hydroelectric project in the world, could provide, cheaply, a third of all the power requirements of our country. The R5 000 million investment is almost idle (it generates only 1 percent of its capacity) and requires R2 million a month for maintenance.

Meanwhile, Mozambique starves. Is it South Africa's fault?

"It was", say western observers, partly because of what outsiders see as a contradictory, divisive, and unstable military strategy which allowed "destabilisation" to get out of control and go wild. Observers

blame, "not the professional SA soldiers, or even the Cabinet", but "a group of planners within your security system".

The military situation in Mozambique continues to deteriorate — despite evidence that all clandestine material support for the MNR coming across the South African border appears to have been finally stamped out.

Observers say that the reasons for the growing threat are three-fold.

1 The heavy re-supply of material to the MNR out of South Africa in May this year.

2 The fact that the stamping out of this activity by Pretoria will take time to be felt in the field.

3 The fact that the rebellion is completely out of control.

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Refugees tell of long wait for help to arrive

By Clyde Johnson,
Lowveld Bureau

Five Mozambican refugees — two adults, a teenager and two children — who lay helplessly in the veld for three days after being injured by an anti-personnel mine last weekend, had to drink their own urine to stay alive.

They were rescued by a group of South African soldiers who — risking their lives — dragged them through the fence to the South African side.

Speaking from their beds at Kabokweni's Themba Hospital, Mr James Nyakane (48), Miss Dolly Ngwamba (14) and Mrs Larson Nkuna told of their nightmare experience.

Mrs Nkuna's two children Lindine (6) and Jabulani (4) are also in hospital. Lindine has a fractured left arm and shrapnel wounds in the stomach. Jabulani miraculously escaped injury.

Mr Nyakane, who works at a sugar plantation at Malelane, said he was returning from Maputo with his wife and children They were with 20 people.

"I wanted my family to get away from war-torn Mozambique and live normal lives in South Africa," he said.

Mr Nyakane was climbing the border fence and had just reached the top when he heard a loud explosion. The blast threw

him over the top and he landed on the South African side.

"I tried to get up but my legs folded. I also could not crawl because of injuries to my hand.

"I called for help but soon realised the people on the Mozambican side of the fence were either dead or wounded like me," he said.

For three days Mr Nyakane lay in the hot sun bleeding profusely.

"When it got to the third day I knew I would die unless I got something to drink so I urinated in my hand and drank it. I shouted across the fence and told the others to do the same," he said.

Lindine (6) said the nights frightened her most of all. "I called to my mother but she was unable to get to me so I cried until the sun came up," she said.

Her mother, Mrs Nkuna, said: "Jabulani is only four and cannot grasp what really happened. She kept asking me to get up and could not understand why I did not," Mrs Nkuna said.

Hospital superintendent, Dr P M Maduna, said the patients were in a satisfactory condition.

But the refugees were more concerned about their future. "Please, please," they asked, "don't send us back to Mozambique once we're better."



Jabulani Mamba (4) comforts his sister Linine (6) in hospital. Jabulani was not hurt in the blast but Linine broke her left leg and suffered stomach injuries.

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Rebels ambush convoy; 200 die

MAPUTO. — Survivors said that anti-Government rebels burnt buses full of passengers during an ambush of a convoy in which at least 211 people were killed.

Mozambique's national news agency AIM today reported that about 80 vehicles had been destroyed in the attack on Thursday.

The convoy was ambushed near the town of Tanninga, 100 km north of the capital Maputo, on the country's main north-south road.

Search operations were underway today, according to AIM, which quoted military sources as saying the death toll was likely to rise.

Long-distance trips by road often are made in convoys in Mozambique to guard against attacks from the guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance, who have been fighting a hit-and-run war against the Marxist Government for the past 10 years.

Ten years old

AIM quoted one unidentified survivor as saying that soldiers escorting the convoy retreated after the vehicles were fired on. The guerrillas then began to invite people to come out of their hiding places in the bush.

"I think this is when many people were gunned down," the survivor said.

"Most of the dead and wounded were women and children," the survivor told AIM. "I saw bodies burning in the buses that were set alight."

Another survivor, Mahomed Feridican, said that some of the attackers appeared to be about 10 years old.

"Most wore uniforms," Mr Feridican reportedly said.

"They looted the goods of travellers and shouted insults."

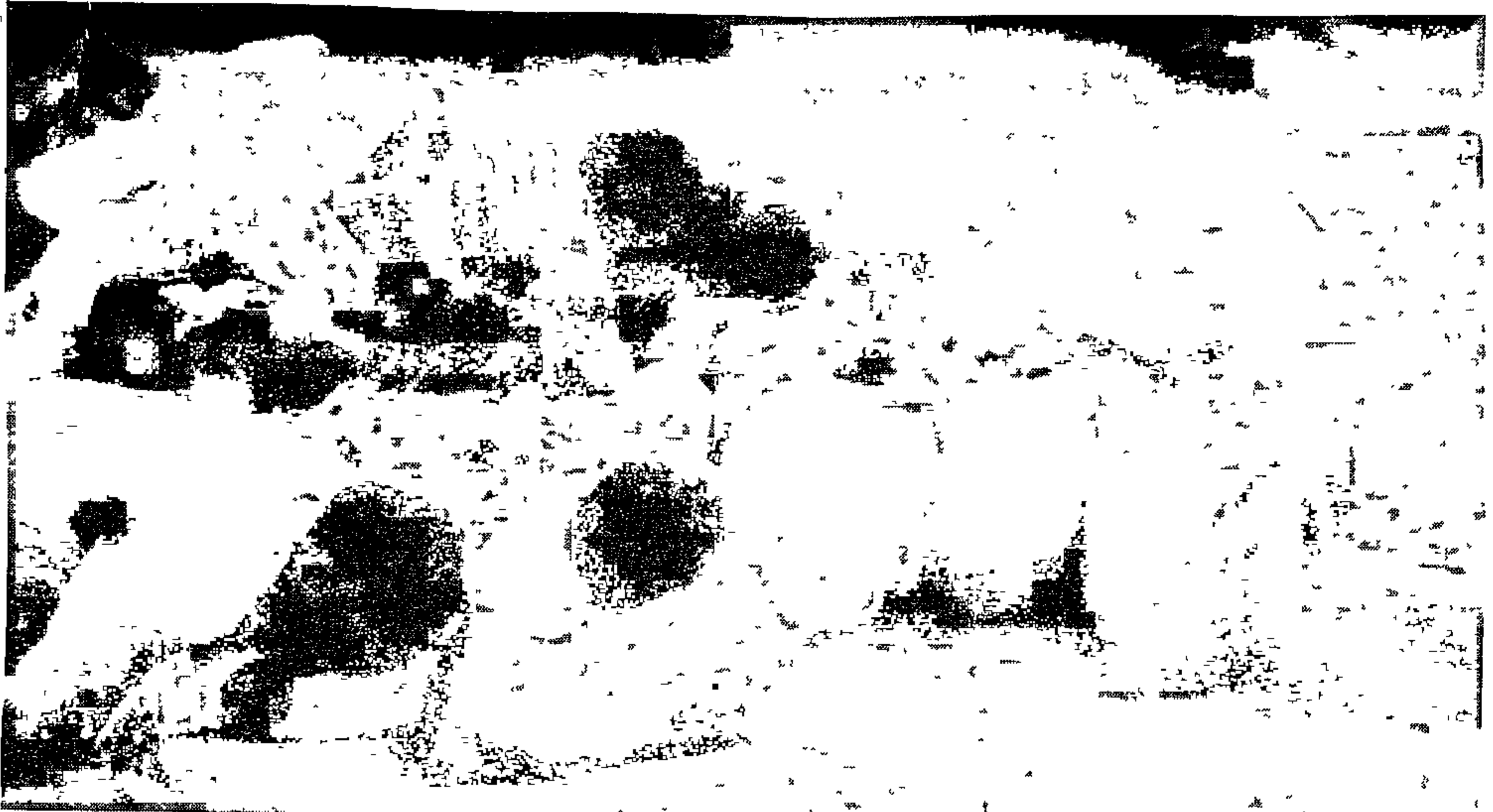
Sapa-AP.



Cape Times

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MASSACRE . . . Bodies of the victims of Thursday's massacre lie on the main street of the village Tanninga in Mozambique
Picture REUTERS

MNR rebels kill 278 in Mozambique

HARARE. — Mozambique said at least 278 civilians were killed in last week's rebel attack north of the capital Maputo and accused South Africa of masterminding the massacre

State radio, monitored by the BBC in Harare, revised the 211 death toll initially announced after Thursday's rebel raid at Tanninga, 80km north of Maputo

The ruling Frelimo party, in a statement broadcast on Saturday night, said the attack on a civilian bus convoy was carried out by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) insurgents infiltrated by South Africa

In Lisbon, MNR spokesman Mr Manuel Frank denied the dead were mostly civilians

"If the death toll is correct, you can be sure that the vast majority were military personnel with perhaps some civilians caught in the crossfire," he said on Saturday

Mozambique said the right-wing MNR rebels had been sent on a specific mission — "conceived and planned by the racist South African regime" — to kill men, women and children

South Africa, which has a non-aggression pact with Mozambique, has denied

any involvement

The national news agency AIM reported from Maputo that about 80 vehicles were destroyed in Thursday's attack by about 300 Renamo rebels armed with axes, machetes and petrol bombs

AIM quoted one unidentified survivor as saying that soldiers escorting the convoy, retreated after the vehicles were fired on and that the guerillas then began to invite people to come out of their hiding places in the bush "I think this is when many people were gunned down," AIM quoted the survivor as saying — Sapa-AP-Reuter and UPI

cc: Re TIMES

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Renamo kidnap TV journalist

By SHAUNA WESTCOTT

FAMILY, friends and colleagues of "tough guy" TV and photo journalist Mr Nicholas de la Casa, who has worked extensively in Cape Town, now a prisoner of Mozambican rebels who claim he has confessed to being a spy, are deeply concerned about his safety.

The MNR, also known as Renamo, announced in Lisbon last week that 32-year-old Mr De la Casa, a British citizen, had been captured and had "confessed" to spying for "the Marxist government of Frelimo, its ally Zimbabwe, and the British Secret Service".

The irony is that just under two

years ago Mr De la Casa was locked up by the Zimbabweans for six weeks on the basis of allegations that he was a South African spy.

In city journalistic circles, Mr De la Casa earned a reputation for fearless reporting of riot and unrest situations, and is well-known for his sense of humour even when bullets and teargas were flying.

Friends yesterday said Mr De la Casa was an apolitical adventurer given to doing crazy things like walking alone through Nepal and parts of China down into Afghanistan.

"The guy's just careless, that's all," one said. "I'm sure what happened in Mozambique was that he was too nosy,

or wanted a shot they objected to, or rubbed someone up the wrong way."

Although Mr De la Casa is "a hell of a tough guy mentally and physically", friends are concerned about him.

"He's survived horror stories before but if they got a confession like that out of him, you wonder what they put him through. It's a real worry," one city friend, who asked not to be named, said.

The British Foreign Office has asked the Red Cross to act as intermediary in negotiations for Mr De la Casa's release and messages have gone out to diplomatic "posts" in the area for help in locating him. All that is known is that he is at a remote MNR base.



MISSING . . . Mr Nicholas de la Casa

Refugees pour into Zimbabwe

AS the savage war in Mozambique intensifies, thousands of refugees are pouring across the border to safety in Zimbabwe.

At one camp alone in north-eastern Zimbabwe, 600 more refugees arrived last month, some almost naked, others victims of atrocities with ears, noses and lipsacked off.

It is not a new situation even years ago when Zimbabwe became independent and re-established friendly relations with the Frelimo government of Mozambique, casualties of the war being waged by MNR rebels were being treated at border hospitals and clinics.

But today the tragedy of innocents being massacred, of families uprooted and fleeing in terror, is being enacted on Zimbabwean soil. The latest Zimbabwean vic-

THE tragedy of innocents being massacred, of families uprooted and fleeing in terror, is being enacted on Zimbabwean soil. The Africa News Service reports.

Dateline: HARARE

tims to lose their lives when Mozambique bandits attacked a village in the Rushinga district earlier this month included five children aged from six to 14 years.

There have been incidents along the length of the eastern border. More than 30 people have been shot or hacked to death with pangas. Stores have been looted, a tea factory rocketed and landmines laid.

The government of Mr Robert Mugabe has mounted an intensive campaign to alert people living along the border to the growing men-

ace of MNR incursions.

A farmer in the Burman Valley south of Mutare, Mr Alan McGregor, whose property was attacked, said commercial farmers had asked for permanent security guards but there were not enough trained men available. Most farmers have re-joined police reserve units and are being issued with weapons.

Warnings have been given by security ministers that a significant number of Mozambicans living in Zimbabwe have been found to be

sympathetic to the MNR and have supplied information about troop movements and targets.

Last month Security Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa, who toured the border zone with his Mozambican counterpart, Mr Marrion Mat-simba, said farmers had been instructed to employ only people whose allegiance to the ruling Zanu (PF) party was known.

Zimbabwean troops, numbering as many as 12 000, are stationed in Mozambique primarily to guard transport routes to the coast but they have also been heavily engaged in operations against the MNR forces.

Mr Mugabe said after President Samora Machel's death last year in a plane crash on South African soil that Zam-



Robert Mugabe



Ken Flower

"If Mozambique falls, we will be next"

"If Mozambique falls, we will be next," he said. The Zimbabwean view is that

South Africa, despite its denials, is continuing to direct and support the MNR.

South African involvement prior to the Normat Accord in 1984 has been openly admitted. It was the South Africans who "took over" the rebel organisation after its high command fled Rhodesia when Mr Mugabe came to power.

The MNR itself was largely the creation of the head of Rhodesian Intelligence, the late Ken Flower, who admitted in his recently published book that it had become a monster out of control.

Zimbabwe's military involvement on a major scale in Mozambique began two years ago after President Machel appealed to his neighbours, Zimbabwe and Tanzania, for help.

According to reliable

sources at that time, the plan was to keep a substantial number of troops there for about a year during which time a major offensive should have sorted out the MNR.

Now more than two years later and after several acclaimed major victories, the massive security problem remains.

More than 60 000 Mozambicans have sought refuge in Zimbabwe and Zimbabweans themselves have at times sought shelter at strong points.

The Zimbabwe security forces are faced with the much bigger task of guarding their frontier in addition to the protection they must provide along the vital Beira corridor, the rail and road route to the port of Beira and the fuel pipeline.

(218) Sanction 3/11/87

SINCE April this year hundreds of civilians have been massacred in Mozambique in four different incidents.

The authorities claim that the massacres were carried out by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) supported by South Africa

The MNR has denied any involvement and the South Africans persistently deny any involvement with the rebels

In April this year the MNR launched a major military offensive in southern Mozambique and many rural areas were reported to have fallen under rebel control as local militia units proved to be insufficient to stop the rebels.

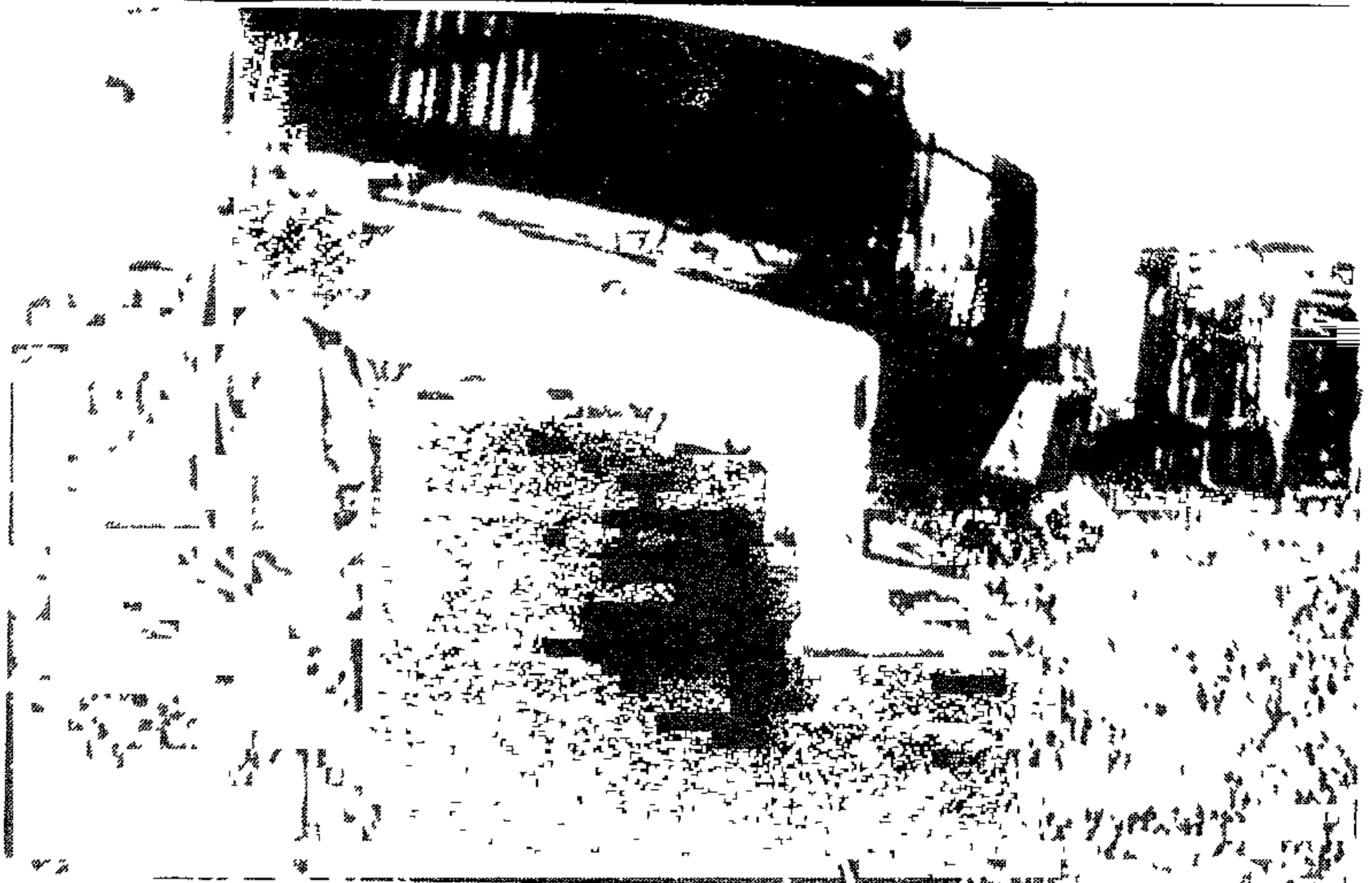
The Mozambicans maintain that "thousands" of guerillas were infiltrated from South Africa in southern Mozambique after last year's offensive in the northern provinces of Zambezia and Tete was controlled with the help of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops.

South Africa denied the accusation.

Mozambican officials claim that in the south most of the guerillas are wearing new light brown uniforms and the authorities say that the aim of the present offensive appears to be to isolate Maputo from the rest of the country by making the main road northwards impassable

The ruling Frelimo Party political bureau said during the weekend that the MNR was practising an "extreme, horrific and inhuman form of terrorism"

"This tactic of the apartheid regime, applied on the ground by bandit hordes follows the failure of the attempt to divide the country in two



AMBUSH scene . . . Mozambican troops inspect the wreckage of vehicles after an ambush. South Africa has been accused of involvement in such acts.

Mozambique still blames SA for massacres

FOCUS

ARGUS Africa News Service, MAPUTO

along the line of the Zambezi River," the statement said

Since April the following massacres have been carried out in southern Mozambique

July 18 — 424 people said to have been massacred in the town of Homoine in Inhambane province Diplomats said at the time the number of

people killed was probably exaggerated although the figure had been high

The MNR denied any responsibility saying the massacre had been carried out by Frelimo troops who had mutinied

Nkomati

Mozambique blamed South Africa for the massacre and South African Foreign Minister Pk Botha called for an inquiry into the attack A

convoy of vehicles is ambushed at Taninga about 80 kilometres north of Maputo Survivors said the leader of the estimated 300 men who attacked the convoy was "well dressed" and were using "a helmet like those used by the Mozambican Military Police"

They said they had seen rebels throwing children into burning vehicles The rebels were said to be speaking Ndaou, one of the languages spoken in northern Mozambique



MR Joachim Chissano, Mozambique's president.

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A few weeks later Mr Botha meets Mozambique's Co-operation minister Jacino Veloso and both agree to form a commission to investigate the problems preventing the implementation of the Nkomati Accord. The commission has met at least twice but no results have been announced.

August 10—92 people massacred in the town of Manjacaze in Gaza Province after MNR rebels overrun the local garrison.

October 16 — 53 people are killed when a

The Frelimo soldiers guarding the convoy had fought back and gun battles around the ambush site had lasted for two hours; and

October 29 — 278 people died when about 300 rebels attacked a large convoy of vehicles in the same place. Frelimo says the massacre was part of tactics "conceived and planned by racist South Africa."

It added that these tactics threatened to plunge Southern Africa into a generalised conflict

KEN VERNON of The Argus Africa News Service looks at the situation in Mozambique, where massacre and destruction have become a daily consequence of the civil war, and suggests that the perilous state of the country has diminished the differences between the warring groups to a point where agreement between them is possible — and desirable.

Can the failure of war bring peace?



Frelimo's Joaquim Chissano



Renamo's Alfonso Dhlakama

REPORTS from the Frelimo government in Maputo state that an estimated four million people are in danger of starving to death in the once bountiful state, while another million may have already perished — either from starvation or by the gun.

In the Northern parts of the country people have been reduced to wearing bark or sacking for clothes, and the most sickening brutalities seem to be regularly inflicted on a population caught without option of escape between two implacably opposed armies.

The word "armies" is used loosely here, for it seems that many of the armed gangs that prey on the hapless civilian population owe only a loose allegiance to the leaders who armed them.

Many Frelimo troops are reportedly not paid or supplied with food for months after being sent to remote outposts, and through necessity turn to banditry while some

the then ZANU rebels, and shortly before the advent of black rule in Zimbabwe in 1980 its organisation was handed over to the South African intelligence apparatus.

Despite this damning birth, the organisation has nevertheless tapped a well of popular dissent in Mozambique with its opposition to the "Godless" rule of the Maputo Marxists and their socialist collectivisation policies, policies that have dispossessed many of Frelimo's original peasant supporters of their land.

In addition the MNR has assiduously courted the inherently conservative peasantry by incorporating the traditional chieftainship system into its own organisation, a move that has been extremely successful in areas in which it has been able to gain control.

Nationalised

It has given back to the

the peasant from his own land, taking away his desire to produce and in the process creating a situation where many cities now survive only on foreign food aid.

Nationalisation destroyed what industry there was in the country and forced the entrepreneurs out.

But since then Frelimo seems to have seen the error of its ways. Recently it has reached an agreement with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank that indicates that it is willing to return to the international free enterprise system.

The prices of fresh produce have been allowed to rise to give more incentive to private farmers, food subsidies have been reduced and prices allowed to rise to realistic levels — all indications that the country's rulers are perhaps ready to be weaned from their socialist ambitions.

The MNR has given three

— theology, private ownership of land, traditional authority structures, tribal cultural values.

These differences are important not only because of the antagonism they create between the two leadership structures, but also because the rural peasantry form an overwhelming majority of the Mozambican population, and if free elections were to be held then whoever managed to control the peasant vote would inevitably end up controlling the country.

It is worthwhile noting that Frelimo never won a free election and have not allowed free multi-party elections since having power handed to them by the departing Portuguese.

Unwinnable

But the election issue need not be a major stumbling block to an agreement because, given the perilous state of the country, few reasonable people could find

Argus 3/11/87
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Frelimo's Joaquim Chissano



Renamo's Alfonso Dhlakama

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Many Frelimo troops are reportedly not paid or supplied with food for months after being sent to remote outposts, and through necessity turn to banditry, while some MNR guerillas owe more allegiance to local warlords than to MNR leader Alfonso Dhlakama

Compromise

The country, already recognised as the poorest nation on earth, seems in fact to be slipping irrevocably back into a stone age populated by AK47-toting headhunters, and yet it would seem that the solution to the country's problems is maddeningly simple

Since the MNR-Frelimo conflict is at the heart of all of Mozambique's problems, why cannot Frelimo and the MNR reach a compromise to end the war and save their country?

The two opposing sides would say that they have irreconcilable ideological differences preventing this, but while this may have been the case five years ago, those differences seem to be diminishing — raising the possibility of a compromise

One difficulty is the question of the political platform of the MNR — if any

The organisation was launched originally by the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation in 1976 as a lever to try to force the newly independent Frelimo government to deny bases to

the then ZANU rebels, and shortly before the advent of black rule in Zimbabwe in 1980 its organisation was handed over to the South African intelligence apparatus

Despite this damning birth, the organisation has nevertheless tapped a well of popular dissent in Mozambique with its opposition to the "Godless" rule of the Maputo Marxists and their socialist collectivisation policies, policies that have dispossessed many of Frelimo's original peasant supporters of their land

In addition the MNR has assiduously courted the inherently conservative peasantry by incorporating the traditional chieftainship system into its own organisation, a move that has been extremely successful in areas in which it has been able to gain control

Nationalised

It has given back to the peasants their privately owned farms and emphasised the right to private property as a major plank in its social programme. In the schools it has set up in the "liberated areas", religious instruction is given and many small churches have been rebuilt — again courting the strong religious feelings of the peasantry

In contrast, when the Frelimo government first gained power, it immediately moved to collectivise the peasant farms, nationalised industry, and moved against the hold the church had over the peasantry in the countryside

In doing so it duplicated the same "social engineering" mistakes of its ideological and military godfather, Tanzania, giving rise to the very conditions that allowed for the creation and development of the MNR

As Frelimo turned to Marxist allies for expertise to help it implement its socialist policies, Western financial institutions deserted the country, and economic collapse followed

Foreign Aid

State run collective farms initiated the destruction of the Mozambican agricultural Eden (since completed by MNR attacks) by removing

the peasant from his own land, taking away his desire to produce and in the process creating a situation where many cities now survive only on foreign food aid

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The MNR has given three pre-conditions for peace talks — the total withdrawal of all foreign troops, the acceptance in principle of national reconciliation, and free general elections

It is difficult to see, given the recent changes in the attitude of Frelimo to Western socio/political ideals, and the moderate demands of the MNR, why an accommodation could not be reached between the two parties that would be enormously beneficial to both of them

However a more subtle difference between Frelimo and the MNR lies in their separate views of the way the world is — or should be

Internationalism

The Maputo Marxists are inherently modernists, looking forward to a state of socialist utopia for all mankind as opposed to the more parochial MNR, which seems solely concerned with advantage for the Mozambican peasantry.

It is dedicated to internationalism rather than tribalism, atheism instead of religion, collectivism rather than private ownership

By contrast the MNR have moved to incorporate all the values of the peasantry into their socio/political platform

— theology, private ownership of land, traditional authority structures, tribal cultural values

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Unwinnable

But the election issue need not be a major stumbling block to an agreement because, given the perilous state of the country, few reasonable people could find fault with delaying free elections in the country for a long time, time enough for the two warring parties to reach an operating understanding that would allow a semblance of normality and peace to take hold in the country.

Such an agreement would now seem to be imperative, as the deterioration of the country would seem to be reaching such proportions that in the near future rehabilitation might be impossible

An important condition for any negotiated settlement to a war is that both parties must have tried to win by all the means at their disposal, been unsuccessful, but at the same time remain confident that they cannot be beaten

That stage now seems to have been reached in Mozambique

The major influx of foreign troops to assist the Frelimo government does not seem to have restricted the operations of the MNR appreciably, while the MNR do not seem to be able to take and retain control of any major centres.

If either of the two parties persist in holding out for total victory in this unwinnable war, they may find that in the end there is nothing left to govern

APC Times 3/11/87 (218)

Massacre accusations 'singularly offensive'

PRETORIA — The Department of Foreign Affairs last night took the "strongest exception" to Mozambique's accusation that South Africa was involved in the attack on a convoy in which 278 people were killed.

In a statement, the Department of Foreign Affairs said it found the allegations "singularly offensive" and South Africa's trade representative in Maputo had been directed to transmit its displeasure to the Mozambique government.

Earlier, a spokesman for the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said South Africa's trade representative in Maputo apparently was not invited to join Western diplomats on a visit to the scene on Sunday.

Reporters for the Mozambican news agency (AIM) said they saw trucks with markings of various Western relief agencies, including the American Care organization and quantities of destroyed food intended for drought relief.

Officials of the ruling Frelimo Party said on Sunday that the massacre of civilians and aid workers travelling in a government convoy was "part of the apartheid regime's general strategy of destabilizing our country."

A Renamo spokesman said in Lisbon that his movement was not responsible for the assault. He blamed disaffected government soldiers who had deserted their units. — Sapa, and UPI

MNR 'tactics of massacre' planned by SA, says Frelimo

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The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The tactics of massacre now used by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement were "conceived and planned" by South Africa, the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party has said

The accusation follows the massacre of 278 people who were travelling in a large convoy of vehicles about 80 km north of Maputo

The 10-man Political Bureau, the highest political body in the country, said South Africa had in the past

few months carried out "massive infiltrations of bandits into southern Mozambique with the specific task of practising this extreme, horrific and inhuman form of terrorism — namely the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children"

Observers say the accusation is bound to further affect the troubled relations between Mozambique and South Africa

The response yesterday of a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria indicates relations have become increasingly strained

Spain offers aid to Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Spain is ready to finance the purchase of military aircraft by Mozambique, the daily newspaper *Noticias* has said

It is the first confirmation by the Mozambican authorities that Spain is to get indirectly involved in the war in Mozambique

Noticias said that following a visit to Spain by Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Moçumbi, Mozambique could purchase Spanish built planes for military training and transport

The purchase of the planes, manufactured by the Spanish company Contrucciones Aeronauticas (CASA), will depend on a study of their quality and guarantees of techni-

cal assistance, the newspaper said

Portuguese sources have said that Spain has also agreed to train units of the Mozambican army in "anti-terrorist, techniques"

● Algeria will continue supporting Mozambique with military equipment and training, Algeria's ambassador to Mozambique Mr Abdelhamid Bereksi said in Maputo

"This is yet another example of Mozambique's paranoia towards South Africa," said the spokesman

"To put it bluntly Why the hell would we want to waste our time and energy having women and children killed in starving Mozambique? We have more constructive and fulfilling things to do with our time"

Earlier this year the Mozambican government accused South Africa of being responsible for the massacre of more than 400 people in the southern town of Homoine

Later Mozambique and South Africa agreed to form a joint commission to try and revive the Nkomati Accord signed in 1984

Frelimo's statement said the massacre last week "followed increased verbal aggression, threats and insults against Mozambique and its leaders made by members of the South African racist regime"

Frelimo also called for the implementation of further moves to isolate South Africa and increased support for Mozambique

Last week the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said 53 people had been killed by rebels at exactly the same spot as the latest atrocity.

AIM said the killings took place when a vehicle convoy was attacked at Tanninga 80 km north of Maputo on October 16

It has been reported that 300 MNR rebels were involved in the first attack

140 000 children dead
in Mozambique war

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — More than 140 000 children under the age of five died in Mozambique last year from war and related causes, according to a Unicef report.

Infant child mortality rates in Mozambique and Angola are estimated to be the highest in the world

For every 1 000 live births, 375 children will not reach the age of five, mainly because of the war being waged by MNR rebels

The Mozambique Ministry of Health reports that more than 200 000 children have been orphaned or abandoned

Lucky ones

Some of them are living in camps in Zimbabwe. They are the lucky ones. Half-a-million died as a result of the war in the last six years.

"Every four minutes, a small Mozambican child was lost who would otherwise have lived," the Unicef report says

A doctor who recently visited Mozambique told the Zimbabwe national news agency, Ziara, that the war was putting an unbearable strain on the children of the territory.

Many of them had seen their mothers and fathers shot or hacked to death

Axes and knives

Thirteen-year-old Antonio Salamao said his parents were still living in Tete. He is in a Zimbabwean camp, having crossed the border after walking through the bush for days

Edwardo Bernardo is 11. He fled his village after the bandits used axes and knives to kill the people

The Unicef report says more than 300 000 primary school pupils will go without education this year.

In some areas nearly half the children seen by health workers are suffering from malnutrition

Unicef says co-operation is required from a wide range of bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental organisations to co-ordinate massive and complex programmes of help that are required

If this is not done, 140 000 children and infants will die next year

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Frelimo's ability questioned

Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo

TWO weeks before 278 people were massacred about 80 km north of Maputo another 53 people had been killed in exactly the same place.

Now, questions are being asked about the Mozambican army's ability to protect the main road linking Maputo to the north of the country

Last week the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said 53 people were killed by rebels when a vehicle convoy was attacked at Tanginga, about 80 km north of Maputo, on October 16

Last weekend AIM said another 278 people died in exactly the same place and the ruling Frelimo Party Political Bureau has blamed South Africa for being responsible for the MNR's "tactics of massacre"

Observers here are asking what the Mozambican army did to ensure the security of the road when on the first attack it was reported that at least 300 MNR guerrillas had been involved

There has been no word in the official media to say that the Mozambican army carried out any operations in the area to ensure the safety of the road

The large convoy of vehicles ambushed in the same place had army protection but the Frelimo soldiers guarding it fled

Meanwhile, Algeria's ambassador to Mozambique Mr Abdelhamid Bereksi has said his country will continue supporting Mozambique with military equipment and training

Agreements

He did not give any details of how Algeria was militarily involved in Mozambique

Speaking at a press conference here the Algerian diplomat recalled that the first Frelimo fighters to launch the war against Portuguese domination had been trained in Algeria

He said Algeria had also had agreements with Mozambique in agriculture, forestry and mining

And, the daily newspaper *Noticias* has said Spain is ready to finance the purchase of military aircraft by Mozambique

It is the first confirmation by the Mozambican authorities that Spain is to get indirectly involved in the war in Mozambique

Noticias said that following a visit to Spain by Mozambican Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, Mozambique could purchase Spanish built planes for military training and transport

The purchase of the planes, manufactured by the Spanish company *Contrucciones Aeronauticas (Casa)*, will depend on a study of their quality and guarantees of technical assistance, the newspaper said

Portuguese sources have said Spain has agreed to train units of the Mozambican army in "anti-terrorist techniques"

The training will be provided by the Spanish police who are involved in a campaign against Basque separatists in northern Spain

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SA, Botswana and soda ash deal

GABORONE — Plans to extract soda ash from Botswana's salt pans, likely to be completed early next year, have highlighted this southern African nation's economic dependence on SA.

Botswana founded the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, set up in 1980, mainly to reduce economic reliance on SA. It is also one of the six Frontline states dedicated to ending apartheid.

But despite Botswana's efforts to broaden economic links with black-ruled countries to the north, SA is more than ever entrenched as its key economic partner.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited Gaborone in October for

talks which, Botswana officials say, gave the green light to joint development of the Sua Pan project.

Botswana has planned the scheme for more than a decade.

It will use underground lakes of brine west of Francistown in northern Botswana to supply 300 000 tons a year of soda ash for the steel, glass and paper industries of SA and states such as Zimbabwe and Zambia.

It will also produce salt and possibly other chemicals.

Presidential Affairs Minister Ponatshego Kedikilwe said Botha's visit produced a project agreement in principle which set a tariff bar-

rier to keep out competing supplies of soda ash from other countries, a reference to the US.

The tariff level has yet to be fixed and so has finance. But it is likely to be a partnership between the Botswana government and AECI Ltd, owned by SA's Anglo American and Britain's ICI Plc.

AECI has confirmed its involvement.

Botswana is hoping the International Finance Corporation will fund part of its share of the estimated \$500m the project will cost.

Asked if Botswana had any alternative to SA companies for the project, Kedikilwe said Botswana would have welcomed other partners, but they lost interest. — Sapa-Reuter

ARGUS 4/11/87
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Slow coach from Zimbabwe

Argus Africa News Service
reports from Harare

BY mid-January next year Zimbabwean trains are expected to move through the fever tree bushveld of Mozambique's Gaza Province to the port of Maputo for the first time in three years

This highly significant event could presage the diversion of virtually all Zimbabwe's transit traffic from South African ports

Repair teams of the National Railways of Zimbabwe have completed over 20 km of the first 54,2 km of line from the border station of Chicualacuala on the south-eastern tip of Zimbabwe and only 60 km from South Africa

Thereafter the NRZ teams are to repair another 80 km in four sections. In two years' time, says NRZ general manager Mr John Avery, all 534 km is expected to have been rehabilitated at a cost of about R72-million

But the route will demand a massive security screen. Diplomatic sources here confirm that the Mozambique

government has agreed to mount the operation and will station about 10 000 troops along the Limpopo Corridor

Sources report that the Zimbabwe national army, already severely stretched by security problems at home and its commitment of about 12 000 troops to Mozambique, is unlikely to be similarly involved in the Limpopo Corridor

It was in August 1984 that persistent attacks by the MNR and anxieties over the capacity of the barely-maintained line to carry any more traffic to Maputo forced its closure

The effect was dramatic. Zimbabwe's use of South African ports and railways shot up immediately from under 60 percent to 97 percent, a shift that made Mr Mugabe's government more vulnerable than ever to pressure from Pretoria

Economists say that Maputo and Beira, under optimum conditions, can "easily" handle Zimbabwe's annual trade of about six million tons

The Limpopo line has other advantages, too. It runs through the lowveld with only a few broad curves and little change in altitude, making it half as costly as running trains on the steep incline from Beira

Military sources say the Limpopo line is also much more defensible than the Beira line

The sources say it is highly likely that Mozambican troops trained under the British military scheme at Inyanga in Zimbabwe will be used to guard the line.

British money is also making the project possible though Whitehall took nearly three years to make up its mind to release the R50-million

The first phase includes not only relaying, resleepering and reballasting the worst 135km but also restoring the marshalling yards outside Maputo

In December a feasibility study will begin to determine priorities for phase two which involves bringing the rest of the line up to standard

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HERE IS no refugee problem in Phalaborwa. "If you're looking for refugees," said a policeman who rolled back on his heels, smiling, "you must look in Gazankulu. They live in a big circus tent — lots of them."

About 5km outside this neat lowveld town a road turns east towards Lulekani, a Gazankulu village bordering on the Kruger National Park. At the end of the tar road, in a dusty clearing between tree stumps and anthills, sat one of the blue and white tents that has become the badge of the "refugee problem" in Gazankulu.

Inside the tent, one became quickly aware of a subdued chattering noise. To either side of a narrow passageway were dozens of booths built from fertiliser bags and cardboard boxes propped up with sticks.

Inside these booths lay women and children, the spouses and offspring of Mozambican refugees. Justice and Mavis Timba and their 13-month-old Innocentia occupied one of the 40 booths into which this tent had been divided. Amid this scene of poverty, clothing seemed quite abundant. The guide noticed this, saying, "People from SA are helping them."

He said there were "1 000 something people" at Lulekani, and that the tent had been erected in January this year. Justice and Mavis Timba would have encountered problems had they tried to become refugees in white SA. And they could not have taken refuge in Lebowa. But they need not cross the Kruger Park in vain if they seek sanctuary in Gazankulu. This is precisely what thousands of Mozambicans have chosen to do.

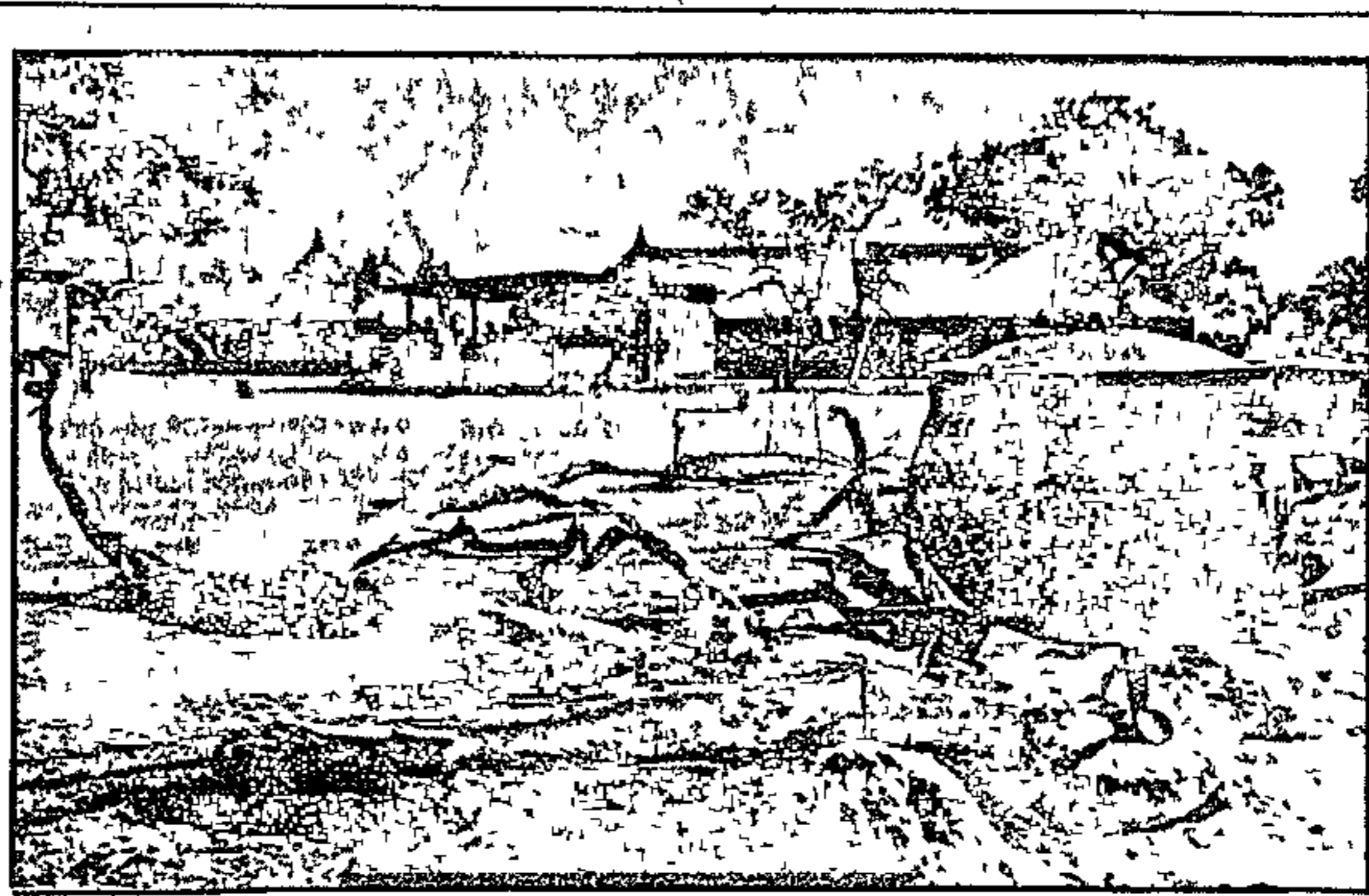
The refugees are Shangaan Mozambicans. Some of them come from towns and villages that have been gunned into oblivion by men of the Mozambican government calls "bandits". Fortunately for the Shangaans, the people who live in the "national state" of Gazankulu happen to speak their language. This is a happy coincidence and an important factor in the "refugee problem".

In an area where pieces of Gazankulu and Lebowa are scattered like so much geographic seed between sections of the north-eastern Transvaal, only Gazankulu has a refugee problem.

To date 3 131 refugees have made their home at Lulekani since the start of the year. Their arrival, and presence, is meticulously documented by Elliot Seerane, a 30-year-old medical technician who examines blood smears of new arrivals for malaria.

"Three or four or 10 can arrive each day," said Seerane. By far the majority are men and women over the age of 15. Two hundred have arrived so far this month, and we've had two malaria positives."

He called Abel Ndlovu, 35, and Rameka Luake, "19 or 20," into his office where he asked them questions for my benefit, pointing occasionally at the cluster of "circus tents" in a dustbowl in the dis-



HOME IS — the circus-tented refugee village of Lulekani

Where home is now a circus tent

The flood of Mozambican refugees into Gazankulu has brought a crop of social and other problems to the region, reports PATRICK BULGER in the first article in a two-part series. Pictures by Phillip Littleton

lance Ndlovu said he crossed the game reserve in three days "with my own food because we were afraid of war", and because "the Machangas killed some of us". When they had left, Seerane said that while many offered the war as

their reason for becoming refugees this was often not true. "They come to us because they are given things for free. If you give them a mug they won't use it. They will put it away and keep it for when they go back to Mozambique."

"But when you ask them why they have come, they say they are afraid of war. They say there is a shortage of food and washing powder in Mozambique." Later, standing in the middle of an open tent with people lying out of the sun on strips of cardboard all



HOME IS — for this refugee, a booth made of cardboard and fertiliser bags off a passageway

around, Seerane mused aloud on the real "refugee problem" in Lulekani particularly and in Gazankulu generally.

"The people at the village are very worried about the refugees. They say it is not fair because they get their food for free. They ask 'why don't these people have to buy their food?'"

Lulekani is one of the villages that makes up a constellation of mini welfare states where food, clothing and shelter are simply handed out.

Both the refugee authorities and the SA Police prevent these people from taking up lawful employment, thereby permanently damning them to being receivers of handouts in the most comprehensive sense.

The operation is kept ticking over by the regular food parcels — mealie meal and soup — handed out by Operation Hunger and other philanthropic organisations. These food gifts now sustain some 17 000 people in the camps alongside, yet physically separate, from 41 villages in Gazankulu.

Seerane mentioned one man who was told, after a day's work in the "village" (as opposed to the camp) of Lulekani, that he could not be paid "because you get food free from the health centre".

These are the things Seerane spoke about as the row of workless young men grew at the side of the tent to look in at us.

Sister Agnes, who helps run the Roman Catholic mission outside Acornhoek, said she preferred not to talk about camps — they are "villages," she insisted.

At first Sister Agnes did not want to speak. Because the refugee story had been "done," she had had a good deal to do with journalists and had tired of them.

But over tea the little nun spoke with pride about the proliferation of villages and the church's role in sustaining them. But she feared the growing tensions between sojourners and locals.

What about integration? That was not possible, said Sister Agnes, because the refugees had no cash. At one of the water distribution points locals deliberately muddled the source — just one indication of rising tensions.

The "problem" is not without benefits to the Gazankulu government. The Catholic-Operation Hunger missionary effort attempts to feed all the children in the area, but only refugee adults receive free food.

It has started its own schools. The villages even have their own public relations officer, a former Johannesburg journalist, Sam Nzima.

To get to his Chicago Bar Lounge" one travels through towns with names like Kildare, Cunningham, Belfast and Cork. Sam himself lives in Lilydale. But he was in Cape Town on business.

One of his helpers, a teacher named Patrick, said he could not speak about refugees. "There is too much politics," he explained with a sigh.

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Extra troops for border

HARARE — Zimbabwe has intensified its military operations along its border with Mozambique to "crush the MNR bandit menace", Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said yesterday.

Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziana, said Mr Mugabe told the House of Assembly "We have increased our vigilance and the militia, police and army have been deployed there in full force".

His government was "disturbed" by the murderous course the MNR had embarked upon.

"It is not a political organization with any ideology or morality but an organization dedicated to spilling blood," he said. — Sapa

Zimbabwe and Mozambique are pouring troops, money and manpower into restoring rail links to Maputo. If they succeed, dependence on South African railways will end. MICHAEL HARTNACK reports from Harare.

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Maputo rail corridor on line but there's still 500 km to go

HARARE — Zimbabwe's ears of reliance on the South African Transport services will end in 1988 if the Frontline states an defeat attempts by the Mozambique Resistance Movement to halt the creation of a new Maputo corridor".

Since August heavily-armed crews from the national Railways of Zimbabwe have been quietly at work on the first 20 km of track snaking south-east through the flat, featureless bush of Mozambique from the order post of Chicuala- (formerly Malver-

500 km through rebel-infested territory to Maputo's under-used deep-water harbour calls for the deployment of a 10 000-man corps of guards

British aid with training

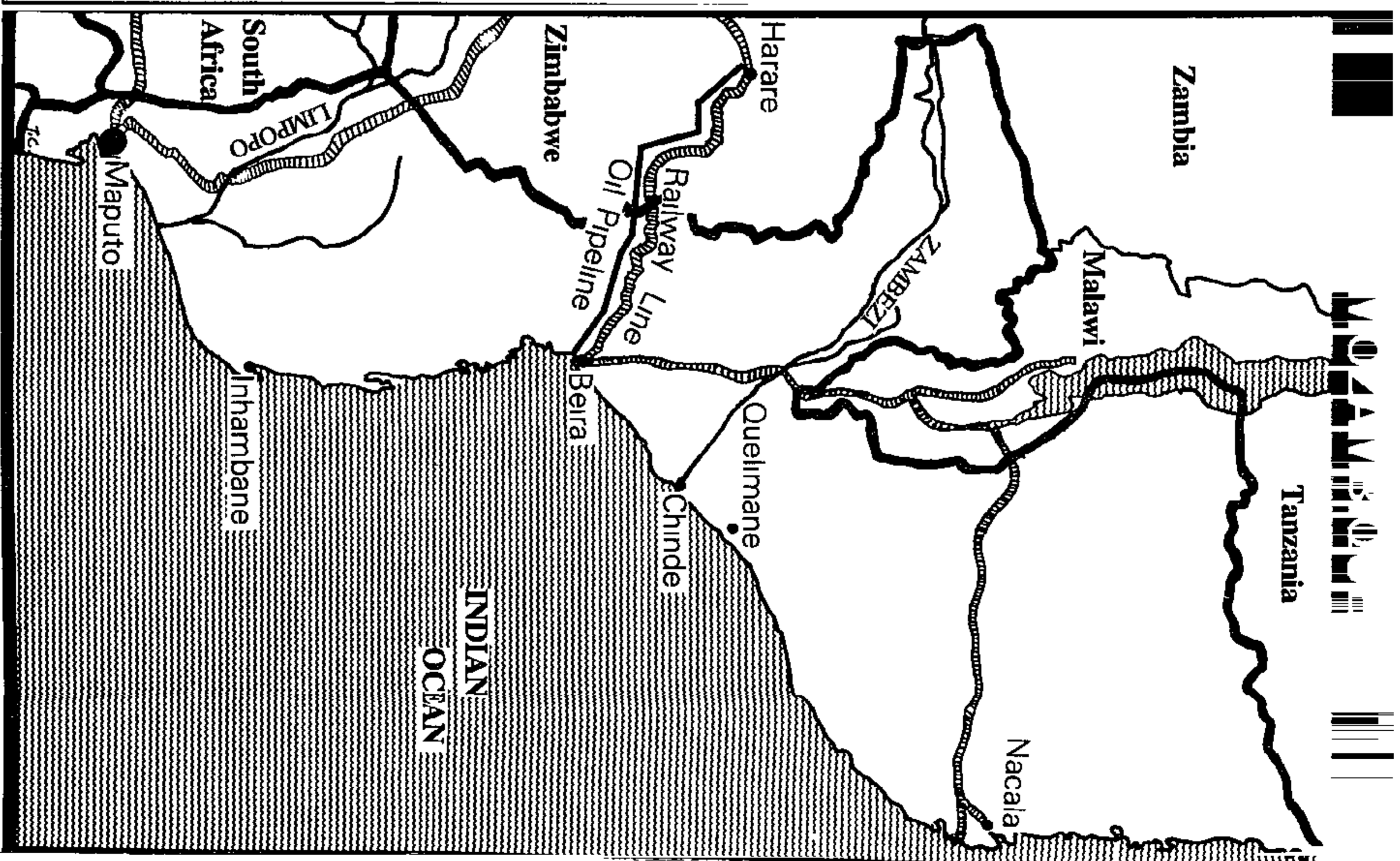
Zimbabwe, with up to 11 500 troops already deployed in the 300 km Beira corridor, has made it clear that it cannot itself provide that level of extra manpower for the "Chicualacuala-Maputo corridor".

Sources here say the

wave of sabotage which closed the line in August 1984. Until then it carried 55-75% of all Zimbabwe's imports and exports, making Zimbabwean participation in a boycott of South Africa feasible

Today, despite crash rehabilitation of the "Beira corridor", 80% of Zimbabwean trade is carried by SATS.

A Zimbabwean commercial economist said "The Beira and Limpopo corridors could, at maximum efficiency, handle all Zimbabwe's goods and a fair proportion of



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nia), clearing up rotten sleepers and twisted metal rails and replacing them with a modern permanent way

To complete the full

Mozambicans are calling in British help to train and muster what amounts to an additional "Special Force" to prevent a repetition of the

the rest of the region's "Military attachés in Zimbabwe's diplomatic community believe the 500 km line to Maputo is potentially far easier to defended against MNR attack than the steep track between the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare and Beira

'Certain to be attacked'

There, dense coastal forest and a cowed civilian population help the rebels

For much of its length the Maputo line lies only a night's march from South African territory but the flat terrain and low, scrubby bush offer minimal cover to insurgents and the civilian population is sparse. Lack of surface water through much of the year also gives the defenders an advantage.

A British diplomat in Harare, referring to his government's commit-

ment of the equivalent of R46,6 m to the project, said "It's certain the line will be attacked but once the track is revamped it's an easy matter to repair it in a few hours. It's a gamble we have to take."

Until recently London regarded restoration of the line as money down the Limpopo drain" in view of the rebel threat.

In line with resolutions passed at the Vancouver Commonwealth summit, the Canadians are also investing nearly R40 m and further major aid is expected, prompted by Mozambique's dramatic swing to the West since its disastrous 1975-80 flirtation with rigid Marxism.

Shipping experts believe Maputo could, at peak efficiency, handle 12 million tons of cargo a year. Zimbabwe's current volumes run at six million, leaving a handsome margin for Zambian, Botswanan, Zair-

ian and Malawian consignments. When the shallow water port of Beira is completely back on its feet in 1990 it is expected to be able to handle a million tons a year.

A top economist with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) said in Harare this week that, but for South African destabilization, the region's five major seaports would be capable of handling more than twice the world trade of all South Africa's black neighbours, plus Zaire.

Mr Emang Maphanyane of Botswana, an expert in the SADCC secretariat in Gaborone, said the five ports — Maputo, Beira, Nacala, Dar es Salaam and Lobito — had a rated annual capacity of 24 million tons while the total imports and exports of the nine SADCC member states, plus Zaire, was only 10 million tons.

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Beira corridor up for grabs

By Joao Santa Rita,
Argus Africa News Service

THE viability of Mozambique's transport corridors as lifelines for the land-locked countries entails the "dilution" of Mozambican sovereignty, according to former British Deputy High Commissioner to Zimbabwe Mr Roger Martin.

An international organisation such as the World Bank, could eventually be asked to take control of all the Beira Corridor resources to make it viable, he said.

Mr Martin's remarks, made in an article published in London by the Institute of Strategic Studies, follows reports of a possible federation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

It follows the Mozambican government decision to allow some foreign firms, such as Lonrho, to recruit their own private armies to guarantee the security of their areas of operation.

In his article Mr Martin confirms reports from businessmen and military analysts of the incapacity of the Mozambican authorities to control events and implement policies in the country.

Mozambique's Beira, Limpopo and Nacala transport corridors have become vital for the landlocked countries which want to reduce their dependence on South Africa.

Alternative routes

However, the guerrilla war in Mozambique and the collapse of government infrastructures in many parts of the country have hampered the implementation of plans to make those corridors viable as alternative routes.

"The military and administrative structures of Mozambique are by now so inefficient that their involvement tends to have more negative than positive effects in the corridors," wrote Mr Martin.

He added that the distrust of the Mozambican armed forces by the Zimbabwean army units stationed in Mozambique is a confirmed fact.

Many ZNA (Zimbabwe National Army) officers believe that the only way to enable

the ZNA to mount offensive ambushes against the MNR would be to place local Frelimo forces under ZNA command or perhaps simply to withdraw them to base," he said.

Because of this distrust the Mozambican government had neither been informed in advance of the second operation against the MNR headquarters in Gorongosa in February 1986 nor of operations to recapture Zambezi Valley towns in early 1987.

'Forcibly disarmed'

In one incident in May a Zimbabwe army commander at Gondola on the Beira corridor had "forcibly" disarmed a local Frelimo unit after an attack against a Zimbabwe railway crew.

The story of how a Zimbabwe army officer captured the same MNR prisoner twice on successive days and was told by the prisoner that the Frelimo army officer to whom prisoners were handed was his uncle, was "so widespread it is current among the African National Congress national executive in Lusaka".

Zimbabwean business, keen to invest in some new service facility in Beira found themselves told firmly by Mozambican officials that they must go through normal channels—a bureaucratic run-around which results in no investment taking place.

Mr Martin wrote that stories about Mozambican officials incompetence and "actual obstruction" were becoming more frequent in Zimbabwean business circles and placed "a major question mark over the timing of the corridor development".

"Proposed solutions to the problem all entail some dilution of Mozambican sovereignty, for instance replacing the current ponderous two-government structure of corridor supervision by a World Bank team with absolute control of all corridor resources, rather on the lines of the Great Gulf projects like Jubail," he said.

It was ironic, he said, that so far the private sector had been given relatively greater autonomy in the military field than in the economic with the employment of a British firm to train security forces for the Nacala line.

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AT THE end of a long road running east and along the southern border of the Kruger National Park lies Komatipoort. The people of this eastern frontier town have found an ideal way to co-exist with Marxist Mozambique — they have had it fenced out.

From Ian Louwrens's farm the Lebombo Mountains are perhaps 10km distant. Running up and along the side of these dusky monoliths is an electric fence reaching 60km southwards to Swaziland.

In coming years the fence will cut out not only Mozambique to the east but the northern border of Swaziland as well.

With the exception of the Lebombo Gate, the far eastern Transvaal will then have been all but sliced up and divided between white SA on one side and black Africa on the other.

The effect has been to introduce a form of influx control on an international scale.

Officially, the South Africans have stopped signing on Mozambican labour.

There is a good reason for this. KaNgwane, lying to the south of Komatipoort, can now provide most of the labour needs. And unlike the Mozambicans, workers from KaNgwane can be bussed back and forth, from home to work and back.

"Traditionally we have been dependent on Mozambican labour," says Louwrens, vice-chairman of the Lebombo Farmers' Association which represents most of the 70 farmers in the region.

"The situation in Mozambique has deteriorated and this has led to a greater influx — not of job-seekers but of refugees — and we cannot accommodate these people."

There is little in Louwrens's attitude to suggest the image of the crusty "grensboer" waiting to protect his farm from insurgents or refugees coming from Mozambique.

He is 34 years old and holds a degree in agricultural economics from the University of Stellenbosch. His family has lived in the border area for four generations.

He has 640ha called Welgelegen, planted with sugarcane, bananas and lidchis.

Just like the fence that stretches



□ GOING FOR GROWTH . . . farmers (from left) André de Kock, Dawie van Rooy, Ian Louwrens and Garth Mohle

Co-existing behind an electric fence

KAFTAN is the curious name given to the 60km electric fence which cuts off SA's eastern frontier from Mozambique. The fence has imposed its own discipline on life on the border, reports **PATRICK BULGER** in the second of a two-part series. Pictures by Phillip Littleton

away in the distance, Louwrens's style suggests efficiency — the need to do things right the first time and the compulsion to create order out of the chaos implicit in a little corner of Africa bordered by a traditional kingdom, a rickety Marxist state and a neglected black backwater.

"Since they put up KAFTAN (the fence's name is without significance, he says) the numbers coming across have dropped drastically," Louwrens says.

In any case, many of those who want to come across are not refugees in the proper sense (like the Portuguese when they fled, he explains) but people who simply want to leave Mozambique. "They go to KaNgwane, where they have an address to go to."

Until June last year Komati-



□ A MOZAMBIKAN banana packer and child on Louwrens's farm

poort accepted the Mozambicans as labourers. Now new Mozambicans can only be employed illegally. And they are, he says, but he declines to estimate the numbers.

Dangerous tensions are developing between them and "our local people."

"There is no doubt that they are threatening job opportunities for our people. They are not just peo-

ple who have been caught in the crossfire in Mozambique.

"If Mozambique was a thriving country they would not come, but the poverty that comes from war has forced them here."

The fence leaves Mozambicans with little choice but to go around it. Thus they do, but it carries the disadvantage of being confined to a refugee camp in either Ka-

Ngwane or Gazankulu, where the restriction is lifted, if at all, by the needs of white employers.

Refugees who are otherwise confined to a camp at Lilydale in Gazankulu are paid anything between R20 and R50 for a month's work on local farms and in forests.

In Komatipoort such practices, to the extent that they exist, are well hidden from prying eyes.

The SA Police are responsible for helping patrol the border, but a genial station commander said he could not speak about refugees.

His superior, a Colonel Herps of Nelspruit, flatly refused any co-operation when telephoned from the Doeane Motel near the border gate.

A woman at the Department of Home Affairs, which does the paper work that legitimates repatriation to Mozambique, could not say anything either.

"Refugees?" Van Rensburg, the immigration officer at Lebombo Gate, looked up with mock blankness.

"There are no refugees — there are only illegal immigrants."

He could not speak about them.

In any case, the last batch of 'illegals' that day had already been despatched back across the bridge to life on the other side of the electric fence.

So there was nothing to see, he explained.

SA ^{Govt} shares blame for carnage

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DEVELOPMENTS in Mozambique led to an inescapable conclusion that the SA government shared responsibility for the carnage there, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said yesterday.

"Developments in Mozambique are forcing more and more rational observers to the inescapable conclusion that the South African government shares responsibility for the dreadful carnage in that country," Cape Town's Anglican Archbishop said in a statement.

"The latest response from the South African Department of Foreign Affairs to allegations of South African complicity in the violence in Mozambique is to take the 'strongest exception' to them."

But the government's outraged protests cut no ice, he said.

"For myself, I cannot believe that the bandits of Renamo could be operating in Mozambique without — at the very least — having the use of South African airfields."

"If the South African government disputes my conclusion, then let it reveal some of the information to demonstrate from where, and how, Renamo is getting its logistical support." — Sapa

International control of Mozambique corridors?

The viability of Mozambique's transport corridors as lifelines for landlocked countries entails the "dilution" of Mozambican sovereignty, says the former British Deputy High Commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Roger Martin.

He suggests that an international organisation, such as the World Bank, could eventually be asked to take control of all the Beira Corridor resources to make it viable.

Mr Martin's remarks, in an article published in London by the Institute of Strategic Studies, comes after reports of a possible federation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

It also follows the Mozambican government decision to allow some foreign firms, such as Lonrho, to recruit their own private armies to guarantee the security of their areas of operation.

In his article Mr Martin confirmed reports from businessmen and military analysts of the incapacity of the Mozambican authorities to control events and implement policies in the country.

Mozambique's Beira, Limpopo and Nacala transport corridors have become vital for the landlocked countries which want to reduce their dependence on South Africa.

However, the guerrilla war in Mo-

zambique and the collapse of government infrastructures in many parts of the country have hampered the implementation of plans to make those corridors viable as alternative routes.

"The military and administrative structures of Mozambique are by now so inefficient that their involvement tends to have more negative than positive effects in the corridors," Mr Martin wrote.

He said the distrust of the Mozambican armed forces by the Zimbabwean army units stationed in Mozambique was a confirmed fact.

"Many ZNA (Zimbabwe National Army) officers believe that the only way to enable the ZNA to mount offensive ambushes against the MNR would be to place local Frelimo forces under ZNA command or perhaps simply to withdraw them to base," he said.

Because of this distrust the Mozambican government had neither

A former British diplomat has confirmed reports of serious bureaucratic and military inefficiency.

been informed in advance of the second operation against the MNR headquarters in Gorongosa in February 1986 nor of operations to recapture Zambezi Valley towns in early 1987.

In one incident in May a Zimbabwe army commander at Gondola in the Beira Corridor had "forcibly" disarmed a Frelimo unit after an attack against a Zimbabwe railway crew.

The story of how a Zimbabwe army officer had captured the same MNR prisoner twice on successive days and had been told by the prisoner that the Frelimo army officer to whom prisoners were handed was:

his uncle, was "so widespread it is current among the African National Congress national executive in Lusaka".

Zimbabwean businessmen, keen to invest in some new service facility in Beira, found themselves told firmly by Mozambican officials that they must go through normal channels, "a bureaucratic run-around which results in no investment taking place".

Mr Martin wrote that stories about Mozambican officials' incompetence and "actual obstruction" were becoming more frequent in Zimbabwean business circles and placed "a major question mark over the timing of the corridor development".

Ponderous structure

"Proposed solutions to the problem all entail some dilution of Mozambican sovereignty, for instance replacing the current ponderous two-government structure of corridor supervision by a World Bank team with absolute control of all corridor resources, rather on the lines of the Great Gulf projects like Jubail," he said.

It was ironic that so far the private sector had been given relatively greater autonomy in the military field than in the economic one with the employment of a British firm to train security forces for the Nacala line — The Star's Africa News Service

Plane missing: Maputo silent on fate of nine

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities today remained silent over the fate of nine people who were travelling in a chartered Air Malawi aircraft which was allegedly shot down over Mozambican territory

On Saturday military sources said Mozambican troops had shot down an aircraft near Ulongue, a small town in the north-western province of Tete, a few kilometres from the border with Malawi

The sources, quoted by the Mozambique news agency, Aim, said only the body of the pilot had been found in the aircraft and investigations were continuing

Since this statement was issued there has been no further word from the Mozambican authorities

Among those missing is a South African, Mr Chris Tomaselli, a executive with a Malawian firm

The Malawi news agency Mana said the aircraft carried a pilot, a stewardess and eight passengers, listed as R H M Jager, chief executive of Ethanol Co (Malawi), W Salima, the

firm's administrative manager, Miss E Jana, secretary to the chief executive, A Ramsey, chief manager of corporate banking services at the National Bank of Malawi, C Everitt, manager of the National Bank's Victoria branch, C Tomaselli, general manager of Malawi Distilleries, A Kasambala, production manager of Malawi Pharmacies, and W R Makhalira, deputy controller in the department of customs and excise

South Africa has asked its embassy in Malawi and its trade mission in Mozambique to keep in contact with the two governments

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said Malawi had already asked Mozambique for permission to send a search party to the region where the aircraft was believed to have been shot down

The Skyvan, of Malawi Airways, had been chartered by the Malawian company, Ethanol, and had been on a domestic flight between Blantyre and Lilongwe. It would have passed only briefly through Mozambican airspace — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuter.

Maputo mum on fate of plane's passengers

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities today remained silent over the fate of nine people who were travelling in a chartered plane which was allegedly shot down over Mozambican territory.

On Saturday, military sources said Mozambican troops had shot down a plane near Ulongue, a small town in the north-western province of Tete, a few kilometres from the border with Malawi.

The sources, quoted by the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said only the body of the pilot had been found in the downed aircraft and investigations were continuing.

Among those missing is South African citizen Mr Chris Tomaselli (37), general manager of Malawi Distilleries, a subsidiary of the London-based Gilbey's Group. He had been working in Malawi for the past four years.

His mother, Mrs Marie Tomaselli, said today the South African Department of Foreign Affairs had guaranteed their support in tracing her son.

The biggest stumbling block at the moment appeared to be to get Mozambique to agree to a search of the area where the plane went down, she said.

It was apparently shot down on Friday while flying a route between Blantyre and Lilongwe, which crossed into Mozambican air space.

The missing passengers are listed as Mr R H M Jager, Mr W Salima, Miss E Jana, Mr A Ramsey, Mr C Everitt, Mr C Tomaselli, Mr A Kasambala and Mr W R Makhaira. — Staff Reporters and The Star's Africa News Service.

Maputo says MNR is abusing children

9/11/87

The Star's Africa News Service

(18) SM

MAPUTO — Mozambique has appealed for international help to rehabilitate children said to have been kidnapped and brutalised by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels, according to the official news agency, AIM

The children are alleged to have been forced to act as porters and even combatants under threats of mutilation if they refused. Some are said to have acted under the influence of drugs.

Thirty children who escaped, or were rescued, from MNR bands were under observation by Frelimo government health workers, the agency said.

It said the Minister of Health, Dr Fernando Vaz, gave details of the MNR brutality after a meeting with representatives of various Mozambican agencies to discuss the problem.

Dr Vaz said some children were mutilated when they refused to carry out the rebels' orders. Among the 30 children now under

EC delegation in Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A delegation from the European Community (EC) has visited the Beira and Nacala corridors in northern and central Mozambique to assess progress on the restoration of transport routes.

The EC has granted R290 million for the project and about R160 million has already been committed.

Led by the EC's deputy director-general of development, Mr Andre Auclert, the delegation visited Beira harbour to inspect the crumbling 50-year-old quays which will be replaced by modern container and multi-purpose quays under a separate R100 million EC-funded project.

NEXT FIVE YEARS

The deputy-director of the Beira corridor project, Mr Goncalo Ferrao, told the delegation that plans for the upgrading of the port, railways and other parts of the corridor's infrastructure would cost almost R800 million over the next five years.

Mr Ferrao said that, of the R270 million required for the rehabilitation of the port of Beira, just over R244 million had already been secured.

But he was concerned that, so far, only R110 million of the R264 million needed for the railway part of the project had been obtained.

observation was a 16-year-old boy who had had an ear and several fingertips cut off.

Dr Vaz said the MNR used children to spy on government troops and to steal supplies.

Younger children had to carry ammunition and older ones were forced to kill civilians or be killed themselves.

The exact number of children forced into service by the MNR was not known, he said, but the practice had increased substantially.

Asked whether the children had been drugged, Dr Vaz said "We are shocked to find children committing murder. We have no material proof but, speaking as a doctor and judging from the symptoms observed, I would say there are children under the influence of drugs."

Dr Vaz said the problem of these children was part of the larger one posed by the estimated 200 000 children who had been orphaned, abandoned by their parents or separated from them.

Plane is missing — reported shot down

9/1/87
218

LILONGWE. — Three British businessmen and a South African are among 10 people missing aboard a Malawian chartered plane apparently shot down over Mozambique on Friday.

The official Malawi News Agency said they were on board an Air Malawi Skyvan reported missing between the southern Malawian town of Blantyre and the capital Lilongwe on a route that passes through Mozambican air space.

The aircraft never made its scheduled contact with ground control halfway through the one-hour flight, and Malawi authorities asked Mozambique to help search for it, the agency said.

On Saturday Maputo Radio said Mozambican armed forces shot down an aircraft which was violating Mozambican air space in the Ulongue district of Tete province.

By the end of the day on Saturday only the body of the pilot had been found, the Mozambican news agency said, adding that an investigation was underway.

Ulongue lies about 20 km from the Malawi border, in an area of conflict between Mozambican forces and right-wing rebels.

Passenger list

Relations between Mozambique and Malawi were strained until a year ago over charges by Maputo that the rebels were being aided from Malawi. But the ties have improved this year and Malawi has sent several hundred troops to Mozambique to help protect the northern rail link to Nacala port.

The Malawi news agency report said the aircraft, with a pilot, a stewardess and eight passengers, was chartered by the Ethanol Company (Malawi) which operates an ethanol plant at Dwangwa on the shore of Lake Malawi.

It listed the missing passengers as:

Mr R H M Jager, the chief executive of Ethanol, Mr W Salima, the firm's administrative manager, Miss E Jana, secretary to the chief executive, Mr A Ramsey, chief manager of corporate banking services at the National Bank of Malawi, Mr C Everitt, manager of the National Bank's Victoria branch, Mr C Tomaselli, general manager of Malawi Distilleries, Mr A Kasambala, production manager of Malawi Pharmacies, and Mr W R Makhaira, deputy controller in the department of customs and excise.

The report said that Mr Jager, Mr Ramsey and Mr Everitt were British and Mr Tomaselli was South African. The other victims were Malawians.

The aircraft, chartered from the state airline by the Ethanol Co (Malawi) Ltd, was to have arrived at Lilongwe at 8.56 am on Friday.

The Malawi News Agency did not say whether the aircraft went missing in Mozambique or in Malawi. But it quoted a government statement as saying Mozambique had been asked to help search for the aircraft and the passengers. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

CME Times 10/11/87 2/8

EC defence aid for Maputo

MAPUTO. — The European Community will contribute towards Mozambique's defence needs, a senior official of the 12-nation organization said yesterday. And from London it is reported that a British charity is urgently trying to raise R210 000 to charter a ship from Hong Kong to land emergency supplies on beaches along the Mozambique coastline.

The European Commission's deputy director-general for development, Mr Andre Auclert ended an eight-day visit to Mozambique by signing an agreement covering the defence of rural projects.

The projects involved are irrigation schemes in the Sabie-Incomati area of Maputo province, and rural development projects in the southern province of Inhambane and the northern province of Cabo Delgado — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

Malawi officials to see downed aircraft

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique has agreed to allow Malawi to inspect the wreck of a Malawian aircraft, carrying 10 people, which was allegedly shot down in Mozambique airspace last week. Mr Keith Tomaselli, brother of one of the missing passengers, said today

The bodies of four people who were on board have been found, according to a military source in Maputo

It was not known whether one was that of Mr Chris Tomaselli, 37, a South African businessman resident in Malawi for four years, his brother said

PERMISSION

The missing man's mother, father, brother and sister-in-law are to fly to Malawi tomorrow

Mr Tomaselli said he had been told by his sister-in-law, living in Lilongwe, Malawi, that a party of Malawian officials would inspect the wreck today after being granted permission by the Mozambican authorities

The military source said the twin-engined aircraft was shot down by Mozambican forces while flying at low altitude over

the army barracks at Ulongue, about 20km from the Malawian border. He gave no other details

There has still been no public confirmation by the Mozambican government that the downed aircraft was the business charter Air Malawi Skyvan, which vanished in the same area on Friday

SECOND SA MAN

Malawi said the aircraft carried 10 passengers, including three Britons. Besides Mr Tomaselli there was another South African among them, a former Durban man, Mr Richard Jager, who moved to Blantyre about four years ago

Professor Gavin Maasdorp, of the University of Natal, Durban, said Mr Jager had been a prominent student on the Durban campus in the 1950s

"He was an engineering graduate, an active member of the Students' Representative Council and a representative on his house committee. In 1959 he captained the university's cricket team."

Meanwhile Mr Tomaselli's family is still awaiting confirmation of his death — The Argus Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

11/11/87
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Rebels do not rely on SA — institute

Renamo 'gets few supplies'

LONDON — Renamo has no significant outside source of military supplies for its war against Mozambique's Frelimo government, the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) says in its latest review of the world military balance.

Released today, the review says that contrary to claims that SA continues to supply equipment to Renamo, it relies mostly on equipment captured during its raids.

On events inside SA, the IISS says that while defence and internal security budgets have risen 30% and 43% respectively this year, there are no indications that sanctions have significantly increased the difficulty of meeting the defence burden.

The increased defence budget, the IISS says, provides an increased capability for destabilising activities against SA's neighbours.

The Military Balance was written before the recent defeat of MPLA forces in Angola and the subsequent killing of 11 SA soldiers, reportedly by Angolan troops backed by fighter support.

But it says "The (Angolan) government has received additional

MIKE ROBERTSON

French Dauphin and Gazelle helicopters and Soviet Su-22 ground-attack aircraft. Angolan pilots appear to be flying an increased number of MiG-21 missions; Soviet and Cuban pilots are said to be flying the MiG-23 and Su-22. This will improve the government's interdiction and air defence capabilities but will probably not seriously impair Unita's hit-and-run tactics, particularly if reported deliveries of US Stinger SAM missiles are correct.

In Mozambique, it says, Renamo continues to assert at least local control within the northern provinces. One result of this was that Zimbabwe's defence budget was raised 40% in 1986/7 to cover the cost of operations to protect rail and oil lines.

"Renamo's campaign has had disastrous consequences on the Mozambican economy. Defence remains the largest single item in the 1987 Mozambique budget."

The Military Balance assessment questions the serviceability of much Angolan and Mozambican government equipment.

Argus 11/11/87

Drive for US support of Renamo rebels continues

The Argus **ATKINSON'S TOYOTA**

Stick-a-Pic



Win a minibus like this

IF you missed The Argus of November 2 containing the Stick-a-Pic entry form, back copies are available at the foyer of Newspaper House, 122 St George's Street, Cape Town

AT THE left is today's piece of the picture puzzle in The Argus/Atkinson's Stick-a-Pic competition. Cut it out and paste it on the space on your entry form marked with the number corresponding to the one published alongside today.

The first correct entry to be drawn early in December will win a Toyota Hi-Ace Super 10 minibus pictured above and retailing at more than R33 000. There are also five consolation prizes of R1 000 each.

If you miss any of the series, back copies of The Argus are on sale in the foyer of Newspaper House at 122 St George's Street, Cape Town



The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Conservative Republicans are continuing a political drive for US recognition and support for the Mozambican rebel group Renamo. Some of them believe it is only a matter of time before it happens.

One involved in the campaign said "We are with Mozambique today where we were with Savimbi and Angola three years ago."

He was referring to a successful quest by Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels for acceptance and aid from Washington.

Early last year Dr Savimbi was given red-carpet treatment in Washington when he met President Reagan at the White House. It heralded the start of US military aid to the movement.

Delicate

But the Reagan administration is involved in an effort to woo the Marxist Mozambican government from Soviet influence and has shown great reluctance to recognise or even acknowledge Renamo, which it regards as far different from Unita in tactics, grass-roots support and authenticity.

The administration's policy on Mozambique has proved politically delicate in the US capital as conservatives have persistently criticised and ridiculed it.

Differences have emerged, for instance, over an hour-long meeting which six pro-Renamo supporters of Mr Reagan had with the President's national security adviser and Defence Secretary-designate Mr Frank Carlucci. They met last Wednesday and the lobbyists included Mr Thomas Schaaf, a Renamo representative in Washington.

Negotiations

They said they went to Mr Carlucci to speak about Renamo. But officials sought to play down the part Mozambique played in the talks, saying it was one of the topics of the discussion. One official said the presence of a Renamo representative was a surprise. The lobbyists denied this.

One told the Washington Post that Mr Carlucci assured the group that if Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano did not move soon towards negotiations with Renamo, the attitude of the US government toward him would change.

He said "We were assured we would see movement by January 1 or the United States would reconsider its position."

Schoolboy escapes shares debt

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Christopher Peach, the schoolboy who lost R69 000 in telephone deals on the stock market, will not have to repay his brokers, nor will his parents be forced to sell their home to cover his losses.

"Unless it can be proved that the parents actually aided and abetted their son it seems that the brokers themselves will be liable for all the debts," the Law Society said.

Christopher, 16, of Matlock, Derbyshire, passed himself off as a "yuppie" of 19 to place R345 000 in share orders during his school lunchbreak, but was caught out by the crash in share prices.

The Law Society, the Consumers' Association and the Children's Legal Centre in London said that there would be no way to recover the loss from the boy or his parents.

**Bishops
old boy
in
Malawi
death
plane**



Mr Richard Jager

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Mr Richard Jager, one of the men who died in the Malawian aircraft which was shot down over Mozambique on Friday, was a former Bishops pupil

He was also educated at University of Natal and ran a firm of consulting engineers in Durban before returning to Zambia, where he had lived as a child.

Mr Jager, 51, was born in Livingstone where his father, Mr Tom Jager, was mayor and ran the Zambezi saw mill.

Mr Jager was sent to Bishops and was given a Northern Rhodesian government bursary to study mechanical engineering at the University of Natal

He was chief executive of the Malawian government-owned Ethanol Company in Blantyre.

**Air crash: Pik
says M'bique
trigger-happy**

11/11/87 218
By **BABBY STREEK**
Political Staff

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night accused Mozambique of being trigger-happy after a Malawi aircraft was shot down over its territory last week

Mr Botha also challenged the Mozambique government to appoint an inquiry into the incident

He said the South African government was "concerned about the effect which Mozambique's trigger-happy demeanour (skietlustigheid) on a civilian flight in the Southern African region might have"

"There is therefore a responsibility on the part of the Mozambique government to act immediately in terms of relevant international civilian aviation regulations, particularly in regard to the investigation which must be held"

He did want to comment on the facts at this stage but said he had to refer to the statement by the Malawian government that the aircraft was on a normal flight route between Blantyre and Lilongwe

There had been press reports that four bodies had been found, although, according to Mr Botha's information, there were 10 passengers

"There were, according to reports, no survivors," Mr Botha said.

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'Berlin Wall' stops people entering SA

Political Staff

MOZAMBIQUE had created an African "Berlin Wall" along its borders to keep its people out of South Africa, the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday

Addressing a group of American businessmen, Gen Malan denied that South Africa had a deliberate destabilization policy for the region and said neighbouring states would struggle to survive without co-operation with South Africa

Providing jobs for hundreds of thousands of black workers seeking work, food and security they could not find in their own countries, was one example

"So much so that Mozambique plants landmines and personnel mines on the border with us to try to keep their people out of South Africa — a sort of African Berlin Wall

"South Africa is, quite frankly, indispensable to Southern Africa

"We are the regional superpower of Southern Africa"

The propaganda campaign against South Africa had gone on for so long, and was so well orchestrated, that almost any lie about this country would be believed, he said

General Malan also.

- Accused the Soviet Union, Cuba and other communist countries of destabilizing and raping Africa,

- Warned neighbouring states to adhere to the "ground rules of good-neighbourliness or bear the consequences",

- Described Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe as a foolish hypocrite, and

- Praised Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi and promised continued aid for him

In their propaganda campaign against South Africa, countries in the region told "blatant lies" about South Africa

SA-Mozambique talks 'fruitful'

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Tuesday's talks between South Africa and Mozambique on the future of the Cahora Bassa dam have been "fruitful", a senior government official who took part on the talks, Mr Hermegildo Gamito, has said.

Mr Gamito, who is the administrator for the Mozambican side of

(218) SMC 13/11/87
the company that operates the dam, Hidroelectrica de Cahora Bassa, met with South African officials on Tuesday.

He declined to give any further details of the talks saying they had taken place to prepare for next week's tripartite meeting on Cahora Bassa between Mozambique, Portugal and South Africa.

LITTLE ONES ARE BIGGEST VICTIMS OF BITTER WAR

MOZAMBIQUE has appealed to the international community for financial support for the reintegration into society of children kidnapped and brutalised by the MNR

Mozambican Health Minister Dr Fernando Vaz held a two-hour meeting last week with representatives of around 20 Mozambican and foreign non-governmental organisations to discuss the problem

Also present at the meeting were the representative of the United Nations Development Program in Maputo, Arturo Hein, and the new US ambassador, Melissa Wells

The meeting followed several weeks in which health workers studied children who had escaped from MNR camps, or who had been picked up when the Mozambican army overran MNR bases

There are now 30 of these children under observation

Vaz told the meeting that some children had been mutilated when they refused to carry out MNR orders

Among the 30 children now in Maputo is a 16-year-old boy who lost an ear and fingertips. The Minister showed a video in which this boy's mutilated left ear is clearly shown

Vaz said that the MNR used children to carry out theft and to spy on Mozambican troops. He also said that young girls were sexually abused in MNR camps

One 11-year-old girl had told a health worker acting as her "foster mother" how she had been raped

The Minister said that during MNR raids the

smaller children carried ammunition, while the older ones were forced to kill civilians

"They say that if they do not kill, their superiors will kill them," added Vaz

Asked whether he could confirm that children were drugged in MNR bases, Vaz replied "We are shocked to find children committing murder. We have no material proof, but speaking as a doctor and judging from the symptoms observed up to now, I would say that there are children under the influence of drugs"

He reminded his listeners that these brutalised children were part of a larger drama

There are around 200 000 orphans, abandoned children, or children separated from their parents in the country, he said

Infant mortality - the number of children who die before their first birthday - had risen to 200 per 1 000 due to the ongoing armed conflict

That meant that 310 Mozambican babies less than a year old died every day of the year

Child mortality - deaths of children under five years old - had reached 350 per 1 000, and 45 per cent of these deaths were provoked by the war, he said

"The war of destabilisation is mainly responsible, directly or indirectly, for the tragic situation in which our children find themselves," declared Vaz

The Minister told the meeting that the government did not know exactly

how many children had been forced into crime by the MNR, but was certain that the kidnapping and military training of children had increased substantially over the last two years

The government is hoping to place some of these children in families that will then get special support from the social services

Another possibility is the creation of specialised institutions in each province

However, Vaz said that the government did not want to create situations in which these children, seen as "special", might be isolated still further

Mozambique possesses very few trained child care specialists. The child psychologists currently in the country are foreigners. Training more such specialists is a high priority for the Health Ministry

15/11/87

C/PRESS

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Life promises very little for these children from Dindiza – an area which has been badly hit by drought for a number of years.

218 S6A

EEC to help guard development projects in the war-torn region



Mothers queue for bread in Maputo as the war in the country continues to disrupt food production and supplies.

CP Correspondent

THE European Community will contribute financial aid to Mozambique's defence needs, the Deputy Director-General for Development of the European Commission, Andre Auclert, announced in Maputo.

Concluding an eight-day visit to Mozambique, Auclert signed a "memorandum of agreement" with Mozambican Trade Minister Aranda da Silva, who is overall charge of the country's co-operation program with the EEC.

The agreement covers defence of rural areas where the EEC, under the Lome III Convention, is financing development projects.

The projects concerned irrigation schemes in the Sabie-Nkomati area in Maputo province, and integrated rural development projects in parts of the southern province of Inhambane and the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

During the discussions over the past week, Auclert explained to a Press conference after signing the document that the EEC had

decided that these projects would be concentrated in well-defined geographical areas "in order to facilitate security".

The safety of the projects "will be ensured by the government and its forces, and the EEC will contribute to security expenses of a civil nature".

He specified that this could cover food, transport, fuel and uniforms for Mozambican forces deployed in defending EEC-funded projects from the MNR.

Aranda da Silva described the EEC's decision to provide this non-lethal defence aid as "historic". Under Lome III, Mozambique is due to receive about R290-million in grants, in addition to risk capital to be handled by the European Investment Bank.

To date, 58 percent of the funds have been committed, and this memorandum covers the remaining 42 percent.

In addition to the rural development projects, the remaining money is to be spent on rural roads, rural telecommunications, support for the fishing sector,

a training scheme for local administration, a basic science faculty at Maputo's Eduardo Mondlane University and an import support program.

Funds for the first import program have already been committed and a contract will be signed shortly with a Portuguese consultancy to handle it. The second import program would take effect as from next July, said Auclert.

Auclert described the import programs as a means of supporting Mozambique's economic recovery program, and he praised the "seriousness" of the government in its attempts to revive the economy.

As a result of the past week's discussions, the import packages will now include more raw materials for Mozambican industry and fewer finished products. This corrected a distortion and fewer finished products.

Auclert said that Mozambique's performance had been better than that of other African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. While the average of com-

mitted Lome funds among ACP members was only 30 percent, in Mozambique the figure was almost twice this.

This was "surprising", said Auclert, since "we could have expected that Mozambique as a newcomer to Lome, unfamiliar with our bureaucracy, might have experienced difficulties".

Instead, all had gone smoothly, and by the end of the year the percentage of the funds committed will have reached 61 percent. This figure should rise to 88 percent by the end of 1988, and 100 percent by mid-1989.

Auclert said that the EEC was committed to the fight against apartheid, and described the EEC's funding of projects in the Beira and Nacala corridors, linking Zimbabwe with the Mozambican ports, as part of that fight.

"If we contribute to the operation of these corridors, then we fight very concretely against apartheid and against destabilisation," he said. - Ano

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EEC to help guard development projects in the war-torn region

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As a result of the past week's discussions, the import packages will now include more raw materials for Mozambican industry and fewer finished products. This corrected a distortion and fewer finished products.

Auclert said that Mozambique's performance had been better than that of other African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. While the average of com-

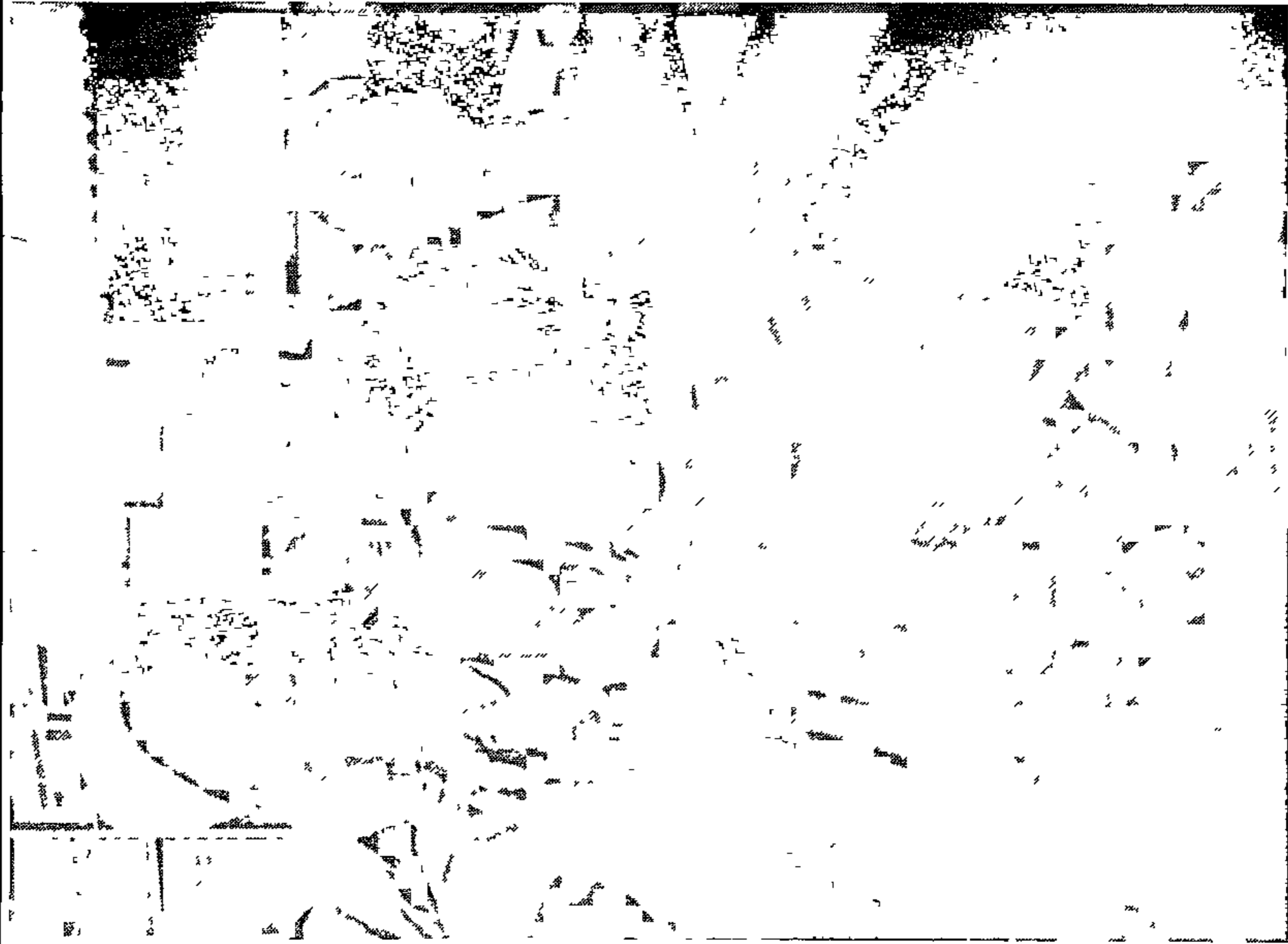
mitted Lome funds among ACP members was only 30 percent, in Mozambique the figure was almost twice this.

This was "surprising", said Auclert, since "we could have expected that Mozambique as a new comer to Lome, unfamiliar with our bureaucracy, might have experienced difficulties".

Instead, all had gone smoothly, and by the end of the year the percentage of the funds committed will have reached 61 percent. This figure should rise to 88 percent by the end of 1988, and 100 percent by mid-1989.

Auclert said that the EEC was committed to the fight against apartheid, and described the EEC's funding of projects in the Beira and Nacala corridors, linking Zimbabwe with the Mozambican ports, as part of that fight.

"If we contribute to the operation of these corridors, then we fight very concretely against apartheid and against destabilisation," he said. - Ano



Mothers queue for bread in Maputo as the war in the country continues to disrupt food production and supplies.

Star 16/11/87

Chissano in Harare for talks

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano is having talks today with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe about the security situation and the role of Zimbabwean troops in his country

The Mozambican leader stopped off in Harare on his way home from the one-day summit in Luanda where South Africa came under fire for the part its troops are playing in Angola

Last week defence and security chiefs from Zimbabwe flew to Maputo to review the southern African situation with their Mozambican counterparts

State Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa has meanwhile said Zimbabwean troops will remain in Mozambique for as long as South Africa continues its destabilisation of that country

A mission for peace

17/11/87

218

MAPUTO — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, the first major Western leader to visit independent Mozambique, met with President Joachim Chissano and other top officials of the Marxist government this week.

Kohl's 18-hour visit has been hailed here as an important signal of Western support for the government in its war against guerillas of the Mozambique National

Resistance. The government receives most of its military and security aid from the Soviet Union and East Germany, but it has received increasing amounts of economic aid and relief assistance from the West.

Kohl, who arrived in Maputo late on Tuesday, said his visit was aimed at promoting peace in southern Africa.

"There is far too much violence and terror in the

world," and in this region," he said.

Kohl, on his first official trip to Africa, flew from Cameroon and will next travel to Kenya.

Chissano, during his year in office, has travelled abroad to meet with such leaders as US President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. He has visited several European countries, but not West Germany.

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W German Chancellor's visit to Maputo marks 'first' for West

218

MAPUTO — The West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, on a three-nation African tour, is due in Mozambique today for the first visit by a Western government leader to the Marxist southern African state seeking rapprochement with the West

Diplomats said the visit marked a culmination of seven years of diplomacy aimed at narrowing political differences between Bonn and Maputo, which adopted a fierce anti-Western posture at independence from Portugal in 1975

Mozambique had until recently distanced itself from Bonn, forging close political, economic and military ties with East Germany in line with a post-independence pattern influenced by Maputo's friendship with Moscow.

'COLLABORATION' ACCUSATIONS

The cool relationship was partly brought about by Maputo accusations that West Germany had collaborated with Portugal during the war for independence, fought by Frelimo with massive Eastern bloc aid

But Mozambique has been forced to turn to the West in search of aid to deal with recurrent drought and the effects of a prolonged guerilla campaign by right-wing Mozambican National Resistance rebels sworn to topple the government of President Joaquim Chissano

Mr Chissano, who took over last November following the death in a plane crash of President Samora Machel, played a leading role as For-

eign Minister in opening his country to the West, according to diplomats.

His task was made easier by the desire of Western states to woo Mozambique's Marxist ruling Frelimo party away from the Soviet bloc

But friendship with West Germany was hindered for many years by Mozambique's reluctance to subscribe to what Third World countries call "the Berlin clause", which Bonn incorporates into aid agreements.

The clause extends the accords to cover West Berlin, thus securing recognition of West Berlin as a state in the Federal Republic of Germany

Mozambique, a close ally of East Germany, had refused to sign the Berlin clause until 1982, when it followed in the footsteps of its two left-wing African allies, Tanzania and Zimbabwe

The Maputo government accepted the clause after Mr Chissano had in 1980 secured more than a million dollars of drought relief during a visit to West Germany.

Removal of the argument over the Berlin clause not only opened Mozambique to more West German aid, but also paved the way for co-operation with the European Community as Mozambique signed the Lome Convention, which also contains the clause.

A West German embassy spokesman in Maputo said yesterday Mr Kohl's talks with President Chissano would be "basically political" — Sapa-Reuter

Children
butchered,
mutilated

AP
7/8/11/81

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Mozambican rebels killed or mutilated 13 of the 20 Zimbabwean children whom they abducted from a school at the Jersey Tea Estate on the border near Chipinga yesterday.

About a kilometre inside Mozambique, the bandits let five of the children go but they ran into the rearguard of the group and were butchered.

Shortly afterwards another seven were freed after their ears were cut off. One child escaped but was seriously injured and was flown to hospital.

The remaining seven were allowed to return unhurt.

The rebels left notes at the scene saying that civilians would continue to be harassed until Zimbabwe withdraws its troops from Mozambique.

The tea estate was attacked by MNR rebels in August and several soldiers were killed

218
19/11/87
Bl day

SA pressure over shooting down of plane



PRETORIA — Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday repeated his call to the Mozambican government to investigate, in terms of international civil aviation rules, the shooting down by Mozambican armed forces of a Malawi civilian aircraft over Tete Province on November 6.

● BOTHA

All 10 people aboard, including a South African, were killed, and Botha said his government was pursuing the matter.

Botha said he was reiterating his November 10 appeal to Mozambique "for humanitarian considerations, but also in the interest of civil aviation in the region.

"I urge the government of Mozambique to comply with the requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organisation on incidents of this nature."

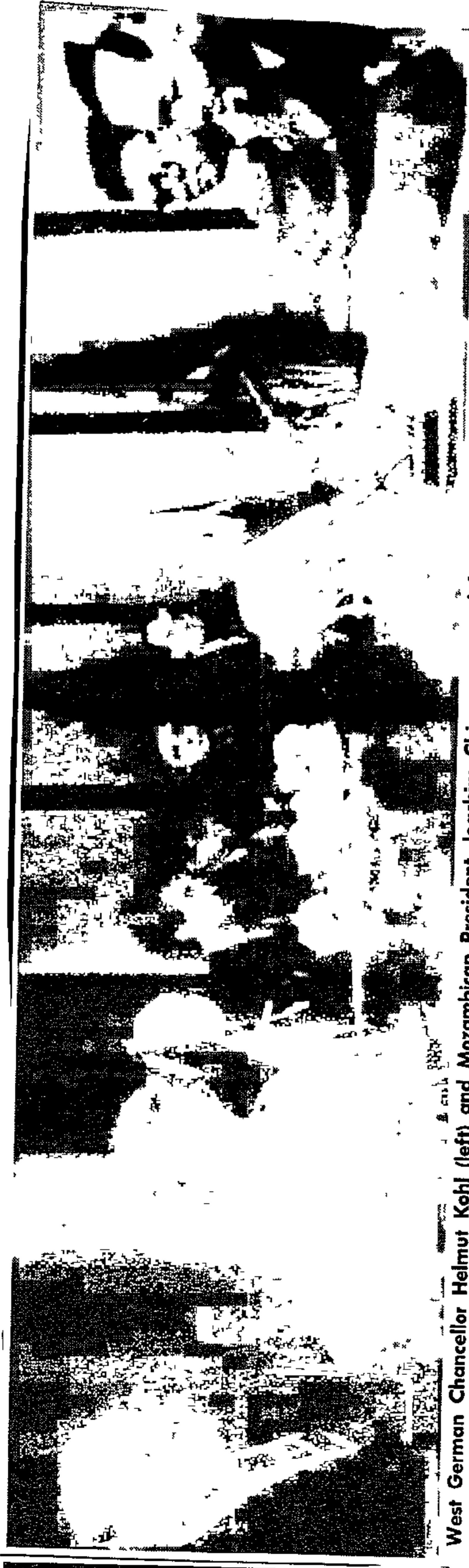
Mozambique should co-operate with Malawi to ensure an immediate investigation into the cause and the extent of the aircraft's destruction.

"A visit to the crash site has taken place with inconclusive results. According to reports, no survivors were found and it would appear that documents and other personal belongings were removed from the site of the wreckage."

In a message sent yesterday to Malawi's President Kamuzu Banda, Botha expressed his condolences to the families of the dead and the people of Malawi.

"The shooting down of a civil aircraft on a routine flight is to be condemned in the strongest terms.

"Acts such as this constitute a grave threat to all civil aviation in our region and all governments should join hands in working to ensure the stability of the region is not threatened in this manner." — Sapa.



West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl (left) and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, second from right, at the talks between their two countries in Maputo yesterday.

Helmut Kohl says during visit to Mozambique: ^{19/11/87} Sanctions would have bad effect

MAPUTO — The West German Chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, said in Maputo yesterday that he remained opposed to sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Kohl, the first Western government leader to visit Mozambique since it gained its independence from Portugal in 1975, was speaking at a news conference after a three-hour meeting with President Joaquim Chissano.

Mr Kohl, who arrived in Maputo late on Tuesday, said sanctions "would have a bad effect, which could even threaten the existence of Mozambique".

He said it was also against the interests of South Africa's black majority

Mr Kohl, who is on his first visit to Africa, said apartheid should be overcome by peaceful means and the rights of all citizens of South Africa should be protected.

The West German leader said he agreed with his Mozambican hosts that Namibia should gain internationally recognised independence as soon as possible.

He said his government believed the removal of all foreign forces from the region would contribute to its stability.

Mr Kohl, who said his visit was aimed at promoting peace in southern Africa, also praised Mozambique's efforts to open up towards the West and pledged increased aid for Maputo.

He said his government would give a total of R112 million in 1987 and 1988 for various projects and programmes and rice worth R10 million for emergency food programmes.

An estimated 4.5 million of Mozambique's 14 million people was in need of emergency food aid because of drought and civil war.

Mr Kohl's 18-hour visit has been hailed in Maputo as an important signal of Western support for the government in its war against the MNR.

Mozambique obtains most of its military and security aid from the Soviet Union and East Germany, but it has received increasing amounts of economic

aid and relief assistance from the West, including West Germany.

Mr Kohl said he had assured President Chissano of support for "the pragmatic policy that seeks to harmonise relations in southern Africa, as well as an opening to co-operation with the West".

Mr Kohl refused to comment on the recent visit by President Botha to the battle zone in southern Angola.

At his news conference, Mr Kohl was asked if his government would act to prevent the MNR from holding meetings in West Germany.

He said action against the group was possible, but added

"We are a very open country and we take pride in this freedom. It can happen that people who don't have our sympathy visit the country."

He denied that the Christian Social Union, a partner in his conservative coalition, had been sending funds to the rebels.

Mr Kohl arrived in Nairobi late yesterday from Maputo to a red carpet welcome.

Mr Kohl hugged Mary Waithithi (5), who presented him with a bouquet of orchids, after he had been greeted by President Daniel Arap Moi at the steps of his Lufthansa jet.

Kenyan Cabinet Ministers and diplomats also welcomed Chancellor Kohl. — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

DND 24/11/87
MNR slams
dam accord

LISBON — Mozambique's rightwing rebels have denounced the accord between Mozambique, South Africa and Portugal to repair sabotaged powerlines from Cahora Bassa dam and issued an indirect threat to blow up any new lines from the project.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in a statement that any attempt to restore delivery of electricity from Cahora Bassa to neighboring South Africa "must take the MNR into account if any solution is to be found."

The dam has been paralysed for more than five years due to constant sabotage attacks.

— Sapa-AP

0 Argus 24/11/87 (218)

Rebel warning over new plan for Cahora Bassa

The Argus Foreign Service
LISBON. — Mozambican rebels have warned that the tripartite agreement to relaunch the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme was "destined for failure" unless the rebels were consulted.

A spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance also said that "any South African or Portuguese forces" which tried to repair and protect Cahora Bassa's high-tension lines to South Africa would "run the risk" of attack.

South African, Portuguese and Mozambican delegations met in Pretoria last week and agreed to work for a relaunch of the scheme, paralysed by rebel sabotage since 1983.

The rebels are reported to have brought down 522 pylons

along the 800km of high-tension line linking Africa's biggest hydroelectric scheme to South Africa.

According to a rebel statement: "Any attempt to put the Cahora Bassa dam back in service must go through Renamo (the MNR) with whom the interested parties should seek a solution unless they wish their efforts destined for failure as in the past

"Under present conditions, the functioning of Cahora Bassa would represent the reinforcement of (Mozambique's) dictatorial Frelimo regime, which Renamo will never permit."

Rebel spokesman Mr Manuel Frank said the power lines cross "vast areas under our control"

Six die in Maputo rail blast

Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO. — Six people were killed and six were injured when a goods train hit a mine on the Transvaal-Maputo line

Mozambican railway officials yesterday said the incident took place 45km north-west of Maputo on Friday It

was the seventh train to pass along the line that morning

The explosion lifted the locomotive 12 metres from the rails, though it did not fall on its side. Rebels attacked immediately after the blast.

The six injured are in a serious condition, it is understood.

Alleenwater, Colesberg

Rail mine blast kills

ONE Train 24/11/77
SIX

MAPUTO. — A mine explosion on the main freight railway line from South Africa to Maputo killed six people and injured six others, the AIM news agency said yesterday. It said the incident took place on Friday morning, 43km north-west of Maputo. "The force of the explosion hurled the locomotive 12m from the rails," said AIM. It said 13 cars were derailed by the blast.

Youth group to visit Mozambique

7/26/85 25/11/87 218
The Argus
Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A group of Afrikaans youth and student leaders is to visit Mozambique next month at the invitation of the leader

of the Frelimo youth movement, Mr Zacharias Kupela

The South African delegation will be led by Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, former chairman of the defunct Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) and present chairman of the political youth movement, Youth for South Africa (YSA)

Accompanying him will be Mr Francois Beukman, chairman of Stellenbosch University's Student Representative Council, Mr Mike Joubert, chairman of the Pretoria University SRC, and Mr Stephan Botha, chairman of the SRC at Rand Afrikaans University

The other six delegates are YSA national executive members Mr Kobus Sieberhagen, Mr Dirk Bakker, Mr Cedric de Koning, Miss Debbie Marchard, Miss Suzette Labuschagne (national organiser) and Miss Cleone Basson (public relations officer)

The delegation will leave on December 16

Mr de Koning said today that among the issues which would be discussed would be destabilisation in Southern Africa, Soviet influence in the region, South Africa's internal situation and its effect on regional stability and the role of the Mozambique rebel movement

218/1/2007 26/4/87

ITS MIGHTY turbines stilled by civil war, Cahora Bassa stands as mute testimony to the radically different ideologies which have all but crippled economic advancement over the majority of the African sub-Continent.

Huge capital costs — at last count about US\$1.4bn, with an annual servicing charge of US\$150m — are trapped in a white elephant that sits in the bush at 15° 35' South and 32° 42' East in Mozambique.

But, say strategists, the giant hydroelectric scheme could yet prove to be the common ground on which SA and Mozambique find real accord.

Urgent industrial and domestic electricity needs may now bring about a solution to a political problem which has manifested itself as a security problem.

That Pretoria is earnest in its quest to get the scheme back on track is evident in its new stance and its acceptance of the recent trilateral agreement between itself, Portugal and Mozambique.

Diplomatic sources say that what is predominantly evident is the political will to get back on track. "SA's promise to assist with cash and skills in the repair of sabotaged powerlines is proof positive," says one commentator.

"But now the moment of truth is at hand — the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) must be disowned or brought to the table."

Renamo was set up in 1977 by covert white Rhodesian operators to bring down Mozambique's Marxist-orientated Frelimo government, with help for the rebels later shifting to SA after the emergence in 1980 of black majority-ruled Zimbabwe.

SA has repeatedly denied Mozambican charges that it has continued support for the rebels after the 1984 Nkomati Accord, a bilateral non-aggression pact with Mozambique.

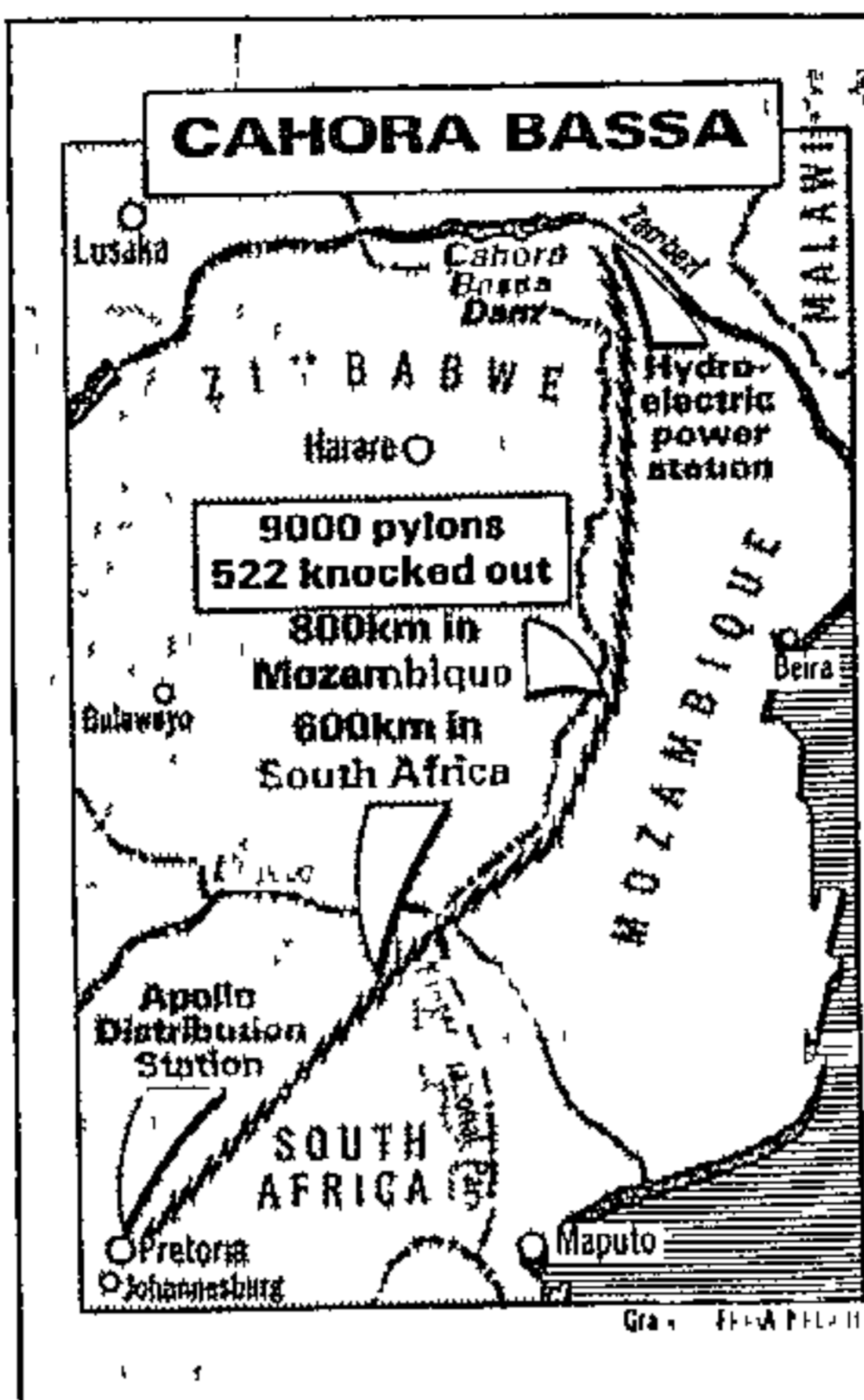
The rebels, who still wage a bloody hit-and-run bush war against Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano's government, have also denied they still receive backing from SA.

The task of protecting the power lines which provide the slender link between the two countries could be the key to the new accord.

More than 1400km of power lines — 800km in Mozambique and 600km in SA running to Irene, near Pretoria — and 9 000 pylons need to be protected against sabotage.

"It's doubtful whether any single or combined force is equal to the job — the logistics are just too vast," says head of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies Professor Mike Hough.

"Who will defend the pylons? If a



Cahora Bassa's hydro power sparks hope for political compatibility

MICK COLLINS

static defence force is envisaged, then 10 to 15 men would be needed for each pylon. Mobile patrols could also be brought in — air surveillance, helicopters or mounted men — but what happens after nightfall?

Referring to the 1984 agreement on Cahora Bassa between SA, Mozambique and Portugal, Hough says the wording of article eight — which specifically deals with protection of the transmission lines — whether deliberate or not, is vague.

Quoting directly from the agreement, Hough says "The governments of the Republic of SA and the People's Republic of Mozambique shall jointly take immediate steps to ensure protection of the transmission lines against attack and to safeguard the personnel and all costs in connection therewith shall be borne by the governments as agreed between them."

If the steps taken to protect the transmission lines do not result in adequate protection within a period of 90 days from the date of signature of this agreement, any party may request a meeting of the parties in order to review the situation.

That 90-day time span has come and gone, Hough says, and Renamo has blasted more than 500 pylons out of the ground.

"What hasn't been made clear is whether each side will look after

its own pylons (5 400 in Mozambique and 3 600 in SA) or if a joint defence is envisaged, with SA troops being deployed in Mozambique."

The manpower cost factor could also prove expensive for SA, Hough says.

"But the real problem could be public opinion. The whole thing is too broadly framed. The other option, of course, would be the deployment of a private guard force."

An ex-Rhodesian colonel who doesn't wish to be identified, says mounting a guard force on the lines — whether static or mobile — would not be feasible.

"In these conditions any force would have to go on the offensive against Renamo. Enemy forces would have to be cleared from the area and a buffer zone (cordon sanitaire), populated by people one could trust, established. These people would then become the eyes and ears for the security forces."

His sentiments are echoed by a Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria, who says this option has already been discussed, in that government opinion has been voiced as to keeping the area running parallel to the lines "clean".

"But there are deep political sensitivities on both sides. The recently-organised trilateral security commission will address these problems and come up with proposals shortly."

"Yes, government is intent on getting Cahora Bassa off the ground. What is different from the 1984 agreement is the obvious existence of political will," the spokesman says.

"I doubt whether the recent serious talks would have taken place without feeling that the security problems could be resolved."

But Renamo is still a force to be reckoned with, and diplomatic sources urge that it be given a say in the outcome.

Monday's threat by the right-wing rebels to blow up any new lines from the project must be viewed seriously, they say.

In statements emanating from Lisbon, the rebels say any attempt to restore delivery of electricity from Cahora Bassa to SA must take Renamo into account if any solution is to be found.

"The operation of Cahora Bassa under present circumstances will never be permitted by Renamo, it says."

According to the statement, signed by Renamo's Lisbon spokesman Manuel Frank, the Mozambican government is "betraying its old Marxism nature" in order to attract Western investment and economic aid.

Denouncing a visit last week to Mozambique by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl — and the expected establishment of diplomatic ties between Mozambique and Israel as 'hypocrisy of a totalitarian regime identified with Hit-

ler and Stalin' — the note criticises Spanish aid offers to the Mozambican government.

In an apparent reference to terrorist troubles in Spain, Frank says "This country has apparently forgotten it lives in a glass house."

The Cahora Bassa dam was started in the Sixties and completed in 1974, when Mozambique was still a Portuguese colony. Power supply to SA has been paralysed now for more than four years, having been finally cut off in October 1983.

While Mozambique assumed part ownership of the vast hydroelectric complex at its independence in 1975, running costs for Portugal's share since Renamo knocked out its power lines have exceeded US\$600m.

At its inception, the scheme was to have generated 18-million kilowatts a year, making it one of the largest in Africa. Today, owing to Renamo activity, it is operating at a mere 5% of capacity.

The scheme, which in theory could produce more than 2 000-megawatts, is producing an irregular 10-megawatts — enough to supply the town of Tete and its suburbs.

Will the lights come on again in Mozambique? What the future holds for Cahora Bassa only time will tell, but what is vital for the region is the regeneration of power and the subsequent wealth that will flow from the might of the Zambezi.

Afrikaans youth will be Frelimo's guests

Education Reporter

26/11/87

A group of Afrikaans youth and student leaders is to visit Mozambique next month at the invitation of the leader of the Frelimo youth movement

The South African delegation will be led by Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, a former chairman of the old Afrikaanse Studentebond (ASB) and now chairman of the political youth movement, Youth for South Africa (YSA)

Accompanying him will be Mr Francois Beukman, chairman of Stellenbosch University's Students' Representative Council (SRC), Mr Mike Joubert, chairman of the Pretoria University SRC, and Mr Stephan Botha, chairman of the SRC at Rand Afrikaans University.

The other six delegates are YSA national executive members Mr Kobus Sieberhagen, Mr Dirk Bakker, Mr Cedric de Coning, Miss Debbie Marchard, Miss Suzette Labuschagne (national organiser) and Miss Cleone Basson (public relations officer)

The delegation will leave on December 16 and return on December 19. Details of the programme have not been finalised.

Mr de Coning said yesterday that issues which would be discussed included destabilisation in southern Africa, Soviet influence in the region, South Africa's internal situation and its effect on regional stability, and the role of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

"We are well aware that we will differ markedly on many issues, but we feel it is very important for young people in the sub-continent to meet and exchange views

"Our policy in South Africa is one of negotiation and open discussion, and we cannot see why this should not be extended to states in southern Africa. The invitation (from Mozambique) was extended in a spirit of goodwill"

The YSA had told the South African Government of the Mozambique invitation and its intention to accept

Security clamp on Botswana to stem ANC

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa has imposed a security clamp on Botswana with the enforcement of strict control measures at border posts to counteract an alleged ANC terror campaign.

The move follows repeated South African accusations that Botswana was allowing the ANC to use its territory as a springboard for infiltration into South Africa.

Goods and traffic are piling up on both sides of the main border post of Tlokweng near Gaborone as customs officials undertake minute searches of vehicles and passengers.

The customs action is similar to measures taken at the Lesotho border early last year. That clampdown caused severe food shortages and was followed by the military overthrow of the Lesotho leader, Chief Leabua Jonathan, and the expulsion of the ANC from Lesotho.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said yesterday the strict security measures started on Tuesday morning at all border posts between South Africa and Botswana.

"Increased control measures have become necessary following information received and intelligence gathered by

the SAP that the ANC is to step up its terror campaign against South Africans during December," he said.

"According to the information, terrorists will try to infiltrate South Africa mainly through Botswana. This is also to be the conduit for arms and explosives."

This week's measures against Botswana follow the exchange of diplomatic notes between South Africa and the Botswana Government. Botswana denied South African allegations that it was allowing the ANC to use Botswana to infiltrate the country.

By last night "a near traffic crisis" was reported by Botswana customs officials at Tlokweng border post near Gaborone. Tlokweng is one of 12 border posts between SA and Botswana.

The Botswana Press Association reported that luggage was strewn on the ground and occupants had to vacate their cars for intensive searches.

8/11/83
X

Maputo a step closer to goal

218
8/10/84
12/2/87

THE past six months have shown a dramatic and visible improvement in the use of the Maputo harbour, as the three-phase plan to revamp the port moves into its second stage, according to the SA Foreign Trade Organisation (Safio).

But it is still likely to be a long uphill ride to get the port into anything like its original operating capacity.

The 1984 Nkomati Accord was the basis for the Maputo Port Masterplan which is into its second stage and, it is estimated, will cost up to R150m to complete, to handle the projected traffic.

Key players in the development, which is being co-ordinated by Safio on SA's side, are CFM (Mozambican Ports and Railways), management teams from several countries including SA and the UK, and SA Transport Services.

The port still carries signs of the changed order. Almost every wall carries faded revolutionary slogans denouncing imperialism and racism and hailing former President Samora Machel and the new Mozambique.

One of the greatest concerns with the flight of Portuguese skills that followed the Frelimo government taking power was the deterioration of the port.

At independence in 1976, 80% of Maputo's total handling was South

African exports. The figure in the past few months was 20%, but SA still remains the largest potential user.

Transit traffic through the port was 4-million tons in 1981. This fell to about 1,3-million tons in 1985, but projections are that it will handle 7,5-million tons in 1990.

Mozambique has three main ports, Maputo, Beira and Nacala. But the country has very few of its own exports, while its imports comprise mostly aid programme products.

The SA government recently made R3m available to the project to upgrade management of terminals used by SA's exporters. About 55 SA companies are involved in the port programme.

Soviet role

Zimbabwe, another major user, is reported to be interested in developments at the port but does not have the resources to help finance them.

It is not clear what, if any, role the Soviets have in the port except to use it for fishing concerns, and the unloading of arms and supplies.

Anthony Avidon, Safio's special projects manager, said one of the main issues to be dealt with initially was the crisis of confidence in the port's management — dealt

DIANNA GAMES

with by the first phase of the Masterplan.

The emphasis has now shifted to the rail infrastructure, the terminals and the port itself with the implementation of phase two. Phase three deals with specific projects.

Avidon says in several aspects, the port has achieved records in recent times. These include the largest shipment since independence and the fastest loading rate at two facilities, Matola and McMyller. There has also been an increase in new cargoes — citrus shipments recently hit a record, with one-million cartons a month passing through Maputo.

Sufficient finance has to be generated from the use of the line to make the continuation of this phase viable, Avidon says.

A RoCon bulk loader was installed in the port this month, and five cranes are being refurbished. Only 40% of the port's cranes are working at present, but, say the project people, this is enough for the present volume.

Security is another major issue SA has said it would not consider deploying troops to protect the rail line to Maputo, which has been sabotaged nine times this year,

causing delays of rail traffic of a maximum of three weeks at a time.

The Masterplan reads: "The present poor security situation will have to be addressed. It is self-evident that the port and rail link can never be efficiently operated on a competitive basis until security ceases to be a problem."

Says Avidon: "Obviously security is one of the main issues that has to be addressed but, to some extent, people have learnt to cope with it and it is not the focus of our discussions."

Certain concessions have been made to the situation. These include large stockpiling facilities and flexibility on demurrage charges. There is also a commitment by port director Ildio Diniz to guarantee insurance payments on goods lost by sabotage en route from SA, the details of which are still under negotiation.

Avidon says the security situation affected the type of traffic sent from SA to Maputo, restricting the use of higher value commodities and those with specific delivery dates.

New job creation has not yet been a spin-off of the project because, says Avidon, the port already has a high employee enrolment which are not being properly

used. But those people are now learning new skills, he says.

Another consequence of the port's deterioration over the years has been a drop in the number of ships calling at the port. This is difficult to quantify as Maputo, mainly a bulk port, relies mostly on charters.

One of the port's largest cargoes used to be steam coal, but this has dropped off considerably with the downturn in that market, resulting in lower utilisation of the Matola terminal. This has, however, been offset by a significant increase in the export of sized coal from SA.

Tariffs for several commodities, including chrome, copper and ferro alloys were higher than for Durban and Richards Bay as both of these are high traffic/low cost per ton operations, whereas a traffic decline, inefficiencies at the port and border disruptions had made Maputo a low rate/high cost line, Avidon says.

This has now changed, aided by several devaluations of Mozambique's currency in the past two years which have lowered the total export cost and made Maputo more competitive with SA's ports. Diniz has also offered to fix a one-year exchange rate on negotiation with exporters.

SA 'will strive for Mozambican peace'

218
SPM
7/12/87

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

South Africa was prepared to go out of its way to bring together the two warring parties in Mozambique, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said in Switzerland last night.

He was addressing the Swiss South

Africa Association in Zurich.

General Malan is on a lightning visit to Europe as a guest of the association and will return to South Africa today.

In a prepared text of his speech released by his office in Pretoria, General Malan said South Africa considered the Nkomati Accord a model for relations with other countries in the sub-continent.

In terms of the accord, South Africa had rendered large-scale support to Mozambique, investing R48 million in various projects in the country since the signing of the agreement in March 1984.

Despite this economic and other aid, he said, Mozambique did not honour the ground rules for sound relations.

"Terrorists are allowed freedom of movement. Unfortunately, disinformation, agitation and propaganda against South Africa has become a way of life for some countries, such as Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe," he said.

"In the case of Mozambique, this is so even though Article 5 of the accord forbids and prohibits propaganda."

General Malan said he believed the solution to Mozambique's massive human suffering lay in the field of negotiation and reconciliation.

It was in that country's interests that the two warring factions, Frelimo and the MNR, should be brought together at the conference table.

South Africa was prepared to go out of its way to bring the two parties together, he said.

"In order to achieve that objective, we reserve in a responsible manner the right to a certain degree of movement — all directed at the interests of that country and the stability and prosperity of our region.

"Our choice is not between Frelimo and Renamo — we have a commitment to order and stability.

"The Nkomati Accord remains a practical basis for co-operation, and we intend exploring its possibilities, as in the past," said General Malan.

Border checks still going on

SOWETAN Africa News Service

GABORONE—Security checks on the main border post between Botswana and South Africa remain in force and travellers are once again experiencing long delays.

Travellers arriving at the Tlokweng border post were told by Botswana officials that there was no guarantee that they could get through.

Vehicles were being thoroughly checked by South African security forces with the help of sniffer dogs.

Some Botswana citizens who travel regularly between the two countries are baffled by the way the security checks are being carried

Delays

Travellers said that while at the main border post at Tlokweng searches are long. Travellers wishing to avoid the delays can travel to the Lobatse border post of Pioneer's Gate where there are no controls.

A Gaborone businessman said he travelled from Botswana into South Africa via Lobatse border post and Bophuthatswana without any problems.

"No one even bothered to open my boot," he said.

The security checks were started after South Africa said it had received information that the ANC was planning to infiltrate South Africa via Botswana.

8/12/87 Inuetai

With Britain helping behind the scenes, there are signs of a closer relationship between the two governments after years of suspicion and hostility

9/26/87 9/12/87

Rail link forges friendship for Malawi, Mozambique

JOHN MORRISON of Reuter reports Dateline BLANTYRE

LANDLOCKED Malawi, caught in a transport squeeze which is threatening its economy, is drawing closer to its Marxist neighbour Mozambique in an effort to protect its access to the sea

With Britain helping behind the scenes, signs have multiplied of a closer relationship between the two governments after years of suspicion and hostility, diplomats say

Mozambique has now stopped publicly accusing Malawi of letting its territory be used as a base by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels

Capitalist

And Malawi has quietly deployed one fifth of its 5 000-man army in Mozambique to help defend its rail link to the Indian Ocean port of Nacala against MNR attack

"Nacala is vital for both Mozambique and Malawi," said British Foreign Office Minister of State Mrs Lynda Chalker after meetings last week with the leaders of both countries intended to nudge them into a closer relationship

Malawi, conservative and capitalist, is the only black African country with an embassy in Pretoria, and is not part of the six-nation organi-

sation of Frontline states opposed to South Africa

It is, however, an active member of the nine-nation Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), which works to reduce the region's economic dependence on South Africa

Mrs Chalker showed obvious relief when Malawi's octogenarian Life President Kamuzu Banda told her that he accepted Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano's apology for the shooting down of a Malawian business charter plane on November 6 with the loss of 10 lives

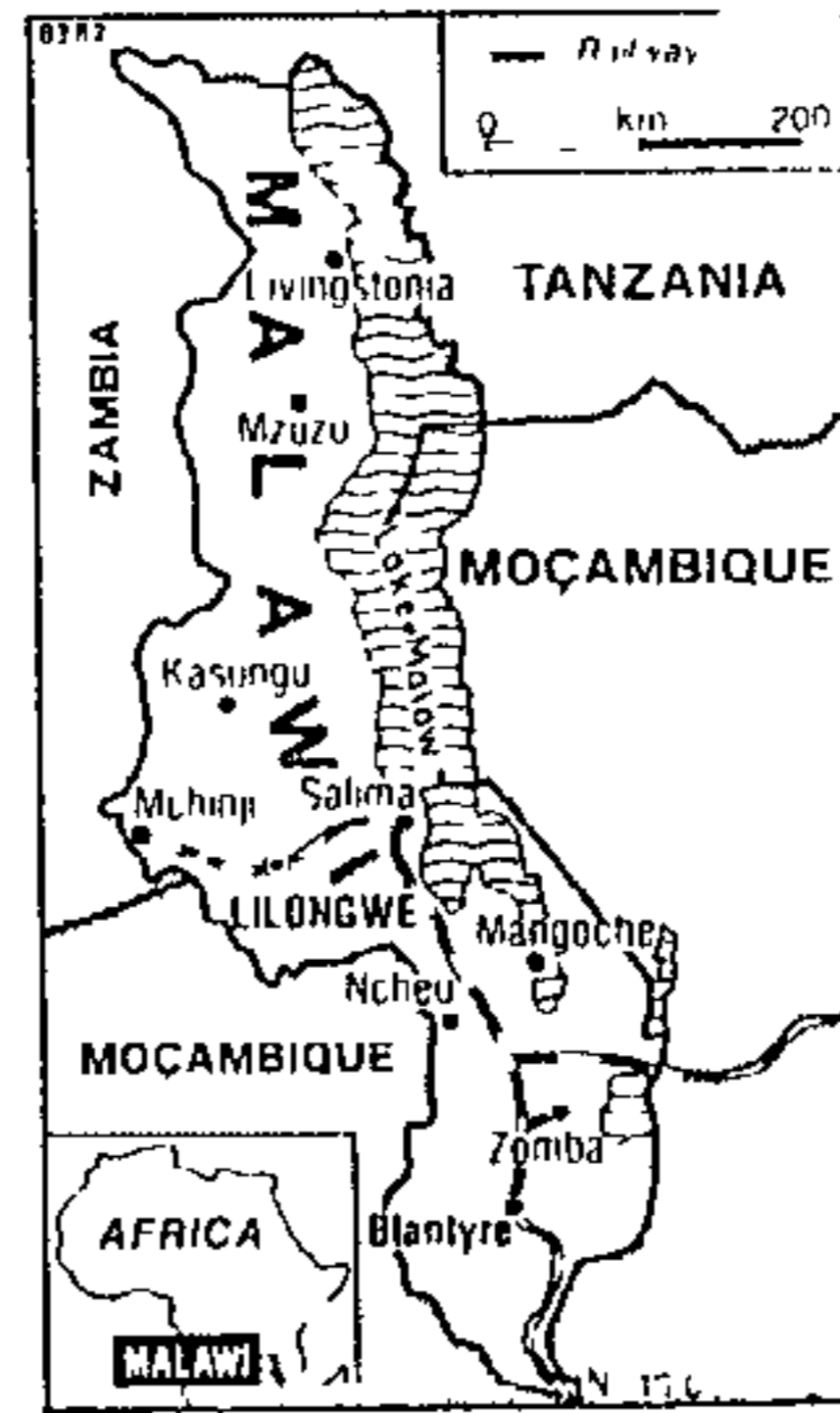
Malawians were shocked and angered by the incident, but after issuing a formal protest note decided that business with Mozambique would go ahead as usual

Big efforts

"I am encouraged by what I have heard," Mrs Chalker told reporters, adding that President Banda was gravely concerned by the continued conflict in Mozambique and wanted to help end it

Over the past year Malawi has made big efforts to persuade Mozambique that it has no links with the MNR

"Whereas there was a relationship in the past it has now



dwindled almost to nothing," Mrs Chalker said

She quoted Dr Banda as expressing "tremendous anxiety" about the actions of South Africa and of the Mozambican rebels, whose disruption of transport routes is causing enormous extra costs for Malawi's economy

With Britain and other donor nations helping to foot the bill, Malawi and Mozambique are trying to get trains mov-

ing again on the 615km line to Nacala, completed in 1970 to provide a new route to the sea for Malawi

With the line out of action and the alternative rail route to Beira also cut by rebels, Malawi has had to ship its exports of tea, sugar and tobacco and its imports of industrial goods either through Durban in South Africa or through Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. Both routes are awkward and around 30 or 40 percent more costly

Reluctant

Diplomats believe President Banda may at first have been reluctant to commit Malawian troops to Mozambique, but agreed because of the overriding need to reopen the Nacala rail link

The role played by the Malawian battalion on the line goes unpublicised here. When Mrs Chalker announced that Britain would give R2.6-million to buy non-lethal equipment such as radios for the Malawian battalion, the Malawian press did not spell out what the money would be used for

Malawi Railways executives say that up to now they have run trains only as far as Malema, about 177km into Mozambique, but intend to do the whole trip soon

"We intend to go to the coast in two weeks time," assistant general manager Steven Mijiga told reporters

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Apology

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Malawi draws closer to Mozambique

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Sowetan



PRESIDENT Chissano
.. Mozambique.

PRESIDENT Banda
Malawi.

FOCUS

SAPA-REUTER

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Mozambican rebels, whose disruption of transport routes is causing enormous extra costs for Malawi's economy.

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Damaged

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overriding need to reopen the Nacala rail link.

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Miss Chalker also watched repairs of Malawian locomotives hit by rebel small arms fire on the line, and inspected two Mozambican locomotives repaired here at British expense after rebels damaged them.

Malawi railways executives say that up to now they have run trains only as far as Malema, some 177 km into Mozambique, but intend to do the whole trip soon.

Risk

"We intend to go to the coast in two weeks time," assistant general manager Mr Steven Mijiga told reporters.

Some Western diplomats who monitor the security situation in the region are privately pessimistic about the chances of regular traffic on the line resuming until there is some kind of peace in Mozambique.

They point out that several thousand Zim-

babwean troops are needed to keep open the much shorter rail link from Mutare in Zimbabwe to Beira, and say the Malawian soldiers, while well-trained and professional, are too few to do the job.

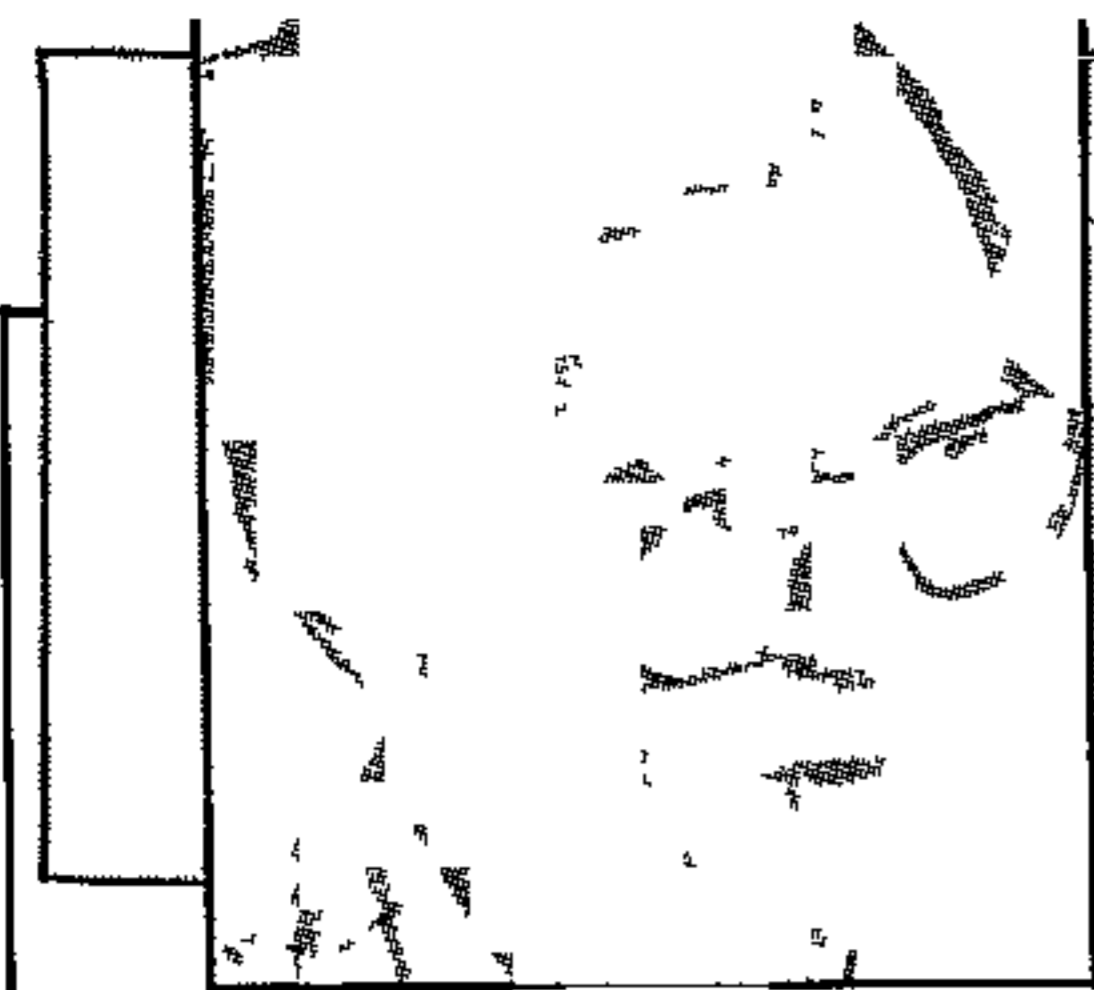
The major security risk is on the central part of the line, where a continuously welded track is being laid to make sabotage more difficult.

Diplomats say Mozambican Government forces are ill-trained, ill-equipped and ill-paid and do not have adequate food, transport or ammunition to be an effective fighting force.

In late November 200 ragged, ill-shod Frelimo soldiers fled into Malawi because their ammunition ran out. "If they're supposed to guard a train you never know if they will turn up or not," a Western diplomat here said.

Despite these problems Miss Chalker made clear that Britain would confine its military aid to non-lethal items and would not send its own troops to the Nacala line, even if the security situation worsened.

Miss Chalker said she wanted to see the Mozambique conflict ended by dialogue and hinted that if President Chissano's domestic policies bore fruit, his government might one day reconsider its refusal to negotiate with the MNR.



DURING a recent visit to Zimbabwe South African journalists interviewed Mr Eddie Cross (left), chief executive of the Beira Corridor Group (BCG) — a powerful consortium of about 250 corporations operating throughout southern Africa. It was formed in 1985 after Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe appealed to businesses to help realize the Southern African Development Co-

Ordination Conference (SADCC) objective of lessening the economic dependence of Frontline states on South Africa. A startling account emerged of South Africa's activities beyond its borders — particularly its covert support to the MNR in Mozambique — and the consequences. This edited transcript appeared in English in the December issue of DIE SUID-AFRIKAAN

WE VERY much suspect that the military in South Africa continues to support Renamo but that it is an unauthorized activity.

Is that possible?

Well, we're not so sure and neither are the Mozambicans. We intercept every radio signal from South Africa to Renamo. The South Africans installed a very sophisticated radio system in Mozambique and maintained that system until 1985 but South Africa still continues to send signals to Renamo. In fact, in one month — I think it was August — we recorded more than 450 intercepts. That's more than 10 a day. But if you talk to Neil van Heerden at Foreign Affairs, they say emphatically it is official government policy to support Chissano.

What are the messages about?

South Africa monitors all the signals over Mozambique, whether Zimbabwean, Soviet or Mozambican. You translate that and I think probably what you do is occasionally you slip a bit of intelligence to Renamo. You tell them what Zimbabwe is going to do next. And that's valuable intelligence.

Is this possibly "blind eye" stuff?

Well, that's what the Americans believe. You have just this last week a marvellous example of South African ambivalence. Renamo took out a big bridge — three spans, just outside Maputo, on the Nkomati road — the second major bridge we've

lost. Then SATS (South African Transport Services) threw everything they had at it. South African troops went in, swept the area and protected the workmen. SATS worked round the clock, with floodlights, everything, and fixed the bridge in 10 days.

But nobody knows that in South Africa.

South Africa also protects and repairs the power lines to Maputo.

Is that working?

Yes. There are no interruptions in the power supply. And now you've got the South Africans negotiating actively to restart drawing power from Cabora Bassa. The Cabora Bassa power lines are completely non-functional. They've been non-functional now for five years. I'm told there are nearly five hundred pylons down on that route.

Then what are the power lines working then?

It's the power lines from South Africa to Maputo. Because Maputo is supplied by South Africa.

By ESKOM?

Yes. South Africa supplies a hundred megawatts to Maputo — a 100% of its power.

At the same time, Renamo has destroyed the lines from Cabora Bassa. That just doesn't make sense.

Yes. And Cabora Bassa is the cheapest possible source of additional power for South Africa.

What are your estimates of the strength of Renamo?

We don't know. There are a variety of estimates. But it's very difficult to talk about Renamo. Because Renamo in a sense doesn't exist. You have various units

and bandit elements operating inside Mozambique. You might say a total number of armed men of around 15 000, with probably about 10 000 hangers-on. One thing we do know is that numerically they are almost as big as the Frelimo army. But they're very badly supplied, very badly trained and very badly led.

One of the reasons why Renamo does not have a real policy is because if Dhlakama (leader of Renamo) adopted a policy, the divisions in the movement would immediately become apparent. They range from people who regard Chissano as a revisionist — to the left of Chissano — to people on the extreme right, from Muslim fundamentalists through to the Catholics. You've got a large number of semi-autonomous groups operating almost independently. I call it a private enterprise war.

Would it be correct to describe this as a Frankenstein thing — because it was set up by Zimbabwe, or rather Rhodesia, and then sustained by South Africa ...

Sure. Even the South Africans could not effectively, I think, control Renamo today.

I wonder whether you could backtrack a bit and give us a thumbnail sketch of the genesis of Renamo, right from the beginning, and how we came to this situation — about which we in South Africa get mixed messages.

Renamo have been through about five stages. Stage one, which you might call the Rhodesian phase, lasted from 1976 to 1980, when the Rhodesians started Renamo as a means of

providing a platform within Mozambique for attacks on Zanu bases there. By the time that phase was completed, Renamo was about 2 000 strong. And they were being trained at several centres in Zimbabwe.

In 1980, just prior to independence, the entire operation — including the radio station — was transferred to the Eastern Transvaal.

By whom?

By the South Africans. The South Africans flew in.

Unilaterally?

No — with the cooperation of the Rhodesian army. They came up with Hercules aircraft and took the entire thing — people, everything — to the Eastern Transvaal.

You then have a period which I call the South African consolidation of control. When the South Africans gradually took over Renamo over the next 12 to 15 months — not expanding it to any great extent, but establishing their authority, establishing lines of communication.

You have the build-up of Renamo, from 1981 to 1984, where, by the time South Africa had finished, Renamo was quite as powerful as Frelimo — there were about 15 000 trained Renamo men in the field. Extensive training was being done in the Eastern Transvaal and the South Africans had installed a very extensive radio communication and supply network in Mozambique. Including airstrips.

How is this possible?

What you may not understand is Mozambique is 3 000 km long from north to south. It's estimated that Frelimo only has administrative control over 15% of the land

Frontline states. Frontline states launched the Malawi operation, which was immediately successful — that is, to persuade President Banda to abandon his non-aligned stance towards Renamo and to back joint efforts against Renamo.

Then you have, towards the end of last year, the attempt by Renamo to cut Mozambique in two. They launched a very big drive in the Zambezia province in an attempt to hold the central provinces. This failed because Zimbabwe then climbed in. We put in some operational units and when they captured towns, we went in and recaptured the towns from them.

And then Tanzania became involved. What happened then was Zimbabwe did the fighting and the Tanzanians moved in and garrisoned each town.

And that basically broke the back of the Renamo, I think, at the end of last year and the beginning of this year. So that by May this year, Renamo was in deep trouble. They were completely isolated internationally, except for maybe Washington and Lisbon, and, of course, the RSA. They were without significant sources of supply, either of material or money, none of the Frontline states would allow them transit rights, and I think, at that stage, fearful that Renamo was about to be crushed, somebody in South Africa decided to do something.

We think there is clear and significant evidence of a 250-ton consignment of ammunition being delivered by the South African Navy to the northern provinces of

satisfied that South Africa was sincere in a radical shift on Mozambique.

Did you meet in high council? Or the executive of the SCC?

We met the executive staff officers.

Which are mostly military men.

Yes. Together with Neil van Heerden and George Babb (Foreign Affairs) and so on. Because what we're saying to South Africa is that these alternative transport routes are not a threat to its strategic interests. The motivation of the private sector in re-establishing these routes is one of survival. We've got to reduce the costs of getting our exports to the sea.

We first approached the South Africans in 1985, and we said to them, frankly, gentleman, let's put our cards on the table, if the private sector in SADCC become involved in the transport corridors, will you leave them alone? Can we get an assurance from you?

At that stage, we found nothing but hostility in Pretoria. They would give us no assurances whatsoever. The situation today is 180 degrees in the other direction. For instance, the South Africans are financing a lot of the work in Maputo at the moment, they've told us they are putting R180 million into Maputo.

So the remaining links with Renamo — are these thought to be rogue elements in the South African military?

Yes. But South Africa is very ambivalent about these sorts of things. South Africa shifts very fast. It's policy-unstable.

Is it possible that Crocker is right, and that

South Africa and the war in Mozambique

orig. Trans 10/12/87 218

sur ace of Mozambique
So anybody can do what-
ever they like on 85% of
Mozambique territory,
and not be discovered

You then have what I
call the immediate pre-
Nkomati period, when
the South Africans put
in at least two years'
military supplies. And
that was done as a fare-
well gift to Renamo, say-
ing, you're on your own
now, we'll no longer sup-
port you

The South Africans
then signed Nkomati, in
1984, and after Nkomati
you have what I call the
Louis Nel phase — it
lasted about 12 to 15
months — where you had
elements inside the
South African admini-
stration who disagreed
with the PW/Pik-strategy
on Nkomati. It was amaz-
ing, both the men who
signed the Nkomati ac-
cord were acting as mi-
nority interests inside
their respective power
systems. Machel was to-
tally without support in-
side the Mozambique
cabinet — and PW was
virtually without sup-
port in his

The South Africans
continued to support
Renamo during this
period — what Pik
called "technical viola-
tions" of the Nkomati ac-
cord. That was then fol-
lowed by Louis Nel and
others being dismissed,
two deputy ministers
and ten senior army offi-
cers were fired

You then go into a
phase which I call the
"radio phase", where
the only support being
provided by South
Africa to Renamo was in
effect intelligence, moni-
toring what was hap-
pening in Mozambique,
and telling Renamo
when something was go-
ing to be done, basically
advising them

That seems to have
lasted until about May
this year. At that stage,
Renamo was in deep
trouble. Because in Oc-
tober last year the

Mozambique
A resumption of sup-
plies? *10/12/81*
Yes. In May/June this
year.

Authorized, unauthor-
ized ... or not known?
This is exactly the
point that someone
made here a little while
ago. The South Africans
claim it is unauthorized
activity — that's Pik's po-
sition, that's PW's po-
sition. *10/12/81*

But the Americans say
— and I've had this per-
sonally from Chester
Crocker — that nothing
like this happens in
South Africa without the
knowledge of the au-
thorities. Is it not possi-
ble that the radio signals
to Renamo, for instance,
could emanate from a
group of amateurs in
Durban. Which is what
they are claiming

In the case of the south
of the country, the Ren-
amo massacre of Ho-
moine and other similar
incidents were all pre-
ceded by airdrops by
light aircraft, using US
army surplus para-
chutes. About ten resup-
ply operations in the
south have been clearly
identified and docu-
mented. Reports from
people on the ground;
equipment found on the
deck after the event

We have radar equip-
ment and the Soviets
keep a communications
frigate off Maputo. We
monitor all movements
across the border. We
know when these air-
craft entered Mozambi-
que airspace from South
Africa

This is a weird situa-
tion. I sat down in a
room like this with one
of the top generals whom
I believe I can trust,
maybe this was before
May, and he said I can
assure you that we have
no connection with MNR

Well we — that's the
BCG — met the State Se-
curity Council in April
this year. We then came
away from that meeting,

South Africa is now oper-
ating on a basis of doing
things which are plausi-
bly deniable? That is, Pik
generally doesn't know.
But he does know that
the military intelligence
have a certain carte
blanche to do whatever
they like; so he can say
with his hand on his
heart, this is not official
government policy.

If you question
Foreign Affairs, they
will admit that Look, we
talked to your ambassa-
dor in Washington about
10 days ago. And he
would say, absolutely,
emphatically, South
Africa is not backing
Renamo

But at the same time,
when you question them
slowly, he says, look, you
know, it's always possi-
ble

You've got a big secur-
ity budget down there
which they don't have to
account to parliament
for. And let me tell you
that R10 million would
buy you a lot of mileage
in Mozambique. Run-
ning a guerilla war is
cheap. Speak to any for-
mer Zanla or Zipra com-
mander

And a lot of stuff we're
picking up in Mozambi-
que has come from
Angola. When you trace
the rifle numbers back,
it's actually Soviet
equipment supplied to
Angola. So the source of
that equipment is quite
obvious

So what you're trying
to do, you say you have
no illusions about the
strategic superiority of
South Africa, you can't
protect any of those cor-
ridors against South
Africa, you're basically
hoping to protect them
against Renamo and ne-
gotiate a South African
standoff.

That's right. What
we're trying to do is to
persuade South Africa
that it is not in their stra-
tegic interests to cripple
the Frontline states.
And, in fact, if you look
at those forces in South

don't understand why.

A very interesting situa-
tion developed after Ho-
moine, because, unfortu-
nately for Renamo and
unfortunately for their
friends in South Africa,
there was an American
aid worker in the village
when the raid took place
who was a reliable wit-
ness

Now we met with the
Mozambicans shortly
after it happened, here
in Harare, and we said to
them, for God's sake, if
you have the evidence,
produce a dossier and
give it to Pik to take up
with the authorities so
that you can corner who-
ever is responsible for
this

What we understand
was, Paluso contacted
Pik, sent him the stuff,
Pik saw PW in Pretoria
and was authorized to go
to Nkomati. Having held
discussions in Nkomati
with the security people
and been told, this is a
resupply operation, they
then authorized the sub-
sequent discussions in
Cape Town where I un-
derstand the head of
military intelligence in
South Africa was in at-
tendance

As a result of that, PW,
I understand, called in
the heads of the army
and told them, this activ-
ity absolutely has to
stop. And the Mozambi-
cans were satisfied with
the assurances given to
them by the South Afri-
can authorities

But the situation as of
today is that the military
situation in Mozambique
is serious and deterio-
rating. We are actually
very, very disturbed by
the situation now

So your view would be
that there was this
change in May, that they
brought it under control,
but that it's out of control
again.

That's right. That
would seem to be it.
Would you be prepared
to make some kind of
value judgment about

and destroyed
vate sector. By 1980, 98%
of Mozambique's econo-
my was in the hands of
the state. This was not
entirely their fault
either, because the Por-
tuguese just walked out
on them, but since then,
it's been the sustained
destruction of the
Mozambique infrastruc-
ture by either Renamo
or direct South African
involvement

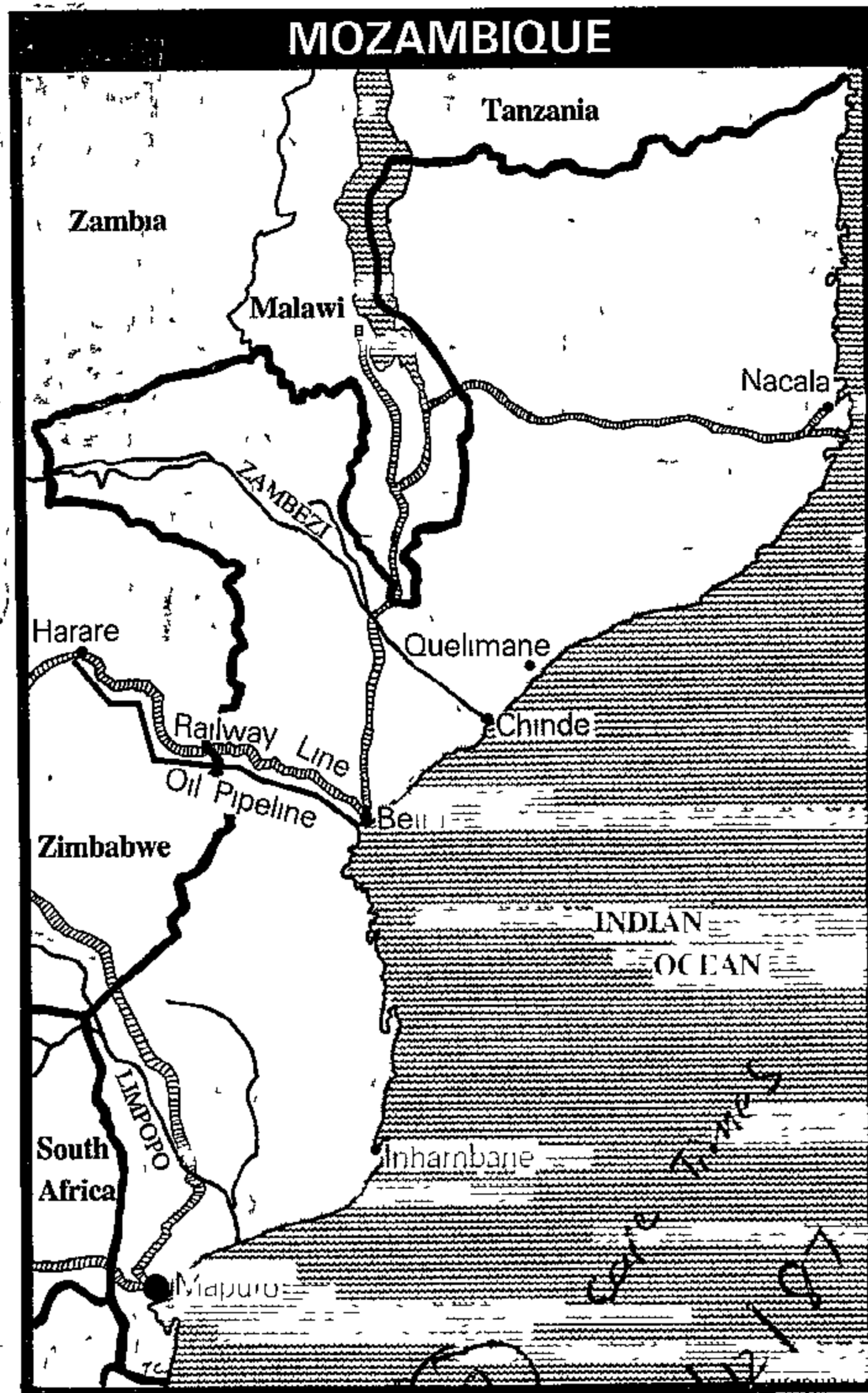
I mean, the *destabiliza-
tion* strategy of South
Africa seems to have
lasted from about 1982 to
1984. All out destabilisa-
tion, during that two and
a half year period. Dur-
ing that time, you de-
ployed commandos, you
actually physically de-
stroyed infrastructure,
you physically got in-
volved in the crippling
of the economies of the
Frontline states. And
you did an immense
amount of damage there

● Among the South
African journalists who
visited Zimbabwe was Mr
Harvey Tyson, editor of
The Star. Following his re-
turn to South Africa, he
wrote two articles based
on information obtained
in Zimbabwe.

On November 11, the
South African Minister of
Defence, General Magnus
Malan, said it was a "bla-
tant lie" that South Africa
pursued a policy of active
destabilization.

Addressing a group of
visiting American busi-
nessmen and investors in
Cape Town, Malan said
the editor of South Africa's
largest daily newspaper
had been taken in by "bla-
tant propaganda and dis-
information put out for his
benefit in a hostile coun-
try".

He said South Africa did
not pursue a policy of des-
tabilization and was not
responsible for the destabi-
lization of southern
Africa. On the contrary, its
policies were geared spe-
cifically to generating de-
velopment and promoting
stability in the region.



The sphere of conflict on the east side of southern Africa — but what is South Africa's true role among the various factions?

Africa that are in favour of a transition to a stable society... It will have to be associated with violence, because you're way beyond any kind of peaceful resolution of the South African situation, but what you need are to demonstrate to white South Africans that the white communities in the Frontline states are surviving

If you're interested in a process of orderly change in South Africa, rapid but orderly change, then Archbishop Tutu was absolutely right, the greatest contribution the Frontline states can make to the process of change in South Africa is to be a success.



The late President Samora Machel

You seem to think that there has been some reassessment at State Security Council level. That they've been involved in these policies of destabilization, and now seem to be walking away from it

After all, he is a graduate of Fort Hare. And what he is saying is, what can we do to accelerate the process of change in South Africa without actually becoming embroiled in the war?

Because they've said to the ANC and the PAC, look, we can't help you with the war. That is not an option for us, because cross-border raids by South Africa would destroy us. So, the one thing Zimbabwe can do is to show moral leadership to the rest of the world on the issue of apartheid.

If the Prime Minister held the levers, let me tell you, you'd be blockaded by the navies of the world. They would close you down. He would have no hesitation whatsoever, if he had the power.

His frustration is that the international community, particularly the heavyweights — Japan, Germany, Britain and the United States — will not countenance the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa. He is also totally isolated in the region.

We're the least dependent country in the region on South Africa, and the best able to take South Africa on. But we can't act alone. Our position is, we will continue to take a highly moralistic stance, and we will continue to support sanctions, unequivocally, both in the regional forum and internationally.

You got as far as May this year — with Renamo.

Right. We're a bit confused now. Because we

this whole complex mess — as far as South African involvement is concerned?

Well, the main thing that depresses me is that here you have the poorest country in the world — Mozambique is now officially classified by the World Bank as the poorest country in the world, with a gross national product of less than 100 US dollars per capita.

Is half a million deaths accurate?

I don't think anybody can tell you. The average life expectancy of a woman in Mozambique is 37 years. They have the highest rate of infant mortality in the world — higher than Ethiopia — 50% under the age of five. And over 85% illiteracy.

Despite a huge international aid effort, four and a half million people are facing starvation. Of those, at least two million are beyond reach. They cannot be reached.

The scenes I've seen travelling in Mozambique — just don't bear description. When you see

whole populations with insufficient clothes for basic decency, women without any clothes whatsoever, children, men, it's absolutely horrifying.

I think we've got to say the human suffering down there has to be put, to some extent, at the foot of the South Africans.

Not entirely. The Mozambicans themselves today would say they made major errors in the beginning, when they banned religion, abolished private property

AS relations between Mozambique and Malawi start to thaw, a wave of refugees from war-torn Mozambique are putting new strains on Malawi's economy. JOHN MORRISON of Reuter reports from Lizulu in Malawi

Refugee wave strains Malawi

A MASSIVE influx of refugees from war-shattered Mozambique into Malawi is straining the hospitality of one of Africa's poorest countries.

Malawi, after coping with the swelling tide on its own for months, is now appealing for international help to solve a problem that has spilled across its borders. Malawi, a country of seven million people, now has 363 000 Mozambican "deslocados" or displaced persons.

Most are women with babies on their backs and children by their side. They have simply walked across the unguarded border into southern Malawi, which juts into Mozambique like a piece in a jigsaw puzzle.

As recently as September 1986, Malawi counted only 40 000 refugees, but the trickle has swelled to a flood. "They feel safe as soon as they cross the border and they know they will be fed," a Malawian official says.

Here on Malawi's western border with Mozambique's Tete province, it is only a few steps across the tarmac road from the destitution of Mozambique to the modest poverty of Malawi.

On both sides of the road villagers speak the same local language, Chichewa, and many are related. The refugees just walk across, queue to register with the District Commissioner, and put up their thatched huts within sight of Mozambique.

Hungry and ragged

Following the old colonial frontier between English-speaking and Portuguese-speaking Africa, the road running north from Malawi's commercial centre Blantyre to the capital Lilongwe runs within a few feet of Mozambique

On the Malawian side, there is a bustle of activity with market stalls, solid red brick post offices and mud brick villages in between neatly tilled fields. There is a brisk trade in fruit, vegetables and even barbecued mice — a local delicacy.

On the Mozambican side, there is a landscape of desolation. Once-thriving shops, cafes and farmhouses are now wrecked shells. Beyond lies the emptiness of Tete province, a no-man's land where neither the government nor the rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) wield control.

At first the refugees came from border areas. But now they are arriving, hungry and ragged, from further inside Mozambique where an estimated four million people are said by the government to be affected by the war.

For the time being, the refugees are being fed thanks to the efforts of the Malawi government, the World Food Programme, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other agencies

Extra supplies

Unlike in Ethiopia, there is no famine but UNHCR officials say transporting supplies to the area could become a critical problem in 1988.

"We estimate we will need 58 000 tons of cereals next year," says Joel Boutroue, who represents the UNHCR in Lilongwe. Malawi, normally a food exporter, is also short of cereals this year, partly because it has dug into its reserves to feed the refugees.

All extra supplies will have to come from Zimbabwe across the single road which runs across Mozambique's Tete province. Truck convoys, guarded by Zimbabwean troops, run three times a week at present.

Aid workers say a current American programme to ship 27 000 tons of maize to Malawi through Tete is already straining local transport links and fear that by next year there will not be enough trucks in Zimbabwe or Malawi to move the maize needed.

The refugees camped along the border also pose a potentially serious security problem for Malawi. In Zimbabwe, the rebels have repeatedly crossed over from Mozambique to plunder and kill villagers.

Officials here and foreign diplomats say that apart from one or two cattle thefts, there have been no raids into Malawi by the MNR rebels and no skirmishes on the border.

Vulnerable

But the closeness of Malawi's major north-south highway to the frontier at a point where the country is barely 20km across makes it acutely vulnerable.

"Ideally one would move all these people into camps further from the border. But I don't see how one can move so many people," says Boutroue.

The Malawi government was initially reluctant to give the Mozambicans formal refugee status, fearing this would make their presence permanent.

"Our mandate is now accepted. The government is now accepting that they may be here for some time and so we can make medium term plans," Boutroue says.

Malawian and foreign officials agree the refugees will have to stay until peace comes to Mozambique. — Sapa-Reuter

12655 11/12/87

Mozambique like Ethiopia

— Geldof

Argus Africa
News Service

INHAMINGA (Mozambique) — Band Aid project organiser Bob Geldof was shocked when he saw 800 starving people sitting silently in the shade of a line of trees here

"It's like Ethiopia all over again," he said.

Mr Geldof said later "It is particularly distressing to come here after Ethiopia where 80 percent of the problem is the weather. Here weather is only five percent of the problem

"The real cause of all this is barbaric thugery. The world cannot do enough to counter it."

Current
14/12/87
Renamo kill 14 civilians *2/8*

MAPUTO. — Renamo rebels killed 14 civilians and wounded 44 in a raid on a town in central Mozambique, the national news agency reported yesterday. Government troops arrived during the raid and killed 10 rebels. The fighting took place in the town of Mucodza, about 150 km west of Beira.

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SA foots Cahora Bassa bill

From KEN POTTINGER

LISBON — South Africa has agreed to finance repairs to damaged Cahora Bassa power pylons and contribute to a special security force to protect the project from further guerilla sabotage, according to a report published in Portugal.

The report says that following a tripartite meeting in Pretoria three weeks ago between Mozambique, South Africa and Portugal, South Africa appears willing to contribute substantially to the estimated \$18 million (about R36 million) bill for repairing 522 damaged power pylons and renewing cables carrying electricity from the dam across 800km of Mozambican territory to the Apollo station in the Eastern Transvaal.

In an effort to prevent further Renamo guerilla sabotage, Mozambique is

setting up a protection force — trained in Zimbabwe by the British military advisory and training team — for which South Africa will provide logistical support.

The report says the force is likely to be based at three points along the line and South Africa will meet its transport needs, probably including helicopters, so the force can be deployed rapidly against any detected guerilla movements in the zone and in follow-up missions after sabotage attacks, the report says.

Finally, Pretoria has agreed to use what pressure it can to end guerilla attacks on the power pylons.

The reports of South Africa's apparent renewed interest in getting energy from the dam flowing again come at a time when Maputo is making bold moves to woo the West and implement significant economic and political reforms likely to undercut its Marxist-Leninist base.

Mozambique's capitalist experiment relies on the army protecting road and rail links from guerilla attacks. KARL MAIER of
The Independent reports from Maputo.

Affluence and squalor live side by side in Mozambique

THE Indian Ocean breeze plays over the Costa do Sol restaurant, where affluent Mozambicans and foreign aid workers wash down plates of prawns with local beer.

In the street below, scrawny children beg for change.

The scene symbolises the dilemma of President Joaquim Chissano's ambitious western-backed experiment with free market policies, which is intended to revive the moribund economy despite a spreading 12-year-old war against the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerilla movement.

While international aid and new price incentives for companies have pumped supplies of food, drink and clothing into Maputo's once empty shops, very few Mozambicans can afford the soaring prices.

Minimum wage earners can

spend a whole month's salary on a shirt, while officially-controlled foods, such as rice and oil, are more than 200 percent up on last year.

For the few with money, however, the changes of the past six months have been remarkable. "For the first time in two years, I have eaten meat at my home," said one civil servant. "The prices are extremely high, but at least there is the possibility of buying things before there was nothing to do with your money."

Under the guidance of the IMF, the Frelimo government has taken tough financial measures. The local currency, the metical, has been devalued by 400 percent, government spending has been cut and there has been a sharp increase in the prices paid to farmers for their produce.

The goal is to eliminate the huge

black market, ease the government's tight grip on the economy and transfer wealth from the cities to the countryside, where 80 percent of the population live.

As a result, the state, under the watchful eyes of IMF representatives, has ordered public companies to balance their books or stop work. Western nations and banks are helping by providing new credits and rescheduling payments on Mozambique's nearly R7 billion foreign debt.

International aid agencies are pouring into the capital and planning development projects all over the country, though the fate of their schemes remains hostage to the war.

It is the countryside, not the cities like Maputo, that will render final judgment on the avowedly so-

cialist government's new-found fascination with capitalist economics. And there, progress has come slowly, if at all.

The higher produce prices are supposed to encourage farmers to grow more, but the war against the South African-backed MNR guerillas has forced many of them to abandon their farms.

The army is failing to protect the important road and rail routes that must carry rural-to-urban trade if the economic policies are to have a chance of succeeding and key export crops are to be brought to ports.

As a confidential IMF report puts it "External viability with economic growth is not likely if current security problems remain."

Cape Times 16/12/82

Jeugkrags pay tribute in Maputo

Political Correspondent
MEMBERS of the verligte Afrikaner youth organization, Jeugkrags SA, will pay a Day of the Vow visit to the grave of Voortrekker leader Louis Trichardt in Maputo today — along with members of the Frelimo youth movement.

The South Africans, and their Frelimo counterparts, will visit the memorial garden to pay tribute to the Voortrekker leader, his wife Martha, and other Voortrekkers buried there.

The pilgrimage to the graves forms part of a four-day visit by a delegation of nine Jeugkrags SA members to Maputo at the invitation of the Frelimo youth movement.

The chairman of Jeugkrags SA, Mr Martinus van Schalkwyk, said the group would visit the grave of former Mozambican president Mr Samora Machel.

Arms don't fall out of sky'

Vlok warns Botswana: halt ANC infiltration

SAPA
17/12/87
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The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has warned Botswana that South Africa would not allow that country to be misused by South Africa's enemies.

Mr Vlok had just returned from a visit to police bases on the South Africa/Botswana border.

He said South African police had skirmishes with "terrorists" who used weapons which did not "fall out of the sky"

"They came overland to South Africa."

South Africa had evidence and had repeatedly told Botswana that the African National Congress was presently using Botswana as a major point of entry into South Africa.

"Botswana must realise this cannot go on.

Refused to co-operate

"They have refused to co-operate with us and we are not prepared to accept it any longer," Mr Vlok said.

"Botswana must make the choice on which side it wants to stand"

"We are sorry about any inconvenience caused to innocent people, but we have no choice and are duty-bound to impose strict measures and search all vehicles entering the country so that we can prevent terrorists and weapons from entering the country.

"We are not considering imposing further measures at this stage but we reserve the right, if necessary, to make them stricter and extend them if necessary to keep terrorists out of South Africa," Mr Vlok said. — Sapa.

AFRICA

Argus 17/12/87 218

Geldof saw one side only — MNR

LISBON. — The rightwing MNR Mozambican guerrilla group has challenged Bob Geldof to visit rebel-held areas of Mozambique after the Irish rock star blamed the MNR for famine in the country.

Geldof, patron of the Band Aid charity group which raised millions for African famine victims two years ago, called the rebels "thugs" and "perversions of humanity" after visiting famine-stricken provinces and hear-

ing reports of rebel atrocities.

The Mozambican National Resistance said in a statement distributed in Lisbon that Geldof saw and heard only what the leftist government wanted him to see and hear during his four-day visit to Mozambique last week.

"Renamo invites the Irish rock singer Bob Geldof to visit rebel-held zones as well to see the other half of reality in Mozambique if he wants to act

with honesty and impartiality

"Otherwise, he is merely helping the dictatorship in Mozambique," the statement said.

The MNR has been fighting the Maputo government since shortly after Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975.

An estimated 4.5 million of Mozambique's 12-million population are short of food — Sapa-Reuter

W/Mail 18-23/12/81
the interests of their countries before those of Africa. Our duty is to ensure that our interests are given preference over theirs.

Renamo is aware of that reality. It is a lesson Renamo learnt at the cost of thousands of innocent lives. Today Renamo remains one of Africa's few independent African nationalist movements. It owes nothing to anybody and is controlled by no foreign power. It is for that reason it finds no support from any quarter other than the Mozambican victims of Soviet oppression and international capitalist slavery.

It is for that reason the resistance is fighting off penetration attempts to control its leadership. It is for that reason that every act of terror registered in Mozambique is attributed to the Remano — while there are foreign special force units and bandits roaming the countryside, raping, plundering, destroying and murdering the innocent. — Jaime Manjate, Mozambique National Relief Agency, Durban

I QUESTION the wisdom of letting a Marxist (Duncan Innes) review Robin McGregor's *Privatisation in South Africa*. Would you let a free marketeer review a book on Stalin's accomplishments? — Rosemary Wingate-Whyte, Yeoville

IT has just struck me why PW Botha and the Pk/Botha entourage really shipped into Unita-occupied Angolan territory.

It must have been to visit all those sons of cabinet ministers up there in the firing line, whose daddies agreed to send them in the first place. — Ek-was-daar Philby, Braamfontein, Johannesburg

THE moderate and liberal press of South Africa does damage to the Mozambican cause for freedom from foreign oppression and destabilisation.

The black press does so in an apparent effort to prop up the image of the Frelimo regime and the English "liberal" press does so to undermine our efforts to rid Mozambique from international capitalist exploitation. The South African government does its best to distance itself from the conflict in an attempt to salvage the Nkomati Accord to impress black Africa.

South Africa follows the path that leads to self-destruction and starvation. Lower your weapons and start talking to those that uphold African nationalism as the solution to the sub-continental conflict.

You have never taken the time to consider that both the ANCs of Mozambique and Zimbabwe were ousted by the Soviets and their black and white surrogates. The same will happen to you if you do not awaken to the African reality.

The West buys up large segments of the continent and the East conquers large amounts of force. Either way we loose, for peace will not be found by talking to Thatcher, Gorbachev or Reagan they will place

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2023 Shorter letters are given
preference. The editors reserve the right
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CAP TOMB 21/12/87

Frelimo group to meet young Afrikaners 218

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Afrikaans political youth movement Jeugkrug Suid Afrika has invited the Mozambican Youth Organization to South Africa after three days of talks between the two groups in Maputo last week.

Jeugkrug sent nine representatives to Mozambique after receiving an invitation from the Frelimo youth group through the honorary Greek consul in Maputo.

Leader of the South Africans, Jeugkrug president Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk, said formal talks between the two groups were held in Maputo. "A very important part of the talks centred on the Nkomati Accord," he said.

He said South Africa's internal situation was discussed, including the various organizations involved in politics in this country, their structures and strategies. The groups also discussed Mozambique's internal structure and economic situation.

The leaders of the Afrikaner youth delegation lay a wreath in homage to Mozambican heroes.

Young people 'impressed by talks in Mozambique'

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A delegation of Afrikaans-speaking young South Africans has returned home after a controversial visit to Mozambique.

The South Africans were guests of the Mozambican Youth Movement and were shown aspects of the civil war.

The Youth for South Africa delegation was described by the official Mozambican News Agency as consisting mainly of "dissidents from the ruling National Party of President P W Botha"

The agency's report said the group was founded in 1986 and said it "claims to be in favour of a non-racial South Africa"

Immediately before the South Africans' departure on Saturday, the agency reported that delegation leader Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk said

he had been impressed with officials he had met in Maputo and with the nature of the talks they had held

He said South African and Mozambican youth movements differed on how to achieve peace in the region, but stressed the importance of the Nkomati Accord between the two countries.

In what AIM said was an "implicit" criticism of the South African Government, which Mozambique alleges no longer abides by all aspects of the Accord, Mr van Schalkwyk was quoted as saying the Accord should be respected by both sides

While in Mozambique, the South Africans met a group of schoolchildren aged between 10 and 16, said to have been kidnapped by the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) and forced to undergo military training



Mozambican and South African youth delegates pose at the Louis Tregardt Memorial during their visit to Maputo.

More Cuban-SA clashes — claim

22/12/87

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JOHANNESBURG. Cuban and South African troops have clashed recently in southern Angola, the Mozambican news agency Aim reported.

In a report from Luanda, Aim quoted an unidentified Cuban source as saying the clashes were not on a large scale. The report said that Cubans were on reconnaissance missions in the Cunene Province, preparing for a possible offensive against South African forces.

South Africa announced on Novem-

ber 11 that its forces had intervened in Angola to help Unita, and has since said that it has started withdrawing troops, indicating that the pull-out would be completed before Christmas.

South African Defence headquarters in Pretoria said the report was part of a "disinformation campaign".

● The Secretary General of the UN, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, yesterday called for South Africa to speed up its withdrawal from southern Angola. — Sapa-AP

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Mugabe visits Masire

Sowetan Africa News Service

22/12/87

GABORONE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe arrived in Botswana yesterday on an unexpected visit for urgent talks with Botswana President Quett Masire

Although the Botswana Government has remained vague on the reasons for the lightning pre-Christmas surprise visit, saying only that "bilateral issues" will be discussed, informed sources are confident the talks will in fact centre on a growing tension over trade links between the two countries

Recently Zimbabwe has refused to allow many Botswana exports into the country, alleging that they are little more than re-exported South African-made goods

Another topic of discussion will no doubt be the present partial blockade of the Tlokleng border post outside Gaborone by South Africa and the general perception within Botswana that a South African raid of some kind into Botswana may be imminent

However the trade issue is expected to dominate the talks



Mr ROBERT Mugabe.

At issue is the agreement between the two countries, both members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which aims to reduce dependence on trade with South Africa, that stipulates component percentages of goods exported between the two countries

The refusal of Zimbabwe to allow many Botswana-made goods into the country has caused hardship of many Botswana companies, particularly in Francistown on the Zimbabwe border, where many companies depend entirely on the export trade with Zimbabwe

Some companies have been forced into liquidation, and the issue has been raised in the Botswana Parliament

The gravity with which the issue is seen here is indicated by the fact that the Zimbabwean prime minister chose to come to discuss the issue personally at a time when he is preoccupied with his upcoming elevation to the presidency and with unification talks with the main Zanu opposition party

ACCUSED of massacres and mutilations, denounced by East and West, rebels in Mozambique nonetheless have sustained a 10-year-old insurgency that shows no sign of ending.

No foreign country acknowledges supporting the Mozambique National Resistance, yet its forces manage to hold their own against an alliance including troops from Zimbabwe, Malawi and Tanzania, as well as Mozambique's Soviet-equipped army.

Along with another guerrilla war in Angola, anti-apartheid unrest in South Africa and black nationalist raids in South African-controlled Namibia, the Mozambican conflict has contributed to instability across wide sections of Southern Africa.

Mozambique's marxist leaders say the MNR, also known by its Portuguese acronym Renamo, endures only because of South African support. The charge is widely accepted abroad, despite South Africa's insistence that it halted aid after signing a non-aggression treaty with Mozambique in 1984.

Western diplomats, and even some Mozambicans, say privately that Mozambique may overstate South Africa's involvement for political reasons. These officials say the rebels probably receive covert South African logistical support but are able to wage their hit-and-run war with captured weaponry.

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, in its latest military review, describes the rebels as "South African-backed" but says the MNR "has no significant outside source of major military supplies, relying for the most part on material captured during its raids."

There is no disagreement on the war's consequences — one-third of Mozambique's 14.5 million people are in need of food aid, 2 million have fled their

Renamo War: no end in sight



SAPA-REUTER

homes, the country's economy is in shambles

The MNR's policies are vague. It calls itself anti-marxist, and leaders have spoken out in the past for a mixed economy and a multi-party democracy — with communist parties outlawed. There has been no recent manifesto, however, outlining the group's specific goals or programs.

Massacres

Many aspects of the armed conflict are disputed. The government, for example, accuses the rebels of killing more than 900 civilians in five major massacres since July. Western officials say there is no doubt that rebel units have committed atrocities and attacked civilian targets.

MNR spokesmen blame the massacres on army deserters or terrorist units formed by the government to discredit the rebels. The spokesmen say the MNR receives no outside aid

and does not target civilians.

The MNR has captured foreign missionaries and relief workers on a number of occasions, and generally released them unharmed.

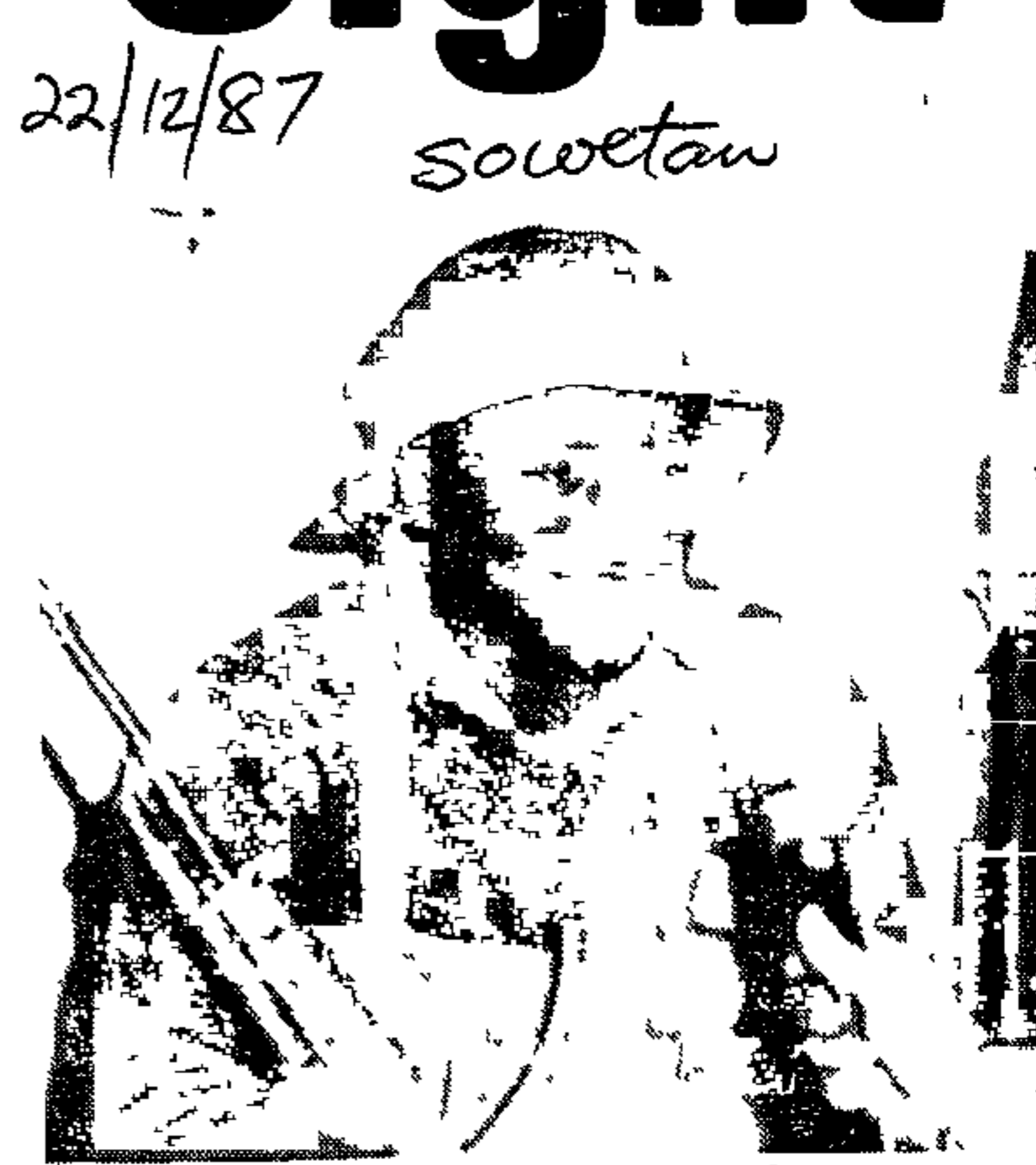
Estimates of the MNR's strength range from 15,000 to 22,000 men, confronted by 30,000 government soldiers, about 12,000 Zimbabwean troops, smaller contingents from Tanzania and Malawi, and Cuban and Soviet advisers.

Britain and Spain help train Mozambican army and police officers, and many Western countries, including the United States, provide non-military aid to the government.

Raids

One MNR official based in Portugal, in an interview granted on condition he not be identified, acknowledged that the movement was shunned by the West.

"But our diplomatic weakness has no bearing on our military strength," he said. "Frelimo (the ruling party) effectively governs only Maputo and the provincial capitals. During the next year, we will launch attacks aimed at capturing much larger towns and cities than previously."



MNR Commander, Orlando Macano

who began their careers as guerrillas fighting Portuguese rule, have had difficulty mastering counterinsurgency tactics.

Recently, the rebels have staged raids in Zimbabwe, reportedly killing 50 civilians, including children who were axed to death.

The MNR had threatened cross-border attacks as retaliation for the deployment of Zimbabwean troops along the Beira Corridor in central Mozambique, where a highway, railway and oil pipeline link landlocked Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean.

By most accounts, the rebels are loosely organized, with some units operating with little or no direction from any central command. Journalists who have visited MNR bases say there is little sign of sophisticated weaponry and report that commanders travel by motorcycle.

"Four weeks of criss-

1977 by the secret police in white-minority-ruled Rhodesia to create disruptions in neighbouring Mozambique, which was a base for guerrillas fighting the Rhodesian authorities.

When the Rhodesian war ended in 1980 with the creation of black-ruled Zimbabwe, sponsorship of the MNR was assumed by South Africa.

The South Africans say their support for the MNR stopped with the 1984 signing of the Nkomati Accord, in which Mozambique pledged to prevent use of its territory by guerrillas operating against South Africa.

The MNR's leader since 1979 has been Afonso Dhlakama (34), a former Mozambican army officer. Dhlakama says he fled to Rhodesia because of harassment. Mozambican officials say he escaped in 1977 after being convicted of theft.

Parallels sometimes

2/8

22/12/87

sowetan

Sowetan

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Western officials say the MNR administers very little territory but is able to disrupt government operations in vast areas.

The rebels "don't need large numbers to conduct a guerrilla war against this government," said a Western military attache in Maputo, the Mozambican capital. He said the army's commanders,

crossing Zambezia province on foot, in canoes and on motorcycles revealed soldiers uniformed in ragged T-shirts and shorts, carrying captured Soviet-made rifles," wrote a reporter for the *Star* newspaper of Johannesburg.

The prevailing account of the MNR's origins is that it was established in

are drawn between the

• To Page 5

MNR rebels 'in despair' claim

cut to 15 22/12/87
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LISBON — Thousands of Mozambican rebels and civilians have turned themselves over to the authorities to escape the harsh conditions on rebel bases, the Portuguese Lusa news agency reported yesterday from the Mozambican capital of Maputo

Lusa said the widespread desertions had taken place last week in central Manica and Sofala provinces

"Dozens of armed rebels give themselves up every day because of hunger, sickness and the bad treatment they receive from their superiors," a Mozambican military commander told Lusa

He added "Thousands of people who had been living in rebel camps have given themselves up in the past three weeks, apparently due to the lack of food on the bases"

MNR's Lisbon-based spokesman, Mr Manuel Frank, confirmed conditions in guerilla camps were bad and desertions occurred, but said the military reports were overblown

"Bad conditions have always existed, and there is hunger throughout Mozambique. This may lead to one or another isolated case of guerillas deserting, but not dozens or thousands," he said — UPI

MNR to step up fight in Mozambique

ACCUSED of massacres and mutilations, denounced by East and West, rebels in Mozambique nonetheless have sustained a 10-year-old insurgency that shows no sign of ending.

No foreign country acknowledges supporting the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), yet its forces manage to hold their own against an alliance including troops from Zimbabwe, Malawi and Tanzania, as well as Mozambique's Soviet-equipped army.

Mozambique's Marxist leaders say the MNR endures only because of South African support. The charge is widely accepted abroad, despite SA's insistence that it halted aid after signing a non-aggression treaty with Mozambique in 1984.

Western diplomats, and even some Mozambicans, say privately that Mozambique may overstate SA's involvement for political reasons.

There is no disagreement on the war's consequences — one-third of Mozambique's 14.5-million people are in need of food aid, two-million have fled their homes, the country's economy is in shambles. The MNR's policies are vague. It calls itself anti-Marxist, and leaders have spoken out in the past for a mixed economy and a multiparty democracy — with communist parties outlawed.

Many aspects of the armed conflict are disputed. The government, for example, accuses the rebels of killing more than 900 civilians in five major massacres since July. MNR spokesmen blame the massacres on army deserters or terrorist units formed by government to discredit the rebels.

Estimates of the MNR's strength range from 15 000 to 22 000 men, confronted by 30 000 government soldiers, about 12 000 Zimbabwean troops, smaller contingents

from Tanzania and Malawi and Cuban and Soviet advisers.

One MNR official based in Portugal, in an interview granted on condition he not be identified, acknowledged that the movement was shunned by the West.

"But our diplomatic weakness... has no bearing on our military strength," he said. "Frelimo (the ruling party) effectively governs only Maputo and the provincial capitals. During the next year, we will launch attacks aimed at capturing much larger towns and cities than previously."

SA's role remains murky. Its Foreign Ministry recently conferred with Mozambican officials on how to rehabilitate the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric project in north-west Mozambique and protect it from rebel sabotage — an initiative that seemed to contradict claims that SA sponsors the rebels. — Sapa-AP

B/Key 28/12/87

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Kick-start for Mozambican economy

The Star's Foreign News Service

(5/18)

SMC
MAPUTO — Shops in Mozambique whose shelves were absolutely bare six months ago are again stocked with goods.

24/12/87
The fish and vegetable market is crammed with produce and there is now even a rush-hour along the spacious colonial boulevards which, until recently, were virtually empty because petrol could be bought only with foreign currency.

First signs are that the economic recovery programme which the government instituted after negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank has rapidly improved an economy which had atrophied under the combined effect of Marxist agricultural and marketing policies and South African destabilisation.

Last week an IMF team successfully negotiated a second round of measures to further liberalise trade, boost exports, support industry and curb government spending.

The key question here is whether commercial activity is simply experiencing a surge because of the injection of IMF cash, or whether the aid is kick-starting the economy into life.

Mozambique's finance minister, Mr Abdul Magid Osman, believes it is real growth. He said: "It is true that we have made a lot more available in the shops, some of it imported goods. Perhaps there is too much. But it has brought about a change in the mentality of the people. They realise that the things are there if they work harder to earn them."

Observers agree that the new atmosphere has raised public morale, even though the wage hikes (an average of 125 percent) fall below that of

inflation (now 166 percent). Luxuries such as beer and cigarettes have gone up substantially while subsidies have been held on staples such as maize, edible oil and soap.

But, Mr Osman said, although prices are high, they are considerably lower than they were on the black market. Although the official rate of exchange with the US dollar has increased 10 times, the black market rate has halved.

Much of the benefit of Mozambique's massive devaluation has been passed directly to farmers in a tenfold increase in crop prices. As a result, Mr Osman said, production has increased this year by 26 percent. Industrial activity, particularly in textiles and food processing, is up 18 percent. Construction is up five percent.

But there are still many problems. Increases in traffic from Zimbabwe and Zambia along the Beira corridor were cancelled out because South Africa has reduced by one-third the freight it sends through Maputo, once the natural port for the Transvaal. The result is nil growth in the trans-shipment sector.

MIGRANT WORKERS' INCOME

Government subsidies to loss-making industries have been cut by a third and the same is planned for 1988, Mr Osman said. Some 25 000 employees from these industries and redundant arms of the civil service have been retrenched.

South Africa also controls much of Mozambique's hard currency income through the wages paid to migrant workers on the mines and farms of the Transvaal. Around 1 000 are being sent back every month. This year the loss of income has been disguised by the fall of the dollar against the rand. But next year income from this source will drop substantially.

Mozambican troops capture major MNR terrorist base

(218)
Bldom
24/12/87

MAPUTO — Mozambique said yesterday its troops captured a major base of the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) 220km north of Maputo on Christmas Eve.

The semi-official Maputo daily Noticias reported that the camp, containing 1 000 huts, was in thick forest near a lake at Nhalala, about 160km east of the border with South Africa.

It said the base was the springboard for attacks on Mozambique's main north-south highway.

Some 400 people were massacred during October and November in MNR ambushes within 80km of the capital.

Noticias said 18 MNR rebels died in the fighting at the camp, which included at least four counter-attacks after it was captured, and 1 000 rebels fled.

Maputo television screened film of the battle for Nhalala and view-

ers saw a foiled MNR counter-attack during which one rebel was shot.

As the rebels retreated, government forces pounded the surrounding bush with mortars before giving chase on foot.

Noticias said the rebels, who have been fighting to topple the Maputo government for almost 12 years, had made at least four unsuccessful attempts to retake their captured base, their most important camp in the southern province of Gaza.

Zimbabwe link attacked

It said Nhalala had also been an important springboard for MNR attacks on the Limpopo rail line linking landlocked Zimbabwe to Maputo port.

Zimbabwe has 12 000 troops in Mozambique guarding the railway and oil pipeline to Beira and fight-

ing alongside government forces.

In a separate episode, a wounded eyewitness who reached safety in Swaziland told reporters she had seen rebels in Mozambique douse a truck driver with petrol and set him alight during an ambush near the Swazi border at the weekend.

Maria Dlamini, who was shot in the legs and neck, told reporters from her hospital bed in Mbabane that the rebels, in military uniforms, had fired at the truck and at least three of the 10 passengers might have been killed.

She said they ordered survivors to unload the truck, doused the driver with petrol and set him alight. The truck exploded in flames.

Dlamini said she and a friend ran about one kilometre until they met government soldiers who took them to Swaziland's Lomahasha border post. — Sapa-Reuter.

Argus 31/12/87(218)

MNR rebels ambush bus: Passengers believed dead

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE — MNR guerrillas have attacked a bus between Swaziland and Maputo and it is believed several passengers were killed.

Reports from the border say the Frelimo soldiers escorting the bus were overcome and the attackers set fire to the bus.

It is not known whether there were survivors.

According to the reports there were eight Swazis on the bus, on a regular run to the Mozambican capital.

Earlier this week a lorry travelling from Maputo to Swaziland was ambushed near the Swazi border. The attackers poured petrol over the driver and set him alight.

DURBAN — The four crew members of the South African Sikorsky helicopter who were detained on Magaruque Island on Christmas Eve arrived in Durban late yesterday after being freed by Mozambican authorities

The four Court Helicopter crewmen are Captain Karl Zehrt, 37, of Cape Town, co-pilot Dave Shirley, 34, of Mossel Bay, Brian Suter, 49, also of Cape Town, and Jose da Costa, 29, from Johannesburg.

They said although they had not been ill-treated by Mozambican soldiers during their five days of detention, it had been the "most miserable Christmas of our lives"

Zehrt said the crew, who were on their way to Mauritius to support vessels in-

Chopper crew is back home

Friday 31/12/87

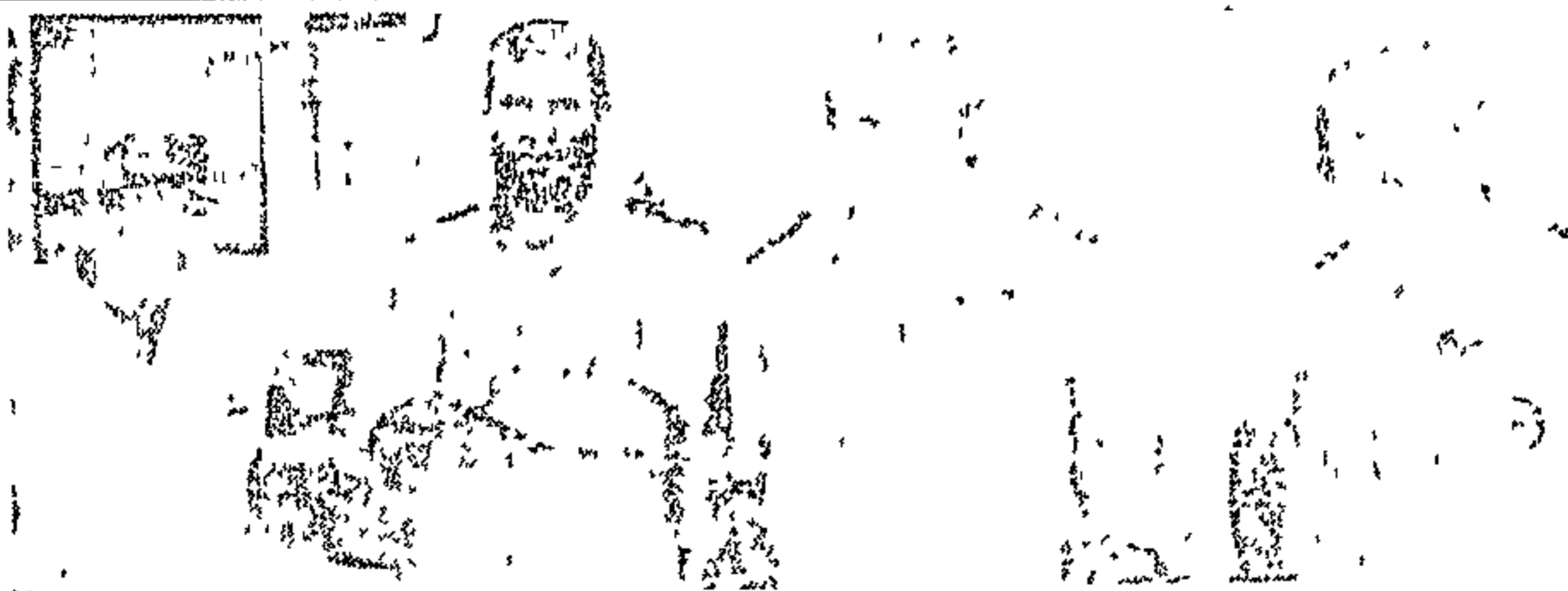
Own Correspondent

involved in the search for the Helderberg "black box", had finalised their flight plan in advance and had been assured by Mozambican officials that "everything was in order"

But when they landed on Magaruque Island to refuel they were immediately arrested by Mozambican troops.

"I cannot speculate on why they decid-

⊙ To Page 2 →



The four freed crewmen on their arrival in Durban yesterday (l to r) Jose da Costa, Dave Shirley, Karl Zehrt and Brian Suter

Chopper crew 'not ill-treated'

ed to arrest us we don't know the reason

"We were guarded by heavily-armed troops at all times and told that if we went near the chopper we would be shot"

"We were not ill-treated, but there were some pretty tense moments for all of us"

Soon after their arrest their passports were confiscated and they were taken to a hotel in the nearby Mozambique town

of Vilanculos

"Christmas was the worst day, when we were confined to the hotel room all day," said Zehrt

The crew were still finalising their return plans last night, but said they hoped to return to their homes as soon as they could

← ⊙ From Page 1

MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL
1988

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MNR's truce comes off the rails

3/Tue
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218

Sunday Times Reporter

MOZAMBICAN rebels have celebrated the end of their Christmas truce with violent attacks on roads and the derailment of a train in the southern part of the country, actions which have claimed 50 lives

Maputo blamed South African "agents" for the atrocities but Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday rejected the allegations and offered to meet immediately with Mozambican security officials to discuss the issue

The train hit a mine near Pessene about 35km north-west of the capital, Maputo on the line from the South African border town of Komatipoort

The news agency AIM reported that the explosion derailed part of the train, and then rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) attacked killing people and looting their possessions

The rightwing MNR has been fighting Mozambique's Marxist government virtually since independence from Portugal in 1975

It denies responsibility for a series of village massacres and highway convoy ambushes last year in which the government says close to 1 000 people were killed

AIM said most of the passengers on the ambushed train were workers on the Corumbe Dam project in Moamba district which borders South Africa's Transvaal Province

Wounded

They boarded the train at Moamba and were headed for Maputo to spend New Year's with their families

AIM said more than 70 people were wounded in the attack and are being treated in Maputo Central Hospital

Altogether almost 50 people have been killed in two rebel attacks on public transport passengers in Mozambique since Thursday

MNR rebels attacked a bus travelling with a Frelimo military escort between Maputo and Swaziland and all the passengers, estimated at about 25 by witnesses, are thought to have been killed

Mr Botha said in Pretoria that a message had been conveyed to the Mozambican government legalising the train derailment on the Komatipoort-Maputo in which the South African Government expressed its deep regret and alarm at the shocking event

Condolences

The South African Government wishes to extend its condolences to the relatives of those who lost their lives and sincerely hopes that the injured will soon recover

The relevant South African authorities stand ready to render medical assistance as well as to repair the railway line, should this be required

Allegations which have appeared in media reports in Maputo attributing the train derailment to South African agents are rejected

The South African Government remains convinced that solutions to the problems of the Southern African region ought to be pursued by peaceful means

N SP

By NORM
Political

THE Labour Party claims that the government is trying to stage a palace revolt to outflank a decision to force general elections

The claim is a bruising row between the Labour Party and the Hendrickse government - comes as indications that the election for all of Parliament is in the corner

Overt

This week the Labour Party congress endorsed the government unless the Groenouwepark Party would not support to an amendment to the constitution that elections to be held in 1992

President Botha may delay the election because the white vote has just been to

M

□ From

reported, was a warning - and danger that the ingre... prevent them fr

This weekend many of the s... keeping a vigil at hospital's ICU a... for news about

Mr Freck... Standerton said been flown from operational are

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Another father... ally ill soldier... day that his son... longer in his hat... the army -- b... hands

Monday, January 4, 1988

Journalist tells of 'cries of anguish' from victims

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — A Mozambican journalist has described how the anguished cries of people trapped in the mangled wreckage of a train could still be heard up to eight hours after it was ambushed by MNR guerrillas near the Mozambican border with South Africa last week.

"I could hear one man begging 'cut off my leg, but please get me out', and others shouting 'help me, or begging for water'."

According to a report by the official Mozambican News Agency Am, journalist Benjamin Faduco arrived on the scene eight hours after the train had been derailed by an MNR mine between the stations of Pessene and Penga, 60 km from the South African border.

After the train was derailed the rebels attacked and looted it as most of the passengers fled into nearby bush.

At least 22 people died in the ambush while a further 71 were wounded, with 11 still reported to be in a critical condition in Maputo hospital.

Mr Faduco said that in the confusion of the attack as people fled into the bush, families were scattered, and that Mozambican railway staff were still in charge of some very frightened children who do not know where their parents are.

The guerillas are reported to have kidnapped several of the passengers who did not escape into the bush in time.

Civilians killed in rebel attack

MAPUTO — Six civilians died when their vehicle was ambushed 60 km north of Maputo on Saturday, the Mozambican news agency, AIM, reported yesterday.

The government has accused MNR rebels for this ambush and that on a train last week when about 22 people were killed after the train hit a landmine.

It has laid the blame on MNR rebels for large-scale attacks on civilian targets in recent months.

In Lisbon, a rebel spokesman said at the weekend it was very possible that the ambush was carried out by the MNR, but he had not received confirmation from rebel sources in Mozambique. — Sapa-Reuter-AP

918

Train ambushed: 22 die

MAPUTO — At least 22 people died and 71 were injured when rebels ambushed a Maputo-bound train carrying about 1 500 people on Thursday afternoon

And a Renamo spokesman in Lisbon, Portugal, has admitted that it was highly likely that Renamo rebels had participated in the landmine derailment

However, the spokesman said he had not yet received confirmation from rebel sources in Mozambique. The national news agency, AIM, said the guerrillas looted the train and abducted several passengers, most of whom managed to escape

The train was about 40km from the South African border when the attack occurred. Many of the passengers were Mozambicans who had been working in South Africa, the news agency said

It took rescuers several hours to arrive, and some of the injured were not removed from the wreckage until Friday, the report said. Eleven of the injured remained in a critical condition in a Maputo hospital

The AIM report suggested the rebels carried out the train ambush with South African assistance. In another incident, six civilians

died and four were seriously injured when their vehicle was ambushed by rebels on Saturday, AIM said

AIM quoted police sources as saying the attack happened in mid-afternoon in the area of Maluana, 50km north of Maputo on Mozambique's main north-south highway.

In Pretoria, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend a message had been conveyed to the Mozambican government concerning the train ambush.

Part of the message read: "Allegations which have today appeared in

media reports in Maputo attributing the train derailment to South African agents, are rejected

"It is reprehensible for any media reporter to publish allegations of this nature before any objective investigation has been undertaken

"The joint liaison committee of the two governments which has already had several meetings and which is scheduled to meet again on Friday, 8 January, 1988, could meet immediately if the Mozambican government so desires, in order to discuss and or investigate this tragic event"

FOR SUBSCRIPTION

28th die, (218)
75 hurt
in MNR
attacks

MAPUTO — Six civilians died when their vehicle was ambushed by rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) north of here, the official AIM news agency said

AIM said the attack happened 50 km north of Maputo on Mozambique's main north-south highway

Four men, a woman and a child died in the ambush

Four other people in the vehicle were taken to hospital in a critical condition

This follows an attack on a train which killed at least 22 people and injured 71 others

The train was headed east toward Maputo and was carrying about 1 500 people when it hit a land mine. Five carriages were derailed

Rebels of the MNR looted the train and abducted several passengers, most of whom managed to escape, AIM said

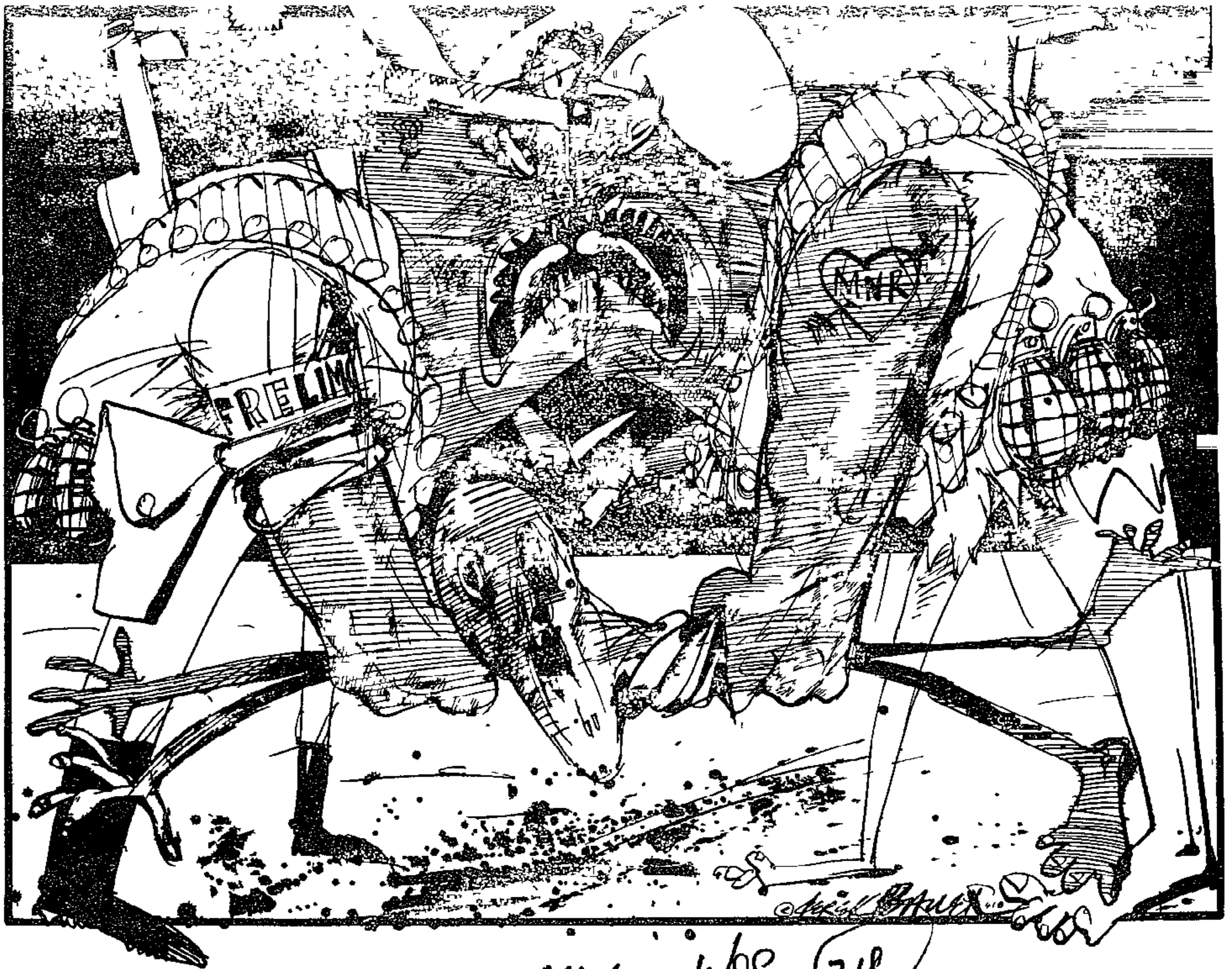
The train was about 40 km from the South African border when the attack occurred.

It took rescuers several hours to arrive. Eleven of the injured remained in critical condition in a Maputo hospital

In Lisbon, Portugal, a rebel spokesman said it was highly likely that the ambush was carried out by the MNR, but added that he had not yet received confirmation from rebel sources in Mozambique

"It is a key aim of our military strategy to cut off Maputo as much as possible from the rest of the country," the spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement that the government wished to extend its condolences to the relatives of those who lost their lives and hoped the injured would soon recover



AK645 7/1/88 (218)

Bloody stranglehold in Mozambique tightens

KEN VERNON of the Argus Africa News Service reports

THE fratricidal war that has been dragging on for 12 long years in Mozambique has recently taken a new twist with Renamo rebels slowly tightening a bloody stranglehold around the capital of Maputo in an attempt finally to topple the Frelimo government

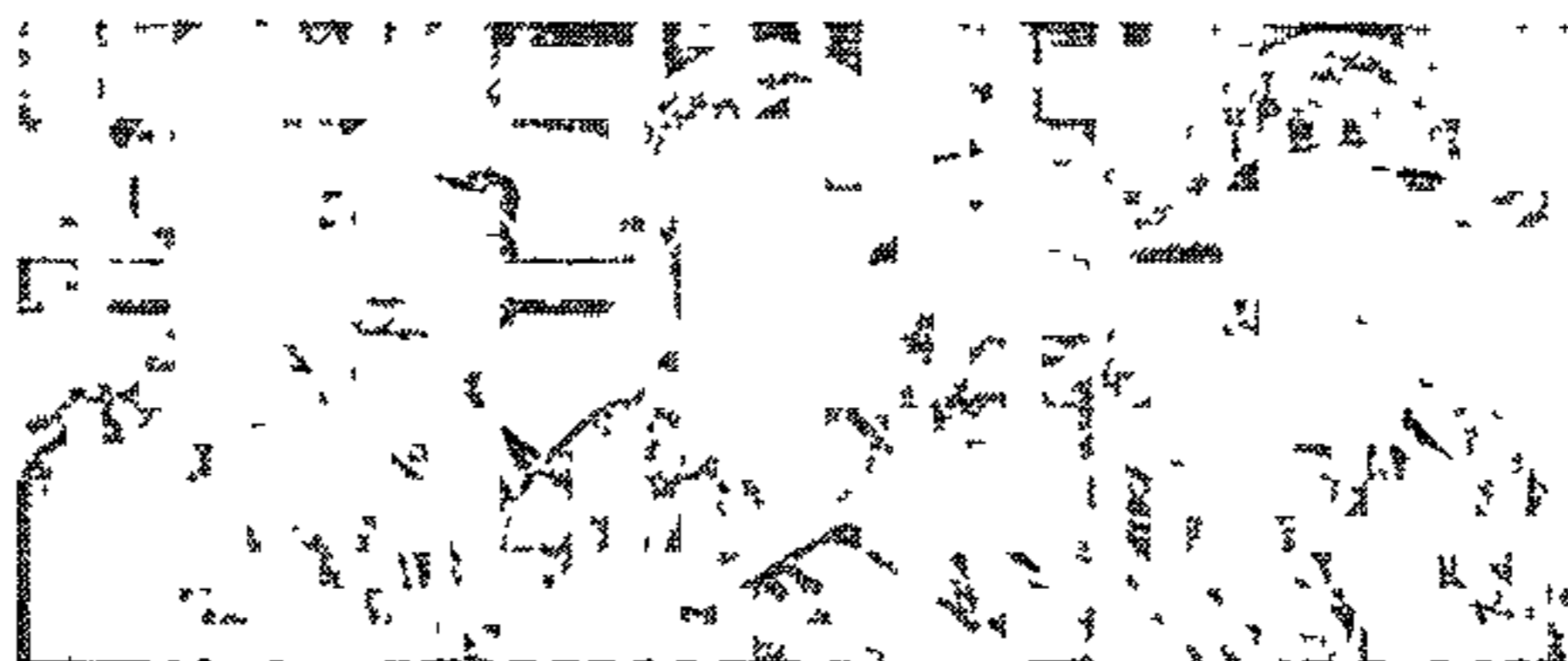
For almost a year people trying to leave the now virtually besieged city on the only main road to the north have had to brave ambushes that have claimed hundreds of lives.

In the past three months the remaining road and rail lifelines to South Africa and Swaziland have also come under intensive attack, threatening to close the net around a city swollen with thousands of refugees from the merciless bush war

It is a classical siege situation that may prove to be the final undoing of the Frelimo government

The siege tactic is made doubly effective by the geographical situation of Maputo, which is squeezed into the toe of the elongated coastal country and bounded on two sides by South Africa and Swaziland, and on another by the sea

In a two-pronged strategy, Renamo is also attacking and destroying villages in the hinterland for hundreds of kilometres around the capital, apparently aiming to force the homeless peasants into an



FRELIMO TROOPS: Reluctant to pursue guerrillas

already overcrowded city where Frelimo must feed and shelter them, or face urban riots in addition to a rural war

The strategy is almost reminiscent of the mediaeval sieges of walled castles, with the major difference that Renamo lacks the modern equivalent of a battering ram finally to knock down the walls of Maputo.

The lack of heavy weaponry with which to tackle concentrations of Frelimo troops head on means that the best that Renamo can hope for with its siege strategy is to force Frelimo to the negotiation table

The strategy of isolating Maputo seems to have been hatched last year after Renamo was forced from its sanctuaries in Malawi, and since then the emphasis of the war has shifted to the south of the country.

By mid-year it was reported that groups of heavily armed Renamo groups numbering up to 500 were overrunning and destroying scores

of villages in the central and southern provinces of Inhambane and Maputo

On July 18 came the massacre of more than 400 people at the town of Homoine, followed a month later by the killing of almost another 100 people farther south at Manjacaze

As the groups moved south they began to attack guarded convoys on the main road north from Maputo. In the past three months more than 400 people have died in these ambushes, some of which have taken place within 50 kilometres of the capital

The route is now run only in guarded convoys, subject to constant attack, with the rebels now focusing on road and rail links to the west which are crucial for the importation of vitally needed goods and materials. They are also a major foreign currency earner as the conduit for South African exports through the port of Maputo

In late 1987 the rail link with South Africa was cut four times, the latest incident occurring on New Year's Eve

when a train was derailed by a mine blast in which 22 people lost their lives

There have also been innumerable ambushes of vehicles on the roads entering Mozambique from South Africa and Swaziland, with four reported incidents in the past week alone, and traffic has dwindled to a trickle

It is believed that Renamo has massed up to 5 000 men in the southern Inhambane and Maputo provinces to carry out its siege strategy, with some major bases apparently being established within sight of the capital

It is difficult to predict the outcome of the Renamo strategy

The picture is complicated by the support that the Frelimo government is now receiving from both Western and Eastern bloc countries and, with Renamo being unable to deliver a knockout blow, these supporters are unlikely to sit idly by and watch Maputo being starved to death

Frelimo troops have launched a major operation to try to break the stranglehold on Maputo, but they are reluctant — in fact, unable — to pursue Renamo guerrillas away from the roads and railway lines and into the bush

In all probability the siege strategy will succeed only in adding another element of suffering to an already war-weary Mozambican populace.

● In the bush with Renamo — page 15.

are like ghosts in jungle

no tinned food, the troops do not have uniforms, there are no International Red Cross food parcels and all weapons are of Soviet origin and were apparently stolen from Frelimo

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"They only have small arms such as the AK-47 rifle and platoon weapons such as RPG-7 rocket launchers, RPD machine guns and 82 mm mortars

"If there had been any military aid from other countries, you would have seen modern radio equipment, at least some items of uniform, medical supplies, more advanced and modern armament

"Not even 'General' Franks has a map of his area He is from Maputo and knows the area quite well

"The whole movement has only three trucks at its disposal A few men move around on scrambler motorcycles, but they are not like Unita which has a strong conventional force moving about on roads

"One thing that struck me was that there were no propaganda pamphlets, no parades and no political speeches

"Now and again they would just let the troops get together to shout 'Viva Renamo' or 'Down with Chissano' and a returning patrol has the strange ritual of mustering and doing a short hand-clapping routine before they disperse to their shelters

"They are annoyed with the fact that they are not receiving any support. If they got support from South Africa it would not be difficult to pick up equipment because they patrol all the way to the border and the Kruger National Park

"Only a few Portuguese businessmen give them a measure of financial support

"But I think they have basically got the Frelimo government on its knees. The base is so near Maputo, if you climb a rise behind it you can see the city"

With the Homoine massacre fresh in the mind, Breytenbach



MNR soldiers wear unconventional battledress.

asked 'General' Franks, in whose area the town falls, about accusations levelled at his organisation

"He was actually very flabbergasted about it 'The resistance has the support of the local population and without it we could not exist' he told me 'How could we maintain their support if we did such things?' The resistance claims to control 80 percent of the country and according to Mr Eddie Cross, chief executive of the Zimbabwean Beira Corridor Group, the figure was actually 85 percent

"Their strongest opposition comes from 10 000 Zimbabwean troops guarding the Beira railway line and 7 000 Tanzanian troops protecting Frelimo military garrisons in the urban areas"

Breytenbach doubts if the resistance had the machinery for a final push to remove Frelimo from power and said he expected they would try to force Frelimo to a settlement

"They do not have the ability to form a government or to win a big battle, but they could maintain their siege on the country until Frelimo gives in," he said

Resistance fighters



General Mario Franks, commander of MNR forces in the Maputo area, ponders his responsibilities. His AK-47 leans against a tree

Only 25 kilometres from the seat of Frelimo power, Maputo, lies a small village with "houses" made of bright cloth and waterproof canvas

The village is well-camouflaged in dense bush and contrary to general Mozambican standards, the inhabitants eat meat every day. Cattle taken from Frelimo bases supply the demand

The village is peaceful and quiet, especially the latter, because 32-year-old "General" Mario Franks, commanding officer of Mozambican national resistance forces in the southern Maputo region, and the about 1 000 people under his command work hard to avoid being detected by government forces

A visit to this little roving village has shown freelance photographer Cloete Breytenbach of Cape Town a side of the war which the outside world has never known

With a French television team he crossed the hilly country to the hidden base, escorted by a group of guerillas

"From our meeting point, we walked for three days over difficult terrain to reach the base," he said

The Mozambican National Resistance has reached the stage where Unita was at the beginning — they have virtually no vehicles and do not travel by road

"Only rarely would they make use of footpaths. Because of occasional anti-personnel mine incidents on these they have opted for the bush

"The going was difficult because of this and we could manage only about two kilometres in an hour

"At the base we were met by stringent security measures — they maintain a very tightly controlled entry routine and the base has only one entrance

"There are about 1 000 people there of which a large proportion is civilian, including children

"There are no facilities — the people cook over open fires, water comes from a river near-



Freelance photographer Cloete Breytenbach (above) recently paid a visit to the regional headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance, near Maputo, and discovered it had succeeded in establishing a base within view of the Mozambican capital. This is his story.

by, and while they have a qualified nurse, they have no medicine or medical equipment.

"There are five teachers who teach the children to read and write

"The base is home to groups of guerillas who go on patrols to attack convoys on the nearby roads from Swaziland and Komatipoort and in the Maputo suburbs

"Every now and again you'd see a patrol leave to return three days later with arms, clothes and food taken from Frelimo bases or convoys.

"The material they make their shelters from, has been taken from convoys

BASE WITH NO NAME

"Unlike Jamba, this base has no name. They move it every few months to escape Frelimo. The government forces have, on a number of occasions, tried to get to it

"Because of the tough terrain however, the resistance fighters have driven them off.

"I saw no evidence of outside support in the base. They have

Teacher tells of ordeal in bush attack

At the MNR's secret village near Maputo three people have their own story to tell about the war in Mozambique.

Cloete Breytenbach's visit there has brought him in contact with a teacher who escaped the Homoine massacre and two Mozambican citizens of Madeiran origin who were captured in a Renamo attack on Frelimo barracks at an agriculture project site near Maputo in 1985

"The teacher, 23-year-old Isabel Joao Simone, told me she woke up at 5 am the morning of the massacre when she heard shots," Breytenbach said

"She ran outside and saw members of the local militia were engaged in battle with soldiers in camouflage uniforms. She ran into the bushes and hid for the rest of the day

"At night, when she came out of hiding, she saw the men in the camouflage uniforms take people from their houses. She again went into the bushes and hid until the next morning

"The next day, when she returned home, she found her parents and two cousins were shot

"When she saw a vehicle filled with Frelimo soldiers approaching, she ran away and then she walked to Maputo 100 km south of Homoine

"There she tried to find work, but when her attempts failed she found she could not find food. From friends she heard the MNR was nearby and she walked for four days to join the people at the village

"According to her, nobody at Homoine accused the MNR of the atrocities at any stage. There were stories of a parachute drop just before the massacre

"The two Portuguese, cousins named Joao Goncalves (31) and Agostinho Jardim Goncalves (28) came from Madeira to join a Frelimo government agricultural project

"They became citizens and were captured on October 10 1985. MNR officials have approached the International Red Cross but the organisation said it was not interested because it was an internal matter. The Portuguese government does not want them either

"The men look healthy, have the freedom of the base and get the same food as the others. They do not work at all and have been given a radio to listen to Portuguese news on shortwave

"They are very worried that their families might think they are dead. Messages have been sent to their families.

"They now say they would like to stay in Mozambique, but not while Frelimo remains in power"

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Elizabeth 6016

Confectionary

Industry (Port

Resistance fighters are like ghosts in jungle

218

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General Mario Franks, commander of MNR forces in the Maputo area, ponders his responsibilities. His AK-47 leans against a tree.

P. T. O.



Topless? It's OK for some

A KENILWORTH reader telephoned the other day to express her dismay at the current wave of toplessness on the Cape's beaches.

"It's disgusting," she said, "and it shouldn't be allowed

"Oh, it's fine for *women* to go topless. It's usually only the well shaped young women who go topless. Women who don't have particularly good figures have the sense to wear suitably concealing costumes

"But the men! "Oh beer me, what a disaster they are!

"It seems as though South African males are actually proud of the vast, wobbling bags of lard they hang over their costumes"

She's right, you know. This whole business of figures is grossly unfair. Men expect women to be slim and attractive, but don't seem to feel any need to be that way themselves.

You often see a bunch of fat males sitting in the sun like a row of burst haggises, each with a hamburger in one hand and a can of beer in the other, passing comments on the figures of the women passing by

"Hey, check that chick, my China (gobble-gobble-burp). Lekka legs, hey"

"Nah! Not my type (munch-munch-urrrp). I like 'em tall and thin, man."

My Kenilworth caller thinks it's time the sports shops started promoting all-over costumes for men.

And anybody — male or female — who wants to go topless on a Cape Town beach should first pass the scrutiny of the tourism board

Let's keep the Cape in Shape.

Phoney system

THE Mozambique guerrilla movement Renamo has been widely condemned both for its South African links — now said to be severed — and for allegedly committing atrocities in its struggle for power. The most recent being the ambush of a train near Maputo in which at least 22 people died

Cape Town-based freelance photographer CLOETE BREYENBACH, right, was recently escorted to the movement's regional headquarters near Maputo and discovered it has succeeded in establishing a base within view of the Mozambican capital in similar vein to Dr Jonas Savimbi's Angolan bush headquarters, Jamba

He told Staff Reporter HENRI DU PLESSIS what he saw.



Come and see for yourself, Geldof told

Staff Reporter

THE president of Renamo, Mr Alfonso Diakamo, has invited Sir Bob Geldof, right, of Band Aid fame to visit the rural areas of Mozambique

In a radio interview lasting about six hours with Cape Town freelance photographer Cloete Breytenbach, he said Renamo would protect Geldof, the pop star who was responsible for organising a huge relief effort for famine-stricken Ethiopia, so that he

could see how Mozambicans really suffered

Breytenbach said the interview was conducted on a Renamo military radio when he visited a secret village near Maputo recently

"He said food sent to the country by western countries never reached the people," Breytenbach reported

"He told me Geldof got his side only from the Frelimo propaganda machine"

According to Breytenbach, Diakamo said: "How is it possible for us to commit the acts he accuses us of if we have the support of most Mozambicans?"

"What the so-called humanitarian organisations refuse to recognise is that we also need food and medicine

"The west is aiding Frelimo but they are deceiving themselves when they think their plans will make Frelimo turn pro-west"

Diakamo said (Mozambican President) Chissano had offered amnesty to Renamo, but Renamo wanted three conditions to be met before they could accept this

"Firstly, he demanded that all foreign troops, including Cubans, should leave the country. Secondly, he said all foreign advisers such as Russians and East Germans had to leave and, thirdly, general elections would have to be held"



In the bush with Renamo



Mozambique rebels fight on shoestring from base with no name

Pictures CLOETE BREYENBACH

ONLY 25 kilometres from the seat of Frelimo power, Maputo, lies a small village with "houses" made of bright cloth and waterproof canvas

The village is well camouflaged in dense bush and connected to general Mozambique

the people cook over open fires, water comes from a river nearby and while they have a qualified nurse, they have no medicine or medical equipment. There are five teachers who teach the children to read and write

"The base is home to

Red Cross food parcels and all weapons are of Soviet origin and were apparently stolen from Frelimo

"Not even 'General' Franks has a map of his area. He is from Maputo and knows the area quite well

"The whole movement has its dis-

ing five metres away from you could disappear from view

"It is kept very clean and the people are also very clean. They all look very healthy and I saw no wounded or maimed people

"They said the seriously

"They are also very much in the know about what is going on in the country. They get newspapers from the city and 'General' Franks showed me a local magazine called Tempo which had twice in the past year claimed he had been killed by Frelimo

MOTLEY CREW: Renamo fighters, above left, in Mozambique with their unconventional battledress.

ROUGH TERRAIN: The rough terrain, above, covered in the walk to the base made the going tough.

According to photographer Cloete Breytenbach, they could manage no more than two kilometres

At the time there's a very simple system for dealing with telephone inquiries and queries in America. All you do is dial 0 and an operator answers your call and passes it to the person who deals with that sort of problem.

Here in South Africa we seem to have devised a telephone query system almost as complicated as our Parliamentary system.

Just to report an out-of-order telephone in the Cape Town area, for example, you have a choice of 56 numbers to dial. Even then it's not an easy matter to decide which one to try.

If your out-of-order telephone number starts with "62," you have one number to dial. If it starts with "629," it's a different number.

If you get beyond the point when you simply want to report a fault, and you actually want to complain about it, there's a different number to dial. Of course, there are another 56 numbers to choose from if you just want to have a number checked to see whether it is out of order.

There's one number to dial to book a trunk call and a different one to cancel it, one number to dial to send a phonogram and a different one to inquire about a phonogram.

We will probably be told that all this is the result of automation and computerisation. That's the usual excuse for technological chaos these days.

The funny thing is that it's no trouble at all to get any sort of service from the primitive party-line that serves my family's farm near Noupport.

On Christmas day I wanted to telephone my son in America. I just cranked the handle a few times and the exchange answered. I gave her the number in Atlanta, Georgia, and she put me straight through.

Who needs automatic exchanges?

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

YOU MAY think mountain climbers rope themselves together for safety. This is not so. They do it to prevent the sensible ones from going home.

De Wacker

meat every day. Cattle taken from Frelimo bases supply the demand.

The village is peaceful and quiet, especially the latter, because 32-year-old "General" Mario Franks, commanding officer of Renamo's forces in the southern Maputo region and about 1 000 people under his command work hard to avoid being detected by government forces.

A visit to this little roving village has shown freelance photographer Cloete Breytenbach of Cape Town a side of the war which the outside world has never known.

With a French television team he crossed the hilly country to the hidden base, escorted by a group of guerrillas.

"From our meeting point, we walked for three days over difficult terrain to reach the base," he said.

"Renamo has reached the stage where Unita was at the beginning — they have virtually no vehicles and do not travel by road. Only rarely would they make use of foot-paths. Because of occasional anti-personnel mine incidents on these, they have opted for the bush.

"At the base we were met by stringent security measures — they maintain a very tightly controlled entry routine and the base has only one entrance.

"There are about 1 000 people there of whom a large proportion are civilian, including children.

"There are no facilities —

on paths to lead from the nearby roads from Swaziland and Komatiport and in the Maputo suburbs.

"Every now and again you'd see a patrol leave to return three days later with arms, clothes and food taken from Frelimo bases or convoys. The material they make their shelters from has been taken from convoys.

"Unlike Jamba, this base has no name. They move it every few months to escape Frelimo. The government forces have, on a number of occasions, tried to get to it. Because of the tough terrain, however, the Renamo troops have driven them off.

"I saw no evidence of outside support in the base. They have no tinned food, the troops do not have uniforms, there are no international

posas. A few men around on scrambler motorcycles, but they are not like Unita, which has a strong conventional force moving about on roads.

"One thing that struck me was that there were no propaganda pamphlets, no parades and no political speeches.

"The people in the base are quiet and reserved. They seem serious about their business and I could clearly see the hatred.

"They have very few clothes and wear just about anything. They have been described as armed bandits and, I tell you, they look it. They'll wear anything you give them.

"The village is situated in dense bush. There are few open spaces and a man mov-

ing a urinal nor a cause the base would not be able to cope with them.

"I counted 30 head of cattle and that, with rice, is all they eat. I gave them my malaria tablets.

"They are annoyed with the fact that they are not receiving any support. If they got support from South Africa it would not be difficult to pick up equipment because they patrol all the way to the border and the Kruger National Park.

"Only a few Portuguese businessmen give them a measure of financial support. But I think they have basically got the Frelimo government on its knees. The base is so near Maputo if you climb a rise behind it you can see the city.

"Renamo claims to control 80 percent of the country and, according to Mr Eddie Cross, chief executive of the Zimbabwean Beira Corridor Group, the figure was actually 85 percent.

"Their strongest opposition comes from 10 000 Zimbabwean troops guarding the Beira railway line and 7 000 Tanzanian troops protecting Frelimo military garrisons in the urban areas.

Breytenbach doubts if Renamo had the machinery for a final push to remove Frelimo from power and said he expected that they would try to force Frelimo to a settlement.



CAPTURED: Cousins Joao and Agostinho Goncalves, originally from Madeira but now Mozambican citizens, were captured by Renamo in October 1985. Now they wait for the war to end in "General" Franks's village.

Teacher escaped a massacre

A Renamo's secret village near Maputo three people have their own story to tell about the war in Mozambique.

Cape Town freelance photographer Cloete Breytenbach's visit there brought him in contact with a teacher who escaped the Homone massacre and two Mozambican citizens of Madeiran origin who were captured in a Renamo attack on Frelimo barracks at an agriculture project site near Maputo in 1985.

"The teacher, 23-year-old Isabel Joao Simone, told me she woke up at 5am the morning of the massacre when she heard shots," Breytenbach said.

"She ran outside and saw members of the local militia were engaged in battle with soldiers in camouflage uniforms

She ran into the bushes and hid for the rest of the day.

"At night, when she came out of hiding, she saw the men in the camouflage uniforms take people from their houses and hid until the next morning.

"The next day, when she returned home, she found her parents and two cousins were shot.

"When she saw a vehicle filled with Frelimo soldiers approaching, she ran away and then she walked to Maputo 100km south of Homone.

"There she tried to find work, but when her attempts failed she found she could not find food. From friends she heard Renamo was nearby and she walked for four days to join the people at the village.

"According to her, nobody at Homone accused Renamo of the atrocities at any stage. There were stories of a parachute drop just before the massacre.

"The two Portuguese, cousins named Joao Goncalves, 31, and Agostinho Jardim Goncalves, 28, came from Madeira to join a Frelimo government agricultural project.

"They became citizens and were captured on October 10, 1985. Renamo officials have approached the International Red Cross but the organisation said it was not interested because it was an internal matter. The Portuguese government does not want them either.

"They now say they would like to stay in Mozambique, but not while Frelimo remains in power."

radio" "General" Mario Franks, President Alfonso Diakano, who is in a base in Gorongosa, about 1 000km north of Maputo.

"Every day civilian aircraft and jetliners fly overhead. They get concerned when a plane flies over too low, but mostly it is a civilian aircraft flying under stormclouds.

"Once Frelimo tried to get at them with artillery," but they were way off target."

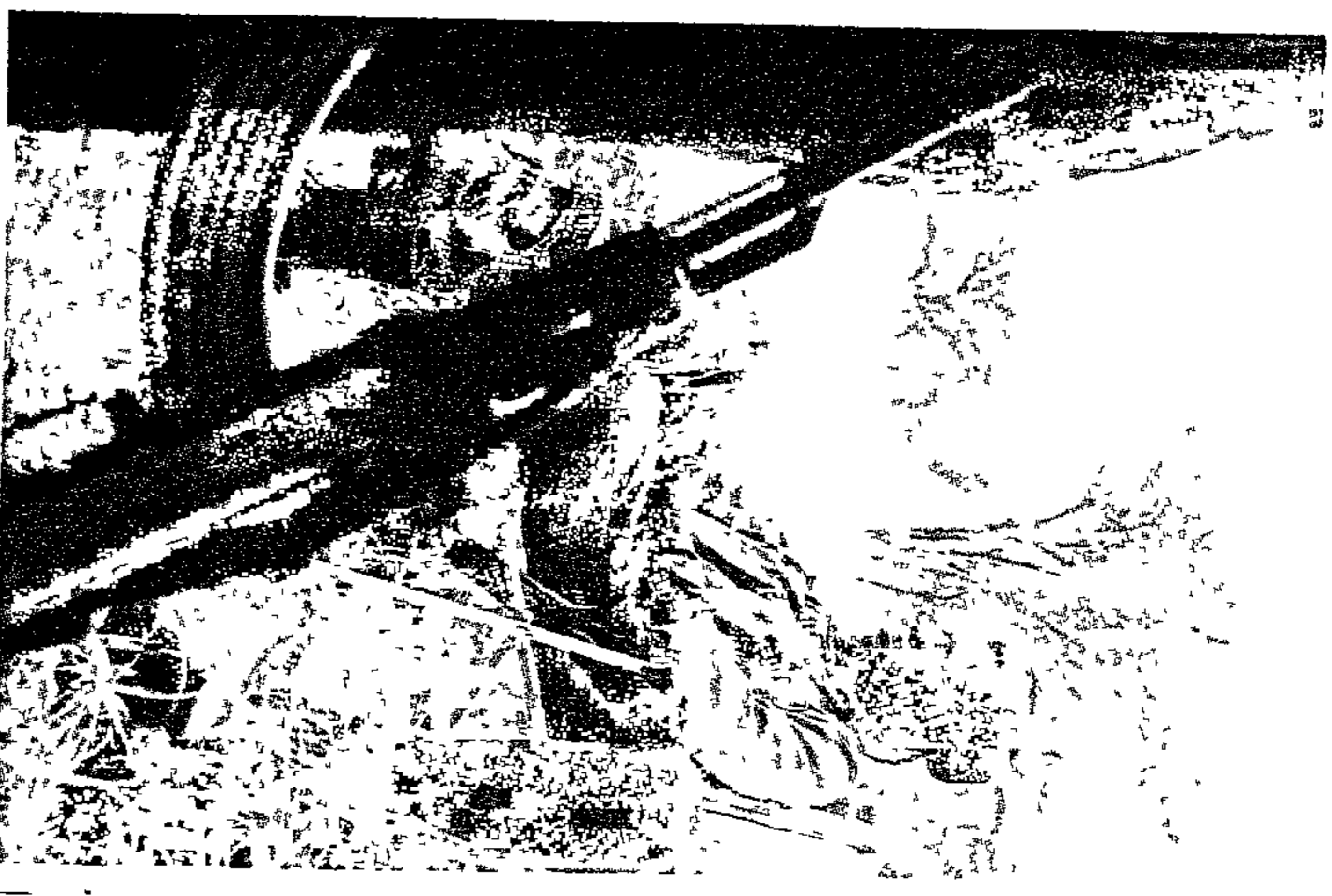
With the Homone massacre fresh in the mind, Breytenbach asked "General" Franks, in whose area the town falls, about accusations levelled at his organisation.

"He was actually very flabbergasted about it. Renamo has the support of the local population and without it we could not exist," he told me. "How could we maintain their support if we did such things?"

"Renamo claims to control 80 percent of the country and, according to Mr Eddie Cross, chief executive of the Zimbabwean Beira Corridor Group, the figure was actually 85 percent.

"Their strongest opposition comes from 10 000 Zimbabwean troops guarding the Beira railway line and 7 000 Tanzanian troops protecting Frelimo military garrisons in the urban areas.

Breytenbach doubts if Renamo had the machinery for a final push to remove Frelimo from power and said he expected that they would try to force Frelimo to a settlement.



IMPLAION: "General" Mario Franks, below, officer commanding Renamo forces in the Maputo area of Mozambique, in a pensive mood at his bush village near Maputo. In the foreground, leaning against a tree, is an AK 47 rifle, the symbol of revolution in Africa.

PUBLIC AUCTION

LANGEBAN — TONIGHT
THURSDAY 7 JANUARY AT 8 PM
JEWELLERY, PERSIAN RUGS, PEARLS
COPPER AND BRASS, GOLD
VENUE: THE MUNICIPAL HALL
LANGEBAN

VIEW: From 7 pm day of sale only

FORM OF PAYMENT: ID required with all personal cheques
Visa and Mastercard accepted subject to approval

NOTE: (i) Every item sold with certificate of authenticity and insurance valuation. (ii) The quality of the merchandise is worthy of special mention

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL
YOURS IN AUCTIONEERING, CHAIM

(A624089)

CMB Times 8/1/88 (218)

Red Cross bid to resume Mozambique mercy flights

LONDON — The international Red Cross is holding urgent discussions in a bid to enable it to resume mercy flights to deliver food and supplies to remote areas of Mozambique

Miss Katherine Peduzzi, a spokeswoman for the Red Cross in Geneva, has refused to elaborate on the "security reasons" which forced them to stop the flights

Miss Peduzzi said the Red Cross did not believe it would help to provide further details on what had forced them to stop the flights

"All I can say is that we have stopped them for security reasons. We are holding discussions and hope to resume flying soon"

She estimated that about 30 000 people would be hit by the halt on

flights as they were dependent on the Red Cross for aid

Mr Peter Stocker, the representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Mozambique, said all Red Cross relief flights had been cancelled since December 24

Some of the areas served by the flights had received virtually no other aid because of the threat of rebel ambushes

The Red Cross would continue to provide relief in areas that could be reached by road, Mr Stocker said

An estimated 4.5 million of Mozambique's 14 million people are suffering from food shortages and about two million people have been displaced due to the fighting. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique calls for help with ex-bandits

City Press 10/1/88 2/8

CP Correspondent

MOZAMBICAN President Joaquim Chissano has called on the international community to assist in the reintegration into society of repentant bandits who accepted the authorities' offer of amnesty.

Speaking at a New Year reception for diplomats in Maputo, he stressed the importance of the amnesty law approved in December.

The law, which gives members of the MNR a year to hand themselves over to government forces without fear of reprisals "bears testimony to our humanitarian policy", said the President. It was "an important contribution to peace and stability".

"The doors are open for all those who abandon terrorism," he said. He warned, however, that "we shall fight relentlessly against those who deny their own quality as human beings and who persist in crime".

He then called on the diplomats and "on the countries that you represent to support us in the reintegration of these Mozambicans, those who have abandoned terror-

ism and returned to the motherland".

The amnesty law contains a clause allowing the government to seek foreign assistance in its implementation.

The establishment of reception centres for former bandits, with proper housing and sanitary conditions, would be expensive, as would the efforts needed to ensure that former bandits were properly employed in tasks of national reconstruction.

Chissano told the diplomats that the Southern African region remained the scene of confrontation between the forces of freedom, democracy and peace on the one hand, and the forces of racism, colonialism, aggression and terror on the other.

He said "South Africa's surrogates, the MNR bandits", had resorted to increased brutality.

"Once their strategy of cutting the country in two had failed, the bandits embarked upon the most ferocious terrorism. They declared war against the people".

The President gave a grim list of massacres in southern Mozambique in the second half of 1987

He said the MNR had murdered over 1 000 people.

Plans were underway "for the organisation of the people for their self-defence, to ensure that all Mozambicans are able to defend themselves, their families and their workplaces from the MNR".

He thanked those countries which had helped strengthen Mozambique's military capacity and expressed confidence that the international community would respond to the country's needs in terms of the self-defence of the civilian population.

On the situation in South Africa, Chissano condemned the "escalation of repression". But said South Africans, regardless of race or colour, would eventually defy the present government to live in peace.

He warned that apartheid could not simply be reduced to racial discrimination. The apartheid system also involved "internal repression, Press censorship, militarisation and the destabilisation of neighbouring states".

He warmly praised the Angolan armed forces for

their resistance to the latest South African invasion of southern Angola and called for the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of all South African forces from Angola.

A further call was made for the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 on the independence of Namibia.

Both Chissano, and the acting dean of the Maputo diplomatic corps, ambassador Ali Mchumo of Tanzania, stressed the importance of the treaty signed between the US and USSR abolishing medium-range nuclear missiles.

Mchumo called for the money "squandered on weapons for self-destruction" to be spent instead on food.

Towards the end of the reception, held in the gardens of the presidential palace, Chissano called the representatives of the five permanent members of the UN security council - China, USSR, France, the US and Britain - together for what has now become a traditional New Year photograph - Ano

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano ... amnesty offer.

Cubans lose face in Mozambique

S/Times

10/1/88

2/8

PRESIDENT JOACHIM CHISSANO is clamping down on Cuban advisers in Mozambique in part because his confidence in the "competence of socialist country personnel" was shaken by the 1986 crash that killed President Samora Machel, according to a top Africa scholar.

"The Cuban role in training security personnel protecting the President is said to be more limited than in earlier years," Gillian Gunn, a visiting fellow at Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), wrote in a paper published last week.

"This may be indirectly related to the fact that a Soviet pilot and co-pilot were flying Machel's plane when it crashed," said Gunn, who is considered one of the best informed Western scholars on Mozambique and Angola.

Declining

Since Machel's death, she wrote, "military and civilian sources in the West and in Mozambique" have reported that the influence of the 400 to 600 Cuban advisers is declining.

According to Gunn this is also because Chissano, eager to court the West, wants to downplay Cuban and Soviet

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

influence.

Under the new President, she stated, Frelimo leaders close to the Cubans were losing influence and Cuban military advisers were increasingly limited to training the Mozambique militia rather than the army.

Miss Gunn, citing British and Mozambican sources, also wrote that when Mozambique and South Africa signed the Nkomati Accords Cuban leader Fidel Castro told Machel that he supported him despite disagreeing with the actual agreement.

Struggle

"Tell the President we cannot question any decision of the Mozambican Government," Castro apparently told Machel. "You fought the war on your own, you independently decided on a socialist course, you supported the Zimbabwean struggle by yourselves."

"Therefore I cannot question your decision. Therefore I must support you. We will do our best to improve bilateral relations."

Miss Gunn quoted Mozambicans, as saying that when Castro first met Machel in 1977 it was "love at first sight."

The Mozambican leader

immediately began referring to Castro as "Comrade Fidel — guerrilla of the first hour"

But despite this, what keeps the two socialist countries apart, Gunn concluded, is their differing views on the speed with which apartheid can be overthrown in South Africa.

"Castro", she wrote, "foresees a relatively brisk escalation of armed struggle against apartheid. Chissano believes that eradication of apartheid will be a slow process."

Rebels seize army outposts — claim

AR6US

13/1/88

218

LISBON. — Mozambique's rightwing rebels claim their guerrilla forces seized army outposts in four provinces in fighting between New Year's Day and Jan 9, killing 27 government regulars and 61 support troops from neighbouring Zimbabwe and Tanzania

In a note released in Lisbon yesterday, the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), also known by its Portuguese acronym Renamo, put casualties among its own units in the same encounters at eight dead and 41 wounded

According to the Renamo note, signed by the rebels' Lisbon spokesman Manuel Frank, the insurgents overran joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean bases at Espungabera and Mungari, located

respectively in Sofala and Manica provinces

Mr Frank said Renamo forces destroyed three government battalions at Vila Caldas Xavier in Tete province during the same period

According to the note, three Zimbabwean soldiers were captured by Renamo in Tete

Sofala, Manica and Tete provinces all border Zimbabwe in central Mozambique

In the north-eastern province of Nampula, the army post at Namatil was taken by the rebels, the note said

●MNR rebels have destroyed nearly 600 health facilities in recent years, cutting off about 2-million people from health care, the national news agency AIM has reported in Maputo.

Attacks by MNR rebels forced 595 of the country's 1 921 health centres to close during 1986, AIM reported. The news agency said figures for 1987 were not yet available

The facilities shut down ranged from hospitals to small rural clinics

The rebels have been fighting an 11-year-old insurgency in a bid to topple Mozambique's Marxist government

Mozambique says neighbouring South Africa supports the rebels in violation of a 1984 mutual non-aggression treaty between the neighbouring countries South Africa denies the charge

Since the government passed an amnesty law last month, about 25 guerrillas have reportedly surrendered — Sapa-AP

**Pik accuses Frelimo
of harbouring ANC**

Call Times 16/1/88

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the Frelimo government in Mozambique is still allowing its country to be used by the African National Congress, SABC radio news reports.

Mr Botha's statement followed Mozambican charges that a recent visit by a South African journalist to a Renamo camp near Maputo was what the Mozambicans termed a gross violation of the Nkomati Accord.

Mr Botha said the South African government could not be accused of violating the Nkomati Accord when an independent newspaper published reports critical of the Mozambican government.

Talks between representatives of the two governments were taking place in Pretoria yesterday.

South Africa is represented by the director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, while his Mozambican counterpart is believed to be representing Maputo. — Sapa

Secret paper on Renamo 'clears' SA

218

S/Times
17/1/88

Sunday Times Reporter

A SECRET briefing paper by an organisation representing business interests in Mozambique and Zimbabwe suggests that South Africa would not let the Renamo rebels come to power through force.

This finding is at odds with constant Mozambican accusations that South Africa still supports the rebels.

The paper — by the Beira Corridor Support Group — admits that Renamo rebel activity has placed severe strains on the country.

Link

The Support Group was set up by business and government to open the rail link between Zimbabwe and Beira, which has been under constant rebel attack for the last seven years, and to try to restart economic activity in the war devastated country.

Among the main conclusions of the report:

- There is now little difference between the basic economic policy positions of the two warring parties in Mozambique.

- Internationally there are no substantial political interests prepared to back Renamo for a thrust for power.

- Renamo activities have created conditions of economic, social and political collapse in Mozambique.

But, with increasing international support and a new and positive South African strategy, Frelimo's position can only improve.

The report documents South African support for the rebel movement up to the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984, noting that it has since scaled down considerably.

"There are so many weapons in Mozambique that it has been quite simple for Renamo to sustain its position," it observed.

Among signs of a positive new South African approach was the signing of an agreement to rehabilitate the Cahora Bassa power lines.

"It seems clear that the position of Frelimo can only improve as its policy of economic reform takes root and Western assistance gathers momentum. South Africa's new strategy of seeking economic and political linkages with neighbouring states will reinforce this shift," says the report.

The report observes that the right-wing lobby groups in the United States which supported Renamo have become more powerful, despite the deterioration in the organisation's competence and standing.

S Times 17/1/88

Rebels routed 218

MOZAMBIQUE'S armed forces said yesterday they had killed 50 rebels in operations in three provinces last week

A military spokesman said a large quantity of arms, including mortars, were also captured in the attacks. — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique rebel group is 'still popular and influential'

Unless a truly international consensus can be struck on the future of Mozambique, one that includes South Africa, the only outlook for the immediate future is one of bloody stalemate associated with enormous human suffering.

This is the conclusion reached in an analysis of the security situation in Mozambique prepared by a well-informed group which has taken a special interest in the territory

Its views are contained in a paper circulating in diplomatic and intelligence circles in Harare

The analysis maintains that despite well-documented accounts of savage atrocities inflicted by the rebel group, Renamo, as the MNR has come to be known, the movement remains influential and popular in many parts of Mozambique

It says that while Renamo is no doubt responsible for some of the savagery, Mozambique is infested by "freelance bandits and local warlords" not necessarily directed by Renamo.

It says that from an ideological point of view, the movement includes people who regard Frelimo as being revisionists in Marxist terms right through to right-wing

International consensus should now be possible to end the war, says an analysis of the security situation. Robin Drew reports from Harare.

Africa and supply bases in several other countries

A number of Middle East countries and right-wing groups elsewhere were giving it support

Then came the Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo and, says the analysis "The signing marked the end of the official destabilisation programme which was thereafter gradually wound down until it was finally abandoned in mid-1985"

It maintains, however, that initially support continued as South Africa had given Renamo with two years' supplies before Nkomati and there was evidence that the communications system was maintained and periodic air and sea drops continued, "some of which were authorised and some unauthorised by Ren-

Commenting on the Mozambique situation under the late President Samora Machel (right), the analysis says. "Machel's banning of religion shortly after independence, its position as a radical Marxist regime and the withdrawal of all property rights had created many disenchanted elements within the country."



Quote from the analysis: "Mozambique remains a country in crisis. Out of its population of approximately 15 million people, up to 5 million face starvation and almost 50 per cent of these people are beyond the reach of the aid agencies. Infant mortality is now among the highest in the world and life expectancy has declined sharply."

rebels who want a free enterprise approach to the economy. It includes corrupt and criminal elements simply out for themselves, while many supporters are hungry people who see banditry as perhaps the only way of feeding themselves and their families

The analysis says nothing could be further from the truth than the image put about of Renamo being a coherent political force fighting a repressive communist regime which had suppressed religious freedom

Tracing the history of the movement from the time it was established by the Rhodesian Government during the guerilla war, the analysis says that by 1984, after South Africa had taken charge of it, Renamo had 15 000 men under arms, secure rear bases in South

amo's sympathisers in the SA security/military system"

Of the current position, the analysis says South African assistance, official or unofficial, has been scaled down and Renamo has been forced to seek supplies by raiding into neighbouring territories and attacking Frelimo installations

"There are so many weapons in Mozambique that it has been quite simple for Renamo to sustain its position by such activity, although this is now becoming more difficult and most recent reports indicate that the movement is seriously short of supplies."

The analysis says "South Africa's strategy is always difficult to read and probably remains ambivalent. On the one hand they have recognised the importance of the Nkoma-

ti Accord to their own international diplomatic status and to efforts to sustain their international trading position. On the other hand they probably want to maintain Renamo in some kind of residual form

"The recent signing of an agreement to take part in the rehabilitation of the supply lines from Cahora Bassa so that South Africa could begin to take power is significant

"It points to a firmer commitment to Mozambique's stability and security and to a desire to reinforce the relationship between the two states. If this policy stance is taken to its logical conclusion it will have profound implications for the whole region"

The analysis says South Africa never regarded Renamo as a potential substitute government and deliberately restricted its assistance to a level enabling Renamo to be a destabilising factor without actually threatening the power base of Frelimo

Today Renamo had degenerated as an organisation and had more pronounced divisions. But as Mozambique's economy deteriorated, so the numbers supporting Renamo had grown and it was now probably

three times the size it was in 1984, though poorly equipped for anything approaching conventional warfare.

The analysis says there are no substantive political interests prepared to back a Renamo thrust for power and that the South Africans would not be prepared to allow it to come to power through force

But Renamo's activities had created conditions of economic, social and political collapse and severe hardships for the people of Mozambique.

While Frelimo's position could only improve as its policy of economic reform took root and western assistance gathered momentum, an end to the civil war seemed unlikely in the short term. Even if Renamo's hold were to be broken, local warlordism would remain endemic

In the unlikely event of a Renamo victory, Frelimo would presumably revert to the bush and fight on

The analysis concludes that an international consensus should be possible because the war is now in nobody's interest

"In many respects peace in Mozambique is a prerequisite to progress in the region as a whole," it says. — The Star's Africa News Service




Picture: DANA le ROUX The Argus

Bavarian Prime Minister Mr Franz-Josef Strauss, left, with South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha after his arrival at Cape Town's D F Malan airport today

Bavarian PM arrives in city on diplomatic mission

Staff Reporter

Argus 20/1/88 

BAVARIAN Prime Minister Mr Franz-Josef Strauss arrived in Cape Town today on the first leg of a Southern African diplomatic mission for the West German government

Mr Strauss will spend today in Cape Town for top-level meetings with members of the South African Government, including President P W Botha, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok

Tomorrow he goes to Maputo for discussions with, among others, Mr Joachim Chissano, President of Mozambique

It is understood one of the major reasons for his Southern African visit was the Mozambican meeting and that it might not have come off had he not been able to see Mr Chissano

He returns to South Africa on Friday for more meetings with members of the Government during a further seven-day stay

At a brief airport Press conference Mr Strauss said he had an extensive list of other groups he wanted to meet, such as church and trade union organisations

INSIGHTS

He hoped to get a "complex impression and obtain helpful insights to advise the Federal Government of Germany as to what our policy should be"

Mr Strauss was met at D F Malan airport by Mr Pik Botha, West German Ambassador Dr Immo Stabreit and the Mayor of Cape Town, Mr Peter Muller

Mr Botha said he was glad Mr Strauss had found the time to visit Southern Africa to give him a chance to make an objective assessment of developments

• Yesterday in Bonn West German opposition leaders blasted Mr Strauss's visit to South Africa, saying it would give credence to apartheid

Sapa-AP reports his trip has come under fire from the Free Democrats, and from the main opposition Social Democrats and Greens parties in the federal Parliament

Greens party spokesman Christian Schmidt called Mr Strauss's trip "politically damaging"

"It enhances the South African Government and weakens opposition"

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Boy 'kills ten women'

MAPUTO — Mozambican armed forces had killed eight bandits of the South African backed MNR during a pre-dawn bandit attack against the town of Manhica, a defence spokesman reportedly said.

A 12-year-old boy arrested during a shootout claimed afterwards that he had killed ten women under instructions of the MNR.

Manhica is 78 kilometers north of Maputo and lies on the country's main north-south highway.

During the raid, the bandits murdered 11 people and wounded 28.

Mourners

The raiders clashed with Mozambican troops when they tried to attack a shop and a warehouse near the Manhica railway station. Eight of the bandits were killed and one, a 12-year-old boy, was taken prisoner.

The boy said he was forced to join the MNR. He had received military training from them and had under orders killed ten women with a bayonet.

"The people we have to kill are tied up. They give us a bayonet, and show us where to strike, usually here."

He indicated his throat.

The murders he carried out were punishment ordered by the local MNR chiefs after the women had tried to escape from a bandit base.

Agreement reached on Cahora^{DD}

LISBON — Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa have reached tentative agreement on how to revive Africa's biggest hydro-electric project, the Cahora Bassa dam, which has been crippled by Mozambican rebel attacks.

One delegate said yesterday after the three countries ended talks here that proposals on the maintenance and security of the dam were given initial approval and would be studied further before another meeting in Maputo.

"The dam is basically operational but more than 1 000 pylons and many power lines would have to be repaired or replaced," the Portuguese delegate, Mr. Lopes da Costa said.

He also said Mozambique was training a special army unit to protect the power lines when repair work was finished, possibly by the end of this year.

to's Marxist government

The 160-metre high dam lies across the Zambezi river in northern Mozambique and was designed to supply about eight per cent of South Africa's electricity needs.

Portugal is keen to see the dam working again because it is still repaying millions of dollars in construction loans — Sapa-RNS

The 2 000-megawatt project was finished shortly before Mozambique won independence from Portugal in 1975.

It has been virtually paralysed by attacks from Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels opposed to Mapu-

Bid to quiet Renamo

APC Times 22/1/88 218

From MIKE ROBERTSON

LONDON — Mr Franz Josef Strauss is in Southern Africa to try to negotiate an end to Renamo rebel activity in Mozambique.

Mr Strauss arrived in Maputo yesterday for talks with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano today. The Mozambique news agency Aim reported that he was met by Deputy Trade Minister Mr Daniel Gabriel and Foreign Ministry officials before meetings with the Defence Minister General Alberto Chupande and Army Chief of Staff Lt-Gen Antonio Hama Thai.

Aim said Mr Strauss's meeting with Mr Chissano would be followed by the laying of a wreath on the official monument to Mozambican heroes.

The mission, which has the full backing of the US administration, was initiated by President Chissano who

appealed to Federal Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl to intervene with South Africa to stop Renamo. Its raids recently forced the Red Cross to abandon mercy flights, cutting off emergency aid to as many as 250 000 people.

A source in the Federal government said that on the advice of his foreign policy adviser Mr Horst Telschik, Mr Kohl decided last year to add Mozambique to the itinerary of an African tour which was originally to have included visits to only Kenya and Cameroon.

"While Mr Kohl was in Mozambique, Mr Chissano asked if the European Community could not help him to cope with Renamo and the threat from South Africa. Mr Kohl promised Mr Chissano he would send Mr Strauss to intervene

"In Kenya, he raised the matter with (President) Daniel Arap Moi, who said it was a good idea because Mr Strauss would be accepted as an intermediary by the South Africans."

In the intervening weeks, the source said, Mr Kohl discussed the Strauss visit with the US Ambassador to West Germany, Mr Richard R Burt, and later had "long discussions" with a US security adviser. "They also pressed him to go ahead with the mission."

A spokesman for the chancellor's office said he did not wish to add to earlier comment by Mr Kohl that Mr Strauss was being sent to the region because "we want to do all we can to try and defuse the explosive situation in South Africa."

Mr Strauss recently had a successful visit to the Soviet Union and has in the past managed to get West German hostages freed from Syria.



Mr Franz Josef Strauss

DD 23 11/88

German investment in Mozambique possible

218

MAPUTO — West Germany is prepared to invest in Mozambican ports and railways, and in the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme

The Prime Minister of the West German state of Bavaria, Doctor Franz Josef Strauss, said in Maputo yesterday that West Germany was prepared to help finance the rebuilding of the power lines from the Cahora Bassa dam, located in Mozambique's North-western province of Tete, to South Africa

The Mozambican news agency AIM, said that over 520 of the pylons have been destroyed by South African backed MNR bandits

The power lines extend for some 900 kms inside Mozambican territory

Mr Strauss expressed concern at security along the lines, but said that it was out of the question for any South African troops to be stationed inside Mozambique to guard the pylons

He said that yesterday morning's meeting with the Mozambican President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, had lasted for four hours and was "very frank and open", as well as being "highly confidential"

"I could not accept all I heard, and my partner could not accept all that I said," he added, and claimed that there had been an "80 per cent agreement" between the two men

He said that both Mozambique and South Africa "seem to be observing the Nkomati accord, but each blames the other for multiple violations"

The Nkomati non-aggression agreement was signed by Mozambique and South Africa in March 1984. Mozambique has produced a mass of evidence that the South African military never intended to observe the accord, but instead continued supplying the MNR rebels

The most damning evidence was diaries and notebooks captured from MNR headquarters at Gorongosa in central Mozambique in August 1985, and whose authenticity the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, accepted.

"The government here," Mr Strauss continued, "believes that South

Africa has the capacity to reduce MNR activity"

Asked whether he considered the MNR to be a liberation movement, or merely terrorists, Mr Strauss replied: "I can only repeat what other people have told me. One side calls them a resistance movement, and the other side calls them bandits."

He added, however, that he had never met with any MNR representative and that he hoped never to do so in the future

He refused to give further details, arguing that "What you say in public is detrimental to diplomatic contacts and to the people who are suffering"

On being asked whether his role as an intermediary was necessary, Mr Strauss replied, "I did not invite myself here"

Asked about his discussions with the Mozambican defence minister, General Alberto Chipande, Mr Strauss said "it was a privilege to meet the defence minister, but we discussed more ideological than military questions". He ruled out any military co-operation between Mozambique and West Germany

The Bavarian politician said that among the topics discussed with Mr Chissano were "the sense or otherwise of holding a meeting between the two presidents (of Mozambique and South Africa), or a wider-ranging conference". But this was "music for the future", and it was not possible to say anything firm now

On South African politics, Mr Strauss repeated his well-known defence of the homelands system, claiming that there was "no apartheid" in such places as Bophuthatswana, a homeland with close ties to Mr Strauss' Christian Social Union

He used this as an excuse for an attack on the German Democratic Republic, one of Mozambique's closest allies, saying that, "If East Germany had the same degree of independence as Bophuthatswana, it would be a step forward"

Mr Strauss also claimed that a "one man one vote" system in South Africa "is not achievable, and is perhaps not even desirable". — DDC

Aid not arms for Maputo — Strauss

Cape Times 23/1/88 (2) 218

MAPUTO. — West Germany was prepared to invest in Mozambique's ports, railways and hydro-electric network, but would not co-operate militarily with the government, which has close ties with East Germany, Mr Franz Josef Strauss said yesterday.

Mr Strauss said he had discussed a meeting between the presidents of Mozambique and South Africa, "or a wider-ranging conference", with President Joaquim Chissano.

He said it was not possible to make any firm statements now, that the idea was "music for the future".

Mr Chissano had earlier told Mr Strauss he sought improved relations with Bonn.

There have been reports that Mr Strauss is visiting Mozambique and South Africa in an effort to decrease tensions.

"I did not invite myself here," Mr Strauss said when asked if it was necessary for someone from a third country to act as intermediary.

"The government here believes that South Africa has the capacity to reduce MNR activity," Mr Strauss said.

He said he was concerned about se-

curity along the 900km of power lines that extend from the Cahora Bassa Dam and hydro-electric system.

Mr Strauss said it was out of the question for South African troops to be stationed in Mozambique to guard the pylons, but that West Germany was prepared to help finance rebuilding of the lines.

Mr Strauss, who was to have gone to Bophuthatswana yesterday, was delayed when his meeting with Mr Chissano took longer than expected. His trip has been put off to tomorrow.

Mr Strauss said earlier: "If East Germany had the same degree of independence as Bophuthatswana, it would be a step forward."

He said at the airport that there was "no apartheid" in places like Bophuthatswana. The idea of one-man, one-vote in South Africa "is not achievable, and is perhaps not even desirable".

Mr Strauss, the governor of Bavaria, met the State President, Mr P W Botha, in Cape Town on Wednesday. He met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Pretoria last night. — Sapa-AP

D/D 25/11/88
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Starvation stalks the Gorongosa foothills

Two Zimbabwean medical students returned from a bleak Christmas at Casa Banana in Mozambique to tell of the miserable and expressionless faces of desperation on the thin and short people living on the foothills of Mount Gorongosa

"The people are hungry and the majority of them are at various stages of starvation. The worst affected are young children under the age of 12 and the elderly,"

the University of Zimbabwe final year medical students write in a report on their four week stint to help save the lives of the Povo trapped in garrisoned and marooned villages caught up in the Mozambican rebel war

The president of the Zimbabwe Medical Students Association, Mr Shepherd Mashayamombe, and fellow medical student, Mr Maxman Gova, said hunger has driven some starving young children to eat their own faeces

"Some look fat due to oedema whilst others are so thin and wasted that 'they cannot even stand up to walk,' they report on life in the foothills of Mount Gorongosa in Mozambique's Sofala province, about 150 km from the Berra-Mutare road as the crow flies

Oedema is a swelling caused by the accumulation of serous fluid in the cell tissue of the body, caused by defective

circulation of blood or lymph

"We saw the extremes of disease," Mr Mashayamombe said in an interview with Ziana, explaining that as a young doctor he felt nauseated that there was nothing they could do about it in those 'primitive conditions'

"The feeling that we could not do anything was frustrating," he said

When they went to Mozambique before Christmas the two medical students were on lorries carrying maize meal, beans and clothing for the people of Casa Banana and other camps in the Gorongosa district

"The food which reaches the people is not enough. After a few days it runs out," they write

There is not enough medicine
Three Mozambican medical assistants at Casa Banana were trained in Maputo. If properly motivated and housed they could run a successful clinic in the camp

"The present health facilities are hot and filthy," write Drs Mashayamombe and Gova

The population at Casa Banana is not stable. People come and go. The medical students, who went to Casa Banana on a Christmas crusade with the help of the Norwegian Save the Children (Red Barna)

and the Zimbabwe-Mozambique Friendship Association (Zimofa), say the movement of people can be stopped with a regular supply of food

During the four weeks they were there, said Dr Mashayamombe, they saw only one truckload of food. The food lasted for only five days

The Mozambicans at Casa Banana have a great respect for their Chief Samatenje, who is deified as a semi-god with powers to make rain and cause drought

"His word is law and the MNR or Frelimo have to win him over before either can get any meaningful support. The Zimbabwe Army has excellent relations with the chief," said the students

Apart from Samatenje, the traditional culture of Mozambique has been eroded because of the protracted war and more so because of hunger, starvation and death

Orphans abound in Casa Banana with parents slain by the MNR, caught in a crossfire, starved to death or died of disease for which no

Special Correspondent: Harare

medicines were available

"They cannot get food because they do not belong to any household. They are hungry, cold and sick. It is the war that has made them orphans," write the students

To the students the nakedness of most of the people just coming from the bush was saddening

"Most people have only enough cloth to cover their private parts. They make material from the bark of trees. The situation is worse on the mountain where Chief Samatenje stays," they write

To them there was no doubt about the war going on in Mozambique

The MNR, which was well-equipped with landmines and ammunition has made Sofala unsafe. The International Red Cross, who had been using planes to consistently transport food into Casa Banana, suspended its service this month because of the deteriorating security situation

"Our concern lies with the psychological effect of the war on children who see death and hear the sound of guns daily. What is the future of the orphans of Mozambique?"

"Indeed, we were tempted to smuggle the unfortunate children out of Mozambique and save them from the political chaos of Gorongosa and their inevitable death from starvation and disease," write the medical students

● Drought-ravaged African countries might be forgiven if they felt appeals for emergency food aid to fill millions of empty bellies were falling on deaf ears, writes Rony Channing from Nairobi

In a cruel twist of fate it has also become clear handouts alone will not stop starvation on the world's poorest continent

Winning donations is only part of the problem. To pass them on, relief convoys must run a gauntlet of rebel attacks in Ethiopia and Mozambique, where the need is

highest, and in Sudan Civil strife also undermines the ability of Angola and Chad to feed their peoples

A special report by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) put sub-Saharan Africa's food needs this year at 4.6 million tonnes, a 42 per cent increase over 1987

But despite months of intensive lobbying, foreign donors have so far pledged only 2.9 million tonnes. Over two-thirds of this has still to be shipped

"There is an urgent need for new allocations," declared FAO

"Equally important, further assistance is required with the provision of fuel, trucks, spare parts and port handling facilities in order to expedite relief deliveries to populations most seriously at risk," the December report says

The crescent-shaped drought belt snakes through 20 African countries. From Mauritania in the west, it sweeps east across the continent to Somalia before bending south to Swaziland

Late rains in December brought relief to Zimbabwe, but the drought has meanwhile spread to Tanzania and Madagascar

Worst-hit Ethiopia has called for 1.3 million tonnes of emergency food, more than in the horrific drought of 1984-85 when, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), up to one million people died

The head of Marxist Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, Berhanu Jembere, spoke two weeks ago of an "alarming" absence of pledges, which he said then met less than a quarter of what was sought to feed 5.2 million people at risk

Without a rapid stock buildup, "the situation could be catastrophic," predicted WFP director of operations in Ethiopia, David Morton

Mozambique says more than four million people face food shortages this year. "Chronic malnutrition is very prevalent," a report by the National Emergency Executive Commission said

It noted deliveries of food aid had fallen seriously behind schedule, a problem attributed by a WFP official to transport bottlenecks

Heavy reliance on foreign food, said the government report, "is worsened by the fact there are not enough

food reserves to cover even short delays in the arrival of vessels, trains or trucks bringing cereals into the country"

There, as in Ethiopia and Sudan, relief workers have resorted to costly airlifts to avoid rebel ambush. But even these cannot guarantee delivery

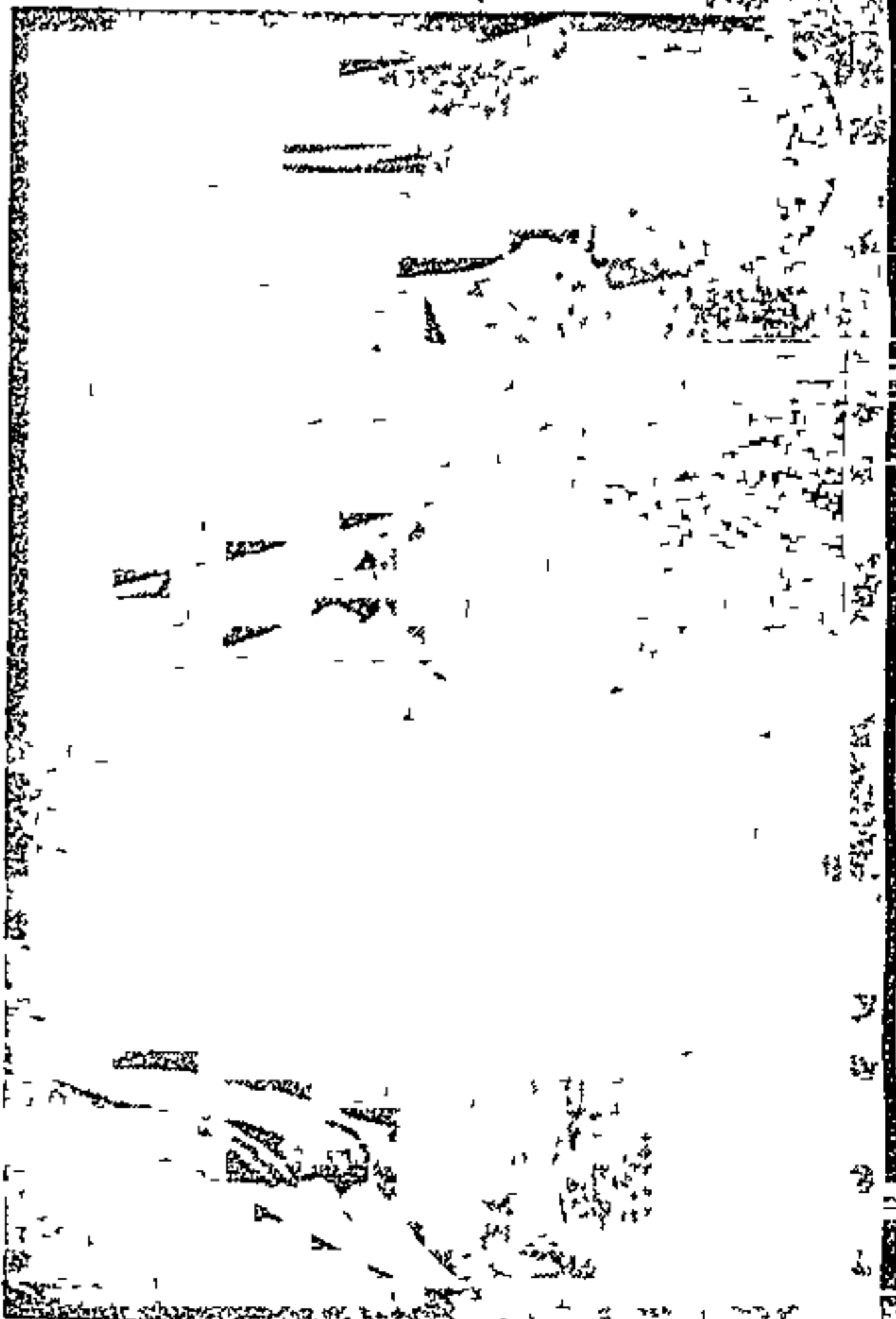
Officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said fighting by rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance had forced it to suspend an air shuttle from Berra port, in which a DC-3 made 30 flights a month to feed 10 000 people in the northern Sofala province

Mass starvation is looming in Sudan's southern province with rebels mining roads and blocking food convoys trying to reach emaciated refugees, among two million people made homeless by civil war

For more than four years the Sudan People's Liberation Army in the mainly Christian and Anniest south has fought to topple the central Khartoum government in the mainly Moslem and Arabised north

War reduced the land in southern Sudan sown to soyghum, the basic foodgrain, by 38 per cent last season. Some relief workers say up to three million could face starvation — Sapa-RNS

THE PRIME MINISTER WANTS TO STRENGTHEN PW



TOP-LEVEL MEETING: Bavarian Prime Minister - Franz Josef Strauss, centre, with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and President Botha at Tynhuys today

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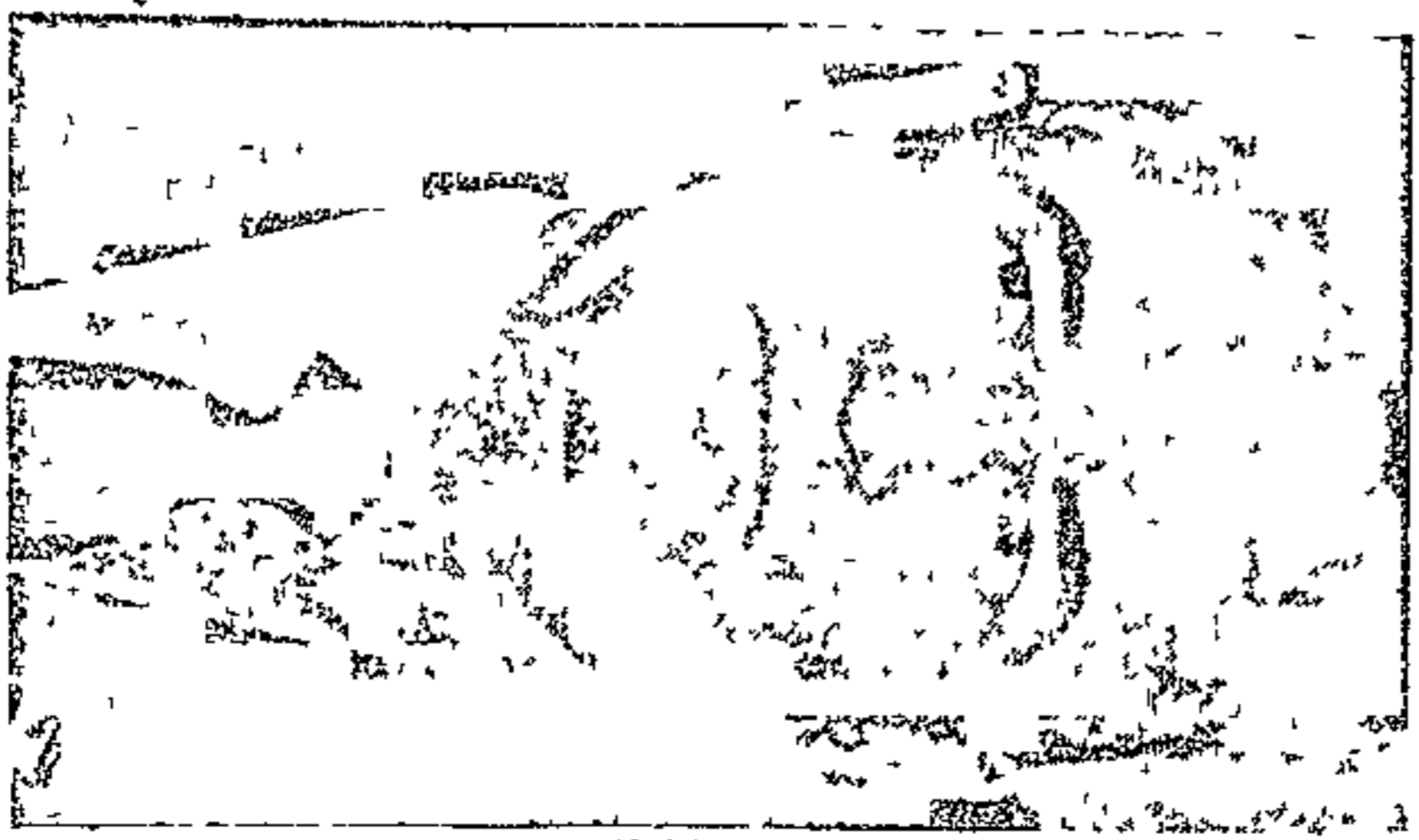
BY TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent
 RUSSIA was interested in a peaceful solution in Southern Africa, especially Angola, which would include all parties, visiting Bavarian Prime Minister Dr Franz Joseph Strauss said today.

At a Press conference in Cape Town after talks with President Botha he said his impressions from recent meetings with the Russian leader Mikhail Gorbachev and the Russian foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, was that Russia felt itself to be over-committed in Africa, Afghanistan and Central America.

At the conference, President Botha said he was prepared to talk to any leader in Southern Africa.

Mr Strauss, who has had talks with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi and President Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, said he was not on a peace mission but on a fact-finding mission. He denied reports that he had brought a "secret message" from the Russian leader to the South African Government.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev



He said he had told Mr Shevardnadze that he would convey his views to the South African Government.

He said he believed Russia would be interested in a solution in Angola which included Unita.

R60-m Project

In Mozambique, the Frelimo regime was prepared to accept more private enterprise and capital, Dr Strauss said.

West Germany was planning to spend about R60-million on a development project in Mozambique.

This could include the modernisation of Maputo harbour, technical help to get the Cahora Bassa scheme working again and a scheme to protect the rail link between Maputo and Johannesburg.

He said it had not been possible for him to meet members of the rebel movement Frelimo.

US links

The Mozambican regime had told him Renamo had South African ties and even stronger links with Europe and America.

Dr Strauss said he had discussed the possibility of improving relations between Mozambique and South Africa with President Chissano.

Among other things, the Mozambican leader wanted South Africa to employ more Mozambicans.

Message of love to the refugees from Hluvukani

By Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

Do not deprive foreigners and widows of their rights, remember to welcome strangers in your home, remember the suffering. So said Archbishop Denis Hurley yesterday at a special mass in a remote Eastern Transvaal village near Acornhoek.

The archbishop was speaking under the blazing sun to a receptive audience of 2 000, some of them Mozambican refugees from the village of Hluvukani, and some the people of Gazankulu.

They had gathered for the visit of nine Catholic bishops who arrived in the Eastern Transvaal "in their flying machine" to show solidarity with refugees, according to the priest responsible for refugees in the Catholic Church, Father Jean Pierre Le Scour.

The bishops — from all over the country, with Bishop Paul Nkhumishe of Witbank as main celebrant — were representing the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC).

In a service characterised by the use of many languages the congregants were told: "We have come here because of you. We came because of your

suffering to show we have not forgotten you.

"You have had to flee your homes, lost dear ones, were injured and find yourself in a strange country. We endeavour to spread our love to you, want to intensify hope for a return to your country, to better lives."

Hour after hour the refugees sat in the sun gazing at the bishops, listening. Some more fortunate dignitaries sat under red and white striped canvas in the makeshift open-air church, arched by a blue sky.

The collection plates tinkled with the offerings of those who had little to give.

The gifts offered included copper beakers, mealie cobs in a woven basket and litre bottles of soft drink.

There was no lack of a sense of occasion the simple pine tables were covered in whiter-than-white cloths and the smell of incense filled the air. Clothes ranged from Sunday best to the ragged clothes of the poor.

Two cattle had been slaughtered and there was meat and porridge cooking in huge cast iron pots on open fires. Finally, toddlers sang and danced their way into the hearts of everyone.



The main celebrant at the special Holy Mass in Hluvukani yesterday, Bishop Paul Nkhumishe of Witbank, blesses the people. They are all refugees from Mozambique. Congregants, visiting local dignitaries and bishops sat through a service of more than three hours. ● Pictures by Ken Oosterbroek.

Mozambicans live life of impermanence in E Transvaal

But all things are not that bright among the 20 000 refugees is also at least one former member of the MNR — from whom the others had fled. Yet even this man is given refuge.

Refugee Mr Alfabeta Kubayi is emphatic that he would never allow this particular refugee in his house. But the local chief, Chief P Mmsi, decided not to call on the "police or soldiers because I saw him as a victim also".

Chief Mmsi said the man told him he had been forced to join the MNR, and after his unit had suffered a defeat and their camp burnt down, he joined the exodus of refugees.

The chief and other Gazankulu officials are adamant that the Mozambican refugees should be allowed to remain where they are until it is "one day" safe for them to return. But they are understandably resentful that the refugees are not allowed to seek work outside the homeland, where unemployment is endemic.

"I think the (South African) Government behaves badly," the chief said on this issue.

Chief Mmsi, along with the special commission of inquiry of which he is a member, also wants the electrified fences on the border between Mozambique and South Africa removed. "Too many people die this death," he said.

Religion Reporter

About 2 000 Mozambican refugees live in Hluvukani — only one village of its kind, which house about 20 000 Mozambican refugees in four Eastern Transvaal districts.

The mud huts, with maize growing between them and hens clucking around their chickens, differ from the dwellings of Gazankulu citizens. Gazankulu dwellings seem more permanent. In Hluvukani, existence seems more precarious. The inhabitants are, after all, refugees from a neighbouring country, and official policy is that they should return.

But some things remain the same: the people of the village speak Shangaan, like their hosts, and unemployment is high for all in the homeland.

The refugees are fed by Operation Hunger, the Red Cross, World Vision and through the hard work of church workers.

The hospitality of the Gazankulu people is remarkable — before these organisations pitched in to help, they fed the people themselves. Today, children are educated along with those of the homeland and health care — such as it is — is available to all.

Hluvukani itself boasts a remarkable creche, run by a refugee, which is housed in a prefabricated building.

After the Mass a feast. Two cattle were slaughtered in honour of the bishops who went to the Mozambican refugee village Hluvukani to express solidarity with them. Every meal time in the village sees long queues for food.

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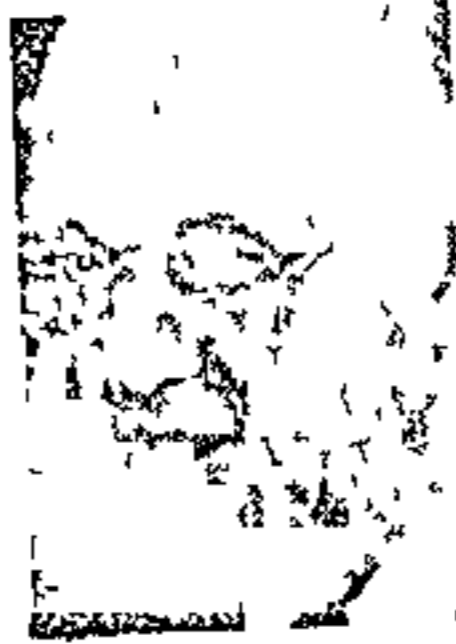
Thatcher sends secret note to Botha

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has sent a top-secret letter to President P W Botha

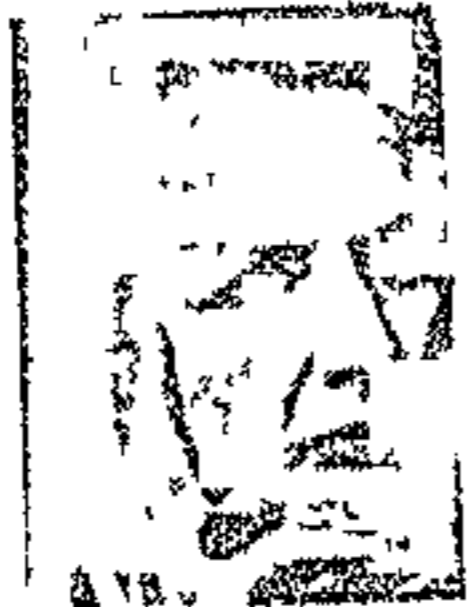
The letter, which was delivered to Mr Botha last week, is believed to deal with events in Mozambique and could be connected with Bavarian leader Mr Franz Josef Strauss's mission to Southern Africa to try to negotiate an end to Renamo rebel activity

A Downing Street spokesman declined to confirm or deny the existence of the letter "We can't comment on whether or not a letter was sent. It's a long-standing practice not to comment on communications between heads of government"



Pres Botha

However, a senior British government source said a letter had been sent "in the past few days" While declining to elaborate on the contents, the source did not deny that it had dealt with Mozambique



Mrs Thatcher

Mrs Thatcher's letter followed a visit to London last week by the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, who held extensive discussions with the British Minister of State for Overseas Development, Mr Christopher Patten

The US administration is known to have given its backing to the Strauss mission which was requested by Mozambican President Mi Joaquim Chissano when he met West German Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl last year

Mr Kohl discussed the mission with the US Ambassador to West Germany, Mr Richard Burt, and later with a US security adviser

Observers here believe the US would certainly have kept Britain informed of developments especially as the UK is the leading Western provider of aid and military assistance to Mozambique

There is growing belief among Western governments that, amidst the general turmoil in Southern Africa, a solution to Mozambique's security problems is the one attainable goal in the short term.

This is strengthened by recent Soviet indications that Southern Africa requires "regional solutions for regional problems" and that it is no longer prepared to pour endless amounts of money into seemingly bottomless pits to prop up bankrupt governments

Mr Chissano, like his predecessor Mr Samora Machel, has a good personal relationship with Mrs Thatcher and, according to diplomats, goes far further in private than he has already done in public to indicate that he sees his country's future developing along the free-enterprise route

"The perception that Mozambique has moved out of the Soviet orbit and into the Western one and that something has got to be done to assist it, is gaining ground rapidly," a British official said

Britain and the European Community, as well as Canada through the Commonwealth, have been pumping in vast sums of money in emergency and development aid to Mozambique in the past year. Despite this Renamo has continued to step up its attacks and in many cases has destroyed the very projects, in particular transport installations, which the Western governments are funding

Given this growing support for the Mozambican government, a Western initiative to South Africa, which is still seen as the main backer of Renamo, was inevitable

British Deputy Foreign Secretary Mrs Lynda Chalker is believed to have sounded out South Africa's willingness to co-operate with any Western initiative when she met Deputy Foreign Minister Mr J W H Meiring before visiting Mozambique at the end of last year

Mr Strauss's initiative comes at a time of increasing instability in Mozambique

Mr Botha's media liaison officer, Mr Jack Viviers, yesterday declined to confirm or deny receipt of the letter, saying it was not policy to comment on the President's correspondence

CPM Talk 26/1/88

PW offers pact to neighbours

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA was in favour of a regional conference to negotiate a pact which would ensure that countries in the region did not allow their territories to be used for the training and operation of guerillas, the State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking he said South Africa wanted a guaranteed peace contract with neighbouring states that they would not allow their

countries to be used for the training of terrorists

"We are for better and closer discussions of mutual interests in Southern Africa," he said after talks with Bavarian Prime Minister Mr Franz Josef Strauss

Asked to comment on the chances of a meeting between Mozambique and SA, Mr Botha said every visit by a "reasonable leader" from the West could contribute to the idea

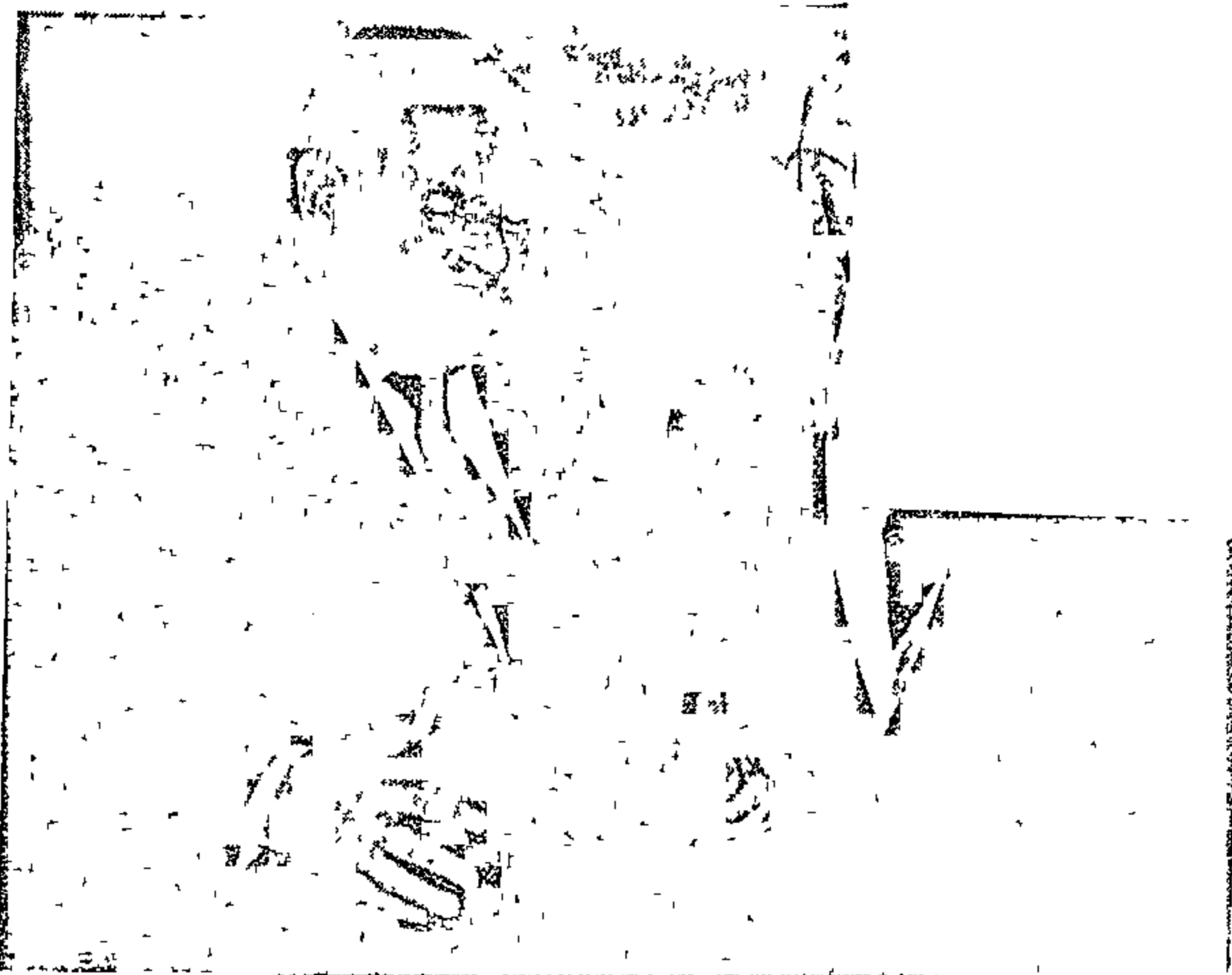
Mr Strauss met President Botha for a second time yesterday

with details of his talks with Mozambican President Mr Joaquim Chissano.

Mr Strauss said he had come to Southern Africa at the request of West German Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl

Mr Strauss said he had discussed the problems in Mozambican-South African relations, including economic problems and the MNR rebels

⊙ Soviets 'want peace not victory'
— Page 2



NEW TALKS . . . The Bavarian Prime Minister, Mr Franz Josef Strauss (left), and President P W Botha pose for press photographers after their talks yesterday.

Political Staff

THE Soviet Union would not reject an Angolan peace solution that included both the MPLA government and the rebel Unita movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi

This was the substance of an unofficial message relayed to President P W Botha by visiting Bavarian Prime Minister Mr Franz Josef Strauss

Mr Strauss yesterday said he had met the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, shortly before his Southern African mission

"Shevardnadze did not say 'we want a victory in Angola'. He said 'we

Soviets want peace not victory Strauss

shall accept a solution which guarantees peace and which is approved by all parties"

Mr Strauss said he had got the impression the Soviets felt they were over-committed in several parts of the world, including Africa.

"Shevardnadze said they would not reject a peace solution including both the MPLA and Unita. The Soviets are convinced neither side can win the war in Angola"

He disclosed at a joint

press conference that in spite of increasing world pressure for punitive economic measures against South Africa, President Chissano of Mozambique had asked him to ask Mr Botha to "allow more unemployed Mozambicans to work in South Africa".

After meeting Chief Lucas Mangope of Botswana, Mr Strauss said the chief's problem was that SA did not consider the homeland part of SA and did not finance it. Because of the lack of international recognition, the homeland was not entitled to development aid.

APR 27/1/88
**'Increasing 'Peace parley'
pressure'
from UK call by Strauss**
Own Correspondent

LONDON. — The British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and West German Chancellor Mr Helmut Kohl were each increasing pressure on South Africa "to give up its policy of destabilizing Mozambique"; the London Guardian reported yesterday.

The Guardian said Mrs Thatcher had sent a letter to President P W Botha, urging him to "heed the strength of feeling not only about apartheid in South Africa, but also about the perilous security situation in Mozambique, which is seen to have been provoked by Pretoria's deliberate efforts to destabilize its northern neighbour".

However, the Guardian said Whitehall referred to the visit of Mr Franz Josef Strauss as "an unguided missile whose target was unclear". — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG. — The Prime Minister of Bavaria, Mr Franz Josef Strauss, last night proposed an international peace conference for Southern Africa.

His call echoed that of President P W Botha earlier this week when he said he would like a regional conference of Southern African states and interested powers.

At a reception in Pretoria hosted by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, Mr Strauss called for "an international Southern African congress which all the powers will attend".

He said it was senseless "to exchange opinions by interviews and hostile statements". Political leaders should "sit together and give South Africa a chance to explain its problems. This would be a democratic way of assessing Southern African problems."

Mr Strauss also made a scathing attack on supporters of economic sanctions against South Africa. He warned sanctions would not lead to equal rights or an end to apartheid. It would take 15 to 20 years to rebuild the South African economy after sanctions.

Meanwhile, concern was growing yesterday that the Strauss visit may backfire unless he could gain some positive assurance on reform from the government, or even some positive sign concerning political prisoners.

Attempts to set up meetings with left-of-centre black leaders had come to nothing by late yesterday, provoking fears that his visit would be lambasted as an exercise in moral support for the Botha government.

SA-Maputo line cut as Renamo raiders attack station near capital

Renamo blasts 7000

MSC 45

28/1/08

218



MAPUTO. — Seven people have been killed in an attack by Renamo forces on a station on the railway between Maputo and South Africa.

Official sources said rail traffic was cut after rebels attacked the station at Pessene about 40km from Maputo yesterday.

The railway was blown up and the station damaged.

It is the second attack on the line in the past six days and the sixth in the past four months.

On Friday six people were injured, three of them seriously, when rebels attacked a passenger train travelling from South Africa.

Target for rebels

This attack also took place about 40km from Maputo. Rebels opened fire from both sides of the track.

The line, which carries a considerable volume of goods traffic between South Africa and Maputo, has increasingly become a target for rebels since October last year.

Since then there have been at least six attacks on the railway, disrupting traffic at a time when efforts are being made by both Mozambique and South Africa to increase the flow of goods through Maputo.

More than 30 people have been killed and a South African railway worker has been seriously injured in the attacks.

On New Year's Eve at least 22 people were killed when MNR rebels ambushed a train, again about 40km from Maputo.

About 1500 people were on the train when it hit a landmine which derailed five coaches.

In November six people died and six were injured when a goods train carrying freight from South Africa was derailed by a landmine and then ambushed by guerrillas.

In October a South African railway worker lost a leg when he stepped on a mine while repairing a bridge damaged by the rebels about 60km from Maputo.

Five days before that another bridge, 81km from the capital, was blown up.

The line also carries goods from Zimbabwe via Beit Bridge.

In October Sats reported a goods backlog of 20 000 tons on the line, apparently as a result of rebel attacks. In one attack alone last September 60 000 tons of goods were delayed.

It is believed that South African Transport Services repair crews have played a major role in making quick repairs to the line whenever it has been cut by the rebels.

ARGUS

28/1/88

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South
28/1-3/2/88

Renamo rebels killed (218)

MOZAMBIQUE's and Zimbabwe's joint armed forces repelled an overnight rebel attack in central west Mozambique recently, killing five rebels, the Portuguese news agency Lusa has reported from Maputo

Quoting official sources, Lusa said about 100 rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) were forced to retreat after mounting an attack on Maforca, about 30 kilometres from Chimio.

Mozambican food crisis — West considering military aid

Apr 28/1988

2/18

MAPUTO — Western aid donors are considering supplying the Mozambican army with military equipment to protect emergency food supplies from a growing strategy of looting and burning by roving guerrilla bands.

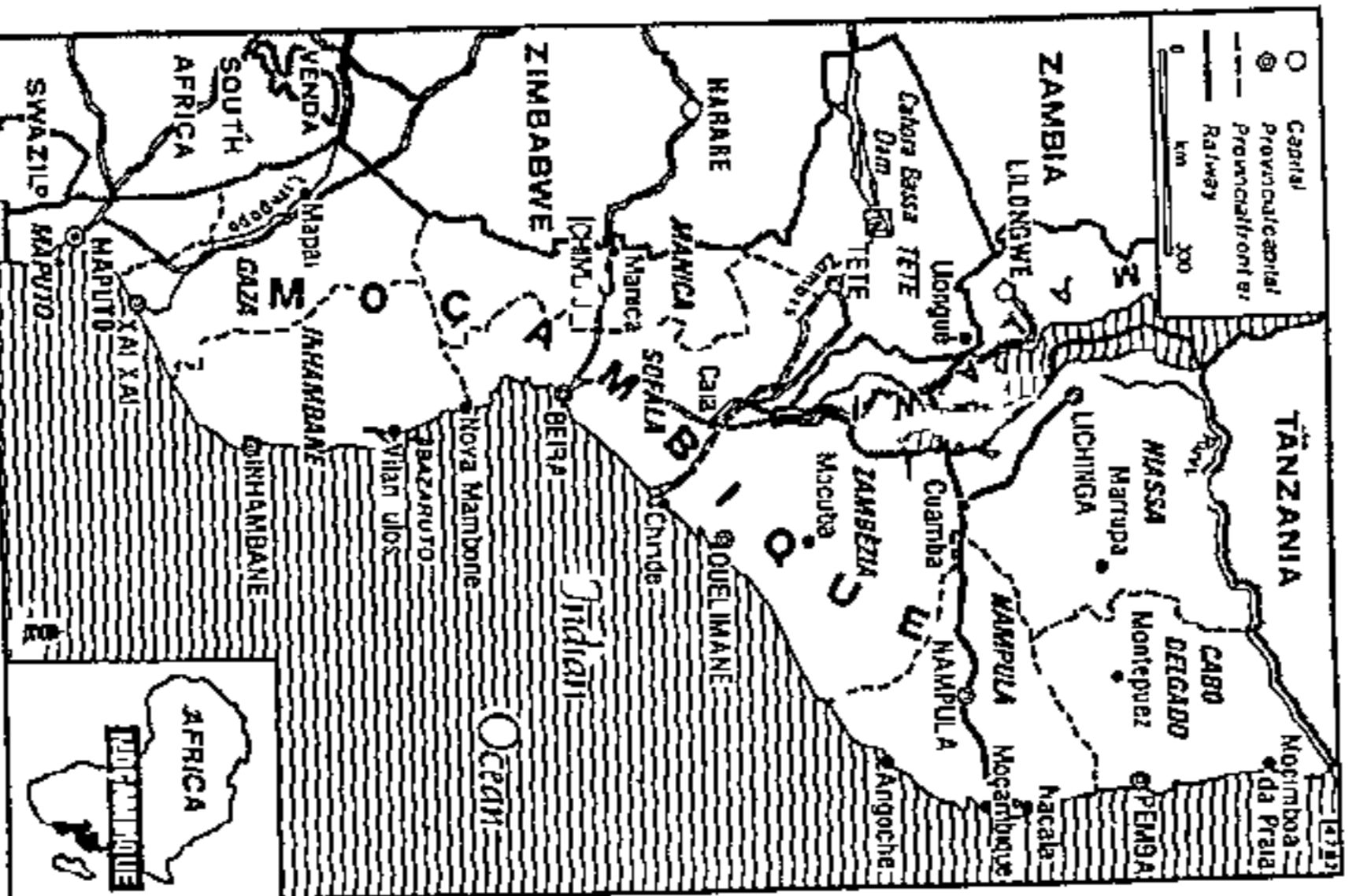
Diplomats and aid workers say better safeguards are needed urgently for a relief operation meant to provide food to 6.5 million people affected by drought, transport sabotage and deliberate destruction of crops.

The idea is controversial because of support the Mozambique National Resistance fighters have among some conservative American politicians and the frequency with which Mozambican soldiers abandon their weapons and flee when attacked.

But aid workers trying to keep a subsistence level of corn, rice and oil flowing to 3.2 million displaced people and provide food supplies to another 3.3 million prepared to pay for them, feel that helping the poorly trained army with armoured cars, helicopter and communications support is justified.

By LAURINDA KEYS

of Associated Press



The hazard of travelling anywhere in Mozambique is becoming a desperate problem for the starving population.

trial and northern provinces because of threats by the guerrillas to shoot down its planes.

The Mozambique National Resistance has been fighting for 10 years to topple the Marxist government.

David Neff, CARE's director in Mozambique, said attacks on food convoys had increased in 1987 with nearly half of the total killings and vehicle destruction occurring in that year. He also said the number of displaced people — now estimated at two million — who have fled their homes and farms because of drought or insecurity had increased.

About 85% of the food donated by Western countries moves across Mozambique in convoys on roads the guerrillas have pitted with trenches, around bends in the jungle where ambushes await with the soldiers usually shielded only by a sack of corn on top of a truck and no way to call in reinforcements.

Truck drivers, peasants and travellers tell repetitive tales of soldiers fleeing at the first sound of gunfire, abandoning the cargo, their weapons and the civilians they are assigned to

US Ambassador Melissa Wells said "We come from a country where people understand what an army is, what it's supposed to do. You have just the bare rudiments of that here, if at all."

One CARE official said a few bags of cereal were designated for the convoy guards "as an incentive and to keep them from just ripping open the bags and dipping in."

Wells said providing military equipment to protect food "is an issue we need to look at unless you want to go to total airlifting (at about \$500 a ton). Do we want to keep replacing trucks or have a massive airlift?"

Neff said no one travelled without a convoy further than 50 km from Maputo. Recent ambushes had occurred close enough to government helicopter bases that help could have arrived if the convoy guards had radios, he said.

The violence is sometimes likened to the Dark Ages when bands of brigands looted poverty-stricken peasants of the little they had, forced people to carry booty for them and burned what was left.

Government and independent observers believe some attacks are part of a plan to attack

civilians, perhaps to drive the rural population into the cities to overstress the government. But most also agree that MNR leaders don't have complete control of all groups, or every local rebel commander.

In the last six months, every road and rail route out of Maputo has come under attack, leading to speculation that the guerrillas are trying to cut off the capital.

But their movements also follow the weather. As drought has increased in the north, the attacks accelerate in the south where harvests are still plentiful.

Peasants in Sofala and Zambeza provinces in the centre of the country who stream into resettlement camps with nothing but tree-bark rags wrapped around painfully thin bodies tell of being forced for months or years to act as slave labour for guerrillas until food became so scarce that they decided to risk escape.

Some people waiting for the next airlift of grain in the town of Sena, in Sofala province, were eating fat green caterpillars and growing casava, a starchy root. Lack of rain and fear of the crop being burned left little incentive to plant corn.

Attacks on Mozambique's health service

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MAPUTO — The undeclared war against Mozambique through the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) bandits has destroyed over 30 percent of the country's primary health care services, according to the latest study by the Mozambican Ministry of Health.

"The displacement of millions of people and the deliberate destruction of health facilities has caused immeasurable suffering and the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives, mostly of children, the most vulnerable section of the population," write two Ministry doctors, Abdul Razak Noor Mohamed, and Julie Cliff, in a new edition of a ministry brochure entitled "The impact on health in Mozambique of South African destabilisation".

This document details the assault on the health service by MNR bandits with statistics up to the end of 1986. The full figures for 1987 are not yet available.

By the end of 1986 the MNR had destroyed 213 health posts or centres and another 382 had been looted and/or forced to close. This represented 31 per cent of Mozambique's primary health care network

In addition, four rural hospitals have been forced to close.

In previous years, the Health Minister managed to open or reopen more health posts than were destroyed, so that up to 1985 the health services was still expanding, though at a slow rate.

But in 1986, for the first time, the number of functioning peripheral health units fell — from 1416 to 1326. Without South African destabilisation, the number of health posts operational by the end of 1986 would have been at least 1 921.

In 1987 bandit raids on health centres became even more destructive, as they used explosives and mortars to reduce health posts to rubble.

In the Northern Province of Nampula in the second half of 1987, five health centres and one rural hospital were razed to the ground.

As a direct result of the war, says the report, over two million Mozambicans are now beyond the reach of the health service.

"Even when health posts have remained open," it adds, "access has been diminished because the long journey to the health post has become dangerous".

At least 21 health workers were murdered and a further 44 kidnapped by the MNR by the end of 1986. 431 health workers have lost all their belongings in bandit raids.

Health vehicles have come under systematic bandit fire. More than 35 ambulances (all clearly marked with red crosses) have been destroyed.

The report notes that Zambezia, the most populous of Mozambique's ten provinces, had ambulances in 16 of its 17 districts in 1983. By mid-1986 the bandits had destroyed all but five of them.

The report notes that the attacks on health vehicles constitute a flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention, which states that "Medical units and transports shall be respected and protected at all times, and shall not be the object of attack".

The attack on the primary health care network has had catastrophic effects on Mozambique's children, leading to an infant mortality rate of 200 per thousand, and an under-five mortality rate of between 325 and 375 per thousand.

According to figures given by UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), war and destabilisation caused

about 84 000 child deaths in 1986 alone, and a total of 320 000 between 1981 and 1986.

But in some areas, the death rates are even higher.

Two surveys among people displaced by the war in the north western province of Tete in 1987 showed under-five mortality rates of 448 and 552 per thousand.

That means that half the children die before reaching their fifth birthday.

The document notes that most of the dead and injured in the war are civilians, with many meeting their death in massacres.

"In Maputo Province alone, hundreds of people have been killed in attacks on buses and trams", says the report.

The large numbers of wounded puts a massive strain on hospital services.

"Large numbers will pour in after an attack on a bus or village, needing the mobilisation of all the staff.

"Patients with serious wounds take a long time to recover and thus take up precious hospital beds."

Thanks usually to mines planted by the MNR, the number of people needing artificial limbs has increased

dramatically.

The report says that the number of people fitted with artificial limbs rose from 53 in 1981 to 319 in 1986.

Since the numbers were too great for the service in Maputo to cope with, in 1987 artificial limb centres were opened in Beira and Quelimane as well.

The three centres attend to a total of 247 patients.

Yet the health service continues to resist the attempts to destroy it.

Drs Mohamed and Cliff note that "most health workers are still at their posts and they do make the dangerous and difficult journeys to get medicines and to vaccinate people".

New strategies are adopted to fit changing circumstances — while vaccination may be out of the question in some war zones, the ministry has intensified vaccination campaigns in provincial capitals and in safe rural areas.

Rebuilding goes on, even in the face of destruction. Thus in 1986, 27 peripheral health posts and centres closed by bandit activity were reopened, and the Ministry built 54 completely new health posts.

South 28/11/88

BODIES BURNT

29/1/88

18 am



By MZIKAYISE
EDOM

THE decomposed and burnt bodies of two men believed to be refugees from Mozambique were found on the outskirts of Actonville township in Benoni this week.

One of the men had been beheaded

The two were Mr George Sithole (21) and Mr Johannes Sithole (26)

They were not related according to the Last Rand police who confirmed that their bodies were found on Tuesday at the Shandies football grounds in Actonville

Police believe that they were killed last week

"They had no stab wounds on their bodies

To Page 2

THE trial in which Mr Mthetheli Mncube (27) of Soweto and Mr Msondeleli Nondula (24) of Mdantsane are facing 41 charges ranging from murder to treason in the Messina Circuit Court was yesterday postponed to Monday. No evidence was led before Mr Acting Justice J P O de Villiers and

two assessors. The accused have pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

Pictured above are instructing attorney Mr Azhar Cachalia (left), the two accused Mthetheli (second from left) and Msondeleli Nondula, and defence counsel Mr Roets.

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency

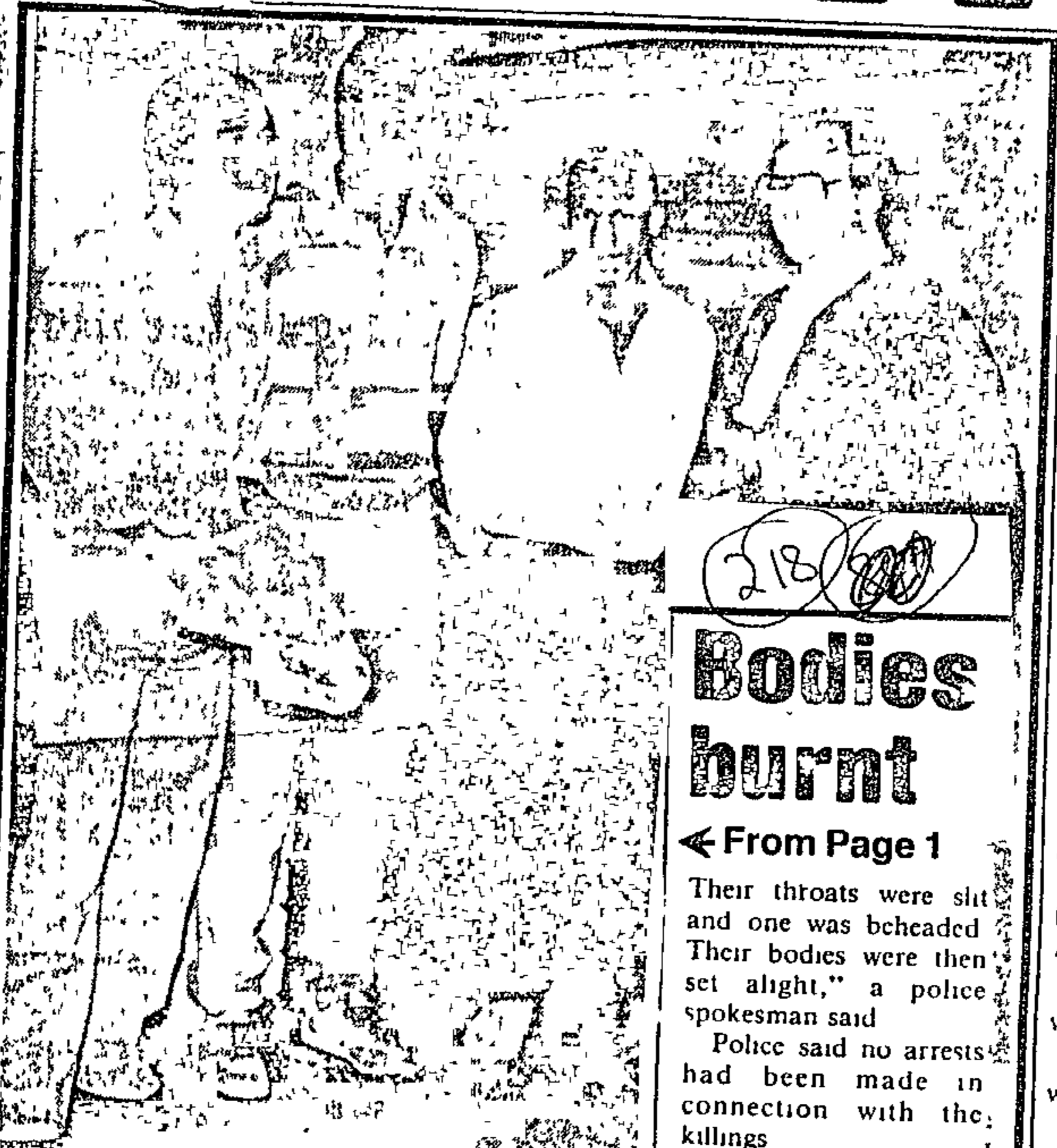
BODIES

BURNT

218

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Bodies burnt

← From Page 1

Their throats were slit and one was beheaded. Their bodies were then set alight," a police spokesman said.

Police said no arrests had been made in connection with the killings.

The spokesman said, "We have received reports that the men were refugees from Mozambique and were looking for work when they were killed. But we have not confirmed if the men were from Mozambique.

The killings have shocked the residents of the nearby townships of Actonville and Wattville.

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

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THE small knot of people hesitated for a moment at Sam Nzima's gate and then approached

Four women, a grandmother, six children and three babes in arms, they had walked four days from the Magude district in southern Mozambique. They had two pairs of shoes between them.

The story they told Nzima, chairman of the Phaleni committee which coordinates refugee relief in Gazankulu, was one he had heard many times before.

They had been living, they said, in a place called Kashundansi, a protected village or *mal deta*, to which they had been moved at a day's notice. When Renamo attacked late one night, the soldiers guarding the village fled. "We realised the soldiers were afraid, that it was not safe to be guarded by them," said one woman.

Kashundansi had been attacked four times before, she said. "We stayed because we thought it might come to an end. When we saw the soldiers running, we knew we had no hope."

They fled into the night, leaving behind the grandmother's husband who was unable to walk, a child to look after him, and two of the women's husbands. "The men stay behind and hope, and to look after the cattle. They say the war will one day come to an end and they must have cattle."

The vicious war the Mozambican National Resistance, Renamo, has waged in Mozambique for the past five years has bled that country's population across Southern Africa.

There are 15 000 Mozambican refugees in Swaziland, 30 000 in Zambia, 160 000 in Zimbabwe and 100 000 in Tanzania. In September 1986 there were 1 000 in Malawi — by the end of last year there were over 400 000. The largest refugee camp, in the Nsanje district, gives shelter to 160 000 people. It is Malawi's third largest city.

Some 20 000 refugees have found a haven in the Mhala district of Gazankulu, turning bushy land once used for grazing into villages of up to 2 000 people. Every month, another 700 join them, empty-handed and worn out from the war and days of walking. The people they have come to are generous but poor.

"When you see them coming in a great number, you know that they are in danger," said Reckson Sithole, a lay preacher who works with the refugees. Sithole, an energetic man no more than five feet tall who goes from village to village on a well-used Honda 125, helped the first refugees who came through in 1984.

"The Renamos have come and killed people in their villages. Once it happens they all come in great numbers."

Many people, especially children, have travelled across with complete strangers. "When you are in a foreign country, you start to make friends with your enemies from home," says Nzima.

Formerly a photographer with *The World*, Nzima took the picture of the boy carrying Hector Petersen, the first child shot dead on June 16 1976, that has come to represent the Soweto uprising to people throughout the world.

Some 60 percent of the refugees in the Mhala district are children. The stories the adults tell are awful — most of them stare past you into the distance when they talk of the horror that made them



The children's eyes tell of horrors



Pauline Nghuyiza fled the gunfire

Twenty eight feet march four days with tw

The stones the refugees tell are extraordinary, but the social workers hear the same ones over and over — attacks by Renamo, frantic flight across minefields and electrified fences into South Africa. There are refugees who cross the border repeatedly, caught and sent back, they re-appear within days.

JOHN PERLMAN reports from Gazankulu

flee — but there is something even more terrible in how much the children leave unsaid. Most will say "I don't know where my mother is" or "I lost my brother on the way" and then fall quiet.

The journey for some has been a perilous one. Refugees who have crossed through the Kruger Park talk about hearing the roar of lions at night, some have been attacked but many say they feared trampling by elephants or buffalo more.

South of the park, where the fence has been electrified, there are landmines on the Mozambican side of the fence. One refugee said there were Frelimo soldiers who would guide them through landmines, but others have told relief workers they saw dead bodies lying along the fence.

Two South African soldiers are believed to have crossed into Mozambique to help refugees who had stepped on a landmine. As they approached the injured refugees, one soldier stepped on a mine and lost a leg.

The fence too has taken a toll. The Shongwe hospital in Kangwane, the homeland closest to the border, has treated some 50 people for injuries, mostly severe burns, but some refugees have lost their arms.

There are stories too of shootings as people try to cross — rumours perhaps, but a powerful addition nonetheless to the climate of terror in which the refugees flee.

Paulina Nghuyiza, a small woman in her early

twenties, with a beautiful fine boned face, also has a story, but it's her own. Renamo soldiers had come to the village of Pajana where she lived alone with her three children — her husband had left a year ago to work in South Africa and had not been heard of since. Renamo had come before and killed people, and she and the children had fled to the town of Magude for a few days and then returned home.

This time they kept going, taking a taxi to Maputo and then a train to the border town of Ressano Garcia. They had left Pajana (and a maize crop still in the ground) with some neighbours, and with each stop the group they were travelling in grew in number. When they set off from Ressano Garcia at dusk there were about 200 people with them.

There were people who had been there before and when we reached the fence in the middle of the night, they took us to a place where we could go underneath," she said.

"In the morning the leader said we must sit down and have a rest because we mustn't go through the day. We all sat down in the dry bed of a river. We heard the sound of a radio and then we heard shots and started running. Tak-tak tak Tak tak tak."

Nghuyiza said she and her three children — one an infant, found a hiding place in the bushes and stayed there until the sun went down. Her children never made a sound, she said, and when night fell, they began walking again, away from the river bed.

Nghuyiza had dropped the only possession she had carried across, a brown paper bag with a few clothes, but she did not go back to look for it. She never saw who fired the shots, and has not seen any of the people with whom she crossed into South Africa again.

She has also never seen the men who guided them across. The guides, she said, had asked to be paid. They didn't tell us how much they said they will tell us when we get here."

Some of the people who fled from Mahale at the beginning of this year simply headed for a place called Gazankulu but others sought advice from a neighbouring village before leaving. After crossing into South Africa, they said, they were met by a man in a kombi and driven to Gazankulu. For this each person had to pay R80.

In Mhala, there is a man some people nickname Shujumba. He says there are between five and 10 Mozambicans he knows of that act as guides to refugees. The guides get into the Kruger Park and don't even try to hide themselves. They are looking for a lift to Pessano Garcia. When they get arrested that is where they are taken. Once there, they organise a group to take across.

Shujumba, a short tubby man of 35 whose nose wrinkles up when he laughs, which is often, is in a similar line of work. He too visits Ressano Garcia, ostensibly to sell the tea, sugar and bread he always carries across with him. There is he says, only one place to get through the fence, and he makes arrangements with a group of refu-

A rail town where no train calls

INHAMINGA was once an important railway town on the line from the Mozambican port of Beira to landlocked Malawi. But no trains have called here for more than three years, and today Inhaminga presents a picture of desolation and misery.

The war waged by the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) has ebbed and flowed across Inhaminga. Between 1982-86, Renamo occupied the town five times. Now there is a strong perimeter defence, and the rebels can no longer enter.

But Renamo's incursions have left Inhaminga in ruins. Schools, shops, the local hospital, the town hall — all have suffered looting and devastation.

Much of the original population has fled to Beira. The latest figure of Inhaminga's population is 7 110, but only about 300 are original inhabitants. The rest have trickled in, starving and in rags, from the surrounding countryside. Local officials say the influx of people is now at an average of 100 a week.

And reports from Malawi estimate there are more than 400 000 refugees from Mozambique living in newly-established camps, villages and settlements along the country's southern border.

Outside Inhaminga, the dense bush and forests of Cheringoma district are either in the hands of Renamo, or are, at best, no-man's-land.

Agricultural production has been disrupted, and for the second season, rainfall has been poor. Hunger grips Renamo zones and has precipitated

A once thriving Mozambican town is now devastated by rebel incursions, driving residents across the north-eastern border into Malawi.

PAUL FAUVET reports

the exodus to the relative security and food supplies available in Inhaminga.

Renamo bands, also in difficulty, are foraging further and further afield for food. They have relaxed their grip on the peasants living in Cheringoma, which has allowed them to flee to Inhaminga.

The new arrivals from the countryside are in appalling condition.

A two-year-old child, his belly swollen and his limbs shrivelled, clutching pathetically at his mother's shrunken breast, had been without food for seven days.

Some of the displaced walked for more than three days to reach Inhaminga. Survivors say they lived on leaves and berries. Cut off from the trading system for years, these refugees are dressed, at best, in rags. Many wear sacks which once contained agricultural goods, while some have fashioned skirts or loincloths out of flattened tree bark. Many of the children are naked.

Thanks to a steady airlift of food from Beira, most of the arrivals make a good recovery. Every day, a DC-3 aircraft makes at least one trip to Inhaminga with about three tons of rice. There is

not a drop of petrol in Inhaminga, so the locals carry the heavy sacks on their heads for a three kilometre walk from the airstrip into the town in the cruel heat of the Mozambican mid summer.

The grain accumulates at warehouses run by Mozambique's Disasters Control Office (DPCCN) and every fortnight about 11kg is distributed to everyone, regardless of age.

The International Committee of the Red Cross used to run the airlift to Inhaminga, and to several other isolated towns in central Mozambique.

But on Christmas Eve the Red Cross abruptly halted the airlift, apparently because Renamo sent a message to the international committee's headquarters in Geneva threatening to shoot down Red Cross planes. Since Renamo has no ground-to-air missiles, as far as is known the threat was probably empty.

The Red Cross decision to stop flying posed an immediate threat of famine to Inhaminga. DPCCN, therefore, took over management of the airlift, but it is the Italian government which is now financing the plane.

This complicates matters since the Italians have insisted that only food aid donated by Italy will be transported. This is rice and vegetable oil and does not provide sufficient protein.

Local relief officials hope the Italians can be persuaded to allow beans, or similar protein-rich foods provided by other donors on to the airlift. With the railway out of operation, and the road to Beira also unusable, the DC-3's regular flights are the difference between life and death for the 7 000 people in Inhaminga.

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... and ... 11/1/87



Every month, another 700 Mozambican refugees arrive with only their clothes

'Shijumba ferries refugees

big truck to collect workers for his farm in Bats. He took about 30 mostly men and about three women,' Nzima said. 'Around 11 o'clock when it was time to pay them, the farmer called the police.'

Nzima said they only heard about this when some of the deported refugees crossed into Gazankulu again, but there had also been similar incidents on banana plantations in Kiepertol nearby.

Yet despite these dangers, there are also strong pressures on the refugees to work. The people of Gazankulu have taken them in with good generosity and foresight — from the first arrivals both Nzima and Sidhole insisted that the refugees should create their own villages and not live in camps, and share in the clinics and schools that were available.

But even with the help of the Gazankulu government and various non-governmental organisations — Operation Hunger for instance feeds some 17 500 refugees in Mhala each week — the fresh arrivals must inevitably stretch their resources. There is simply not enough land for the Mozambicans, many of whom fumed with frustration at home to make a living.

Gazankulu is not the rich high-fruit orchard land of the neighbouring Letlaba valley and for the last four years drought has killed most crops. The leaves on the maize plants in the ground are starting to brown and curl at the edges. Without rain the husk they will form will hold at best a cruelly crumpled cob.

Poor as they are, the refugees are making the most of the structures they have found. Struckled across one wall of the Hluvukani creche, where 183 Mozambican children are cared for and fed each day, is a long twisting branch painted bright green with a smiling snake's face sketched in at one end.

The creche run by Ellen Makhabela, a teacher in her mid twenties, who two years ago fled from Maputo and military conscription, has with quiet ingenuity and some material help from the Catholic church and others, been turned into a happy place. It's a place the children will miss when they move on to the local primary school, where 1 700 pupils squeeze in, 100 to a class.

Still, they are no worse off than the children of the people who have given them shelter in this part of Gazankulu. They are surely better off than most of the children of Mozambique.

All the refugees I spoke to said they had left because of the war, and while a few spoke of harassment by Frelimo troops, most talked of war and Renamo in the same breath. 'Everyone I asked about returning to Mozambique just laughed. Where you have been threatened, it is difficult to go back,' said Borjo Makhabela, who left after his mother-in-law was shot in the back while fleeing a Renamo attack.

He is not going back, he says, and while the war continues, fences, landmines and patrols are not going to stop others coming in.

There have even been a few Renamo soldiers coming across — including Nzima said, Bula Moyana, a top commander who was turned over to the police by other refugees.

The refugees will not go back until there is peace in Mozambique and the first step towards that is surely to cut off all support to Renamo, which began this terror.

10 pairs of shoes

...ees to meet them at a spot three kilometres from

'They are never more than 20 minutes late,' says Shijumba, looking at the big gold watch strapped upside down to his right wrist.

He has, he says, been stopped by soldiers before, but 'I tell the people that they must just say I have given them a lift.' One group, he says, needed to be picked up five times. 'That group was unlucky.' When the soldiers do question them, he tells them he is 'helping the people just as they were helping the Portuguese to come in 1975. They say I am mad for talking like that.'

Shijumba crams 'about 23 people' into the back of his battered van, and does 'from five to 10 loads a week.' He does all this, he says, because he wants to help his people.

There are others in Mhala who laugh at that. After all, they say, Shijumba in Tsonga does mean hard. At the end of an interview laboriously translated into Tsonga, Shijumba, a former furniture salesman at Ellermes in Germiston, made lengthy small talk — in English.

There seem to be refugees other than guides

who cross and re-cross the border — 'Many of the people here are commuters,' says Sithole. Some, he says, escort their families across and then return to their cattle and land, others go back to gather up belongings and to turn the Mozambican currency they brought with them to some use. 'One man came across to check the place before his family came,' Sithole said.

But travelling across another border, the ragged line of cattle gates and tarred roads that is meant to separate Gazankulu and 'South Africa' presents different dangers. The South African government has accepted Gazankulu's decision to offer the Mozambicans sanctuary, but still regards them as illegal immigrants and not refugees.

A Mozambican who puts a foot outside Gazankulu is liable for deportation, not back to the homeland as the Phalcaam committee and others have urged, but back to Mozambique.

Most of the men that do arrive in Gazankulu, relief workers say, tend to move on within a month or so to look for jobs. Their search for work sometimes takes them full circle.

David Mlambo left Mozambique for the Witwa-

tersrand on New Year's Day. After looking for work for two weeks, he was arrested in Germiston and taken to the border at Komatipoort. He and others were ushered through the gate by police, who waited until they had walked across to Ressano Garcia. Within two days, Mlambo was back in South Africa.

All of the six men who had crossed with him had been picked up in the street. Some had jobs on the Rand, all had been given no time to collect their belongings — 'They would take you naked if they could,' said one.

All of them were getting ready to start at the bottom again. 'We will look for work on the farms, until we have money to go back to Germiston,' said Petros Shindza, 22, who started at that point five years ago and had managed to move on to the construction industry. Wearing the clothes in which he had been arrested, Shindza looked weary.

Apart from the ordinary dangers of arrest — relief workers say there are often road blocks on the way to nearby towns like Hazyview — Nzima said farm work had another pitfall.

'Last year in August a white farmer came in a

AMONG THE REFUGEES LIVES A RENAMO KILLER. NO-ONE HARMS HIM ...

... it was my country the killer would be in trouble. But it's not. As things are, I will never let that killer into my house,' the old blind man said. Alfabeto Kubayi, a Mozambican refugee at Hluvukani, had been told that one of the 'killers' — they are Renamo, he explained — had been given refuge by the same Gazankulu chief who gave him refuge two years before.

He had, however, been placed four villages away among a group of refugees who did not know him as Kubayi and his compatriots had at their village in Mozambique.

'Our homes were burned, and our clothes stolen,' he told the nine robed Catholic bishops who had come to celebrate mass in the dusty heat under a makeshift tarpaulin in the village.

Then they steal our wives. After two weeks, they bring them back. We are dying in Mozambique. Innocent people and children, people without weapons are being killed. There is no way of staying on in Mozambique with this,' he said. 'Only a dog could live with this. Even the chickens and fowls have trouble.'

Kubayi, old and blind, had survived the killing of most of his family including his brother and all his cousins, the burning and looting of his village and the now-commonplace atrocities which

... being blind, he said 'I could not see the bullets.' But he knew what had happened around them. 'They cut heads off and cut open bellies with knives,' he said.

With little choice in the matter, his wife and five children began the long hazardous march to the safety offered in Gazankulu. With one child strapped to his back, another to his wife's, and



Mass for the refugees — the donations were in pennies. Only city visitors gave notes

Pictures ERIC MILLER, Afrapix

the others walking, he was led by his cane to the electrified fence on which many died. Then having survived that, it was the trek through the Kruger Park and the hazard of the animals. Finally, not caught by South African security forces, the family arrived in Hluvukani and were granted refuge.

One of Kubayi's adult sons, who later left Gazankulu to seek work, was arrested by the South African Police and sent back to Mozambique. He braved the tortuous trek to safety once again. 'I was in Hluvukani a few weeks before those who had burned, raped, murdered and plundered their village, was seeking refuge. Chief P Mnisi, addressing the bishops ex-

plained that the killer's base had been defeated and he and two others had been forced to flee. His two companions were electrocuted on the fence.

'He was lucky and ran till he reached here,' Mnisi said. 'I was not ready to call the police or the army and he had nowhere to go. He told me he is one of the killers, but he said he was forced to do it. He said he had been captured and put in the camps.'

Despite the horror stories, the Catholic bishops' visit was seen as a watershed. Two head of cattle had been slaughtered 'the people who help us' were coming to celebrate mass, to show solidarity tangibly with the refu-

gees and bring them hope.

They arrived in a convoy of bakkies, with several bishops and priests crammed into the back, having missed the roadblock further up the road. The annual mass during the plenary of the Southern African Bishops Conference has become marked in recent years by roadblocks which serve to prevent some members of the clergy and the press from getting to the mass.

The air was filled with incense and the tables decorated with the brass and silver one might more reasonably find indoors.

Refugees and locals, hundreds of them, sat on the dusty earth in the sweltering heat dressed in their Sunday best — their only clothes.

The refugees church choir, which had welcomed the bishops along the dusty road, wore a uniform of black stockings, black skirts, purple blouses and black hats. A Kudu horn accompanied the ululating women.

During the mass the refugee community presented the bishops with gifts marking their poverty — a few mealies, three litres of coke, one litre of Lemon twist and a few brass goblets which apparently belonged to the church anyhow.

The donations plate passed around netted pennies prised loose from knotted pieces of cloth. A few R10 and R5 notes from the visitors swelled the takings hundreds of times over and drew whoops of delight from the counters.

Welcoming the bishops, the chief told them of the 'painful and awful' circumstances the refugees had led. 'Coming here they have left the agony of what they have seen in Mozambique.'

Pat Sidley

Aid appeal

A CONSERVATIVE group of Mozambican exiles has appealed for supplies to help those in the country

Chairperson of the Mozambique Youth Rights Group, Pola Malossa called on "every community" to donate supplies to "alleviate the unbearable suffering experienced by the six-million refugees in and around Mozambique" - Sapa

218

CLP/100 3/11/88

Political comment and newshills by ZB Molefe. Headlines and sub-editing by F Alberts, all of 204 Eloff Street Ext. Johannesburg

Appeal for ²¹⁴ food aid ^{1/2/88} (218)

The Mozambique Youth Rights Group — an anti-communist, Christian organisation of exiled Mozambicans — is appealing for food and medical supplies.

Chairman Miss Pola Malossa in a statement called on "every community" to donate food, medical supplies, clothing, blankets and money, to "alleviate the suffering of the six million Mozambican refugees in squalid conditions in and around Mozambique."

Miss Malossa said the group was confident that a new government would be formed soon after talks between Frelimo and Renamo in Mozambique. — Sapa.

UNLESS a truly international consensus can be reached on the future of Mozambique, one that includes South Africa, the only outlook for the immediate future is one of bloody stalemate associated with enormous human suffering.

This is the conclusion reached in an analysis of the security situation in Mozambique prepared by a well-informed group which has taken a special interest in the country

Its views are contained in a paper sent to diplomatic and intelligence circles in Harare

The analysis maintains that in spite of well-documented accounts of savage atrocities inflicted by the rebel group, Renamo, as the Mozambique National Resistance has come to be known, the movement remains influential and popular in many parts of Mozambique

It says that while Renamo is no doubt responsible for some of the savagery, Mozambique is infested by "freelance bandits and local warlords" not necessarily directed by Renamo

It says that from an ideological point of view, the movement includes people who regard Frelimo as being revisionists in Marxist terms right the way through to right-wing rebels who want a free enterprise approach to the economy.

It includes corrupt and criminal elements simply out for themselves while many supporters are hungry people who see banditry as perhaps the only way of feeding themselves and their families.

The analysis says nothing could be further from the truth than the image put about of Renamo being a coherent political force fighting a repressive communist regime which has suppressed religious freedom.

Tracing the history of the movement from the time it was established by the Rhodesian government during the bush war, the analysis notes that by 1984 after South Africa had taken charge of it, Renamo had 15 000 men under arms, secure rear bases in South Africa and supply bases in several other countries

Some Middle East countries and right-wing groups elsewhere were giving it support

Then came the Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo and, says the analysis, "the signing marked the end of the official destabilisation programme, which was thereafter gradually wound down until it was finally abandoned in mid-1985"

It maintains, however, that initially support continued because South Africa had given Renamo two years' supplies before Nkomati.

Of the current position, the analysis says South African assistance, official or unofficial, has been scaled down and Renamo has been forced to seek supplies by raiding neighbouring territories and attacking Frelimo installations

"There are so many weapons in Mozambique that it has been quite simple for Renamo to sustain its position by such activity although this is now becoming more difficult and most recent reports indicate that the movement is seriously short of supplies"

It adds "South Africa's strategy is always difficult to read and probably remains ambivalent

"On the one hand, they have recognised the importance of the Nkomati Accord to their own international diplomatic status and to efforts to sustain their international trading position. On the other hand, they probably want to maintain Renamo in some kind of residual form

"The recent signing of an agreement to take part in the rehabilitation of the supply lines from Cahora Bassa so that South Africa could begin to take power is significant

"It points to a firmer commitment to Mozambique's stability and security and to a desire to reinforce the relationship between the two states. If this policy stance is taken to its logical conclusion, it will have profound implications for the whole region"

The analysis says South Africa never regarded Renamo as a potential substitute government and deliberately restricted its assistance to a level enabling Renamo to be a destabilising factor without actually threatening Frelimo's power base

Today Renamo had degenerated as an organisation and had more pronounced divisions. But as Mozambique's economy deteriorated, so the numbers supporting Renamo had grown and it was now probably three times the size it was in 1984, though poorly equipped for anything approaching conventional warfare

It noted that no substantive political interests were prepared to back a Renamo thrust for power and that the South Africans would not be prepared to allow it to come to power through force

While Frelimo's position could only improve as its policy of economic reform took root and Western assistance gathered momentum, an end to the civil war seemed unlikely in the short term

The analysis concluded that an international consensus should be possible because the war was now in nobody's interests

"In many respects peace in Mozambique is a prerequisite to progress in the region as a whole," it said

Starvation and a high infant mortality rate

EXTRACTS from the special report on Mozambique being studied by diplomatic and intelligence circles in Zimbabwe.

● Mozambique remains a country in crisis. Out of its population of about 15 million people, up to five million face starvation and almost 50 per cent of these are beyond the reach of aid agencies

Infant mortality is now among the highest in the world and life expectancy has declined sharply.

● By the end of 1986 Renamo was diplomatically isolated throughout the world with only a residual base of influence in the United States

where right-wing elements, in pursuit of the Reagan doctrine, continued to press for military and financial support for the organisation on the grounds that it was fighting communism in Africa.

This was not supported by the Reagan Administration, which drew a distinction between the character of Unita operations in Angola and those of Renamo in Mozambique.

● Samora Machel's banning of religion shortly after independence, Frelimo's position as a radical Marxist regime and the withdrawal of all property rights had created many disenfranchised elements in the country.

Bloody deadlock
11/2/88
seen as likely ^{2/8}
in Mozambique

Call for arms to save Maputo's aid

Star 2/2/88

(218)

MAPUTO — Western aid donors are considering supplying the Mozambican army with military equipment to protect emergency food supplies from an increasing strategy of looting and burning by roving guerilla bands.

Diplomats and aid workers say better safeguards are needed urgently for a relief operation aimed at providing food to 6,5 million people affected by drought, transport sabotage and deliberate destruction of crops

The idea is controversial because of support which Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) fighters have among some conservative American politicians and the frequency with which Mozambican soldiers abandon their weapons and flee when attacked

But aid workers trying to keep a subsistence level of corn, rice and oil flowing to 3,2 million displaced people and provide food to 3,3 million others prepared to pay for supplies, feel that helping the poorly trained army with armoured cars, helicopter and communications support is justified

Care International, which runs the most efficient transport system in the country and which is training Mozambicans to operate their own relief agency, has had 15 drivers and assistants killed, 25 trucks destroyed and 50 damaged, and 1 000 tons of food looted or burned since 1984

Still, it continues to move 8 500 tons of supplies a month by road and rail, and more in airlifts to remote towns

Recently, the International Red Cross discontinued all its food airlifts to villages in parched central and northern provinces because of threats by the guerillas to shoot down its planes

The MNR has been fighting for 10 years to topple the Marxist government.

Attacks on food convoys increased in 1987 with nearly half of total killings and vehicle destructions occurring in that year, Mr David Neff, CARE's director in Mozambique, said this week

At the same time, he said, the numbers of displaced people, now estimated at 2 million who have fled their homes and farms because of drought or insecurity, has increased

BARE RUDIMENTS

"We come from a country where people understand what an army is, what it's supposed to do

"You have just the bare rudiments of that here, if at all," US ambassador Ms Melissa Wells said in an interview yesterday

Ms Wells said providing military equipment to protect food "is an issue we need to look at unless you want to go to total airlifting (at R1 000 to R1 200 a ton)

"Do we want to keep replacing trucks or have a massive airlift?"

Ms Wells would not say whether she has proposed a military support programme, but added "They're aware of it, not just in Washington, but the whole donor community."

"Admittedly the Mozambican army is not one of the top-notch armed forces of the world," said Mr Neff

"But if they were given armoured vehicles they would be much more willing to stand and put up a fight."

He said no one travelled without a convoy further than 50 km from Maputo

Recent ambushes have occurred close enough to government helicopter bases that help could have arrived if the convoy guards had radios, he said

The violence is sometimes likened to the Dark Ages, when bands of brigands looted poverty-stricken peasants of the little they had, forced people to carry booty for them and burned what was left

Government and independent observers believe some attacks are part of a plan to target civilians, perhaps to drive the rural population into the cities to overstress the government

But most also agree that MNR leaders don't have complete control of all groups or every rebel commander

In the last six months, every road and rail route out of Maputo has come under attack, leading to speculation that the guerillas are trying to cut off the capital

Peasants in Sofala and Zambezia provinces, who stream into resettlement camps with nothing but tree bark rags wrapped around painfully thin bodies, tell of being forced for months or years to act as slave labour for guerillas until food became so scarce that they decided to risk escape

US envoy in (218)

Maputo *Star*
2/2/88

clarifies view

On January 25, The Star published a report from Washington that quoted the US ambassador to Maputo, Miss Melissa Wells, as having told the *Washington Post* that the US had seen no proof that South Africa was currently aiding MNR rebels in Mozambique.

Miss Wells later told the *Post* that she understood the interviewer's question to be whether there was proof of direct South African involvement in massacres of civilians or in airdrops of weapons used in such massacres, which Mozambique has blamed on the guerillas.

She noted that she and other US officials had consistently referred to "a pattern of communications support" for the rebels that appeared to point towards Pretoria.

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Refugees start new 'towns'

Star 2/2/88

Generous Gazankulu

is now watching a changing homeland

By Winnie Graham

New "towns" are beginning to spring up close to the Kruger Park as thousands of Mozambican refugees, made welcome by the Gazankulu government, build new homes for themselves in the land of their adoption

While South African politicians fret and fume about the growing number of "illegal migrants" to South Africa, the refugees in Gazankulu have quietly taken advantage of the ground placed at their disposal by the homeland government and built shelters for themselves

Thousands of thatched huts, quite different from those usually put up by the people of Gazankulu, are clustered together to form new communities

Small vegetable gardens take shape

After two or three years, these towns — they are too big to be classified as villages — are fast getting a "settled" look with mealies and pumpkins covering the small gardens

Towns such as Justicia and Hluvukani are populated mainly by women and children, but the few men there have started small businesses, such as carpentry shops where simple furniture is being made

Sister Agnes, a Roman Catholic nun who works among the poor in southern Gazankulu, described the refugees as industrious people who were doing their best to re-establish themselves

"They have suffered a great deal," she says "They would like to live normal lives but it isn't easy when their husbands have either been killed or are away from home"

Most of the people, unable to earn a living working in neighbouring South Africa, are forced to rely on food parcels from relief agencies

Sister Agnes visits distribution centres in the Mhala district once a month, giving families their rations a bag of mealie meal and soup powder from Operation Hunger, high protein foods such as skimmed milk, peanuts and beans from Save the Children Fund, candles, matches, sugar and salt from the Catholic Church

Initially the refugee children did not go to school, but now they are being absorbed into the overcrowded schools

Dr J C Mulli, an International Red Cross doctor working in the area, predicts that within five years the refugees will be "totally integrated" with the local population

Same language

"They are of the same ethnic origin and speak the same language," he says. "When they arrived, starving, in Gazankulu, the people fed them and gave them shelter"

Employment is a major problem. Refugees may be welcome in Gazankulu, but if they cross into South Africa — and are caught — they are repatriated to Mozambique. Work opportunities in Gazankulu simply don't exist

Mr Michael Fogerty, a voluntary worker from the Irish-based Christian Missionary Movement (CMM) who has been working among the refugees for 2½ years, says the Gazankulu authorities have moved to stop the exploitation of Mozambican workers



This type of hut is becoming a familiar landmark in southern Gazankulu as thousands of Mozambican refugees bring their own architecture to the region

When the refugees first arrived, some employers in South Africa took advantage of their situation and paid them less than the going rates. In some instances they were not paid at all

Concerned at their exploitation, the chiefs now insist that would-be employers sign contracts stating the period they need workers for, and the rate of pay

Although few people know for certain how many refugees



Mrs Celeste Chibora (third left) and her three children (foreground) walked through the Kruger Park. Newly-arrived from Mozambique, they join the queue for food at Justicia, a growing town

She was haggard and bent, a pitiable figure with a baby on her back and three small children clutching her shirt

Mrs Celeste Chibora, a Mozambican refugee who escaped from "the soldiers" with her young family, crossed the Kruger Park on foot to arrive in southern Gazankulu a few weeks ago. She and her young family literally hobbled in, starving and thirsty, with no place to go

Months of hardship had taken their toll — the little woman looked closer to 60 than 30. And though she was at journey's end, her troubles were by no means over

A local woman gave her and the children something to eat and a place to sleep. She is still with them, providing an excellent example of the on-going hospitality the people of Gazankulu are offering their afflicted neighbours

She had run away from her village, she said, when "the soldiers" came. Her husband had come with her, but he had since died

They had walked from Mapulange for more than two days without food or anything to drink. The children, roughly aged two, three and four, walked with them

"Our village was not far from the border but we could not stay," she said

She was one of thousands of women and children queuing for a food parcel from relief agencies at the Justicia distribution point last Thursday. The parcel will have to keep her and the children going for the next month

Another refugee in the food queue, Melorinda, a handsome woman with a baby and several bigger children, said her husband had been killed by "the soldiers". She had walked in heavy rain through the Kruger Park in December. She was staying with relatives in the area

"We walked for two days without food and water," she said

It was a statement repeated again and again by different refugees

Others who have escaped across the border remain emotionally scarred. Three such women "ran away" after they had been forced at gun-

point to slit their

Sister Agnes among the huts in one of the towns in southern Gazankulu but domestic appliances

Another she had been own child in

No one is responsible for

Figures from the Mhala district show that 62 percent of the women in the area are in poor health

A nutritional survey by Dr J C Mulli of the children

At the time the children were children Mulli's conclusions

At a recent meeting in Hluvukani, where the country is suffering from a severe drought, the Catholic Church has been asked to provide relief

however, the situation is unlikely to improve

The situation continues to worsen

thousands of refugees, many as

Refugees start new 'towns'

Gazankulu
Justice 218
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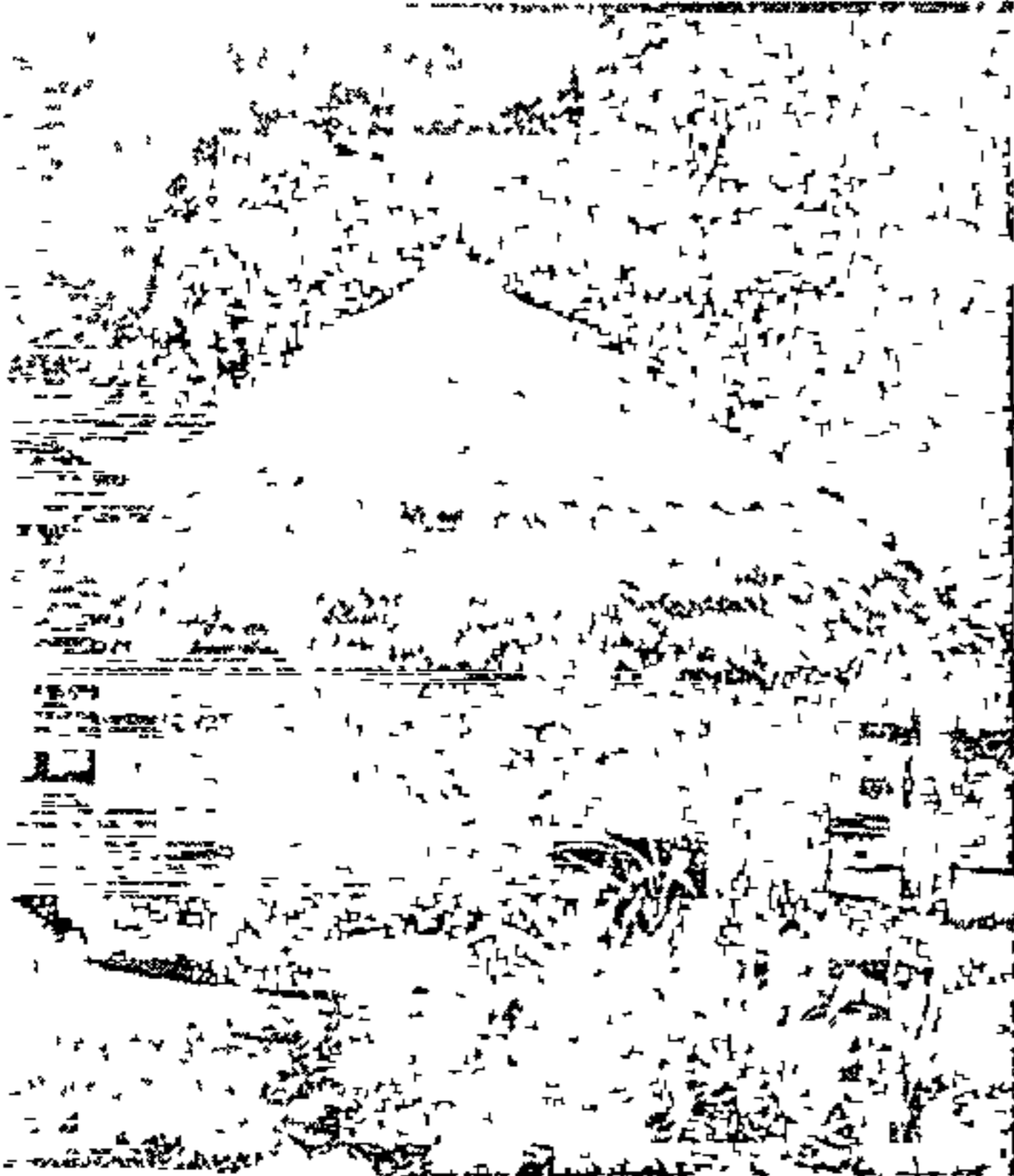
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Mrs Celeste Chibora (third left) and her three children (foreground) walked through the Kruger Park to escape "the soldiers". Newly-arrived from Mozambique, they join the queue for food at Justicia, a growing town in southern Gazankulu.



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have fled from Mozambique
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 Catholic Church in Mhala dis-
 trict (southern Gazankulu) is
 feeding 18 500 people a month.
 There the situation is under
 control. Further north, the situ-
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 ant.

One thing is certain. While
 the war in Mozambique con-
 tinues, the upheaval will ensure
 a steady stream of refugees.

The birth of the new towns
 could be the start of a new era
 for the Lowveld.

She was haggard and bent, a pitiable figure with a baby on her back and three small children, clutching her shirt

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Another refugee in the food queue, Melorinda, a handsome woman with a baby and several bigger children, said her husband had been killed by "the soldiers". She had walked in heavy rain through the Kruger Park in December. She was staying with relatives in the area.

"We walked for two days without food and water," she said.

It was a statement repeated again and again by different refugees.

Others who have escaped across the border remain emotionally scarred. Three such women "ran away" after they had been forced at gun-

point to slit their husbands' throats.

Sister Agnes, the Catholic nun who works among the refugees, says the women now share a hut in one of the new Mozambican towns in Gazankulu but they shy away from company, seldom appearing in public.

Another distraught woman arrived to tell how she had been forced at gun-point to "cook" her own child in a huge pot over an open fire.

No one seems to know which soldiers are responsible for the atrocities — Frelimo or MNR.

Figures kept by relief workers show that in the Mhala district (in Southern Gazankulu), 62 percent of the refugees are children, 30 percent women and eight percent men. By the time most of them are driven to leave home, they are in poor shape, their food supplies long since depleted.

A nutritionist from the International Red Cross, Dr J Mulli, did a monitoring exercise on the children's nutritional status.

At the town of Justicia where most of the refugees were newly arrived, the majority of small children were malnourished, according to Dr Mulli's observations. Many had anaemia and scabies.

At a creche run by the Catholic Church in Hlu-vukani, where the refugee children have been in the country more than a year and have been receiving food from relief agencies such as Operation Hunger, Save the Children Fund and the Catholic Church, most children were adequately fed, according to Dr Mulli. More than 50 percent, however, suffered from anaemia.

The flood of refugees from Mozambique is unlikely to abate while the vicious civil war between the MNR and the Frelimo government continues. It is South African policy to repatriate Mozambicans crossing into the Republic, but thousands have found shelter in Gazankulu. In the southern region of Mhala there are close on 20 000. Just how many there are in the rest of the country is uncertain. Swaziland has about 15 000 refugees, Zimbabwe 160 000, and Malawi as many as 400 000.

MNR gives Star 4/2/88 details of its aims (218)

The Star's Africa
News Service

The Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) has disclosed details of its organisation and published its full political programme.

Often described as a shady organisation with little control over its guerillas and without an alternative political programme to the ruling Frelimo Party, the MNR issued a statement outlining its military structure and political programme which, it said, was approved as far back as 1982.

The political programme covers domestic policy, foreign relations, economy, religious affairs, education, health, justice and social affairs.

It calls for the creation of a multiparty system under which individual freedoms would be guaranteed.

A new National Assembly, elected by a free and democratic vote, would draft a new constitution.

The MNR claims that, if it took power, it would respect all "honest previous agreements reached by the Frelimo government and other governments, repudiating those whose terms are dubious, treacherous and treasonable".

Its programme states that "in principle" all land and natural resources are property of the state but adds that there can be no political freedom without economic freedom. Private ownership would be permitted and encouraged.

In its statement the MNR said its National Council was its "executive political leadership" and was divided into different departments — defence, ideology, internal administration, education, health and welfare, agriculture, youth affairs, external affairs and information.

gaid down. Sapa.

Repairs continue despite rebels

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — Rehabilitation programmes in Mozambique are progressing well despite attacks waged by rebels, the executive secretary of the South African Development Co-ordination Conference, Dr Simba Makoni, has said.
Dr Makoni said the Nacala and Beira corridors in Mozambique were now open to traffic and rehabilitation work on the Limpopo line linking Zimbabwe to Maputo had commenced.

"The rebels can no longer stop us progressing," he said.

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Constable M P A
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(SIP) 4/2/88 B/8005

WHEN Lt-Colonel Oliver North presented his "freedom fighter" slide show to potential Contra patrons, he sandwiched between photos of Soviet submarines and Contra graves a chart purporting to identify the location of "Cuban troops" worldwide. Mozambique was prominently featured, with the figure "700" alongside.

In a similar vein, conservative US media routinely refer to the presence of "Cuban troops" in Mozambique, and depict a "pro-Soviet dictatorship" supported by Cuban "military, secret police and other personnel"

These claims, and others of the same genre, warrant examination. Is the underlying assumption that Cuba acts as a Soviet tool in Mozambique supported by the historical record?

Contrary to popular perception, the early pre-independence relationship between Cuba and the party that now governs Mozambique — Frelimo — was tense

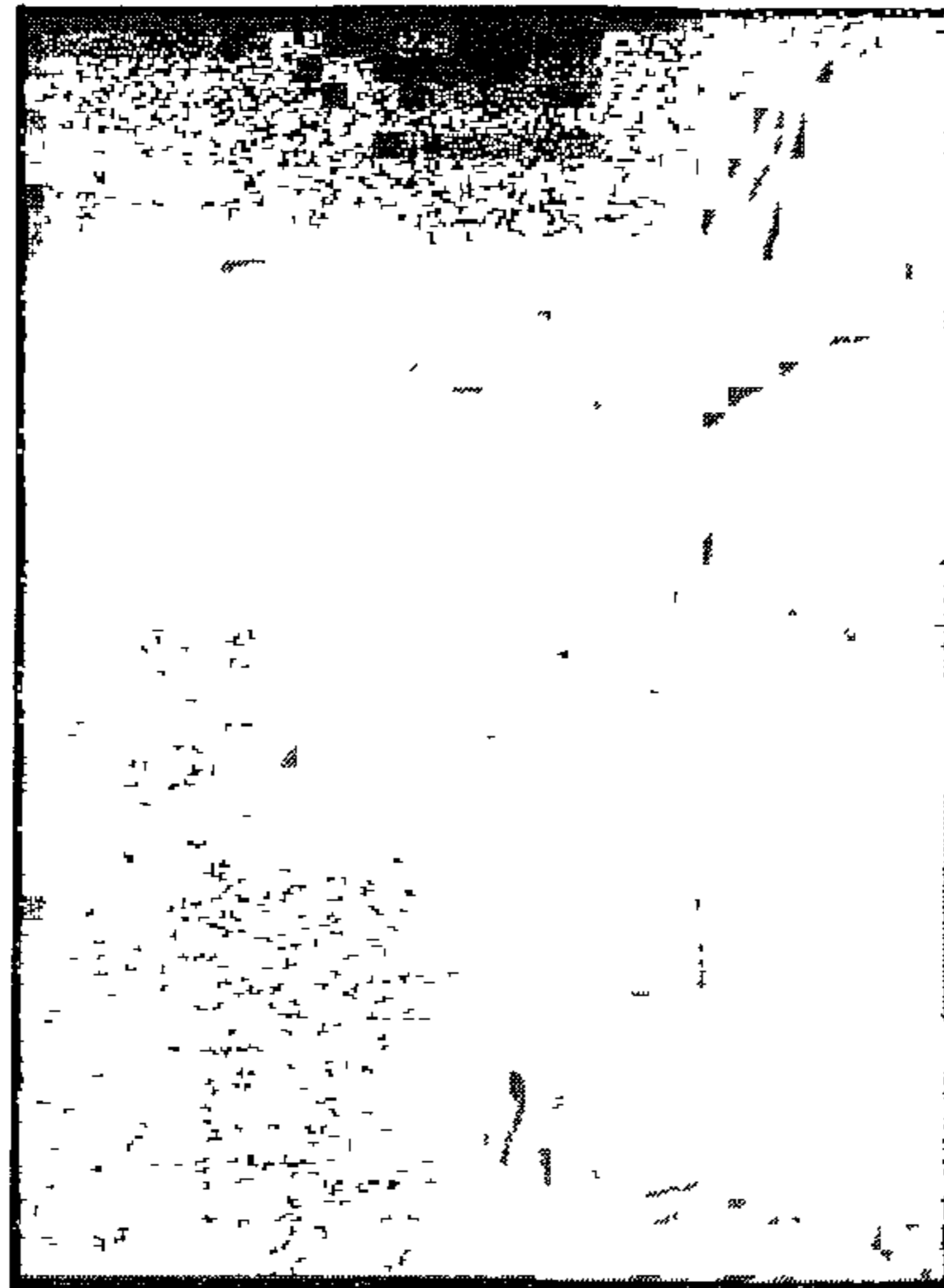
Also contrary to conventional wisdom, Cuba did not seek a relationship with the Mozambican nationalist movement at Russia's behest, but rather at the very point when both Castro and Frelimo were on relatively poor terms with the Soviet Union.

Such diverse sources as a leading Frelimo journalist and an anti-Castro Cuban defector agree that Frelimo's founder, US-educated Eduardo Mondlane, and his successor, Samora Machel, had serious differences with both Fidel Castro and Che Guevara.

The



□ CHISSANO ... slow process



□ CASTRO ... his meeting with Machel was "love at first sight"



□ MACHEL ... co-operation

Facts about the Cuban presence in Mozambique

The Cuban presence in Angola is frequently in the news, but little is known about Havana's relationship with Mozambique. GILLIAN GUNN, an expert on former Portuguese Africa, examines the ties between the two countries, going back to the days of Che Guevara

re mo occurred when Uue-
vata met the movement's repre-
sentatives in Congo and Tanzania
in 1964-65. In a speech in Dar es Sa-
laam, Guevara emphasised the
need for the working class to be the
vanguard in any "liberation strug-
gle" and downplayed the need for
"long-term mobilisation of the
peasant masses".

Frelimo's Mondlane (as well as
the FNLA's Jonas Savimbi, who
later founded Unita) vigorously
disagreed with Guevara. Angola
and Mozambique, they argued,
were largely peasant countries
and thus Maoist-style mobilisation
of the peasantry was better suited
to their countries' conditions than
Guevara's strategy.

In 1968, Frelimo accepted mod-
est amounts of Cuban medicines,
war material, and training, but
Cuba was always listed near the
end of the "thank you" communi-
ques to donors — a list on which
China was more often than not list-
ed first.

Within two years of Mozam-
bique becoming independent in
1975, Cuban-Mozambican relations
improved dramatically.

Once in power, Frelimo faced
challenges in both the military and
civilian arenas very different from
those it had encountered during the
war against Portugal.

It was no longer engaged in bush
warfare, in which emphasis is on
light weaponry and high mobility.
Instead, Machel was faced with
governing a huge country and the
possibility of conventional attack
from either then Rhodesia or SA or
both.

Frelimo reasoned Mozambique
would need heavy weaponry and
other types of assistance required
to convert the guerrilla army into
a conventional military force.

The Cubans and Soviets together
possessed the weaponry Mozam-
bique believed it needed, as well as
training facilities where language
problems would be minimised.

As Rhodesian raids against Zanu
bases and Mozambican infrastruc-
ture and civilian population cen-
tres increased, Frelimo became
more appreciative of the advan-
tages of Soviet and Cuban military
aid.

This was the frame of mind

within the Frelimo leadership
when Castro toured Africa in
March 1977. While in Ethiopia, the
Cuban leader received an unexpec-
ted communication from Machel,
inviting him to meet him in Beira.
Mozambicans subsequently de-
scribed the encounter as "love at
first sight".

A month after Castro returned
to Havana, an event occurred in
Angola that had the effect of fur-
ther strengthening their ties.

On May 27, 1977, Angola's re-
cently-dismissed Minister of the
Interior Nito Alves mounted a
coup attempt against President
Agostinho Neto in which a number
of leading MPLA figures were
killed. The uprising was eventually
put down when Cuban troops
joined Neto loyalists in the streets
of Luanda.

Whatever the accuracy of accu-
sations of Soviet complicity in the
coup attempt, the significance of
this episode is that a top Machel
adviser in the Angolan capital re-
ported to Maputo that the Soviets
had tried to overthrow Neto and
the Cubans had helped keep him in
power.

Machel probably concluded that
the Cubans might be relied upon to
protect a head of state not only
against machinations by the "en-
emy" (SA and Rhodesia) but also
perhaps against coup attempts
backed by opportunistic "friends".

Disagreements and strains
which began over attitudes to the
liberation movements in Zim-
babwe continued into the Eighties.
A major turning point came in
March 1984 when President Ma-

chael signed the Nkomati Accord
with SA. Cuba's initial irritation at
Frelimo for having adopted poli-
cies out of line with those of Ha-
vana shifted over time to resigned
acceptance that Frelimo was de-
termined to go its own way.

While Frelimo support for Ango-
la's ruling MPLA remained firm,
there was increased manoeuvring
behind the scenes to try to facil-
itate MPLA-Unita negotiations.

For example, the head of Mo-
zambique's prestigious Centre for
African Studies, Aquimode Bra-
ganca (killed in the October 1986
plane crash that took Machel's
life), wrote a manuscript and gave
interviews to Portuguese newspa-
pers that highly irritated the
MPLA leadership.

The essence of his argument was
that, unlike Renamo, Unita had le-
gitimate roots in the struggle
against Portuguese colonialism
and could not be discounted even
though it had severely compro-
mised itself by accepting aid from
SA.

On the Unita issue, as on others,
Cuba protested but did not retal-
iate by cutting aid to Mozambique.

There was one subject on which
Machel and Castro substantially
agreed in the 1984-1986 period:
military co-operation. Possibly be-
cause of the frustrating Angolan
experience, the Cubans were not
anxious to become involved in
combat operations in Mozam-
bique. For his part, Machel did not
want to jeopardise his military and
diplomatic overtures to the West
or his fragile deal with SA.

Thus, when Renamo attacks es-
calated and Frelimo concluded
that the Nkomati Accord was be-
ing systematically violated, Ma-

chael appealed not to Castro but to
Washington, requesting non-lethal
military equipment. The executive
branch initially agreed to provide
such assistance, but was prevented
from following through by Con-
gress.

Machel also sought and obtained
British training for Mozambican
officers in neighbouring Zim-
babwe, with the first trainees
emerging from the course in early
1986. Overtures for additional mil-
itary assistance were made to Por-
tugal, France, Spain and other
European nations.

Machel asked Zimbabwe for
more support troops, which Mu-
gabe readily supplied, thus repay-
ing Machel for his steadfast sup-
port to Zanu during the Rhodesian
war.

Mozambican security concerns
increased in late 1986, when Ren-
amo launched a significant offen-
sive in the centre of the country,
and Machel was killed in a plane
crash on South African soil.

When Cuban Politburo member
Jorge Risquet attended Machel's
funeral, he told Minister of
Foreign Affairs (and presidential
aspirant) Joaquim Chissano that
Cuba was "fully prepared" to help
Mozambique with its problems.

Chissano, confirmed as Machel's
successor a few days later, report-
edly replied that the current level
of assistance was adequate.

Since Machel's death, there has
been evidence of a decrease in the
influence of Cuban military advis-
ers. Their number is generally esti-
mated at between 400 and 600 as of
late 1987, and most observers be-

lieve the figure is gradually declin-
ing.

Several factors are cited. Chis-
sano's ambivalence about the Cu-
ban-Soviet role, a reduction of the
influence of the Frelimo leaders
most at ease with Cuban advisers,
and a decrease in the number of
relatively secure stationing points
for Cuban advisers.

One area in which co-operation
is unlikely to be curtailed, howev-
er, is education. To date, more than
6 500 Mozambicans have studied in
Cuba, and 4 610 have graduated
with a ninth-grade education. More
than two-thirds have returned to
Mozambique.

In addition, 800 technical ex-
perts have returned from training
in Cuba.

There is no firm evidence of a
"Cuban troop" presence in Mozam-
bique, though there are military
advisers, whose numbers are de-
clining and whose role increasing-
ly is restricted to militia training.

The important factor in evaluat-
ing Cuban-Mozambican relations
is that the two governments have
distinctly different philosophical
outlooks on two crucial issues: the
future course and pace of the anti-
apartheid struggle in SA and the
role of the West in Southern Africa.

Castro foresees a relatively
brisk escalation of armed struggle
against apartheid. Perhaps even
more than Machel before him,
Chissano believes that eradication
of apartheid will be a slow process,
and that Mozambique and the oth-
er states of Southern Africa must
therefore prepare themselves both
to withstand regional destabilisa-
tion and, when possible, to seek a
modus vivendi with Pretoria.

Castro and Chissano also see the
future role of the West very differ-
ently. Castro views the US in par-
ticular and Europe as tacit allies
of SA. Chissano sees them as poten-
tial allies of the Frontline states.

These differing philosophical
perspectives are likely to cause
Mozambican and Cuban policies to
continue to diverge over the next
decade.

□ **Extracts from CSIS Africa
Notes, a publication of the Centre
for Strategic and International
Studies, Washington.**

LETTERS

PO Box 1138
Joburg 2000

Dear Sir,
BUSINESS DAY has a well-de-
served reputation for integrity and
good sense. When its information is
faulty, however, its conclusions
can be wrong. This was the case in
the editorial "First principles"
(Business Day, January 25). You
referred to a "stoical and deter-
mined evasion of reality" and Col-
in Eghin "belatedly agreeing to
permit a debate within normal
structures".

It is simply untrue that the PFP

has not permitted debate within
the normal structures about the
May election, about future strate-
gies and about leadership ques-
tions. Colin Eghin is not perfect.
Nor is any one of us. He took on a
thankless job at a most difficult
time when the former leader and
his chairman left us in the lurch. If
he had not done so, the PFP would

4/2/88 (248)

Mozambique food airlifts suspended

BEIRA. — The International Red Cross, threatened by the worsening security situation in Mozambique, has suspended food airlifts to peasants during the past six weeks, the Zimbabwean national news agency Ziana reports.

Trapped in villages marooned by the relentless war against the MNR rebels, about 10 000 villagers in central Mozambique face starvation because some of the erratic flows of supplies to about 30 000 people in central Mozambique have been cut.

The Geneva-based international committee of the Red Cross had operated an airlift since February 1986 to about 50 relief centres for people fleeing the conflict between Frelimo troops and MNR rebels.

Before launching its Mozambique operation, the Red Cross agreed with the Frelimo government and the MNR rebels to allow the organisation to begin activities in provincial and district capitals.

International Red Cross officials were not available for comment in Beira, from where the organisation operated its three DC-3 aircraft to drop relief supplies mainly in Frelimo-controlled districts. — Sapa.

and started looking for teachers in Lorentse and would not be tolerated

MNR rebels kill 17

MOAMBA, (Mozambique) — Seventeen people were killed and 32 were injured in a guerilla attack on a town between the capital and the South African border, the national news agency, *Aim*, reported yesterday.

The report said a four-month-old baby, already orphaned in a February 2 attack on a passenger train, survived for eight hours in the hospital despite smoke and fumes from the beds and other material that had been set afire in the Saturday night attack on Moamba.

The news agency said 500 raiders, which it identified as members of the Mozambique National Resistance, attacked the town from three sides. Moamba is about 50 kilometres northwest of Maputo and 25 kilometres

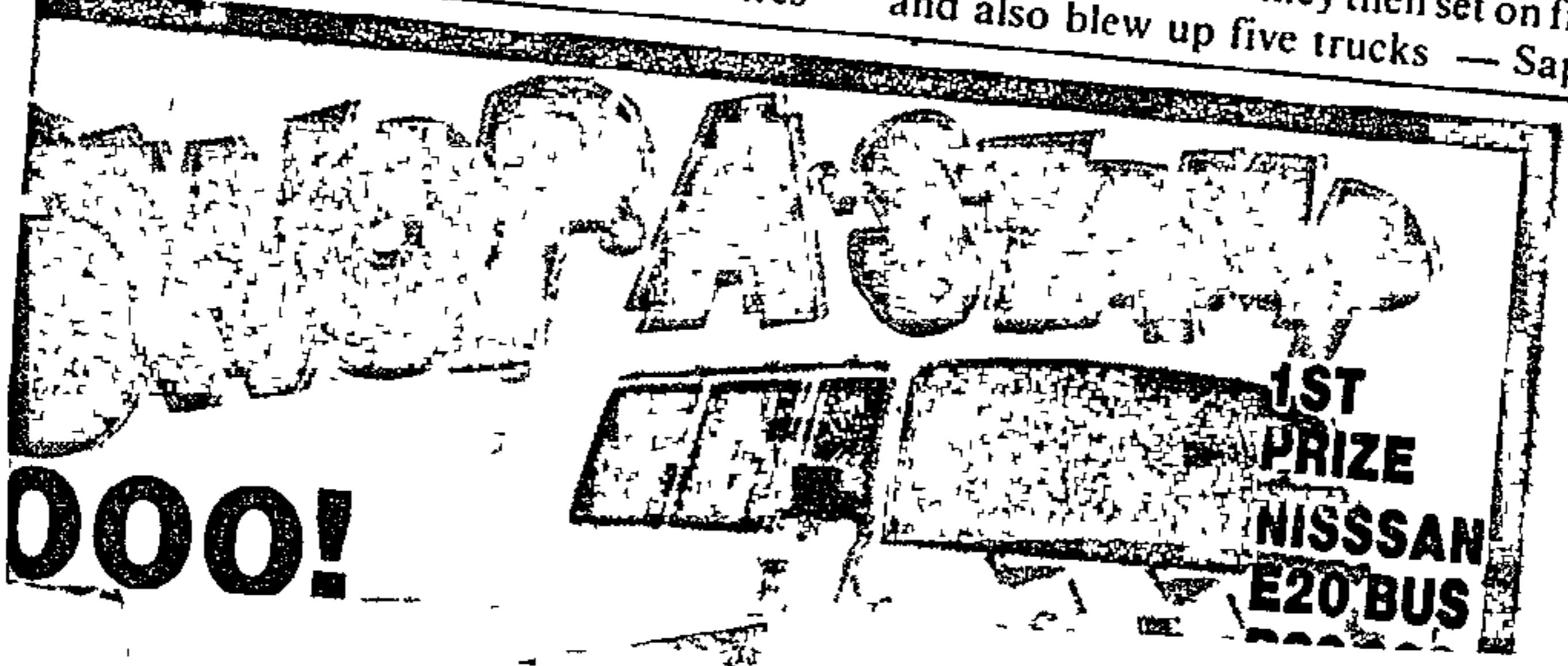
(15 miles) east of the South African border.

Aim quoted a nurse, Luis Matsolo, as saying: "The group that came in from the south was singing, while the other two groups entered silently. I think that most of the attackers were in the second two groups, and that the task of the other was to distract the attention of our defence forces."

Aim said three guerillas were killed and a witchdoctor-guide was taken prisoner in the fighting with the local defence units, but gave no casualty figure for the town forces.

The news agency said the guerillas looted the local hospital, two shops and three homes, which they then set on fire, and also blew up five trucks — Sapa-

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S E F C P H A (0



Maputo

PM: Votes
for all
can wait

LISBON — Mr Mario Machungo, Mozambican Prime Minister, said here yesterday that his government accepted that the principle of "one man, one vote" need not be an immediate reform in South Africa.

"This is the most democratic principle," he said, "but the South African people may reach the conclusion that it cannot be implemented immediately ..

"We are open to collaboration with the South African people," he said, adding "We do not confuse peoples with minority regimes"

Mr Machungo, on a three-day official visit to Portugal, said Mozambique was willing to cooperate in resolving internal conflict in South Africa, but appealed to the international community to pressure Pretoria to cease destabilizing actions against its black-ruled neighbours

— Sapa-Reuter

NR 645 5/2/88

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SA 'reality which cannot be ignored'

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South Africa is a reality that cannot be ignored and an understanding with Pretoria can help to achieve peace, Mozambique's Prime Minister Mario Machungo has said

But the principle of one-man, one-vote did not have to be immediately implemented.

Mr Machungo is on a visit to Portugal and his statements were reported from Lisbon by the Mozambique News Agency Am.

He denied that the reactivation of the Cahora Bassa dam would serve to increase Mozambique's dependence on South Africa and would go against the international campaign for economic sanctions against South Africa

OPTIMISTIC

"Mozambique is aware of the complexity of the situation and is also aware that South Africa is a reality in our region," he said.

"Understandings with South Africa on questions such as Cahora Bassa could help in the struggle for peace and for a relationship of interdependence"

Mr Machungo said he was optimistic about a solution to the Cahora Bassa problem.

"If South Africa really wants to use the energy, then the security problems will be solved," he said

NOT DEMANDED

He called on the international community to step up pressure on Pretoria to end its policies of destabilisation and apartheid

He said, however, that the immediate application of universal suffrage was not demanded by Mozambique

"We think that the principle of one-man, one-vote is the most democratic but the South African people themselves may reach the conclusion that it cannot be introduced immediately. It's a decision they have to make for themselves"

There would never be negotiations with the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, MNR

Mr Machungo has held a meeting with his Portuguese counterpart, Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva, with whom he discussed military co-operation, Cahora Bassa and Mozambique's debt to Portugal.

LISBON — The Prime Minister of Mozambique, Mr Mario Machungo, said yesterday his country would find peace if South Africa stopped supporting anti-government rebels

"If South African aid for the armed bandits stopped, Mozambique's internal problems would resolve themselves of their own accord," he said

Mozambique accuses the South African Government of supporting right-wing rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance, also known as Renamo, who have been fighting to topple the Marxist government since 1977

South Africa said it cut off all aid to the rebels after signing a mu-

Peace if SA stops rebel support says Mozambique PM

tual non-aggression pact with Mozambique in 1984

Mr Machungo, on a three-day official visit to Portugal, appealed to the international community to pressure South Africa to cease destabilising actions against its neighbours

Mr Machungo said "the main obstacles to peace in the region were white-minority rule in South Africa and South African rule of South-West Africa"

He said that Mozambique was willing to co-operate in resolving internal conflict in South Africa

"We are open to col-

laboration with the South African people," adding, "we do not confuse peoples with minority regimes"

Mr Machungo said Mozambique accepted that the principle of "one man, one vote" need not be an immediate reform in South Africa

"This is the most democratic principle," he said, "but the South African people may reach the conclusion that it cannot be implemented immediately. They must decide for themselves"

Mr Machungo reiterated that his government would not consider talks with Renamo, and

would go no further than its present policy of encouraging rebels to lay down arms and rejoin society without fear of punishment

He said the massive Cahora Bassa hydroelectric dam could be reopened as soon as South Africa committed itself to buying the energy it produces. The dam in southern Mozambique has been out of action for six years, mainly because of sabotage by Renamo

The prime minister also said Mozambique "has to turn to countries with greater skills and more experience in security" to protect energy lines

Soldiers from neighbouring Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Malawi currently help the Mozambican army protect transport and energy lines. Britain provides military training — Sapa-AP

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Mozambique PM treads wary path on S Africa

Stev 7/2/88
The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — South Africa was a reality that could not be ignored and understandings with Pretoria could help to achieve peace, Mozambique's Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo, has said.

He said the application of the principle of one man one vote did not have to be immediately implemented in South Africa.

Mr Machungo is visiting Portugal, from where his remarks were reported by the Mozambique News Agency, AIM.

He denied that the reactivation of the Cahora Bassa dam would only serve to increase Mozambique's dependence on South Africa and would go against the international campaign for economic sanctions against South Africa.

"Mozambique is aware of the complexity of the situation and is also aware that South Africa is a reality in our region," he said.

"Understandings with South Africa in questions such as Cahora Bassa could help in the struggle for peace and for a relationship of inter-dependence."

He said, however, that the immediate application of universal suffrage was not demanded by Mozambique.

"We think that the principle of one man one vote is the most democratic, but the South African people themselves may reach the conclusion that it cannot be introduced immediately. It's a decision they have to make for themselves," he said.

The Mozambican head of government said there would never be negotiations between Frélimo and the rebels of the MNR.

General did not ^{stop} talk military aid^z

Military aid to Mozambi-⁶que was not a subject of discussion when Lieutenant-General Howard Crowel of the US army visited Maputo on Tuesday ²¹⁸

An American spokesman said from the US embassy in Maputo yesterday that General Crowel had been on an "orientation visit."

Survivor beat inmates

NEW YORK. — A 76-year-old Jewish slave labour camp survivor, Mr Jacob Tannenbaum, has been stripped of his US citizenship after he admitted he served the nazis as a Kapo and physically beat other inmates.

Gay demo apology

LONDON. — Lord Monkswell has apologized to fellow members of the House of Lords for obtaining passes for four women who staged a commando-style protest against a bill restricting promotion of homosexuality. Three of the women slid down ropes from the gallery into the chamber of the house on Tuesday after the peers voted 202 to 122 in favour of a government bill outlawing activities by local authorities to promote homosexuality.

Monster bulldozer

JOHANNESBURG. — What is claimed to be the biggest bulldozer in the world is due to arrive in Durban tonight. Costing over R1,5 million, the 98-ton monster will arrive on board the "Reise", destined for the Eastern Transvaal coalfields.

Soviets' names cleared

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Supreme Court has posthumously rehabilitated Nikolai Bukharin and Alexei Rykov, leading Bolshéviks executed during Josef Stalin's purges in the 1930s. The court's decision cleared the two after they were convicted at show trials in 1938 of being "enemies of the people" and shot.

75 392 Aids cases

Aussie pledge to Maputo

MAPUTO. — Australian Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Mr Bill Hayden pledged continued support for Mozambique when he arrived yesterday for a two-day visit to the Marxist Southern African nation.

Speaking to reporters at Maputo airport, Mr Hayden said his visit was linked to this week's meeting of Commonwealth foreign ministers in Zambia, where economic sanctions against South Africa and their possible effects on neighbouring black states which were heavily dependent on Pretoria were discussed.

"The Commonwealth has in particular been considering ways in which it can assist Mozambique. Australia, of course, will be one of the contributors in the event of any palpable programme being laid out," he said. — Sapa-Reuter

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RENAMO CHIEF SAYS: WE'RE READY TO TALK TO MAPUTO

By NEIL HOOPER

MOZAMBIQUE'S rebel movement has offered to talk to the Maputo Government as part of President Botha's proposed regional conference for peace.

General Afonso Dhlakama made the offer in an interview at a secret base in the southern Gorongosa district of Sofala province in Mozambique.

Relations between the rebel movement that has waged war throughout the country and South Africa have been strained since the breakdown of talks in 1985 aimed at bringing Renamo and the Frelimo Government together.

The offer comes amid indications of a sharp increase in violence in the country.

Reports claim the rebels attacked Maputo's police academy and killed a number of cadets before capturing six Soviet advisors.

And another unconfirmed report suggests a major train derailment has occurred on the Maputo-Nkomati line.

Late yesterday Foreign Minister Pik Botha issued a statement offering assistance to the survivors and referring again to President Botha's offer on Friday for a regional peace conference.

In the interview this week, General Dhlakama raised a number of wide-ranging issues and made several claims, which are likely to prove controversial, and included the following:

● Despite Frelimo's claims to the contrary, ANC members have not been forced to leave Mozam-

bique on South Africa's insistence in terms of the Nkomati Accord, but have been absorbed into the Frelimo fighting machine.

He claims they have been provided with false identity documents showing them to be Shangaan-speaking Mozambicans. He also claims that South Africa is aware of this.

Maputo has, however, denied they are harbouring ANC guerrillas.

● Renamo has the support of 85 percent of the Mozambican population and control of most of the territory excluding certain urban areas, and would take over the government if free elections were held.

The claim is, however, challenged by Maputo and a recent briefing paper by the private-sector Beira Corridor Support Group

who believe Renamo has diminished support.

● In 1986 he agreed to allow the International Red Cross (IRC) to overtly territory under his control to transport emergency humanitarian supplies to Frelimo supporters there.

However, when he asked that similar facilities be provided to his people, Frelimo refused to allow the IRC to supply the aid.

The Red Cross recently suspended rescue flights because of the danger of ground fire.

● In addition, he claims, most of the emergency aid goods are going to high-ranking Frelimo officials



DHLAKAMA

and their families, while the Mozambique Government is using emergency financial aid to pay Russia for the military equipment she supplies Mozambique.

● The massacres of Mozambican people, sometimes entire villages, are the work of foreign troops from countries such as Zimbabwe and Tanzania, who are working as mercenaries for Mozambique, and over whom Frelimo has no control.

This too is denied by Maputo, which holds Renamo responsible and which it says is still supported by South Africa.

The visit to Mozambique and interviews with General Dhlakama were the sequel to secret negotiations with intermediaries which led to a small party flying to Mozambique from a neighbouring state late on Tuesday night.

We landed on a golf course in the Beira corridor just before sunrise the following morning.

After a long march we arrived after dusk at the secret base — which is protected by guards with assault rifles — and my interview took place the following day.

We left the secret camp shortly before midnight on Thursday evening, escorted for protection from Frelimo by Renamo troops bearing assault rifles — most of which, the general says, were taken from the Frelimo Army.

This proved unnecessary. The armed Renamo troops often moved openly through Beira, without any reaction from government forces. Despite logistical delays, no attempt was made to prevent us taking off — once again from the golf course in the Beira corridor

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government has instructed its trade representative in Maputo to convey its concern to the Mozambican government about the increasing violence there.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told the SABC the violence was detrimental to the whole of Southern Africa

Copy Times 8/2/88 2/8

SA govt concern at Mozambican violence

Meanwhile, Australian Foreign Minister Mr Bill Hayden signed an agreement on Saturday formalizing a grant of emergency aid valued at \$6 million (about R12 million)

The package consists

of food aid and cash contributions

At the signing ceremony Mr Hayden described Mozambique's food situation as "critical". He said that 35% of Mozambique's population —

about five million people — were facing food shortages as a result of drought or war

Leaders must strive for peace says Pik

JOHANNESBURG

The South African Government has instructed its trade representative in Maputo to convey its concern to the Mozambican Government about the increasing violence there.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said that violence was detrimental to the whole of southern Africa

The South African Government also regretted the derailment of a passenger train on the Nkomati-Maputo railway line, Mr Botha said yesterday

The minister said through a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman that the accident occurred about 40 km from Maputo

Mr Botha said he had instructed the South African trade representative in Maputo to offer the South African Government's "deep concern at the continuing and growing violence in Mozambique which affects the whole region detrimentally"

He also drew attention to the remarks yesterday by the State President, Mr P W Botha, when he opened parliament in Cape Town, to the effect that "South Africa desires peace in southern Africa"

"We do not believe in war We do not believe war can solve any problems Africa is faced with almost insurmountable problems, and if Africa is to survive they must be resolved soon and by Africans themselves"

Mr Botha said it was against this background that the president had proposed once again that the conference of leaders of southern Africa should give attention to the means of obtaining peace and order in the region — Sapa

East Rand man killed at border

A Wattville father was killed by men believed to be members of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) near the Mozambique border last week.

Mr John Dlamini (54) of 607 Dlomó Street, Wattville, Benoni, was killed near the Nomaachi border post two weeks after his son was injured near the post.

His body was found by Mozambican soldiers patrolling the area on Thursday night.

Mr Dlamini's son, Raniel (38), was wounded after being shot by a group of men also believed to be members of MNR.

A man who accompanied Mr Dlamini, known as Sam, was also shot, stabbed with a sharp instrument and chopped with pangas.

According to Mr Dlamini's cousin, Mr Johannes Sithole, Sam managed to escape and alert the Mozambican police. He has since disappeared.

Mozambicans starve as Red Cross stops aid

Star

8/2/88

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The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — Scores of people in Mozambique are dying of hunger every day and 10 000 villagers in central areas of the country face starvation because of the suspension of airlifts of food and medical supplies by the International Red Cross Committee.

Zimbabwe's national news agency, Ziara, reporting from Beira, said three DC3 planes had been grounded there and their South African pilots were awaiting instructions.

The Red Cross has been operating an airlift since February 1986, but six weeks ago flights were halted after the MNR rebels had destroyed one plane and threatened to shoot down others because, according to reliable sources, the Red Cross had been supplying government-held districts but not other areas which were under the control of the MNR.

A statement from Geneva said the

Red Cross was making all possible efforts to resume its activities and to expand its operations on behalf of victims that it had not been able to reach in the past.

RED CROSS NEGOTIATIONS

Ziara was told this was a clear reference to attempts being made to negotiate a Red Cross presence in both government-held and MNR districts.

The statement said the IRCC had contacted all parties to re-explain the basic principles that guided its actions and its determination to bring protection and assistance to civilian victims in all regions of Mozambique.

For the time being, however, Red Cross activities have been confined to areas that can be safely reached by road or by sea from Maputo or Beira.

Among the starving thousands in Sofala are the people at Inhaminga, a relief centre visited last year by the Irish rock star and international fund raiser, Bob Geldorf.

Renamo does not receive ²¹⁸ foreign aid, says leader ^{9/2/88}

MAPUTO — The leader of the Mozambican rebel movement has, for the first time in many months, broken his silence to state that his movement does not receive any external aid

In an interview with the French News Agency, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama said his movement was also in no way involved in the civilian massacres which had been attributed to his movement

Speaking from a Renamo base in the Gorongosa district in central Mozambique, he said the massacres such as the Homoine tragedy in July last year, were the work of government forces or foreign troops

Zimbabwe and Tanzania say they have sent troops to Mozambique in an effort to prevent the country from falling into rebel hands

The Renamo leader also said his movement had 22 000 fighters and that it controlled four-fifths of the country.

Mr Dhlakama, who denied receiving foreign aid, said he would gladly accept foreign aid if it was offered.

Meanwhile, the news agency of the Angolan Unita movement, KUP, reports that 17 government fugitive troops, including officers, have been admitted to two hospitals in western Zambia — Sapa

Guerillas ^{D/D} attack ^{9/2/88} Mozambican town, killing seventeen 218

MOAMBA — Seventeen people were killed and 32 were injured in a guerrilla attack on a town between the capital and the South African border, it was reported yesterday

The report said a four-month-old baby, already orphaned in a February 2 attack on a passenger train, survived for eight hours in the hospital despite smoke and fumes from the beds and other material that had been set afire in the Saturday night attack

The news agency said 500

raiders, which it identified as members of the Mozambique National Resistance, attacked the town from three sides

Moamba is about 50 kilometers north west of Maputo and 25 kilometres east of the South African border

A nurse, Miss Luis Matsolo, said, "The group that came in from the south was singing, while the other two groups entered silently

"I think that most of the attackers were in the second two

other was to distract the attention of our defence forces"

Three guerillas were killed and a witchdoctor-guide was taken prisoner in the fighting with the local defence units, but casualty figure for the town forces were not given

Guerillas looted the local hospital, two shops and three homes, which they then set on fire, and also blew up five trucks

The baby was found on Sunday morning in the hospital

A nurse, Miss Fatima Ozumure, said the girl had been brought by a railway worker to the town after her parents had been killed in the train attack at Movene

"We were looking after the child in the hospital," Miss Ozumure said

"But when the attack began everybody ran, and when we realized we had left the baby behind it was too late and they were already burning the hospital" — Sapa-AP

MOAMBA — Seventeen people were killed and 32 were injured in a guerrilla attack on a town between the capital and the South African border, it was reported yesterday

The report said a four-month-old baby, already orphaned in a February 2 attack on a passenger train, survived for eight hours in the hospital despite smoke and fumes from the beds and other material that had been set afire in the Saturday night attack

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A nurse, Miss Luis Matsolo, said, "The group that came in from the south was singing, while the other two groups entered silently

"I think that most of the attackers were in the second two other was to distract the attention of our defence forces"

Three guerillas were killed and a witchdoctor-guide was taken prisoner in the fighting with the local defence units, but casualty figure for the town forces were not given

Guerillas looted the local hospital, two shops and three homes, which they then set on fire, and also blew up five trucks

The baby was found on Sunday morning in the hospital

A nurse, Miss Fatima Ozumure, said the girl had been brought by a railway worker to the town after her parents had been killed in the train attack at Movene

"We were looking after the child in the hospital," Miss Ozumure said

"But when the attack began everybody ran, and when we realized we had left the baby behind it was too late and they were already burning the hospital" — Sapa-AP

17 killed ^{Star} as MNR ^{9/2/88} hits town ^(2/8)

MAPUTO — Seventeen people were killed and 32 injured in an attack on Saturday night on Moamba, between Maputo and the South African border, the national news agency Aim reported.

It said a four-month-old baby, already orphaned in an attack earlier this month, survived for eight hours in the burning hospital.

The news agency said 500 MNR raiders attacked the town from three sides. Moamba is about 25 km east of the South African border.

Aim said three guerrillas were killed and a witchdoctor-guide was taken prisoner. No casualty figure for the town forces were given.

The news agency said the guerrillas looted the local hospital, two shops and three homes, which they set on fire, and also blew up five trucks.

Treason trial court told of Vaal meetings

Inkatha man was

'only an interpreter'

Pretoria Correspondent
Chairman of the local committee of Inkatha in Sharpeville, Mr Amos Nkani Msimanga, acted purely as an interpreter during two meetings in which residents of the township expressed their grievances at rent increases in the Vaal Triangle in 1984.

Mr Msimanga was giving evidence yesterday in the Pretoria Supreme Court during the trial of 19 high ranking members of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and other organisations.

They have pleaded not guilty to the murder charge of high treason and to alternative charges ranging from terrorism and subversion to murder.

The trial concerns events preceding the eruption of violence in Vaal Triangle townships on September 3 1984, during which councillors were murdered and property valued at millions of rands was damaged.

NOT SATISFIED WITH RENT INCREASE

In his evidence, Mr Msimanga said he had attended a meeting at the Sharpeville Anglican Church during August 1984 after hearing about it from a colleague.

He said he was also not satisfied with the rent increase and had therefore decided he would attend the meeting.

He testified that at the meeting resolutions from a

previous gathering were read out which included that the increase of R5,90 would not be paid and that a document containing complaints would be signed by residents of the community.

He said people at the meeting asked him to act as an interpreter since they could not understand Sotho.

He identified one of the speakers at the meeting as one of the accused, Mr Tom Manthata from the "Committee of 10"

According to the witness, Mr Manthata said in his address the rent had been increased too much and it would be difficult for people to pay it. He suggested that the community meet councillors

'PLEAD WITH COUNCILLORS'

"He said we had to plead with councillors to do something and if they turned us down we will have to ask them to resign," he said

According to Mr Masimanga, Mr Manthata further said an increase in rent would not only be difficult to afford, but people would not be able to maintain their families or to send their children to school.

The witness identified accused Mr Patrik Balega, a member of the Azanian National Youth Unity, as the second speaker during the meeting

(Proceeding).



Denis Norman "inefficiency at government level is hindering progress."

'West must help to defend Corridor'

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwe and Mozambique urgently needed financial assistance from the West to defend transport routes to the ports of Maputo, Beira and Nacala, an international conference on investment in southern Africa was told this week

Mr Eddie Cross, managing director of the Beira Corridor Group, a company formed to promote use of these routes, said zones of security and stability along the routes were of critical importance

Western donors had ignored this aspect and had left it to regional governments and the Eastern bloc, he told a business conference organised by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference

But Zimbabwe and Mozambique could not carry the burden alone and help was needed even if it was only directed at helping meet the foreign exchange costs of the military effort

Zimbabwe has about 12 000 troops in Mozambique and concern has been expressed by businessmen and economists at the drain on the economy

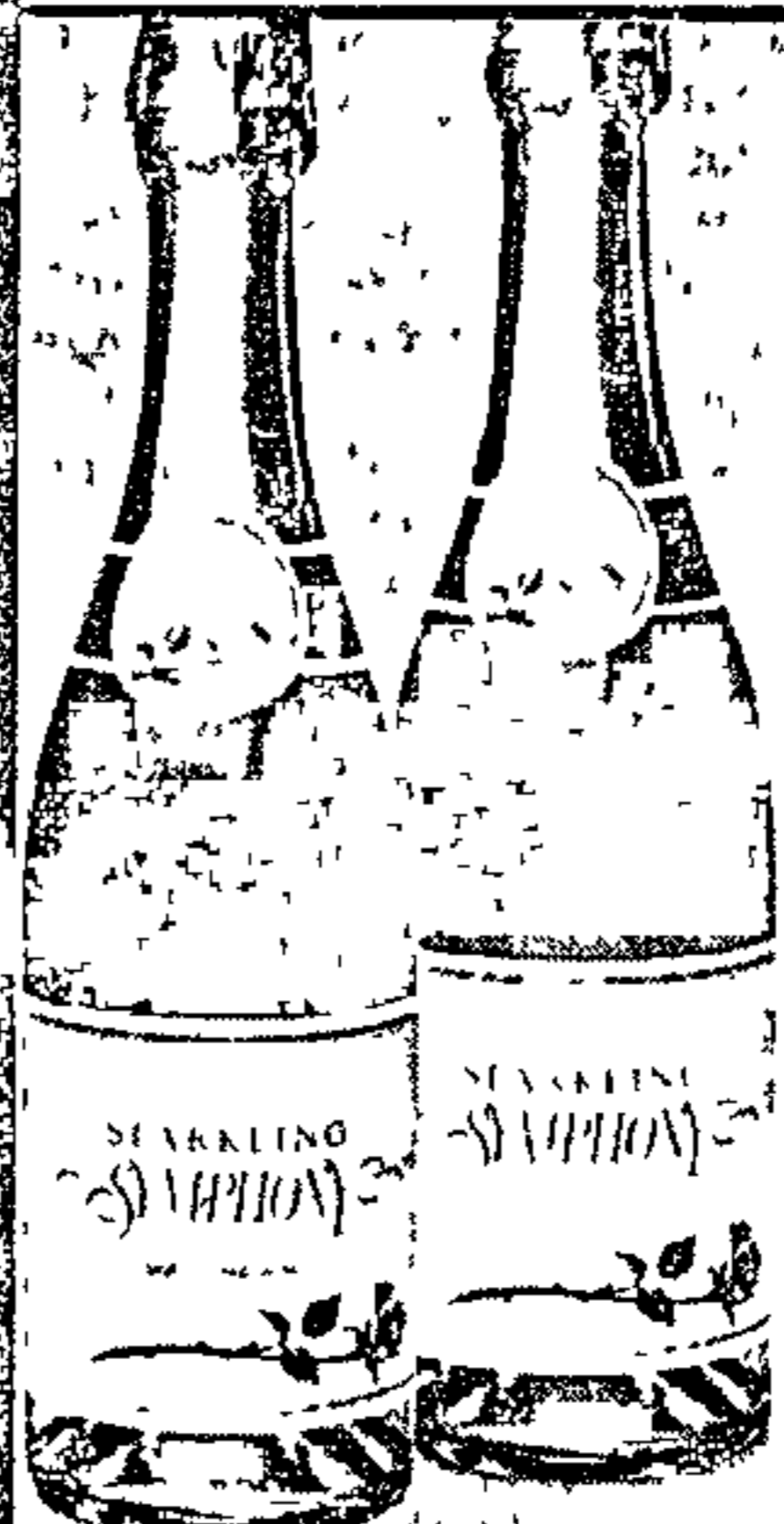
Much of the conference was in closed session

Sources said that at yesterday's session, a former Zimbabwean Minister and current chairman of the Beira Corridor Group, Mr Denis Norman, slammed bureaucratic demands and inefficiency at government level for hindering regional co-operation



NESTLÉ
THOUGHTS
500 g

649



SPARKLING SYMPHONY
SPARKLING WINE
750 ml

459
EACH



DAIRY DELIGHT
ITALIAN KISSES
16's

269

ONE

...want to see him soon...
...L BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA...
...FORGIVENESS...
...FORMER PFP leader Dr...

cap Times 218

Cape Times, Monday

3-power force to protect Cahora Bassa

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A tripartite defence force to protect the Cahora Bassa Dam and its powerlines from attacks by Renamo rebels is due to get under way soon

This emerged after a meeting between SA, Mozambique and Portugal at Songo, in Mozambique's north-eastern Tete province.

Sources close to the conference said security forces of the three countries would be involved in setting up a defence perimeter around the dam, and a cordon along its 600km stretch of powerline within Mozambique

A spokesman for SA's Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday declined to comment on the defence pact, but said all of the proposals discussed would be considered before the end of April and would be ratified at a meeting to be held in Lisbon in May. He said further defence details would emerge from that meeting.

The spokesman said negotiations with a contractor — SAE/Powerlines — had been undertaken to restore the powerlines. Also negotiated was the introduction of a distribution entity which would supply Eskom.

"Bearing in mind the socio-economic benefits of the project to the Southern African region, the three countries remain committed to the restoration of the power supply from Cahora Bassa at the earliest possible date," he said.

The Foreign Affairs spokesman said delegates had agreed to negotiate an international financial package which would include Mozambique and SA monies.

He stressed the urgency with which delegates had pushed for the restoration of power and said this would come about before the end of the year.



LAWYI

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TI CAI

TODAY 21

Bus ambush deaths denied

12/4/88 The Star's Africa News Service (218)

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities have denied that dozens of civilians were killed during a rebel attack on a bus convoy north of Maputo.

A Portuguese news agency reported on Wednesday that dozens of people had been killed in an ambush of a bus convoy.

"We are mystified by the Lisbon reports," a spokesman for the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, said.

He said the Lisbon agency was possibly exaggerating the ambush on one vehicle earlier in the week.

Freed detainees are re-arrested by police



Crime Reporter

12/2/88

Two Maritzburg township activists, Mr Martin Wittenberg and Mr Sikhumbuzo Ngwenya, have been re-detained in connection with activities "which threaten the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order", police said in a statement.

The two, believed to be affiliated to the United Democratic Front, are now being held in terms of the emergency regulations after police said they had "no option" but to detain them again.

A statement released by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria, said: "After their release, both continued with activities which threatened the safety of the public and the maintenance of public order.

"Everything possible is being done to end the violence and the police will not allow anyone, through their actions, to endanger the safety of the public or disrupt public order."

176-45 12/7/88
**Another 14
MNR rebels
'surrender'** 218

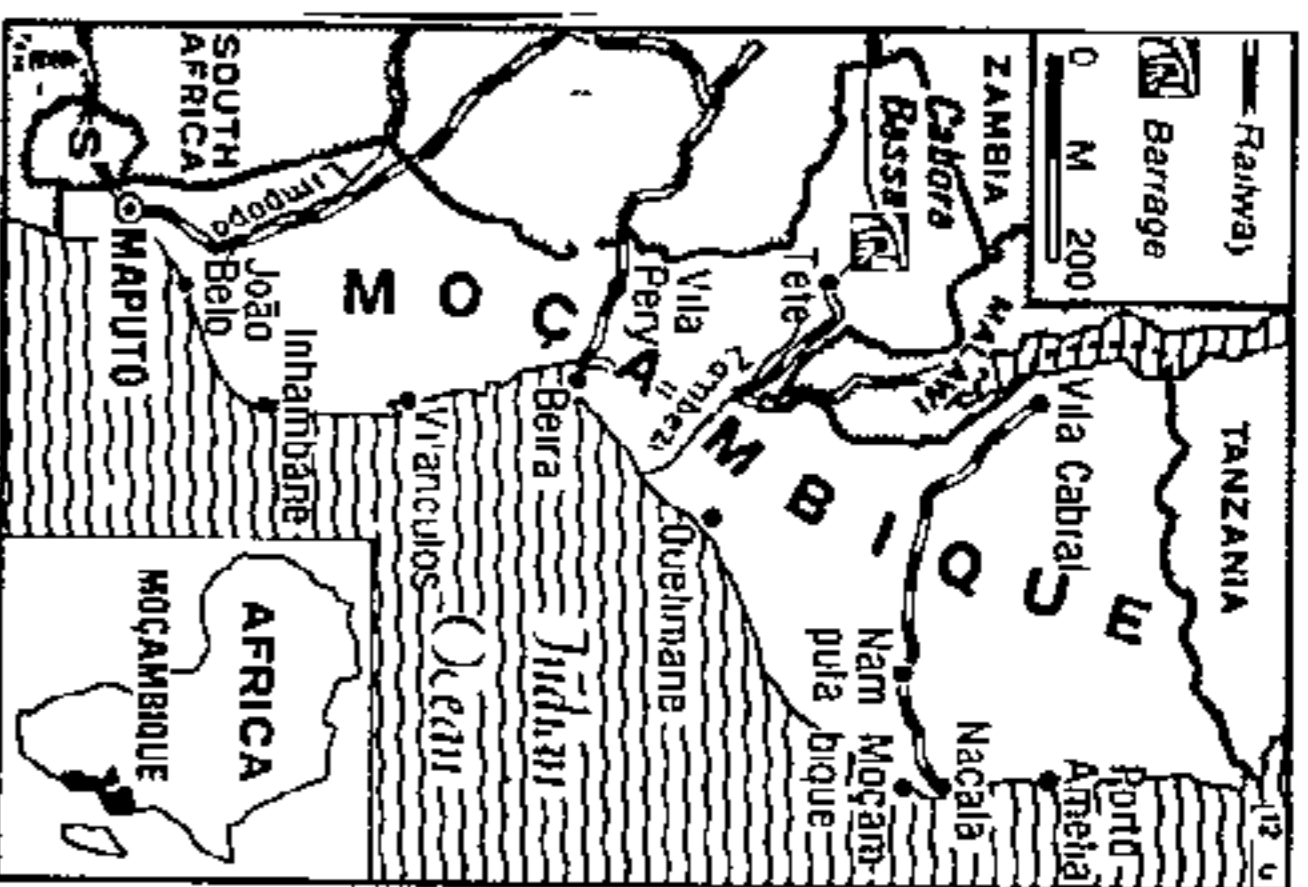
Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Fourteen more rebels have surrendered to the Mozambican authorities in the central city of Chimoio, reports the Beira newspaper *Diario de Mocambique*.

The authorities say that so far 69 rebels have surrendered in the central province of Manica since the government offered an amnesty to all those guerrillas who surrender.

The newspaper said that among the 14 who surrendered were a Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) military intelligence officer, Luis Tome, a section commander, Jose Camo, and a secretary at a rebel base, Alexandre Manuel.

The newspaper said the Mayor of Chimoio had warned that nobody should take revenge on anyone who was granted an amnesty.



CAPE Town-based freelance journalist Cloete Breytenbach returned this week from his second working visit in two months with the Renamo rebels operating in the Mozambique bush.

This time, in the Gorongosa region of central Mozambique, Breytenbach met Afonso Dhlakama, Renamo's 35-year-old president.

Breytenbach asked his questions in English and Dhlakama answered in Portuguese. In the interests of presenting both sides of the story, The Argus has conveyed the substance of Dhlakama's remarks to the Frelimo government in Maputo and has invited a response. This has not been forthcoming so far. If it comes, it will be published.

This is an edited transcript of Breytenbach's interview.

INSIDE RENAMO

Q: How many troops are there in the Renamo movement?
 A We have 22 000 fighting soldiers, and another 3 000 in training camps all over the country.

Q: What support do you get from the civilian population of Mozambique?
 A The civilians give us their full support. This explains why we can fight in every province of Mozambique and even operate in the suburbs of Maputo, the capital.

Q: Where does Renamo get its military and financial assistance from?

A We capture all our material from Frelimo and the Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops, sent here to help Frelimo. We do not have money — the only capital we have is the determination to create a just society.

Q: Would Renamo like Western aid and support?

A The most important support we would like from the west would be for them to understand that we are fighting for democratic principles and the right of freedom and development in our country.

Q: What about accusations that South Africa is sponsoring or even running Renamo?

A This is Frelimo propaganda. If that was so (South Africa being our 'masters') surely then we would have disappeared as a movement after the signing of the Nkomati accord? We are an autonomous movement, solely dependant on the Mozambican people.

Q: What is Renamo's aim?

A We want to finish this war without revenge. We want to create a more just society, with a multi party system, private economy and peaceful relations with our neighbouring countries.

Q: Can you give an indication of your recent military successes?

A During the last week or so, in January, we took the towns of Manhiça and Namaacha, in the province of Maputo, Espungabera in the province of Manhiça, also Nungari, Montigvez, Nueda and Chivre, in the province of Cabo Delgado, Angoché and Noma, in the province of Nampula. Yesterday we destroyed the town Gurve, in the province of Zambezia. We also paralysed the oil pipeline in the Beira corridor, here in the province of Sofala. I can go on, but these are just some of the more noteworthy successes of late. We have an average of five major military clashes a day and between 10 and 50 minor incidents, like ambushes, a day



ABOVE: A heavily armed Renamo officer, 27-year-old 'General' Bob Chailson, Chailson is the youngest of Renamo's senior officers. He is armed with a Czech-made 7.62mm rifle.

THE civilians give us their full support. This explains why we can fight in every province of Mozambique and even operate in the suburbs of Maputo.

Q: Does Renamo have overseas offices or representatives?

A We have offices in Portugal, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Canada, and various African countries which, for various reasons, I cannot identify.

Q: Do you plan any overseas visits in the near future?

A There are negotiations going on about this.

Q: Do you get any visits from foreign groups or individuals?

A Politicians and journalists have been to see me. I expect very soon a group of important visitors.

Q: Any comment on the training of Frelimo troops by Britain?

A This training, initiated two years ago, has had no effect on Frelimo's capability. In fact, their performance has become worse.

Q: What is your opinion of American under secretary of African Affairs Chester Crocker?

A It seems to me Chester Crocker is not well informed about the situation in Mozambique.

Q: Germany's Franz Josef Strauss paid a visit to Mozambique, among other Southern Africa areas, recently. What is your view on the implications?

A If Dr Strauss' visit was to discuss the process of finishing the civil war, we are interested in his participation. He understands the situation in our country and can see that it is impossible for the West to continue to invest in a country torn apart by war because that would be a waste of their resources.

I agree with his statement that there is no point in investing in Mozambique until there is genuine peace. We are prepared to negotiate with Frelimo and have made many public statements to this effect.

They (Frelimo) are afraid to negotiate, saying they do not talk to armed handsets with no struc-

Q: What is your comment on the if-ono rie massacre and accusations that your movement was responsible?

A To begin with, I can say that the accusation was made by Frelimo. There was no independent testimony about what happened. On the other hand, Renamo is a guerrilla movement essentially dependent on civilian support.

If we were responsible it would mean the defeat of the movement in Mozambique. We started the armed struggle in 1977. After 10 years of fighting, it would be unwise to change our strategy now, which is attacking enemy positions — not attacking the civilian population.

FACTFILE

President Afonso Dhlakama

AFONSO Macacacho Marceta Dhlakama, born January 1, 1953, at Mangunde, Chibabava (Province of Sofala) Catholic.

After attending seminary and Commercial school in Beira, where he finished studies in 1969, Dhlakama worked as clerk until 1973, when he joined the Frelimo movement, fighting the Portuguese colonial government.

In Frelimo, he became the Logistics Provincial commander of Sofala province, in charge of supplies.

Dhlakama became disillusioned with Frelimo Marxist policies and joined others to form the National Resistance Army of Mozambique (Renamo, or MNR) in 1977.

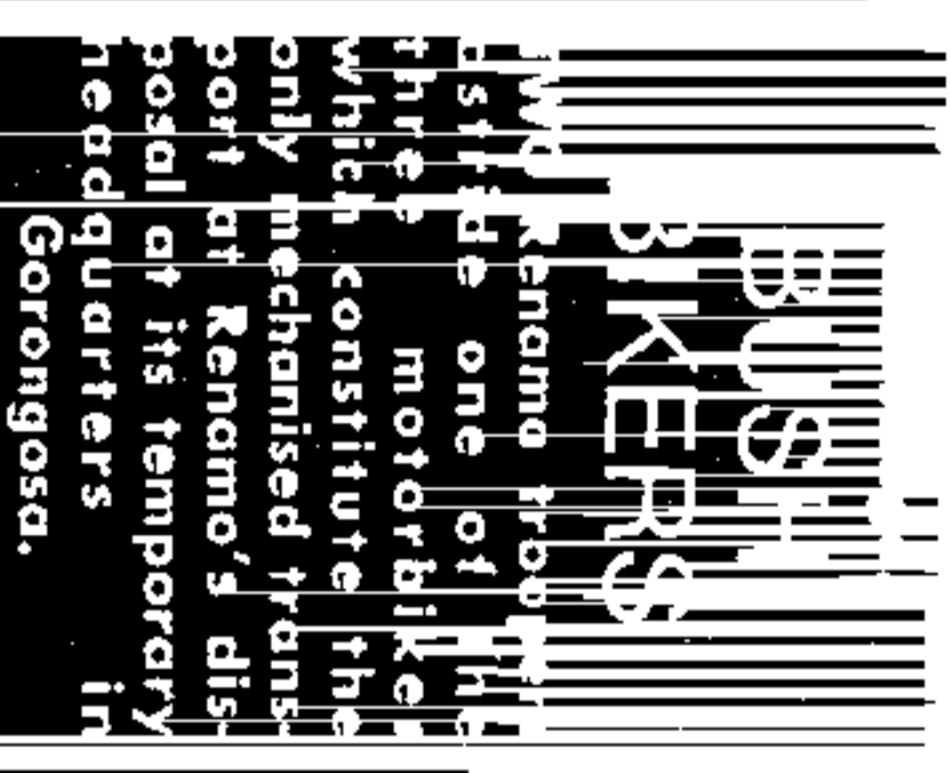
The movement was started at Chimanmani (province of Manica) close to the border of what used to be Rhodesia.

Founder member and then president of Renamo, Andre Matafai Matsangaisa was killed during an attack on their Gorongosa headquarters on October 17 1979. Afonso Dhlakama, who was then second in command, took over as president of the movement.

He is married to Dona Rosaria and they have three children: Isabel (8), Albertina (4) and Henriques (three months).

He likes hunting, African politics — particularly war strategy, listens to most overseas news broadcasts and has taken a liking to bird watching.

PRESIDENT in waiting — Renamo leader Afonso Dhlakama, president of Renamo, at a temporary camp in the bush in Gorongosa Province.



BUSINESS BIKERS — Renamo has its own units and they are here to kill Mozambicans. Who says they do not commit these massacres and then blame Renamo?

You must remember that Frelimo is being defeated by our forces and to hide that fact they have started horror stories about massacres.

It is a fact that Frelimo has had to bring in foreign troops from Zimbabwe and Tanzania, in addition to the thousand-odd military councillors from the socialist bloc, in order to defend themselves against a movement like ours.

I would like a neutral investigation, preferably by western countries, to go into this massacre accusation. I, as a leader, cannot adopt a strategy of going against the population by committing atrocities.

To survive in the bush our secret is our total support from the civilians. In addition, there are thousands of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops who do not depend on the Frelimo general staff for their orders.

Each army has its own units and they are here to kill Mozambicans. Who says they do not commit these massacres and then blame Renamo?

Even the Portuguese, whom we fought, massacred civilians and then blamed Frelimo at the time. So the policy of massacre is not new, as Frelimo can testify. It is a way of distancing the people from a liberation movement. This is the case here. I expect Frelimo to step up their massacre accusations as we are having more and more successes in every province of Mozambique.

Q: Are there other 'freelance' groups operating in Mozambique without Renamo's knowledge or assistance? If so, is this a problem for Renamo?

A We are the only forces opposed to Frelimo. We would know of other forces, as we control the whole of Mozambique.

Q: What system of government would Renamo like to see in Mozambique?

A A multi party democracy with a strong president.

Q: Will Renamo sabotage the Cahora Bassa hydro electric scheme?

A As long as it is in Renamo's interest not to allow power to be supplied to South Africa, we will attack the line.

Q: Renamo successfully disrupted rail traffic between Zimbabwe and Mozambique. Does the same apply to South Africa?

A Renamo has continually attacked the South Africa-Maputo line. Each time South Africa sends repair teams to, within days, repair the damage. If it was not for the efficiency of these teams the line would be paralysed for longer periods, which is the case with the Beira Zimbabwe line.

Q: What is your comment on the Nkomati accord?

A The agreement, signed by Frelimo and South Africa, proves that our movement is not dependant on South Africa, but on the Mozambican population. Surely we would have disappeared as a movement after the signing, if we were so dependant on Pretoria?



RENAMO soldiers take a breather in the bush. In the background is the movement's flag. The red symbolises the struggle, and the blue the nation. The design of five arrows in the middle of the flag represents heroes of Renamo who have died in the war so far. A circle enclosing a five-pointed star at the centre of the design represents the five provinces of Mozambique.

S I DO NOT MEAN DEFEAT TO THEM. We saw that in 1984, when we talked with them. They got into trouble with their army which refused to continue with the fight, accepting they had lost the war.

Frelimo does not want peace — they do not care about the living standards of the people. They receive aid from the Western countries and agencies. Every day ships call at Maputo with assistance, which never reach the population, but get diverted to Frelimo interests. For this the Mozambique people pay a high price. We are fighting to achieve peace and are ready to negotiate.

Q: Are you, then, prepared to talk to Chissano?

A Yes, if it is about peace, the well being of our people, because they are suffering. Our people in Mozambique need peace.

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(code 27/29)

Churches urge Nordics to boost Mozambique's defence

CP Correspondent

SEVERAL Southern African churches have appealed to churches in the Nordic countries - Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden - to support the strengthening of Mozambique's defence capacity.

The appeal came during a four-day Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference which ended in Granovolen on Sunday.

In the final declaration from the conference, churches from the SADCC countries called on Nordic churches to put pressure on Scandinavian governments to supply Mozambique with the means for its effective self-defence.

The conference, on church co-operation between the SADCC and Nordic regions, was attended by 80 delegates from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

Archbishop Khotso Makhulu of Botswana was the moderator of the conference.

Mozambique was represented by Rev Mbanze of the Christian Council of Mozambique.

Thabo Mbeki, a member of

the National Executive Committee of the ANC also participated.

According to the final declaration, the delegates from the Nordic churches said they appreciated the urgency of the call. They agreed to carry the appeal back to their churches for discussion and also to bring the plight of Mozambique to the attention of the Nordic governments and public.

The declaration said the conference was "united" and had a "common understanding" on the questions of the need for Namibian independence for the liberation of South Africa, for the end of apartheid's war against Angola and Mozambique and for an end to all aggression against the front-line states.

As part of a strategy of supplying information on Southern Africa, the conference determined that the Nordic churches should give particular emphasis to the effects of "South Africa's war" against Mozambique and Angola.

The participants also agreed to prioritise support for protecting communications systems in the SADCC member states.

By the time the conference ended, the question of non-lethal

military support for Mozambique was already beginning to be discussed in the Norwegian Press.

The government had already devoted time to the subject.

The question of Norwegian defence support for Mozambique aroused considerable interest recently when Foreign Minister Thorwald Stoltenberg declared at a conference in Tanzania that his country could be prepared to supply defence equipment to the African country.

On February 3, a Labour Party member of Parliament Thorrik Gulbranden, asked the Minister for Development Co-operation Vesla Veltsen, if she thought it would be possible to grant "para-military" support to Mozambique.

The Minister replied by speaking about the "extremely serious war of aggression that Mozambique faced", and of the fact that Mozambique was one of the main recipients of Norwegian aid.

She said her government was "seriously concerned" with events in Mozambique, but restated the principle that money from development assistance funds should not be used for

defence purposes.

She added, however, that "in the case of Mozambique, in view of specific requests made by the Mozambican government, it will be necessary to clarify the principles involved, the political attitude to be taken, and the budgetary questions relative to this matter".

This would be done in close co-operation with the other Nordic countries.

This was a shift in position, until then Veltsen had responded with an emphatic "No" when asked if Norway might provide non-lethal military equipment to Mozambique.

Meanwhile a major Norwegian solidarity organisation, the Norwegian council for Southern Africa, has announced that it intends to launch a campaign to collect funds for civil defence in Mozambique in March.

The campaign was planned to last a year. Top Mozambican music group Marrabenta Mozambique has been invited to visit the country to take part in the fund drive.

The money raised will be given to the Mozambican authorities to buy materials necessary for civil defence - Ano

ARGUS 15/2/88

MNR denies Rhodesia link

218

The Argus Africa News Service reports

THE Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) has rejected the widespread allegation that it was established by the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO)

In a statement on its history and aims, the MNR said the organisation had been formed by Mr Andre Matade Matsangaisse, a former Frelimo commander who had been arrested in 1976 and sent to a concentration camp from where he escaped

The statement said that after escaping the former Frelimo official had organised a group to attack the camp and release the people there.

A small group was then formed to attack Frelimo positions and, the statement said, it was joined by local people.

"After a short time ... the number of men far outstripped the availability of military supplies"

Mr Matsangaisse had then decided "against his better judgment and political stand vis-a-vis Rhodesia" to approach the Rhodesians for help. "A drowning man will clutch a venomous serpent for survival," the statement said.

"This is what Frelimo did in 1984 when it sat down with Pretoria to sign a good neighbourliness act."

The statement acknowledged that after the collapse of Rhodesia the MNR had sought material support from South Africa, "unfortunately again the only country which could help in that complicated geopolitical situation".

The MNR's first president, Mr Matsangaisse, was killed in October, 1979, and was succeeded by Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, a former Frelimo commander in charge of logistics in Sofala province

The statement rejected accusations by Frelimo that both Mr Matsangaisse and Mr Dhlakama had been held by the authorities for embezzling army funds

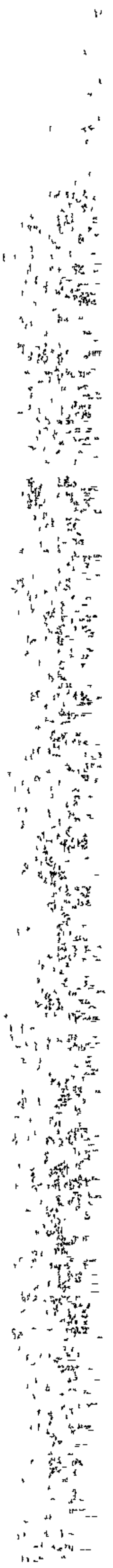
MNR confirms attack in town

Members of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) were responsible for an attack in a town 25 km from the South African border, the movement confirmed at the weekend

The MNR said it attacked an army barracks in Moamba, 50 km north-west of Maputo, last Tuesday and "destroyed three battalions of the 2nd Brigade" of the Mozambican army

Mozambique's national news agency AIM reported last week that 17 people were killed and 32 injured in an attack on Moamba. No mention was made of an army barracks being attacked. -- Sapa-AP.

Handwritten notes:
K/2/PP
Star
(24)



1978/11/28

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Star

The Star's Africa
News Service

15/2/88
(2/8)

HARARE — Mozambique has broken a pledge to Australia's Foreign Minister, Mr Bill Hayden, to put the alleged missionary spy, Mr Ian Grey, on trial last week.

Mr Hayden offered to extend his overnight Maputo visit last weekend if Mr Grey (26) from Toowoomba near Brisbane, were handed over to be flown home.

Australian officials said that during the visit President Joaquim Chissano had told Mr Hayden that he did not have the power to release Mr Grey within 24 hours. But Mr Chissano promised to take a personal interest in the case. And Mr Hayden left for Kenya with a pledge from the Foreign Affairs Ministry that the case would come to court last week.

Harare-based Australian diplomat Mr Laurie Alexander booked into the Polana Hotel in Maputo to wait for the trial to end.

But now, with no news from the Government on a trial date, he does not know for how long he will have to remain in Mozambique.

"We have heard nothing," an Australian diplomat said. "There is no question that a pledge has been broken."

Maputo sources said they understand that the military tribunal which will probably try Mr Grey has been asked for a commencement date. But there is no official confirmation of this.

In the meantime, Mr Grey waits in his cramped, white-painted detention cell. He has been promised a State defence lawyer, but is allowed visits only by Mr Alexander.

HAD INFANTRY TRAINING

Mr Grey was arrested in Mozambique on November 2 on one of several visits through Mozambique to the Zimbabwe headquarters of the fundamentalist group, Shrikinah, of which he is an official.

The Shrikinah is funded by ultra-right American sources in Florida's Jacksonville Bible belt. One of the supporters is American Mr Tom Schaaf, a vociferous campaigner for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

Mr Hayden was told that Maputo security officials had been watching Mr Grey for at least two years.

They claimed he had abrasions on his arms, proving he had been doing infantry training with the MNR in Mozambique.

Repairs to Zimbabwe, 1/88 Maputo line back on track

Star Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Limpopo railway line linking Zimbabwe and the Mozambican port of Maputo is currently under repair and the first trains are expected to be using the line by the end of 1989 according to a report by Mozambique's official news agency, Aina.

The first stage of the upgrading process is expected to be complete next month.

This involves the relaying of 60 km of tracks nearest the Zimbabwe border and is being financed by a R46 million loan from the British government.

Eventually it is thought the whole 500 km length of the line will have to be upgraded if the line is to be used to its full potential.

The re-opening of the line will be of extreme strategic importance to Zimbabwe, which will then be able to dramatically lessen its reliance on South African ports for the movement of much of its mineral and agricultural exports.

MNR: JOKER IN THE PACK

The Limpopo line offers many advantages over the Beira line in that it runs over flat country, allowing heavier trainloads to be hauled, while the port of Maputo is much larger than that of Beira.

The joker in the pack of these plans however remains the actions of the MNR rebel movement, which will be able to easily disable the 500 km line unless it is placed under heavy military protection.

To do this effectively will almost certainly involve the use of Zimbabwean army troops, which might prove impossible for Zimbabwe which has already committed up to 10 000 troops to guarding the much shorter and less vulnerable Beira line.

Effectively guarding the Limpopo line could prove to be beyond the capabilities of Zimbabwe both economically and militarily.

Star Newspaper publishes pictures of Beira UFO

218

The Star's Africa News Service

16/2/88

MAPUTO — Photographs of a large, bright and boomerang-shaped unidentified flying object (UFO) have been published by the Beira newspaper *Diario de Mocambique*.

The UFO was spotted by Beira residents, meteorological staff and a pilot on Thursday afternoon. The photographs, although published by the newspaper on Saturday, only reached Maputo yesterday.

Diario de Mocambique said the UFO was seen in the sky south-east of Beira at about 3 pm and it remained in the same position for about three hours.

The Beira station of the Mozambican meteorological services estimated its height at 3 000 m.

The Mozambique news agency AIM quoted two of the meteorological staff, Ms Augusta Alberto and Mr Octavio Chimundo, as saying they had observed the object with the aid of binoculars.

They said it was constantly rotating and moved southwards soon after 6 pm.

They said the UFO had "two very powerful floodlights".

The pilot of a Mozambique airways domestic flight which made a refuelling stop at Beira said the UFO switched off its lights when the plane, a Boeing 737, attempted to identify it.

The object went dark immediately the Boeing switched on its own lights.

At one point the UFO gained altitude and the Boeing flew underneath it. Once the plane had gone the UFO lit up again.

The meteorological services said the object was not a weather balloon or any other weather observation apparatus.

11 P

France in pact with Maputo

ARGUS 17/2/88 (218)
Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — France and Mozambique have signed a letter of intent on military co-operation

French Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond, on a short visit to Mozambique, yesterday met the chief-of-staff Lieutenant-General Hama Thai

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said, "questions linked to possible French military co-operation" had been discussed

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Summit depends on changes in SA'

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — There can be no summit meeting between South Africa and the frontline states without changes in South African policies, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has said

He also said it was possible that Mozambique National Resistance rebels were receiving unofficial support from South Africa.

Speaking after a meeting with French Foreign Minister Mr Jean Bernard Raimond, Mr Chissano said a summit meeting of Southern African states, as recently proposed by President Botha, did not depend on the frontline states but "on changes in South African policies"

"NEGATIVE FACTORS"

South Africa should first demonstrate that the summit would be worthwhile

Negative factors militating against such a conference were South Africa's refusal to release political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela, its unwillingness to negotiate with anti-apartheid forces and its policy of destabilisation

Mr Chissano said his government had evidence that the MNR rebels were still receiving support from South Africa.

"Whether this is official support or not I cannot say, but

everything indicates that the authorities are aware of it," he said

● A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria referred to a recent remark by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha about Zimbabwe not being in a position to cast stones at South Africa over internal policy

He said the same applied to Mozambique

A regional conference would help to improve relations and the prospects for resolving problems.

One of the tragedies of Africa was the attempt to isolate South Africa even though it was one of the strongest powers on the continent

Women 14 and 16 Fine

(218) Start 18/2/88

War strategist who likes bird watching

Afonso Macacho Marceta Dhlakama was born on January 1 1953 at Mangunde in Sofala province

After attending a Catholic seminary and commercial school in Beira, where he finished his studies in 1969, Dhlakama worked as a clerk until 1973, when he joined Frelimo, fighting the Portuguese colonial government.

He became Frelimo's logistics chief for Sofala province in charge of supplies

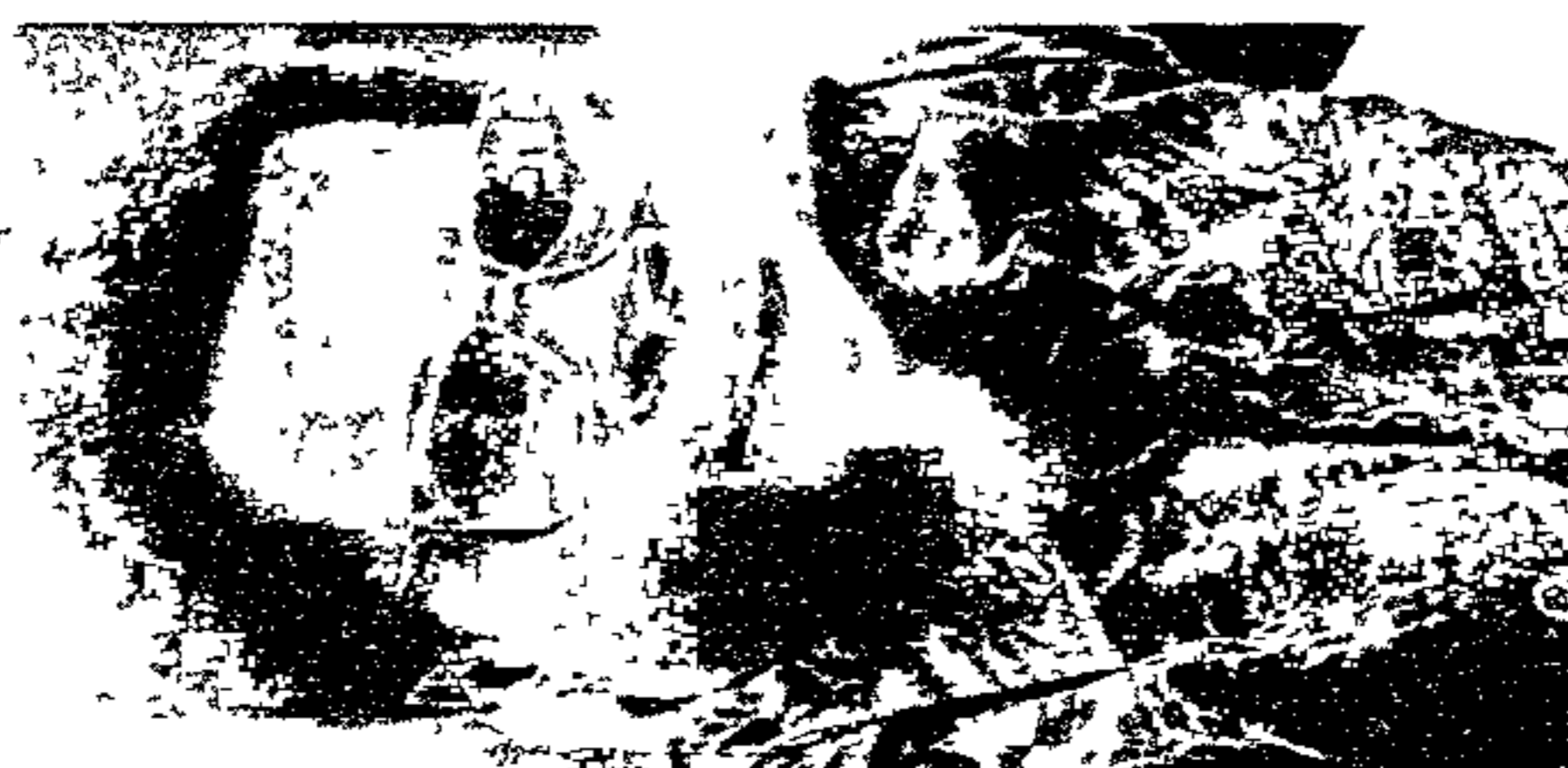
Dhlakama became disillusioned with Frelimo's Marxist policies and joined others to form the National Resistance Army of Mozambique (MNR) in 1977

The MNR president, Mr Andre Matadi Matsangaissa, was killed during an attack on the movement's Gorongosa headquarters in October 1979

Afonso Dhlakama, who was then second-in-command, took over the leadership

He is married to Dona Rosaria and they have three children, Isabel (8), Albertina (4) and Henriques (three months)

He likes hunting and African



President in waiting MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama at a temporary camp in the bush in Gorongosa province.

politics, particularly war strategy.

Mr Dhlakama listens to overseas news broadcasts and has taken to bird watching



MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama aboard one of the three scramblers which the movement uses at its temporary base in the Gorongosa region. Petrol is taken from Filimo. A bodyguard is in the background

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MNR denies military support from SA

Q. How many troops are there in the MNR?
A. We have 22 000 fighting soldiers and another 3 000 in training camps all over the country.
Q. What support do you get from the civilian population of Mozambique?

A. They give us their full support. That is why we can fight in every province of Mozambique and even operate in the suburbs of Maputo.
Q. Where does the MNR get its military and financial assistance?

A. We have no money as such. We capture all our material from Frelimo and the Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops.
Q. Would the MNR like Western aid and support?

A. The most important support we would like from the West would be for it to understand that we are fighting for democratic principles and the right of freedom and development in our country.

Q. What about accusations that South Africa is sponsoring, or even running the MNR?

A. That is Frelimo propaganda. If that was so, surely we would have disappeared as a movement after the signing of the

Cape Town-based freelance journalist CLOETE BREYTENBACH has just returned from his second working visit in two months with the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels operating in the Mozambique bush. This time, in the Gorongosa region of central Mozambique, Breytenbach met Mr Afonso Dhlakama, the MNR's 35-year-old president. Breytenbach asked

Nkomati Accord?

Q. What is the MNR's aim?

A. We want to finish this war without revenge. We want to create a more just society with a multiparty system, private economy and peaceful relations with neighbouring countries.

Q. Can you give an indication of your recent military successes?

A. In January we took the towns of Manhica and Namaacha in the province of Maputo. We then occupied Espungabera in the province of Manica, also Nungari, Montigvez, Nueda and Chivre in the province of Cabo Delgado, and Angoche and Nona in the province of Nampula.

We also destroyed Gurve in Zambesia, and paralysed the oil pipeline in the Beira Corridor in the province of Sofala.

These are just some of our more noteworthy successes of late. We have an average of five major military clashes a day and between 40 and 50 minor incidents like ambushes

his questions in English and Dhlakama answered in Portuguese. In the interests of presenting both sides of the story, The Star has conveyed the substance of Dhlakama's remarks to the Frelimo government in Maputo and has invited a response. This has not yet been forthcoming. If it comes, it will be published. This is an edited transcript of Breytenbach's interview

Q. What is your comment on the Homoine massacre and accusations that your troops were responsible?

A. The accusation was made by Frelimo. There was no independent testimony about what happened. Renamo is a guerrilla movement essentially dependent on civilian support.

ARMED STRUGGLE

We started the armed struggle in 1977. After 10 years of fighting it would be stupid to change our strategy of attacking enemy positions — not the civilian population.

You must remember that Frelimo is being defeated by our forces and to hide that fact they have started horror stories about massacres.

I, as a leader, cannot go against the population by committing atrocities. To survive in the bush we must have total support from civilians.

Also, there are thousands of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian



MNR soldiers take a breather while the MNR flag flies in the background. The red symbolises the struggle and the blue the nation. The five arrows in the centre represent MNR heroes who have died in the war. A circle enclosing a five-pointed star represents the five Mozambican provinces.

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orders from the Frelimo general staff. They are here to kill Mozambicans

Who says they do not commit these massacres and then blame Renamo? Even the Portuguese, whom we fought, massacred civilians and then blamed Frelimo

The policy of massacre is not new, as Frelimo itself can testify. It is a way of distancing the people from a liberation movement. This is the case here

I expect Frelimo to step up its massacre accusations as we gain more and more successes in every province of Mozambique

I would like a neutral investigation, preferably by Western countries, into this massacre accusation

Q. Will Renamo sabotage the Cahora Bassa hydro electric scheme?

A. As long as it is in Renamo's interest not to allow power to be supplied to South Africa, we will attack the line.

Q. Renamo successfully disrupts rail traffic between Zimbabwe

and Mozambique. Do the same tactics apply to traffic to and from South Africa?

A. Renamo has continually attacked the South Africa-Maputo line. Each time South Africa sends repair teams to repair the damage within days. Were it not for the efficiency of these teams the line would be paralysed for longer periods — as is the case with the Beira-Zimbabwe line.

Does Renamo have overseas offices or representatives?

A. We have offices in Portugal, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Canada, and various African countries which, for various reasons, I cannot identify.

Q. Do you plan any overseas visits in the near future?

A. There are negotiations going on about this

Q. Do you get any visits from foreign groups or individuals?

A. Politicians and journalists have been to see me. I expect very soon a group of important visitors

Q. Any comment on the training of Frelimo troops by Brit-

ain?

A. This training, initiated two years ago, has had no effect on Frelimo's capability. In fact, their performance has become worse.

Q. What system of government would Renamo like to see in Mozambique?

A. Multiparty democracy with a strong president.

NON-AGGRESSION

Q. What is your comment on the Nkomati accord?

A. The non-aggression pact signed by Frelimo and South Africa, proves that our movement is independent of South African support

Q. What is your opinion of American Under-Secretary of African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker?

A. Chester Crocker is not well informed about the situation in Mozambique

Q. Bavarian premier Dr Franz-Josef Strauss paid a visit to Mozambique recently. What is your view on the implications?

A. If Dr Strauss came to discuss

ways to end the civil war, we are interested. He understands the situation in our country and can see that it is impossible for the West to continue to invest in a country torn apart by war

We are prepared to negotiate with Frelimo and have made many public statements to this effect. But Frelimo is afraid to negotiate

We saw that when we talked with them in 1984. They got into trouble with their army, which refused to continue with the fight, accepting it had lost the war

Frelimo does not want peace. It does not care about the living standards of the people

It receives aid from the Western countries and agencies. Every day ships call at Maputo with goods and food which never reach the people but get diverted to Frelimo interests

Q. Are you, then, prepared to talk to President Chissano?

A. Yes, if it is about peace and the wellbeing of our people. They have suffered long enough. They deserve peace.

SIX SOUTHERN African countries — Zimbabwe, Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania, SA and Swaziland — are coping with the influx of what could eventually be as many as one-million refugees fleeing the savage civil war in Mozambique.

Refugee numbers are escalating daily, and most estimates have been described as conservative by the countries grappling with the problem.

The number is presently given at a total of about 600 000 for the six countries. Most of the people have left Mozambique in the past year. At the present rate, the figure could reach one-million out of a Mozambican population of 14-million.

The Frelimo government is, according to Mozambican news agency AIM, involved in discussions at present with several countries on the problem, and possible repatriation.

Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi are experiencing their own security problems with incursions by the rebel Renamo group into their border areas, and it has been reported that more than 10 000 Zimbabwean, Tanzanian and Malawian soldiers are helping fight the rebels.

But there seems to be no end in sight to the conflict, and in December security problems forced the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) — a lifeline to thousands of Mozambicans — to suspend its airlift activities in parts of the country.

ICRC president Cornelio Sommaruga yesterday arrived in Mozambique on part of his visit to five southern African states to discuss the security problems in Mozambique where, according to Frelimo statements, 6.5-million people are dependent on emergency food aid.

The ICRC is reported to be discussing with Renamo the dropping of food and emergency supplies in areas not under Frelimo control.

There have been unconfirmed reports that Renamo threatened to shoot down ICRC planes unless the committee agreed to distribute aid in areas which the rebels say they control.

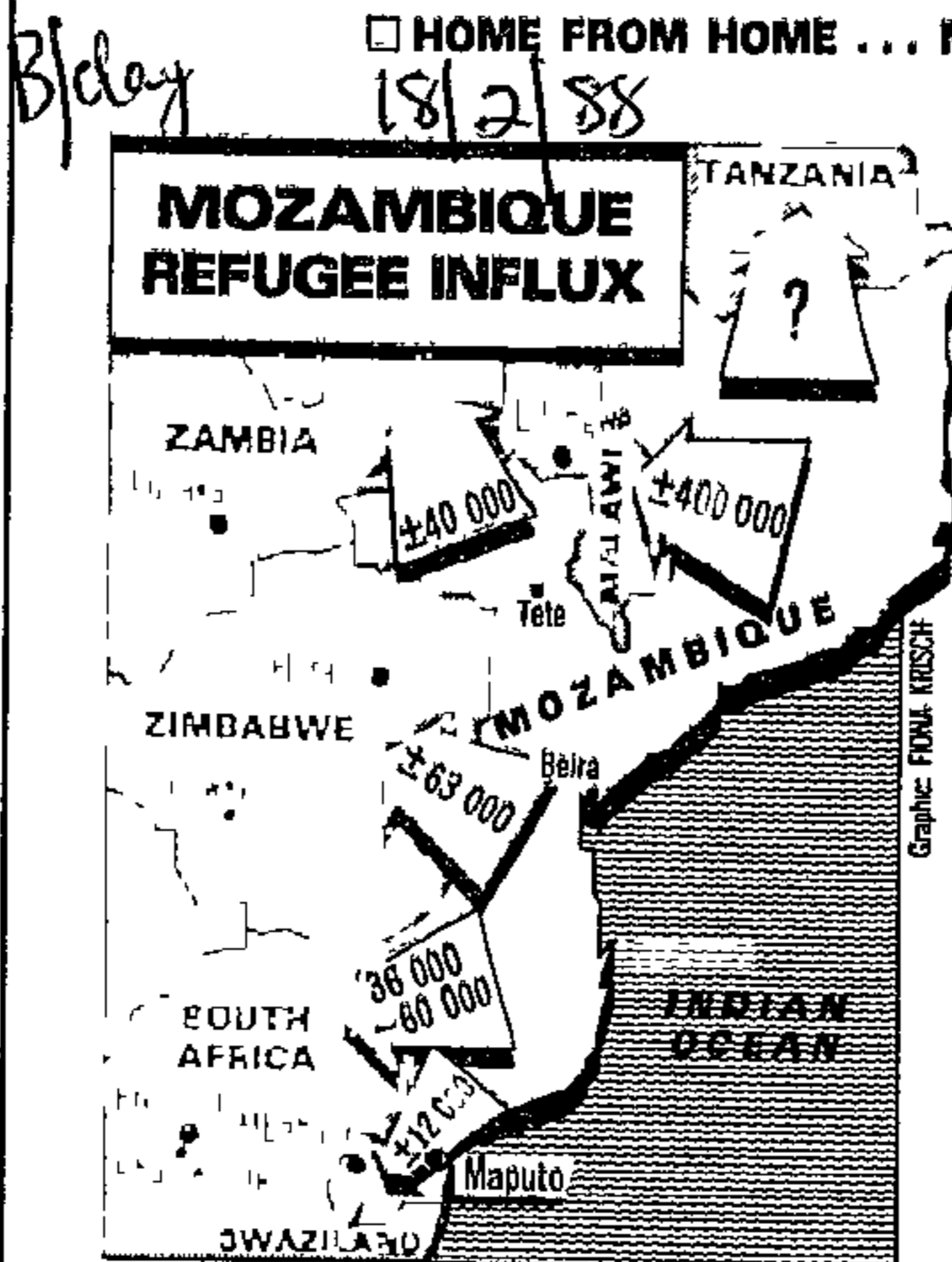
Sommaruga's response: "When operating in a conflict area, you have to have at least the understanding of all parties concerned." However, other airlifts by overseas countries are believed to be continuing.

Worst hit by the refugee crisis is Malawi. Some 400 000 people have crossed its border, and the figure is growing by the day. In one week last month, 2 000 more people limped in.

A Malawi government spokesman said the flood was contained mostly in the southern and most



□ HOME FROM HOME ... Mozambican refugees now in South Africa



DIANNA GAMES

Southern Africa is awash with refugees

densely-populated part of that country, but it was spreading northwards.

According to SA's Department of Home Affairs, figures for illegal entry from Mozambique were difficult to establish because of the long border the refugees could penetrate. Last year 26 870 illegal entrants were repatriated from SA.

Available figures show that, in the 26 months to the end of January, 8 161 illegal entrants were given conditional permits in Kangwane. There were a further 28 423 in Gazankulu, where there is a large refugee camp at Lillydale. Most were from Mozambique.

One measure resorted to by SA in a bid to stem the tide was the erection of an electric fence along

the Lebombo Mountains, on the Transvaal lowveld border.

The ICRC in SA has said attempts were being made to establish liaison channels between the refugees and their relatives in Mozambique.

Swaziland's government this week said its refugee problem was worsening, with more than 12 000 registered Mozambicans presently in the country and more than 250 entering each month. More than 1 500 refugees are crowded into one refugee centre at Malinda, built to hold 100 people.

In Zambia, according to a recent

report, the Ukwimi refugee settlement has been built in the bush to accommodate nearly 4 000 Mozambican refugees.

There is a five-year plan involving the Zambian government, the UN High Commission for Refugees and aid organisations to establish a long-term refugee camp for 10 000 people 100km from the border.

The bulk of the refugees, which could number up to 40 000, fled into Zambia early last year, mostly from north-western Tete province.

The current inhabitants were transported by truck from the Zambia-Mozambique frontier and many more of an estimated 28 000 people sheltering in the border area are expected to follow.

Mozambique ^{spw} got US military aid ~~at~~ analyst ^(2/18)

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON.— The United States has secretly been supplying the Marxist Mozambican government with military aid to fight the MNR rebels, according to a policy analyst attached to a prominent Washington think-tank

The US had been doing so for more than five years, said Mr William Pascoe of a leading conservative institute, The Heritage Foundation. He said this had been confirmed to him by "a high (Reagan) administration official".

He said President Reagan's administration had since 1982 — while "trumpeting the Reagan doctrine of support for resistance forces fighting Soviet-backed regimes in world troublespots" — worked actively against it

A State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, responded yesterday that there had been laws against US military aid for the Mozambican government since 1986.

"The administration has always followed congressional restrictions or prohibitions regarding military assistance to Mozambique," he said.

But Mr Redman did not spell out what happened before 1986. "If you go back beyond that, you will then be in a different scenario," he said

Star's view

Frelimo govt is 'afraid to negotiate' — MNR leader

The president of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), Mr Afonso Dhlakama, says his movement is prepared to negotiate for peace with the Frelimo government despite being labelled by it as "disorganised armed bandits"

In a recent interview with journalist Cloete Breytenbach, he said he would talk to President Joachim Chissano if the discussions centred on peace and the well-being of the people, but he said the Frelimo government was afraid to negotiate, because this would be an admission of defeat in the war

He said the MNR was fighting to achieve peace, but Frelimo did not want peace and was not concerned about the people. Aid from Western countries was being diverted to Frelimo interests

● See Page 12

February 19, 1988

(218) Summary 19/2/88

MAPUTO — There can be no summit meeting between South Africa and the Frontline States without changes in South African policies, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has said.

At the same time he said that Mozambique National Resistance Movement rebels might be receiving unofficial support from South Africa.

Speaking after a meeting with French Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond, Mr Chissano stopped short of rejecting the recent proposal by South African President P W Botha for a summit meeting of all southern

Conditions for talks

African states

Mr Chissano said such a meeting did not depend on the Frontline States but "on changes in South African policies"

There should be a clear basis for any such conference and South Africa should first demonstrate to the world that any such exercise would be worthwhile

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported that Mr Chissano told French

journalists that there were still "negative factors militating against such a conference"

These were South Africa's refusal to release political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela, the unwillingness of the South African Government to negotiate with "anti-apartheid forces" while at the same time South Africa continued to carry out a policy of destabilisation in the region"



JOAQUIM Chissano...
Mozambique.

SOUTH AFRICA'S Inland neighbours

Mr Pik Botha

8/2/88
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Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA'S relations with Mozambique nose-dived dramatically last night as the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, signalled a new hard-line approach towards its immediate neighbours.

Mr Botha made it clear in a tough tit-for-tat statement that South Africa was no longer prepared to include Mozambique in a Southern African "summit" until it made fundamental political and socio-logical changes.

Up to now South Africa, through President P W Botha, has said it is prepared to talk to any leader in the region about peaceful co-operation.

This is the first time South Africa has deviated from this stand.

It comes shortly after a tough statement on Zimbabwe in the wake of a rocket attack on an isolated northern Transvaal farmstead and after the deaths of four South African soldiers in Angola. It appears to signal a serious hardening of attitudes by the government towards its immediate black neighbours.

Angola earlier rejected President Botha's suggestion of a Southern Africa peace conference.

While the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrived in Luanda yesterday for talks with Angolan leaders, Angola claimed to have driven back a joint South African and Unita offensive near the strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale, killing more than 60 troops, downing two aircraft and destroying more than 20 tanks and armoured cars in a four-day battle.

Diplomatic observers suggested last night that Mr Pik Botha's statement, taken in conjunction with other recent events, seemed to indicate that South Africa had "had enough" and that if its neighbours did not want to co-operate with her, they could go their own way.

If this speculation is correct it could have serious repercussions for neighbouring states as far as labour, transport and other issues are concerned.

Mr Botha's statement on Mozambique was prompted by remarks by President Joaquim Chissano after talks with the French Foreign Minister.

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Mr Chissano said South Africa's offer to participate in a Southern African "summit" was pointless until there had been further changes in South Africa.

Mr Botha said "In view of President Chissano's stand, the South African government has come to the conclusion that such a conference would indeed not have much hope of success before certain changes have taken place in Mozambique.

For example that country has never had an election and it is also becoming increasingly important that the Mozambique government should give attention to the security issue in Mozambique before such a conference can take place.

Reacting to remarks about South Africa's support for the MNR he said it was known that

Mr Chissano told the Bavarian Prime Minister, Dr Frans Josef Strauss, that South African elements were not the prime source of support for the MNR.

He had listed support from Portugal, France, Brazil and other countries as the most important.

In a communiqué on the latest fighting in southern Angola, the Luanda Defence Ministry said Angolan casualties in the battle, begun last Sunday were 25 dead and 36 wounded, with five Soviet built Angolan army tanks destroyed.

The claims were dismissed by the SADF, though it was admitted that another teenage South African soldier, Lance Corporal William Arthur Frederick Price, 19, had died in Angola, bringing to five the number of deaths of servicemen announced by the SADF this week.

CARE Times 20/2/88

SA reserves right 'of hot pursuit'

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MESSINA — South Africa had reserved the right to launch hot pursuit of terrorists into Zimbabwe, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday

He was on a visit to the Messina farm of Mr Cyril Fisher, where five alleged terrorists carried out a rocket attack last weekend. The attackers are alleged to have crossed the border from Zimbabwe

He told local farmers the South African government had had enough of Zimbabwe dismissing allegations of terrorist incursion as a joke

"We have now reserved the right to act without liaison with them next time, as the circumstances may require" 60

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan

Meanwhile, Mozambique reacted angrily yesterday to Mr Botha's statement yesterday on Mozambique's political, security and health situation

Mozambique charged that Mr Botha was ignorant of its history

"Mr Botha demonstrated his ignorance of Mozambican history by his claim that there has never been an election in Mozambique," the official AIM news agency said

"There have in fact been two general elections in Mozambique since independence, in 1977 and 1986," it said

The agency said in a commentary that in Mozambican elec-

tions all citizens voted, while in South Africa the vast majority of the population was excluded from national elections

"Mr Botha's concern about elections is more applicable to his own country than to Mozambique," AIM said, adding that Botha had not complained about lack of democracy when Mozambique was run by "his friends and allies in Lisbon"

It added "As for Mozambique's health, the South African regime is responsible for the destruction of over 30% of the country's primary health care network"

Mozambique accuses South Africa of backing rebels behind a sabotage campaign which has damaged its economic infrastructure — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique claims death of anti government rebels

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MAPUTO — The Mozambican government has said that 33 anti-Marxist rebels have been killed in the past week in three battles in southern Mozambique, the national news agency AIM reported yesterday.

Eleven guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) were killed in fighting at Bela Vista, a town about 50 kms south of the capital of Maputo.

Furthermore, 17 rebels died in a battle at Funhalouro, north of the capital, and five were killed at Namaa-

cha, 75 kms west of Maputo.

AIM said that the two battles were fought in the past week, but did not give the exact dates.

The report made no mention of government casualties in any of the conflicts.

● The MNR rebels have been fighting for 11 years to topple Mozambique's Marxist government.

Guerilla attacks on both civilian and military targets have seriously disrupted the economy and food supplies.

An estimated 4.5 million of the country's 14.5 million people are in need of food aid.

Mozambique has accused South Africa of aiding the rebels. However, South Africa has replied by saying it ceased providing support to the rebels under the terms of a mutual non-aggression pact signed by the two countries in 1984.

The two governments frequently exchange accusations.

In the most recent exchange, the Minis-

ter of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, accused the Mozambican government of not being "aware of the wishes of the overwhelming majority of its people", and of ruling the country by force, "which is contrary to African traditions and norms".

Mr Botha also said Mozambique "has never had an election" since gaining independence from Portugal in 1975.

The minister's statement has provoked an angry response from Mozambique — Sapa-AP.

Pik Botha is ignorant of our history — Mozambique

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/2/88

MAPUTO — Mozambique reacted angrily yesterday to the statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Mozambique's political, security and health situation

Mozambique charged that Mr Botha was ignorant of its history

"Mr Botha demonstrated his ignorance of Mozambican history by his claim that there had never been an election in Mozambique," the official AIM news agency said

"There have in fact been two general elections, (in 1977 and 1986), in Mozambique since independence," it said

The agency said that in Mozambican elections all citizens voted, while in

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Mozambique accuses South Africa of backing rebels behind a sabotage campaign which has damaged its economic infrastructure — Sapa-RNS

South Africa's patience wears thin

SA's long guns put pressure on Angolans

by JOAO SANTA RITA

Argus Africa News Service
JOHANNESBURG — South African troops were this week involved in a major battle around the ghost town of Cuito Cuanavale as thousands of Angolan government troops tried to ease the pressure of the long-range G-5 and G-6 guns which have almost destroyed the strategic military post.

Dozens, if not hundreds, of soldiers have died since last year in the battle around the town, but informed sources said this week the irony was that neither South Africa nor the rebel movement Unita want to occupy it.

The sources said that three or possibly four Angolan army brigades, each with about 1500 men, were fighting with their backs to the Cuito River facing South Africa's long-range artillery and thousands of Unita soldiers.

"Ghost town"

"The Unita and South African positions are about 20 kilometres from the Angolan defensive positions and from there they can easily shell Cuito Cuanavale with their G-5 and G-6 guns," the sources said.

"Cuito Cuanavale is now a ghost town and no one lives there."

The Angolan and Cuban command for the sixth military region, which includes Cuito Cuanavale, was withdrawn to a position about 20km to the north on the road between the town and the important military town of Menongue.

The sources said it seemed that Angolan government troops had tried to push the South African and Unita positions farther east.

"If they can push them eastwards then Cuito Cuanavale will be out of range of the guns," they said.

The sources said it was wrong to assume that South Africa and Unita wanted to take Cuito Cuanavale.

Pretoria and Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels were interested in keeping the town as "an abcess" to draw Angolan troops from other parts of the country.

"The strategic interest lies to the north along the Benguela railway and it is there that within the next few weeks there could be major developments," they said.

On Monday the Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, said Unita had achieved "resounding successes".

On Wednesday Unita said it had killed 92 Angolan government troops and 17 Cubans in a 10-hour battle near Cuito Cuanavale.

Angola's government also reported fierce fighting in the area this week, saying that both sides had heavy casualties.

Angola said on Thursday it had driven back a big South African offensive near Cuito Cuanavale in a four-day battle.

More than "70 South African soldiers were killed, two planes were shot down and more than 20 tanks and armoured vehicles were destroyed in the fighting," the Angolan Defence Ministry said in a communiqué carried by the news agency Angop.

Giving rare details of its own casualties, the ministry said 25 government soldiers had been killed and five tanks destroyed before 7000 South African troops were repulsed.

Fresh fighting

The offensive which began on Sunday was over but Pretoria was putting in more reinforcements and fresh fighting could be expected, said Angop in a report monitored in Lisbon.

In December General Geldenhuys said that South Africa was withdrawing its troops from Angola in a manner taking into account "operational circumstances".

This week he said the withdrawal was taking longer than expected and added that operational advantages announced last year could not be sacrificed.

He warned that to protect these advantages it was necessary to take "limited offensive action by the Defence Force from time to time to safeguard the operational advantages".

by GERALD L'ANGE
Argus Africa News Service
JOHANNESBURG — The angry flare-up in the war of words across South Africa's borders in the past week indicates a significant hardening in Pretoria's attitude to the frontline states.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's unusually sharp reaction to government rhetoric from Harare and Maputo suggests that Pretoria is losing patience with its unfriendly neighbours.

A skunk it might be in the eyes of the rest of the world — but in its own eyes South Africa is a regional power and it clearly is determined to act like one.

It is partly in this capacity that South Africa is sending its troops to fight in Angola — currently in the action around the strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale, in which the deaths of four SADF soldiers were announced this week.

And it is partly in its role of regional power that Pretoria has taken an increasingly nonsense stand towards the frontline states.

The harsh exchanges with Zimbabwe and Mozambique indicate a sharp deterioration in relations with South Africa, although it remains to be seen whether this will persist.

But the exchanges seem to signal a South African attitude that is becoming increasingly hard-nosed.

Thus when South Africa protested to Zimbabwe after ANC insurgents, allegedly from Zimbabwe, attacked a farmhouse near Messina on February 13 and Harare's Information Minister dismissed the allegation as "a pack of lies" Mr Botha responded strongly.

Offhandedness

"South Africa will not tolerate continued offhandedness on matters which profoundly affect the security of South Africa," he said.

He warned that in future the Republic "could be forced to take the necessary steps itself".

By this he clearly meant steps against ANC insurgents seen to be operating from Zimbabwe. It was strong language by any diplomatic measure.

Through the system of verbal semaphore that is understood in capitals around the world, Zimbabwe has clearly got the message. Next time we may — and almost certainly will — strike back across the border.

Pretoria has since made it clear that while it wants harmonious relations with Zimbabwe and all its neighbours it will not shrink from hostilities

against them if they invite action.

Mozambique received equally short shrift a few days later when President Joaquim Chissano rejected the offer of a regional conference by President Botha, saying there could be no such summit until there had been changes in the Republic's policies.

"The South African Government has had enough of this hypocrisy," Foreign Minister Botha stormed, and virtually withdrew the offer of a regional conference as far as Mozambique was concerned.

He said there was no point to such a meeting until Mozambique itself made changes within its own borders.

He obliquely pointed to the fact that the Frelimo government has never held a fully-democratic election and is unable to defeat the insurgent movement that is fighting a war to force it to respect democracy.

Saying that Maputo had privately contradicted its public claim that the Republic was the biggest backer of the Renamo rebels, Mr Botha warned that South Africa would in future "expose Mozambique's hypocrisy at every opportunity".

He thus appears to have told Maputo that the diplomatic gloves are now off and Pretoria will no longer keep a discreet silence when it thinks the Frelimo government is double-dealing.

Get respect

Mr Botha's outburst ignored the fact that the situation he slammed in Mozambique had existed when the offer of a regional conference was first made — and nothing had changed except that President Chissano had demanded reform in South Africa before the offer could be accepted.

What clearly angered Pretoria was Mozambique's refusal to accept Pretoria's policy of gradual reform and meanwhile negotiate regional issues of common concern.

Mozambique, like Zimbabwe, has refused to treat South Africa as the regional power. It obviously is Pretoria does not like it and obviously has decided that if it cannot get negotiation it will at least get some respect.

This does not mean that it will give up its efforts to improve relations with its neighbours. But it is doing so primarily as the regional power, a concept that is held not only by the politicians in Pretoria but also by the military leaders who influence their decisions.

It is as the regional power

that South Africa is approaching the issue of settlement SWA/Namibia and Angola and it is possibly encouraged this approach by what it sees as the increasing irrelevance of the United States in this particular issue and in Southern Africa in general.

For more than six months South African forces have been engaged in fighting in Angola on a scale unprecedented in their first brief invasion withdrawal in 1976.

The announcement of the death of the four soldiers in Cuito Cuanavale action after Angolan claims that South African troops have been fighting alongside the Unita rebels to deny government forces the use of the town's strategic air base.

SADF chief General Geldenhuys has insisted that South African troops are withdrawing from Angola but under "operational" circumstances — ensuring that in the process Unita lose none of the advantages gained in the recent fighting.

The South African involvement in the Cuito Cuanavale battle may have been tactical and certainly has been effective, with the ultra-long range G5 guns apparently playing a decisive role.

The objective seems to be prevent the Cuban and Soviet-backed MPLA forces from launching another offensive against Unita this year and increase the pressure on the MPLA to negotiate a settlement with Unita.

SA

South Africa

SA will hit back, Malan warns after farm, bank blasts

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MPLA to negotiate a settle-
ment with Unita

by DAVID BRAUN
Weekend Argus Political Staff
MESSINA — The South Afri-
can Government yesterday
shook a clenched fist at the Af-
rican National Congress and
the frontline states, saying
"Enough is enough, next time
we send in our troops"

The Minister of Defence,
General Magnus Malan, and
the Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Mr Pik Botha, were reacting to
last week's rocket attack on a
farmhouse on the banks of the
Limpopo river, and to yester-
day's attack on First National
Bank at Oshakati

Mr Pik Botha effectively de-
clared that South Africa's re-
gional detente policy was dead

And General Malan vowed to
"eliminate" the ANC wherever
it might be

Follow-up

The next time terrorists
crossed the border South Afri-
ca would take follow-up action,
he said

The Ministers were speaking
on the swollen banks of the
Limpopo at the scene of the at-
tack on a farmhouse outside
Messina

They were accompanied by
General Georg Meiring, Officer
Commanding Northern Trans-
vaal Command, farmers and a
group of political and military
correspondents

They inspected the scene of
the attack and walked to the
river to look across the border
at Zimbabwe

News of the Oshakati attack
reached them while they were
there

General Malan said that he
and Mr Botha had come for the
sake of the South African peo-
ple. More than the lives of the
farmers was at stake, he said

"We are not against Zimba-
bwe as such. But I have made
a public statement that wher-
ever the ANC may be in Africa
we will do the necessary

"I'm afraid we'll have to

think in terms of crossing the
river next time, and not with-
holding our troops," he said

Given chance

Mr Botha said it was impor-
tant to point out that Zimba-
bwe had been given a chance
South Africa had urged Zimba-
bwe to try to find those respon-
sible for the rocket attack

The response had been that
South Africa was telling a pack
of lies, and the whole matter
had been treated as a joke, Mr
Botha said

"The SA Government has
now had enough of this. We
have just had enough"

Mr Botha said later there
should be no mistake about the
Government's feelings towards
South Africa's neighbours

"We have repeatedly invited
them to talk to us to sort out
our problems in peace. Now
they have demonstrated that
they are not interested. They
think we are going to lean over
backwards until we fall over,"
he said

"As far as I'm concerned
there'll be no more talk of a re-
gional conference, not from our
side. It's up to them to take the
initiative

"We are no longer interested
in the neighbouring states. We
are going to get on with our
own business and stabilise our
situation — and we will suc-
ceed"

"No peace"

Earlier Mr Botha said there
would not be peace and pros-
perity in Southern Africa while
there was violence such as the
rocket attack and the Oshakati
incident

He said "We will have to act
against the violence, even if it
means more boycotts and sanc-
tions

"If we have more boycotts
and sanctions, which we do not
want, it will hurt our economy
and delay our economic recov-
ery. But to give in to pressure
of this kind (of violence), means

the whole of Southern Africa
will be governed by violence,"
he said

Mr Botha and General Malan
made direct appeals to the or-
dinary people of Zimbabwe to
resist terrorists using their ter-
ritory to cross into South Afri-
ca

Mr Botha said it was in these
people's interests to stop such
terrorists or they would have
to pay the price

General Malan said he had
nothing against the people of
Zimbabwe

"But there is one thing I will
do," he said "Wherever the
ANC is we will eliminate it. If
Zimbabweans find themselves
in between then I feel very sor-
ry for them"

General Malan said he would
investigate extending the boun-
ty system, whereby rewards
could also be paid to Zimbab-
weans for information which
led to the capture of terrorists

Abia

Mozambique aid to be re-started

HARARE — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) expects to resume a suspended relief airlift to four million needy people in war-torn Mozambique soon

Aid will be provided to areas under government control and also where the rebel MNR is active

"We hope to be able to start again a full-fledged relief operation in favour of all victims in Mozambique as soon as possible," ICRC president Mr Cornelio Sommaruga told a news conference in Harare at the weekend

The Red Cross stopped its airlift on December 23 after threats by the MNR to shoot down ICRC planes unless relief supplies also reached areas which they claimed to control.

Mr Sommaruga said Mozambique and Angola "perfectly understand the humanitarian mission of the ICRC, and that it cannot avoid having contacts with all parties".

● Mozambique's Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi travelled to London last week to deliver a message from President Joaquim Chissano to British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said Mr Mocumbi had met his British counterpart Sir Geoffrey Howe and had addressed an informal meeting of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee on co-operation between Mozambique and Britain.

● The Soviet Union will continue to give military support to Mozambique, the military attache at the Soviet embassy here, Lieutenant-Colonel Eugeni Gavrikov, said in Maputo at the weekend.

His remarks, made during a press conference here, come at the time when a number of Western countries are becoming more involved in military co-operation with the Maputo authorities. — Sapa-Reuter, The Star's Africa News Service.

Russia ^{Argus}
promises ^{7/2/88}
support ⁽²¹⁸⁾
for Maputo

**Argus Africa
News Service**

MAPUTO — The Soviet Union will continue to give military support to Mozambique, the military attache at the Soviet embassy, said Lieutenant-Colonel Eugen Gavrikov.

His remarks, made at a press conference here at the weekend, come at the time when a number of Western countries are becoming more involved in military co-operation with the Maputo authorities.

Colonel Gavrikov said military co-operation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique began in 1976 and was based on the supply of Soviet military equipment, the training of Mozambican cadres, the building of military installations and sending military specialists to Mozambique.

He said the Soviet Union would continue to assist in the struggle for freedom and independence in the former Portuguese colonies.

"Soviet support and assistance are directed against the export of counter-revolution to developing countries and has contributed to their defence," he said.

and 24 March 1986 has now been completed if not, why not, if so, (a) who conducted the investigation, (b) when was it completed and (c) what were the findings.

(2) whether any steps have been taken pursuant to these findings, if not why not, if so, what steps.

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(a) The Divisional Commissioner, Witwatersrand

(b) Several cases were investigated and completed on various dates

(c) The responsible person/persons could not be identified by the South African Police

(2) No Because the responsible person/persons were not identified

(3) No

Charges against Vusumuzi Khanyile: investigation

*24 Mr J J WALSH asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether with reference to his reply to Question No 6 on 4 August 1987, the investigation of charges against Vusumuzi Khanyile has been completed, if not, when is it anticipated that the investigation will be completed, if so, (a) what were the findings and (b) what action has been taken as a result.

(2) whether this investigation included an involvement of this person's alleged involvement in the organization and implementation of street committees in Soweto, if so, what were the findings.

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No Because the investigations are extensive it is not possible to indicate when they will be finalized

(2) No

(3) No

Mrs H SUZMAN Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, as Mr Khanyile has been detained for many months now, can the hon the Minister tell us how much longer he anticipates it will take to complete the investigation which will enable him either to charge Mr Khanyile or to release him?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, as I have indicated, this investigation is extensive and it is not possible to indicate when it will be finished

National security management system review

*25 Mr R M BURROWS asked the Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Broadcasting Services

(1) Whether, within the past two years, the Commission for Administration was involved in a review of the national security management system, if so, what is the purpose of this review,

(2) whether the Commission has reported on this matter, if not, when is it anticipated that it will submit a report, if so on what date,

(3) whether the (a) findings and (b) recommendations in this regard will be made available to the public, if not, (i) why not and (ii) who will have access to this information?

THE MINISTER IN THE STATE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE ENTRUSTED WITH ADMINISTRATION AND BROADCASTING SERVICES

(1) No

(2) Falls away

(3) Falls away

RSA/Mozambique, meeting of Joint Security Commission

*26 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

(1) Whether, since 16 June 1987, any requests have been made by the Government of (a) South Africa and (b) Mozambique for a meeting of the Joint Security Commission provided for in terms of the Nkomati Accord if so, what dates in each case

(2) whether this commission has met since the above date, if so, when, if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) No The Joint Security Commission as such has not met since 1985 However, it may be mentioned that following a meeting which took place in Cape Town on 6 August 1987 between Minister R F Botha and Minister J S Veloso, a Joint Liaison Committee was established, in an attempt to improve relations between Mozambique and South Africa This committee has already met three times, namely on 4 September 1987, 24 September 1987 and 15 January 1988

Soweto funeral

*27 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) (a) How many persons were allowed to attend the funeral of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the South African Police for the purpose of the Minister's reply, in Soweto on or about 7 February 1988, (b) how many members of the security forces were present at the funeral and (c) what is the name of the person concerned.

(2) whether use was made of any aircraft on this occasion, if so, (a) what type of aircraft and (b) why,

(3) whether the aircraft descended to an altitude lower than the legally permissible one, if so, (a) to what altitude and (b) why?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) (a) 200 persons on 6 February 1988

(b) Sufficient members to deal with a given situation

(c) The name furnished by the hon member

(2) Yes

(a) One helicopter and one fixed wing aircraft

(b) For purposes of observation

(3) No (a) and (b) Fall away

Guguletu: meeting prevented by SAP

*28 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order

(1) Whether a meeting scheduled to be held by the joint parents, teachers' and students' associations of Cape Town's Blacktownships at the Nondzwa-kazi Methodist Church in Guguletu at 18h30 on 28 January 1988, was prevented from taking place by the South African Police, if so,

(2) whether official permission for the holding of this meeting had been obtained, if so, (a) from whom and (b) in terms of what statutory provisions or regulations did the Police prevent the holding of this meeting,

(3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) No

(2) and (3) Fall away

Victor Verster prison: death of W. Ndunzana

*29 Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Justice

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, died in the Victor Verster prison recently, if so (a) (i) on what date and (ii) at what time, (b) what was the cause of his death, (c) what sentence was he serving and (d) what was his name.

(2) whether, immediately prior to his death, he suffered an asthma attack, if so,

(3) whether he was given the required medication at the time if not, why not,

(4) whether the prison authorities were aware of his being an asthmatic if so, what precautionary steps had been taken by them in this regard

(5) whether this person had been transferred from the George prison to the Victor Verster prison in 1987, if so why?

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Two killed in 'illegal border crossing' bid

Cape Times 23/2/88 (218)

MMABATHO — The South African Defence Force says two people have been killed and one injured in separate incidents while trying to cross illegally from Mozambique into South Africa.

In response to inquiries, a Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria confirmed that two people in a group of four were killed in the early hours of the morning of February 7. He said the SAP was investigating the matter and until the investigation was completed, the Defence Force could not give any other information about the incident.

The spokesman said if the police inquiry revealed any illegal action or irregularities by Defence Force personnel, the necessary action would be taken.

He also confirmed that Defence Force members fired warning shots at four people on February 16 as they tried to cross illegally from Mozambique into South Africa. Two of the four fled back into Mozambique, while the other two ignored the warnings.

Shots were again fired. One man was hit in the leg and wrist, the other fled back across the border. The injured man was taken to hospital where he was admitted for treatment. — Sapa

Cape Times 23/2/88
218

Renamo 'seizes two towns'

LISBON — Mozambican National Resistance rebels (Renamo) claimed yesterday they seized control of two towns last week, killing 33 government regulars, 17 Tanzanian support troops, two Cubans and a Soviet technical advisor.

According to a statement released in Lisbon, Renamo said its units overran Boavista, 40km south of Maputo,

last Wednesday, and the town of Lugela in northern Zambezia province two days later. Two mobile radar tracking stations were destroyed in the actions

Renamo claimed among the dead were three uniformed technicians — two Cubans and a Russian — running the tracking stations — Sapa-AP



that there was popular support for independence

JSC collapse?

Cart Timp 24/2/88 218

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Joint Security Commission established after the Nkomati Accord appears to have collapsed. According to Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the JSC has not met since 1985. He told PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin yesterday that a joint liaison committee — established to improve relations between the two countries — had met three times, the last occasion being on January 15.

School boycotts

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Political gains in West give muscle to Maputo

25/12/88 (218)

LISBON — Mozambique's significant recent gains on Western political and diplomatic fronts have strengthened its determination to face down the all-engulfing guerrilla war in the country

Maputo's strategists hope that by sitting it out the guerrilla movement driven by faction fighting, will wither and die but Portuguese diplomats here say this analysis ignores one major factor: Renamo continues to be supported from and trained by South Africa (despite the Nkomati Accord) and thus, unless

BY KEN POTTINGER

Pretoria changes course its survival as a guerrilla outfit is virtually assured

Convincing proof

Nobody in official Lisbon circles will speak for the record but they make clear they are satisfied from their own information that South African support for Renamo ceased for only a brief time after the 1984 Nkomati Accord and has since been redoubled despite smoke trails laid

to try and shift the blame to a "Portuguese connection" and later to suppliers in Malawi or the Comoros Islands.

Senior US diplomatic sources also claim convincing proof that Pretoria is still supplying the rebels with communications equipment.

Growing Mozambican leverage among Western countries has left South Africa virtually isolated in providing succour to the rebels. Maputo hopes that burgeoning Western support for the Chissano government will force Pretoria to stop supporting Renamo allowing Maputo to start national calculations.

The situation is further complicated by machinations over the sabotage-plagued Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme in Tete Province.

Earlier this year talks between the governments of Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique were held in Lisbon amid reports that a "national military effort" was to be launched to protect the massive installation from Renamo attacks.

Pledged

The dam still a Portuguese treasury liability was built in colonial days to provide power to South Africa. Rebel sabotage of the power pylons that transport energy across 1,400 km of veld to the Eastern Transvaal have made the dam inoperative costing Lisbon millions of escudos a year and depriving South Africa of a cheap source for 10% of its energy needs.

Pretoria has now pledged to seek ways with Lisbon and Maputo to protect the dam but ex colonial administrators and military commanders here scoff at suggestions that the pylons are militarily defensible even if Pretoria were willing or able to instruct rebels to lay off.

The country's security problem contains other complexities. Western military sources who recently drew up a balance sheet of relative strengths in the civil war revealed that more than two-thirds of rebel equipment was captured from government forces or seized during raids on government arsenals.

The rebels clearly have the military advantage partly it is true because of low morale and poor combat conditions for the government troops

Teleletters Phone. 208 4722

Too much favouritism for Afrikaans by SABC

From APRIL JONES (Tamboers Kloof)

THERE appears to be a conspiracy against the English language by the SABC I submit the following observations and ask for a response from Auckland Park.

Radio reception is several decibels lower on the English service of Radio South Africa. The level is so low it is barely audible while Afrikaans blasts one out of the room. There is no problem tuning to Afrikaans and Good Hope they are all over the dial and difficult to avoid.

The tuning for English is so fine you need a micrometer to aim at the station. Even then it is barely audible. On TV the very numerous breaks in transmission occur most during the English programmes. There is frequently a total fiasco when it comes to English simulcasts. During a so-called simulcast transmission I had to listen to cricket commentary. One infuriating night we even had the Afrikaans dubbed version! How far are they prepared to go to force that language

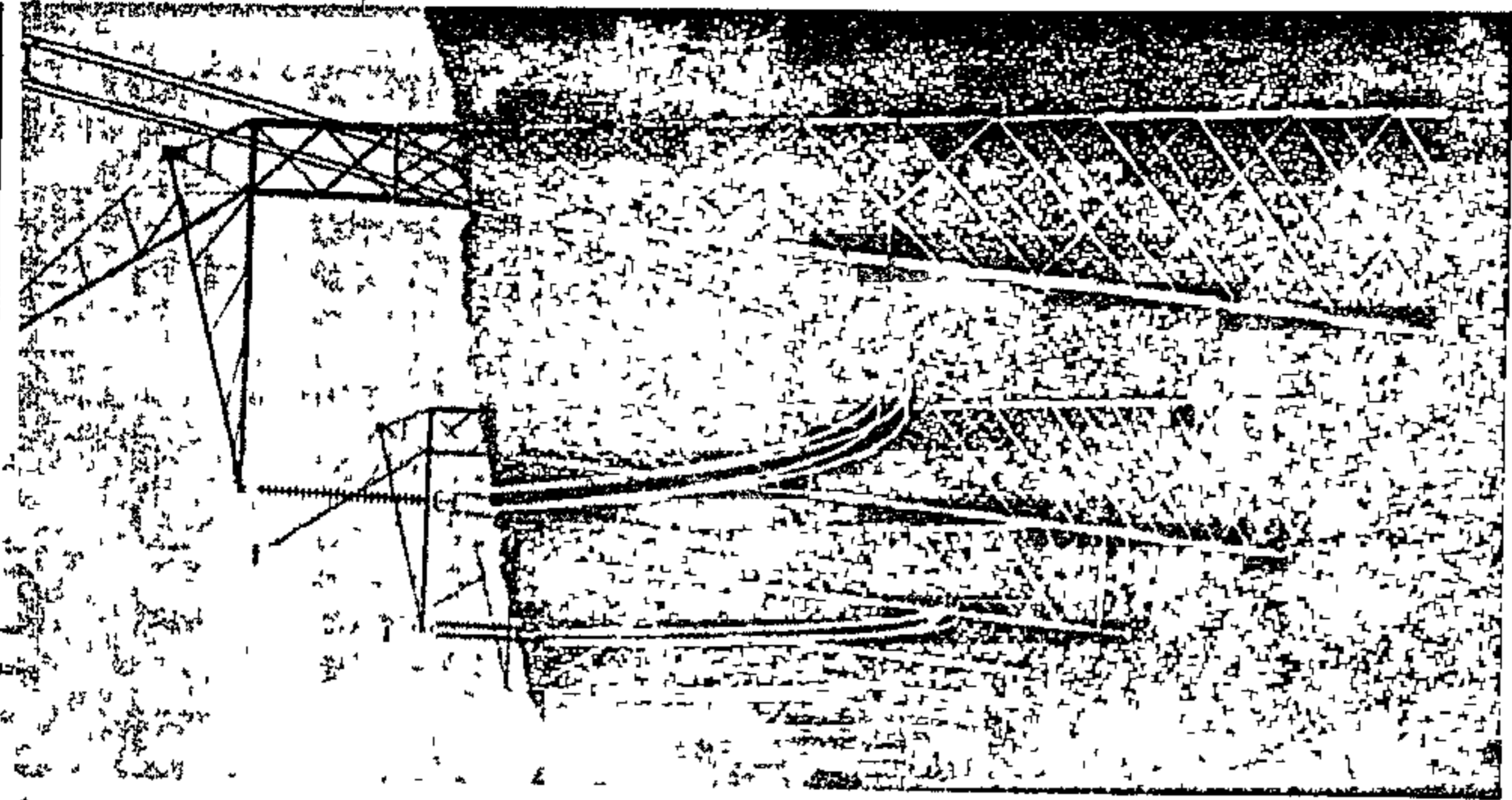
are all subjected to the same taxation.

Sailors should have expertise Mistake to extend city centre mall

From L BEAMISH (Meadowridge)

THE news that the crew of the Seanut had been rescued was welcome and I agree fully with Mr Dave Abromowitz (Cape Times, February 16) that life is too precious to call off a search after only two days. However given Mr Abromowitz' expertise in ocean sailing I am sure that he and all of the experienced yachting community also deplore attempts at sailing with little or no knowledge.

Had the Seanut been able to offer any reasonable indication of its position the air and sea search could have resulted in an early rescue. The navigational knowledge of the crew appears as limited as their ocean sailing abilities with the result that the



SILENT STRIDES The start of march of Cahora Bassa's power lines to South Africa — but no power is surging through the cables

them ironically meeting demands originally sketched in Lisbon by then Renamo spokesman Evo Fernandes to this reporter back in 1979

Alternative

The economic and political changes are diluting radicalism ideology and pro Sovietism and leading to a reassessment of Maputo's traditional communist bloc alliances

Such is the pace that an International Monetary Fund delegation which visited Maputo in December expressed satisfaction over economic reforms and achievements thus far

Despite the reforms Mozambique is not about to cut its links with the Soviet Union — its biggest military partner — and is instead preparing to re-

... but now Chissano looks like sitting the whole thing out

The situation is not helped by tension and rivalry between government forces and their better trained and equipped Zimbabwean counterparts assigned to protect the Beira Corridor from guerrilla attack.

Meanwhile Maputo has turned its attentions to Renamo's lobbies abroad in a bid to undermine external rebel support. The government has virtually written off the bitterly divided and intrigue-ridden Renamo representation in Lisbon although the movement's communiques continue to be transmitted through Lisbon

According to spokesmen — the latest being exiled Mozambican lawyer Manuel Frank — Maputo's assessment is that conflicts between South African and Portuguese interests controlling Renamo's Lisbon network have emasculated it and undermined its credibility

Of more concern is Renamo's coherent and effective lobby in Washington which has the ear of the important conservative congressional group led by Senator Jesse Helms and others linked to the Heritage Foundation

Losing no time

Renamo's representative in Washington is Luis Serapiao and its lobby is led by Tom Schaeff, an American citizen formerly resident in the then Rhodesia. No love is lost between the Washington and Lisbon representatives and the situation is further complicated by a third faction in the government centred on West German-based Artur Janetzki. Fonseca the movement's foreign relations spokesman — Meanwhile Maputo is apparently losing no time in making significant reforms — many of

(218) 1572 25/2/88

Botswana civil pay increase

GABORONE — Civil servants' salaries in Botswana are to go up by 7 percent on April 1, Minister of Finance and Development Planning Mr Peter Mmusi has announced

Mr Mmusi, who was presenting the 1988/89 budget to Parliament this week, said public servants, many of whom benefitted from salary increases under the job evaluation programme, would appreciate the need not to raise wage costs further this year.

The modest salary award for this year was one percentage point below the annual rate of inflation recorded up to December 1987, Mr Mmusi said

He would be introducing legislation to establish the Botswana Institute of Accountants during the current session of Parliament

He described the legislation as an important step towards meeting the needs of the private, parastatal and public sectors for trained Botswana accountants.

Mr Mmusi also announced a proposal under which the maximum annual tax deduction for contributions to approved pension funds and approved retirement annuity funds and schemes would be 15 percent or \$3 000 US (about R6 000).

Maximum tax-deductible contributions by employers to approved pension funds, or retirement annuity funds or schemes, would be raised from 10 percent of an employee's pensionable emoluments to 20 percent of earned income or \$3 000 (R6 000), he said — Sapa

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Own Correspondent

Strain of Maputo refugees

LONDON.— The exodus of hundreds of thousands of refugees from the civil war in Mozambique accelerated sharply during 1987 and shows no sign of abating

this year, putting an additional strain on food supplies in Africa, the World Food Programme said this week.

Mozambicans form the largest refugee group in Africa and the second largest in the world after the Afghans, according to WFP executive director James Ingram.

He appealed to the international community to recognise the strains which the refugee crisis was placing on Mozambique and its neighbours.

In addition to the displaced people within Mozambique, there were now more than 850 000 of its citizens who had fled the country — 420 000 to Malawi, 300 000 to SA and others to Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

"The large number of Mozambicans dependent on food aid will, with other pressing emergency need in sub-Saharan Africa, severely strain WFP's emergency resources during 1988," the statement said.

WFP, based in Rome, is the food aid arm of the United Nations.

In a gloomy assessment, WFP said refugees were expected to continue leaving Mozambique because rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance had forced agriculture to a virtual standstill.

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Handwritten notes and scribbles on the right margin of the page.

Documenting MNR banditry

28/2/88
CP Correspondent

218
A BOOK on the atrocities committed by the Mozambique National Resistance movement in Mozambique has been translated into English, and it is said to be playing an important role in alerting American politicians to the true nature of the war being waged in Mozambique by the MNR.

The book, *Dumba Nengue*, is the work of Mozambican writer Lina Magaia. Under the English title of *Run for your Life*, the book was published in January by the New Jersey Publishing House. The initial print run of 4 000 copies sold out almost immediately.

Magaia herself visited the US from late January at the request of American solidarity groups to not only of promote her book, but also to explain the struggle of the Mozambican people.

Interviewed in Boston, Magaia said that her book "testifies that in Mozambique there is no civil war, but a war of aggression".

She also said that she had travelled widely, meeting with Afro-American communities and groups in solidarity with Mozambique in, among other places, San Francisco, Oakland (California), Seattle, Washington DC, Chicago, Atlanta, New York, Boston, and in Canada.

Many people in the US, she said, had been influenced by "distorted and manipulated" information on the situation in Mozambique. She added that she had seen how sectors hostile to Mozambique used such distortions to pressurise the US Congress so that it in turn will lean upon the Mozambican government to alter its policies.

Magaia called for further exchange of delegations between Mozambique and the United States.