

MOZAMBIQUE GENERAL

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Maputo report accuses Malawi of again aiding MNR

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mr Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, recently flew with 42 white men into a rebel-held town in Mozambique in an aircraft that came from Malawi, the official news agency AIM has reported in Maputo.

The agency said refugees from the town of Milange saw the aircraft land in the town on December 7 and later return to Malawi. People in the town and Malawian officials said Mr Dhlakama arrived in the aircraft.

Whites in attack

AIM has also reported that three white men led an MNR attack on the town of Ulongue on November 8.

Mr Dhlakama's reported flight, if it took place, would represent a breach of the joint security agreement entered into between Malawi and Mozambique to prevent the MNR from operating in Malawi.

AIM said its reporters interviewed three refugees at Moatize who had come from Milange, a rebel-held town in Zambezia province on Malawi's eastern border. All saw the plane. One said his information that it carried Mr Dhlakama and 42 whites came from a Malawian who was not identified by AIM and whose own source of information was not revealed.

Another refugee said she was told by Malawian officials at Lembule that the plane had carried Mr Dhlakama and some whites. The third refugee said he was told by people from Milange that the plane had carried the MNR chief and some white men.

AIM's report of white "mercenaries" leading the attack on Ulongue was based on interviews with residents who said they watched the attack.

The agency said that one of the three white men spoke Portuguese and the other two spoke English with a South African accent. The agency did not explain how the witnesses would be able to identify a South African accent.

Chissano

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makes

(28)

changes

to Cabinet

MAPUTO—Mozambique's new president, Mr Joaquim Chissano, has made his first Cabinet changes, turning the Foreign Ministry over to Health Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi

The appointment was foreshadowed on Saturday when Mr Mocumbi, a founder member of the ruling Frelimo Party, was appointed foreign affairs secretary of the Frelimo politburo.

In the shuffle announced last night, Mr Mocumbi was replaced as Health Minister by his deputy, Dr Fernando Vaz

Frelimo politburo member Maj-Gen Mariano Matsinhe was appointed Security Minister, replacing Mr Sergio Vieira, who becomes director of Frelimo's central ideological school

Mr Chissano also named a new Minister of Transport and Communications, Lt-Gen Armando Guebuza. He heads the Mozambican inquiry probing Mr Machel's death

Two Secretaries of State were promoted to full ministers in newly-created portfolios. They are Mr Luis Bernardo Honwana, Minister of Culture, and Mr Aguiar Mazula, Minister of Labour — (Sapa-Reuter)

MNR capture strategic base?

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels said they captured a strategic military base and railway town in a central province at the weekend, killing 83 Mozambican, Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops and three Cuban military advisers

A Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) spokesman, in Lisbon, said in a statement, that a force of 300 MNR guerrillas overran the town of Semacueza in Sofala province. They seized three Soviet-built tanks, seven armoured vehicles and a BM-21 multiple rocket launcher, he added

Semacueza is situated some 50 km north of Mozambique's second city and port of Beira, on the main railway line lead-

ing north-west to Tete province and Malawi

The spokesman said the attack was aimed at heading off an attempt by the Mozambican army and its Zimbabwean and Tanzanian allies to recapture the rebel-held town of Muanza about 20 km further north on the railway line

He added that 15 government troops were captured and 35 military trucks, more than 750 small arms and large amounts of ammunition were seized

The spokesman said the MNR forces suffered eight dead and 25 wounded in the attack, which came amid reports of heavy fighting between the rebels and

government troops over the last week

The MNR spokesman said he had no information about the reported kidnapping last month of three Italian missionaries in an MNR-controlled area of northern Mozambique. The Congregation of Priests of the Sacred Heart in Bologna, Italy had reported the capture of the three members of the order. — Sapa-RNS

Town bombed

N'DJAMENA — Four Libyan MiG aircraft yesterday bombed Arada, a small Chadian town held by French troops since 1983 to prevent Libyan-backed rebels advancing on N'Djamena, Radio Chad announced — Sapa-AP

Millions face starvation because of Renamo's activities

Cape Times, 5/1/87
210

RIGHT-WING bandits continue to leave a trail of misery and destruction across much of Mozambique, leaving little prospect that citizens in one of Africa's poorest nations will see an improvement in their quality of life in 1987
JEREMY GAVRON of the Daily Telegraph reports on his recent visit to South Africa's war-torn neighbour.

MAPUTO — War and banditry throughout Mozambique are taking a heavy toll on the health and livelihood of millions of people

This comes as the drought which afflicted much of the nation from the beginning of the decade, and killed some 100 000 people, appears to have ended in most regions

Rain was good in 1986. In Nampulo and Cabo Delgado provinces in the north rainfall has been well above average and in central Manica and Zambesia districts downpours early last year caused floods which damaged crops and even washed away villages

But as the rains have fallen, so the rebel Renamo movement and the bandits who caused havoc in its name seem to have stepped up their activities

Tens of thousands have died at the hands of the rebels and bandits while many more have been maimed, terrorized, made homeless and destitute. The busiest factory in Maputo is one that makes artificial limbs

Ragged bands

The rebels are strongest around the borders of Malawi, which stretches like a knife into the heart of Mozambique. Their headquarters are at Cassa Banana, in Gorongosa area near the Beira corridor, the vital link from Zimbabwe to the Mozambican coast

It is impossible to tell which ragged bands of men are Renamo and which are just bandits with guns, but between them they disrupt most of the country. In the unexpected raids they burn down schools, destroy crops, ravage villages and kill the inhabitants

Between 1984 and 1985 the number of people officially classified as at risk from hunger and disease fell from four million at the height of the drought to below 2 500 000. The number has crept up again to more than 3 500 000 because of war rather than weather

In 1982 Mozambique had around 1 000 clinics and health posts. Since then more than 200 posts have been destroyed and a similar number sacked and robbed

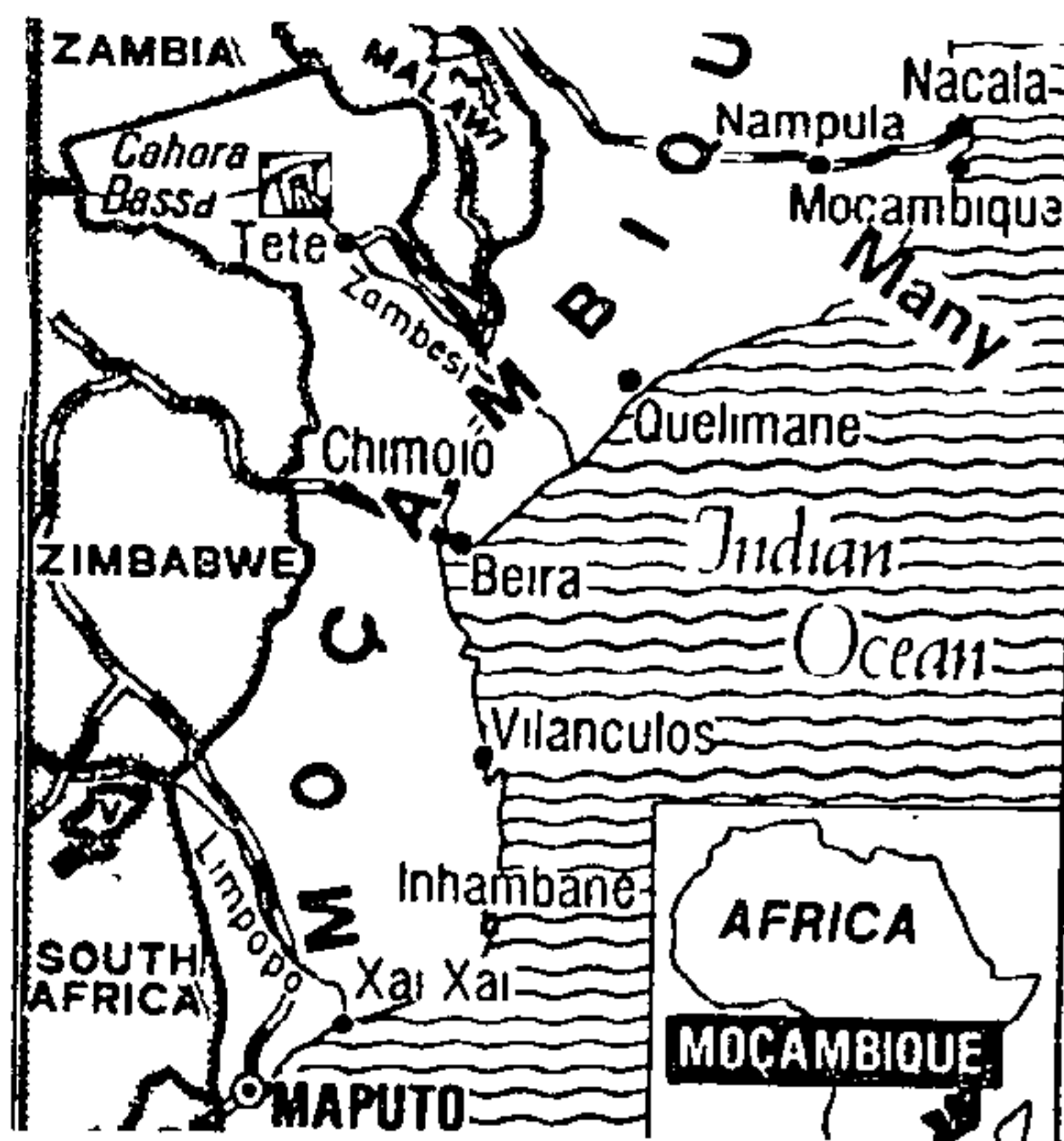
In Machava, not more than 16 km from Maputo, the United Nations children's fund helped open at the beginning of October a modern maternity ward. When I visited I saw a baby girl safely being born

But the ward is surrounded by a stretch of flat land a 10-foot high barbed-wired fence. At night the ward closes up and the mothers and new-born babies are moved to a hospital with primitive facilities but within the city boundaries

One of the nurses, Mrs Laura Bila, was abducted by rebels from a nearby clinic where she had previously worked. She described how a woman had just given birth late one night when some 15 men burst into the clinic

They led the nurse and midwife outside at bayonet point, taking milk, bandages and telephones. They then toured the area, forcing about 50 people to gather up their possessions from their houses and force-marched them into the bush

All but the midwife were eventually released as their possessions. The midwife was taken by the bandits to look after their own folk



The government's social policies have worked in many places where they are able to be carried out. Eighty-five percent of children in Maputo have been inoculated, the highest figure in Africa. But outside Maputo the figure is much lower

The whole food chain is also in ruins. Many farms have been destroyed by drought or rebels. People are afraid to go out into the fields knowing bandits might appear. Those who do farm are terribly short of seed and hoes and irrigation equipment

They have little incentive to produce more than they themselves need as the transport infrastructure has been almost entirely destroyed by the rebels. Farmers cannot take their food to markets for sale

Even armed convoys no longer drive beyond Inhambane on the main road to the north and to Beira, Mozambique's second port

In the whole of Tete province, which had traditionally been the granary of Mozambique, the government, which controls most of the food distribution, has only 14 lorries that work

The combination of these things means that, according to officials, Mozambique is expected to have a shortage of maize, wheat, and rice of nearly 500 000 tons this year

In Maputo, the markets have been full of food since the price of vegetables was liberalized in May 1985. But the prices are way beyond the reach of most people — one kilo of tomatoes costs more than two days' wages

Stunted generation

Many people get something like one kilo of rice, one kilo of beans, 1.5 kilos of maize and half a bar of soap every month

In the countryside malnutrition is very serious. Few people are in danger of dying tomorrow but, according to Unicef, a whole generation of Mozambicans is growing up stunted and with serious medical problems

In several areas Unicef has surveyed, 40 percent of children have historical malnutrition, which causes permanent physical disabilities

The figure is worse than in Bangladesh and it comes only from the areas that Unicef can get to. More dangerous areas where the rebels are in control are likely to be suffering even more badly

The picture is not entirely dismal. In the northern provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado, life goes on mostly as normal. In Maputo province farming projects are flourishing

In 1980 the government set up a "green zone" for farmers around Maputo. Since then, 200 co-operatives, almost entirely run by women, have sprung up round the city. Some seven percent of families around the Maputo area belong to farming co-operatives

Unicef has helped fund a co-operative in Machava. The 52 members, of whom three are men, farm five hectares growing cabbage, carrots, beet, bananas, maize and rice

Not everything works. They have not had enough concentrated food to feed their pigs recently and 160 have died. Thin pigs look curiously unlike pigs. But the farm produces enough food for those who work on it with some left over for sale

The women on the farm seemed delighted by our visit with Unicef. They stopped their hoeing and chopping and still wearing Wellington boots several sizes too big and dwarfed by green overalls, performed what seemed to be a traditional dance and song, swaying and clapping in time

I asked what they were singing. It turned out to be "BPD — Banco Popular", a song not to rain or the late Samora Machel or even telling some old story — but to the local development lending bank

Sanctions 'will boost MNR'

THE imposition of sanctions against South Africa has given the Pretoria government another reason to support the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, a researcher with the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies, Ms Gillian Gunn, has said.

In an article published by the centre's magazine *African Notes*, Ms Gunn said that the Mozambican president, Joaquim Chissano, is aware that South Africa now has two reasons for aiding the MNR, "rather the one reason it had in 1984".

"It still wants to pressure Mozambique not to support the ANC, but sanctions are an added priority," she said.

"If, as seems increasingly evident, South Africa intends to use its neighbours as hostages in the sanctions game, there may be greater incentive to help the MNR keep regional transport routes to Africa's east coast closed, while also continuing to aid Angola's Unita guerillas in keeping the west coast route out of action."

Pretoria's willingness to use the transport weapon both as a deterrent and as retaliation against sanctions had already been demonstrated by its August 1986 slowdown of shipments across the South Africa-Zimbabwe border, she added.

"If South Africa were to cut off the MNR completely, this

valuable lever would be eroded."

In her article, Ms Gunn said that even if an agreement was reached between the Frelimo Government and the MNR rebels, violence in the country would not end.

"The MNR is not an army with an authoritative central command," she wrote.

"Its recruits join up because that is the simplest way to survive. If a young man is on the verge of starvation, joining the MNR and thereby receiving a weapon with which to steal food is an attractive option already, as occurred in Uganda, violence is becoming a way of life for significant portions of the population."

Ms Gunn said that in her ef-

torts to solve Mozambique's dramatic problems, the country's president, Mr Chissano, is unlikely to do a new deal with South Africa, negotiate with the MNR or turn vigorously to the East or to the West.

He will probably encourage Zimbabwe to send more troops to Mozambique and at the same time try to reorganise the army and implement economic reforms, she wrote.

"If Chissano's strategy fails, and the military situation continues to deteriorate, Frelimo will not necessarily be ousted from power, but it could find itself in control only of the southern part of the country, and perhaps only in the urban areas of the south," she said.

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Machel crash report meeting

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

THE board of inquiry into the the air crash in which President Samora Machel died is likely to commence in the latter part of this month.

Department of Civil Aviation chief director Japie Smit says most of the investigators involved in the inquiry met their Mozambican and Soviet counterparts in Komati-poort yesterday to discuss the final drafting of the preliminary report.

The three parties involved in the investigation have met in Komati-poort regularly to discuss the report, which is now at a "reasonably advanced stage".

The aim of the meetings, Smit says, is to ensure the parties involved agree on the report before its submission to the board of inquiry, where it will be "thrashed out".

"Although SA is the country responsible for submitting the report, we are trying to do this with the involvement of the other parties involved, to avoid major disputes and, hopefully, make it easier to thrash out during the inquiry."

A final report will be drafted once the board has made its findings. It will be submitted to the Transport Minister and the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Although the inquiry is almost certain to be heard in Pretoria, suitable premises need to be found because of considerable public interest and the likely presence of many representatives from the foreign media.

While the cockpit voice recorder has been played back in Switzerland and the flight data recorder analysed in Moscow, it is not possible to determine the whereabouts of all the "black boxes".

Commenting on the "black boxes", Smit says: "Anything in this regard will be kept by us until it is no longer needed."

As the preliminary report appears to be near completion, Mr Justice Cecil Margo is likely to announce the inquiry date soon, Smit says.

...supplies should settle back to about R4,80 or ... in some places even increased, the prices continued to rise

Machel crash probe ^{SAPA} ^{6/1/87} ⁽²¹⁸⁾ nears end

The investigation into the air crash which killed President Samora Machel is nearing completion and the board of inquiry into the crash is expected to begin in Pretoria later this month

Mr Ronnie Meyer, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Transport, said today that South African investigators involved in the inquiry met with the Soviet and Mozambican teams in Komatipoort yesterday for a "routine discussion" of the draft report

"These meetings are aimed at drawing up a single report, on which every-

one agrees, for presentation to the board of inquiry," Mr Meyer said

He said he did not have details of the discussions, but added that the report was at an advanced stage and would probably be completed by the middle of the month

"Indications are that the board of inquiry will start from the third week in January and that the overseas members will be here a week before to allow them time to investigate the scene of the crash and the aircraft remains," Mr Meyer said ● See Page 8.

Sapa reports that the president of the Housewives' League, Mrs Lyn Morris, was concerned the price of meat would contribute to rampant inflation

Mrs Morris said the high meat prices were the result of an overkill during the drought

Dr Coetzee said the results were the opposite. Although stock numbers had been reduced, the overkill was of weaker animals

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SA now has 2 reasons to support rebels claim

The Star's Africa
News Service

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VIOLENCE

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Machel crash survivor dies in hospital

PRETORIA — One of the survivors of the Samora Machel aircraft crash, Mr Ido Marthino, died in hospital in Nelspruit yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced here

And in Komatipoort, Mozambican, South African and Russian aviation officials met yesterday to discuss final details of a comprehensive report they are preparing on the air crash

Mr Botha said in a statement that Mr Marthino died of pneumonia and septicaemia. He died in Rob Ferreira Hospital, where he has been kept on a lung machine since the crash on October 19 last year

Mr Botha said the Mozambican government had been informed of Mr Marthino's death and that the two governments were making arrangements for the return of his body to Maputo

"If the Mozambican government requires a post-mortem, it can be performed together by doctors from the two countries," Mr Botha's statement said

Mr Marthino was the last of the crash survivors receiving treatment in a South African hospital

Independent inquiry

The Director of Civil Aviation, Mr Japie Smit, said yesterday that the final report would be submitted to the board of inquiry which is expected to convene later this month, almost certainly in Pretoria

Mr Justice Margo, of the Transvaal Bench, has been appointed as the local investigator and has promised a "full, fearless and independent inquiry" which would begin by looking at the medical history of the pilot and his behaviour on the day of the accident

Mr Smit said South Africa still had two of the four black flight recorder boxes while the other two had, to the best of his knowledge, remained in Switzerland and Moscow where international investigations were conducted into the crash. One of the black boxes in Pretoria is a duplicate of the box investigated in Moscow, he said

The South African technical investigation is being conducted by Mr Rennie van Zyl, Director of Air Safety of the Directorate of Civil Aviation

The crash has been marked by fierce international controversy, including the accusation that South Africa "lured" the Tupolev-135 jet into the Lebombo foothills on the Transvaal-Mozambique border by using a signal beacon — Sapa, Staff Reporters

...the Government goes ahead with the evictions of rent defaulters in Tumahole, it would contribute to making 1987 a non-academic year here."

"As we return to school, the ball remains in DET's court to meet our demands"

Frelimo conference on civil war

MAPUTO — Mozambique's ruling Frelimo party chiefs began a three-day meeting yesterday devoted mainly to discussing the civil war with right-wing rebels.

Mr Chissano said the central committee would be given a preliminary report on the causes of the plane crash last October in which his predecessor, President Samora Machel, died

An international probe involving teams from South Africa, where the Tupolev jet came down, Mozambique and the Soviet Union, which made the plane, has not yet published a report

Mr Chissano said the meeting would analyse and take decisions on all major issues affecting the country, plagued by civil war for the past 11 years and by a crippling drought since 1983

Since Mr Chissano succeeded Machel last November, he has often spoken out against bureaucratic bottlenecks and threatened to purge the civil service and to make it more efficient.

Political analysts said the meeting was also expected to choose a new Frelimo Foreign Relations Secretary — the post held by Mr Chissano until his election as Head of State — Sapa-
Reuter

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Maputo fears SA will launch attack

MAPUTO — SA is preparing for a direct attack on Mozambique, possibly within the next two weeks, says President Joaquim Chissano.

He made the claim on Monday when he received Belgium's new ambassador to Mozambique, Michael Geuens, and again at a diplomatic reception.

The official news agency AIM quoted Chissano as telling Geuens SA was not only backing right-wing MNR insurgents, but was "increasingly threatening a direct attack against our country".

At the diplomatic reception, Chissano said there was a "possibility that South Africa might strike directly within the next fortnight".

He was optimistic Maputo could "ensure that these threats are not put into practice. We shall do everything



● CHISSANO

to see there is no disturbance and we shall not rise to any provocation," AIM reported him as saying.

During his meeting with the Belgian envoy, Chissano said the aim of SA's attacks was to destroy Mozambique's independence, undermine its democracy and subvert his nation's freedom.

"The actions of the apartheid regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique are contrary to the basic principles of international law," he said.

An SADF spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday that SA's position on Mozambique was a matter of public record.

"South Africa and the Defence Force wish to live in peace with all neighbouring states, but not at the cost of the safety of all its peoples."

"The statement by Mr Chissano is no more than an attempt to convince the international community that Mozambique's internal problems are not of their own making."

No reaction from Maputo over expulsion claims

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities were today silent on reports that they had agreed to expel six African National Congress (ANC) officials from Maputo after South Africa demanded their expulsion.

There has been no official reaction or comment to the reports.

Among those to be expelled is the ANC's chief representative in Mozambique, Mr Jacob Zuma, but it is not clear whether the ANC's offices in Maputo will be closed.

When Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord with South Africa, in 1984, hundreds of ANC members were expelled but it was agreed the ANC could keep a small representation in the Mozambican capital.

On Monday Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano told foreign diplomats there was a possibility that South Africa could attack Mozambique within two weeks.

"We shall not rise to any provocation," Mr Chissano told the diplomats.

The SADF denied Mr Chissano's claims, describing them as "a propaganda ploy".

However, observers in Maputo now believe Mr Chissano could have been referring to demands by the South African Government to expel the ANC members or face retaliation.

The ANC leader, Mr Oliver Tambo, visited Maputo last week and is reported to have agreed the six ANC members should leave for their own safety.

Other ANC members to be expelled are said to include Mr Indress Naidoo, a former Robben Island detainee, and Mrs Sue Rabkin.

Chissano claims SA was ready to strike

Maputo expels

top ANC officials

ANC Times 7/1/87 2/8

Mother's plea

Jermain killer says she wants to

Staff Reporters

THE mother of the condemned Mitchells Plain killer Sandra Smith has vowed to fight to save her daughter from the gallows

In an interview, Mrs Jacoby Esau said she would make "every effort" to save her daughter's life

Yesterday, counsel for Sandra Smith 23 and her teenage lover Yassiem Harris, lodged applications for leave to appeal against their convictions for murdering 16 year old Mitchells Plain schoolgirl, Jermaine Abrahams

Both Mrs Esau and Sandra Smith's husband, Phillip, are hoping that she will be granted a reprieve. They both hope to give evidence in mitigation

A tearful Mrs Esau said she had visited her daughter at Pollsmoor several times as had Mr Smith. Sandra was determined to live and had not ac

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From Page 1

neighbouring states but not at the cost of the safety of all its peoples. The safety of all South Africans is threatened by terrorists which some of these states harbour and actively support

"The statement by Mr Chissano is no more than an attempt to convince the international community that Mozambique's internal problems are not of their own making," he said

"He is obviously trying to lay the blame for Mozambique's failed system at South Africa's door. This is a much-used propaganda ploy which to date has fooled only the naive and the gullible," the spokesman said

Mozambique expelled hundreds of ANC members after it signed the 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact with the Republic but has since charged Pretoria of flouting it by supporting anti-Frelimo MNR rebels

Pretoria claimed its aid to the insurgents was "technical" which aimed at starting negotiations between the government and the rebels

□ JOHN BATTERSBY reports from London that the ANC is expected to set out its policy on a wide range of issues when it celebrates its 75th anniversary tomorrow

Africa's oldest nationalist movement is preparing for its biggest public celebration ever to mark its formation on January 8, 1912

The celebrations will be held at the ANC's 25 foreign missions

The major event will be the address by exiled ANC President Mr Oliver Tambo in Lusaka which is expected to spell out in detail the organization's position on conditions for negotiations, its attitude to minority guarantees and its commitment to a multi-party system

In London the ANC is holding a public rally at the Camden Centre where a leading ANC theoretician and executive member, Mr Pallo Jordan, will be delivering the keynote address on behalf of the ANC leadership

Mr Tambo is also expected to spell out the ANC's response to the proposals of the Natal Indaba for power-sharing in Natal, deal with the education crisis and the position of black youth in South Africa.

He will also elaborate on the theme of the ANC's 75th year marked by the slogan, Forward to people's power.

The major policy statement will add flesh to the bones of the less specific Freedom Charter adopted by the Congress of the People in Kliptown in 1955 which sets out the ANC principles and guidelines for a non-racial South Africa

The ANC's 75th anniversary follows two years of unprecedented resistance and turmoil in South Africa's black townships and some major international diplomatic breakthroughs for the ANC

While the ANC will be at pains to project the image of an organization closer to the goal of mounting an insurrection in South Africa, there is limited evidence that the ANC's armed struggle presents any serious military threat to the South African security machine — Staff Reporter and Sapa-Reporter

Gallows



Plain murderess Matthew in the ... RICHARD BELL

MAPUTO.— Six top-ranking African National Congress (ANC) officials have been expelled from Mozambique after Pretoria threatened to attack the country, government sources said yesterday

The expulsions took place after the ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo held discussions with officials during his visit here last week and agreed that six should leave for their own safety, sources in Maputo said

The six included the ANC's chief representative in Mozambique Mr Jacob Zuma who spent some years on Robben Island. Others in the group were political activist and former Robben Island detainee Mr Indress Naidoo who wrote a best selling book Island in Chains about his experiences on the island and a white woman Mrs Sue Rabkin, who was also once jailed in South Africa for ANC activities

Mrs Rabkin is the widow of South African journalist Mr David Rabkin who was killed in a car crash in Angola in 1985

In Oslo, Norway's NRK state television reported that Pretoria put its demands to Maputo last week which were accompanied by unspecified threats if Mozambique did not expel the officials

Quoting unnamed sources the report said the expulsions would take place by January 12. Mozambique feared a military attack on a port or power installations if it did not agree to Pretoria's demands it added

Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano told diplomats on Monday that South Africa might strike directly within the next fortnight

He said this when he received Belgium's new Ambassador to Mozambique Mr Michael Geuens and later at a New Year reception for diplomats from the Soviet Union, China, France, the United States and Britain

The Frelimo leader said his country shall be able to ensure that these threats are not put into practice

"We shall do everything to see there is no disturbance and we shall not rise to any provocation," he added

An SADF spokesman in Pretoria said South Africa's position regarding Mozambique was a matter of public record

South Africa and the Defence Force wish to live in peace with all

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SA asked for ANC removals

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MAPUTO. — Six members of the African National Congress are leaving the country after what sources here say were threats against their lives from South African authorities.

In South Africa Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued a statement in Pretoria saying the government had recently asked the Mozambican government that the six ANC members in Maputo "be removed from Mozambique immediately".

President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique referred to apparent threats at a New Year's reception for diplomats, when he said South Africa might launch a direct attack on Mozambique in the next two weeks, but steps had been taken to prevent it.

Mr Botha's statement said "the South African government would have no choice but to take steps to avert the threat if the Mozambican government did not see its way clear to remove the threat".

Sources in Maputo said the six ANC members who will leave the country include five who work in the ANC office in Maputo. They are chief representative Mr Jacob Zuma, also a member of the ANC executive committee headquartered in Lusaka, Mr Keith Mokoape, in charge of youth and information affairs, Mr Bobby Pillay, the ANC's finance officer in Maputo, Mr Indres Naidoo, an ANC public relations officer, and Ms Sue Rabkin, who dealt with welfare matters. The sixth person, Mr Mohamed Timol, is not a member of the ANC office staff. He was identified by the sources as a South African married to a Mozambican woman.

Mr Zuma and Mr Naidoo were once imprisoned at Robben Island in South Africa in connection with anti-government activity and Mr Naidoo wrote a book about his experience, "Island in Chains".

Mr Botha said the ANC members had supplied weapons and explosives to an ANC committee in Swaziland. — Sapa-AP

Mozambique is silent on ANC 6

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The SADF denied Mr Chissano's claims, describing them as "a propaganda ploy"

However, observers here now believe that Mr Chissano could have been referring to demands by the South African Government to expel ANC members or face retaliation.

The ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo, visited Maputo last week and is reported to have agreed that the six ANC members should leave for their own safety

Others to be expelled are said to include Mr Indress Naidoo, a former Robben Island detainee, and Ms Sue Rabkin.

Mr Naidoo is known to have been in Mozambique for about 10 years. — *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

• The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has confirmed that South Africa recently approached the Mozambican Government on the presence of six ANC members in Maputo, SABC radio news reported.

MNR kills eight, cuts city's power — report

The Star's Africa News Service

SPAR

MAPUTO — In a well-planned attack, Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas have cut electricity to Mozambique's third largest city, Nampula, and kidnapped a Portuguese family.

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said eight people were killed and a Portuguese citizen, his wife and child kidnapped when two groups of guerillas attacked the important industrial and railway town of Monapo, in the northern province of Nampula, on January 2. Monapo lies 140 km east of the city of Nampula.

Aim said that for the attack the guerilla force split into two groups "so as to raid simultaneously the industrial zone and the part of Monapo that houses the local administration".

In the industrial area the guerillas blew up a local power station, burnt 12 vehicles and destroyed 30 tons of cashew nuts.

The second group of guerillas blew up the Monapo district administrative offices and the residence of the district administrator, who was not in the town.

Aim said this group of guerillas had also destroyed the Monapo hospital and the town's "electricity station" which supplies power to the provincial capital, Nampula, and the island of Mozambique.

The Monapo police headquarters were also destroyed. Aim said the guerillas were led by a man "carrying a list of people to be killed or kidnapped".

The attackers had come from Zambezia province, said Aim. This area is almost totally under MNR control.

MNR cuts power, kidnaps family in well-planned attack

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — In a well-planned and daring attack, Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas have cut electricity supplies to Nampula, the country's third largest city, and kidnapped a Portuguese family

Mozambique's news agency Aim said eight people were killed and a Portuguese, his wife and child were kidnapped when two groups of guerrillas attacked the important industrial and railway town of Mon-

apo in the northern province of Nampula on January 2

Monapo is 140km east of the town of Nampula, while the railway line from Nacala on the coast to Malawi goes through Monapo

Aim said the guerrilla force split into two groups "to raid simultaneously the industrial zone and the part of Monapo that houses the local administration"

In the industrial area the guerrillas blew up a power station, burnt 12 vehicles and destroyed 30 tons of cashew nuts

Several bales of cotton were also burnt

The agency added that the second group of guerrillas blew up the Monapo district administrative offices and the residence of the district administrator, who was not in town

Aim said this group of guerrillas also destroyed the Monapo hospital and the town's electricity station which supplies Nampula, the provincial capital, and the island of Mozambique with power.

Details on the consequences of the power station sabotage were not given

The Monapo police headquarters were also destroyed.

The guerrillas were led by a man "carrying a list of people to be killed or kidnapped"

Aim said the attackers had come from Zambezia province, almost totally under MNR control.

Specially trained commandos of the Mozambican army are fighting MNR rebels in Zambezia

Aim said the military situation in one of the province's districts, Nicoadala, had improved dramatically after search-and-destroy operations launched by the commandos

Aim said the commandos were known as "Red Berets" and had first gone into action in October

A recent report in the Mozambican weekly, Domingo, said the Mozambican security police, SNASP, had also trained a special anti-guerrilla force

Mozambique's Chissano organises big reshuffle

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, has been sacked from his post as well as the governors of Tete and Zambezia provinces where anti-government rebels recently launched a successful offensive

In a wide-ranging government reshuffle after a five-day meeting of the ruling Frelimo Party Central Committee, President Joaquim Chissano also announced the appointment of Mr Pascoal Mucumbi as the country's new Minister of Foreign Affairs

The reshuffle had been expected since Mr Chissano, who previously held the post of Foreign Minister, succeeded President Samora Machel in November last year

Shortly before the surprise announcement that Colonel Vieira had been sacked from the Cabinet was made, Frelimo's central committee disclosed in a statement that he had been appointed director of the party's central school for cadres

The new Minister of Security is the veteran Frelimo member, Mr Mariano Matsinha.

Party post

Mr Eduardo Arao, who was sacked from the post of governor of Tete province, was appointed to the party post of secretary for organisation

The sacked governor of Zambezia province, Mr Feliciano Gundana, has been appointed Minister of State in the Presidency

He replaces hardliner Mr Armando Geubuza who becomes the country's new Minister of Transport

President Chissano also announced the creation of two new Cabinet posts, labour and culture

At a party level Mr Julio Carrilho, Minister of Works and Water Affairs, has been appointed as Secretary for Administration and the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Mucumbi, has been appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr Mucumbi is replaced as Minister of Health by Dr Fernando Vaz

Meanwhile, six members of the African National Congress (ANC), whose expulsion had been demanded by the South African Government, left Maputo for Lusaka on Friday

ANC "transferred"

The official newspaper, Noticias, said they had been "transferred"

One of them, Mr Indriss Naidoo, told the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) at the weekend that their departure did not mean the ANC would close its offices in Maputo.

He described as "a pure lie of the South African regime" a report published in a Johannesburg morning newspaper that the offices would be closed. Among those who left on Friday was the ANC's chief representative in Maputo, Mr Jacob Zuma.

Vieira sacked in Mozambique Cabinet reshuffle

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, has been sacked from his post, together with the Governors of Tete and Zambezia provinces where anti-government rebels recently launched a successful offensive.

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The sacked Governor of Zambezia province, Mr Feliciano Gundana, has been appointed Minister of State in the presidency.

He replaces in this post the hard-line Mr Armando Geubuza who becomes the country's new Minister of Transport.

President Chissano also announced the creation of two new Cabinet posts, Labour and Culture.

At a party level Mr Julio Carrilho, Minister of Works and Water Affairs, has been appointed as Secretary for Administration and the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pascoal Mucumbi, has been appointed secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Mr Mucumbi is replaced as Minister of Health by Dr Fernando Vaz.

Machel plane crash inquiry — Frelimo receives report

12/11/87 STM 218

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — The Mozambican commission of inquiry into the aircraft crash in which President Samora Machel died in October last year has handed a report to the ruling Frelimo Party Central Committee, it was reported here

No details were available
The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said that during last week's five-day Central Committee meeting "the committee approved the work so far of the commission of inquiry and mandated it to continue its activities."

JUSTICE MARGO

The South African commission of inquiry, chaired by Mr Justice Cecil Margo, will meet for the first time next week in Johannesburg.

The Central Committee also decided to postpone Frelimo's fifth congress, which under party rules was due to be held next year

In accordance with powers invested in the Central Committee, said AIM, it was decided to postpone the congress until 1989.

This was being done due to "the need to concentrate efforts on the defence of the country and the implementation of measures for economic recovery."

Six ANC men leave for Lusaka

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Six mem-
bers of the African Na-
tional Congress, whose
expulsion had been de-
manded by the SA Gov-
ernment, have left Mapu-
to for Lusaka.

The official newspaper
Noticias said the men
had been "transferred".

One of the expelled
members, Mr Indriss
Naidoo, told the Mozam-
bique News Agency
(AIM) that their depar-
ture did not mean the
ANC would close its of-
fices in Maputo.

He described as "a
pure lie of the South Afri-
can regime" a report in a
Johannesburg morning
newspaper that the of-
fices would be closed.

Among those who left
for Lusaka on Friday
was the ANC's chief rep-
resentative in Maputo,
Mr Jacob Zuma.

Db (2B) 12/1/87

Maputo rail link to open in 3 months?

Dispatch Correspondent
HARARE — Zimbabwe's direct rail link to the Mozambican port of Maputo could be opened within three months — vastly reducing the frontline states' dependence on the South African transport system and hence increasing their capacity to join the sanctions campaign against South Africa.

This was reported here yesterday by the Financial Gazette, Zimbabwe's only independent newspaper, which has authoritative sources within the country's business community.

At present Zimbabwe's sole independent outlet to the sea is through the Beira corridor, which carries only 10 per cent of the country's world trade.

Even when a massive programme of improvement is completed in 1990 the shallow water port will not be able to handle more than 60 per cent of Zimbabwe's total trade, even by the most optimistic estimate.

Before Renamo rebel activity closed Zimbabwe's direct access to Maputo in 1984, however, the deep water harbor at the Mozambican capital had the capacity to take two thirds of Zimbabwe's total volume of import and exports.

Renamo sabotage of the railway line from the border post of Chi-

qualacuala (formerly Malvernina) in the extreme south east of Zimbabwe severed the link indefinitely in August of that year after numerous previous temporary interruptions to traffic.

Two seasons of heavy rain have added to the damage done by sabotage.

But according to sources quoted by the Financial Gazette only 48 km of the 534 km from the Zimbabwean border to Maputo needs total reconstruction.

If Zimbabwean security forces could guarantee protection for repair teams, the line could be operating on a limited basis within three months.

"It could probably carry about one or two trains a day, but these could operate while rehabilitation work on the rest of the line was undertaken," a businessman in the Zimbabwean Transport Industry told the Financial Gazette.

"Until the MNR is eliminated the promise of the Maputo line cannot be realised," warned another shipping source.

Security men believe the Zimbabwean Government feels the Chiquialacuala line is too vulnerable, since it runs for long stretches within a night's march of the South African border.

Despite Pretoria's re-

peated denials, Mr Robert Mugabe's government remains convinced South Africa is inciting and arming the rebels to attack the frontline states' line of communication through Mozambique in order to make them hostages to the South African transport system.

The two leaders, who were formerly in the forefront in the international campaign for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, backed away from immediate imposition of their own embargoes after considering mounting practical problems, including recent food riots in Zambia.

Report 'may ²⁸ harm' Machel crash inquiry

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The commission of inquiry into the crash that killed President Samora Machel will investigate a possible infringement of the *sub judice* rule following a newspaper report alleging that the instruments were tampered with before they could be examined.

Civil-aviation officials said they were concerned the disclosures may jeopardize the investigation into the October crash.

In a front-page report, Beeld quoted the head of the chemistry section at the South African Bureau of Standards, Mr Maarten Venter, as saying there were indications "someone had tampered with key evidence in an attempt to alter the findings on the cause of the crash"

Beeld said someone had attempted to adjust the instrument settings

It said the incident would be discussed with the Russian delegation this week.

The head of the inquiry, Mr Justice Cecil Margo, said the board would examine a possible contravention of the *sub judice* ruling on legal investigations. He refused to comment further

No comment

Mr Venter yesterday declined to comment on the report.

The chief director of the Directorate of Civil Aviation, Mr Japie Smit, said he could neither confirm nor deny the report. He said he was concerned the report would damage the inquiry

"It came at the wrong moment," he said

He confirmed, however, that parts of the aircraft had been sent to the SABS for examination. That was "standard practice", he said.

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Assembly expected to pass austerity plan

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — A tough budget and a programme for economic recovery are expected to be approved by Mozambique's parliament, the People's Assembly, which meets here from today

Leaders have been warning that, after negotiations with the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, an austerity programme would soon be approved

RECOVERY

Last week the ruling Frelimo Party's Central Committee met for five days to discuss the programme for economic recovery and budget for 1987.

Mozambique News

Agency AIM said their implementation demanded "additional sacrifices" from the people

Measures are expected to affect the civil service and dozens of State companies and farms

Both the World Bank and the IMF have demanded a reduction in State expenditure.

A substantial devaluation of the country's currency, the Metical, may also be announced

The Central Committee called for "rigorous austerity campaigns".

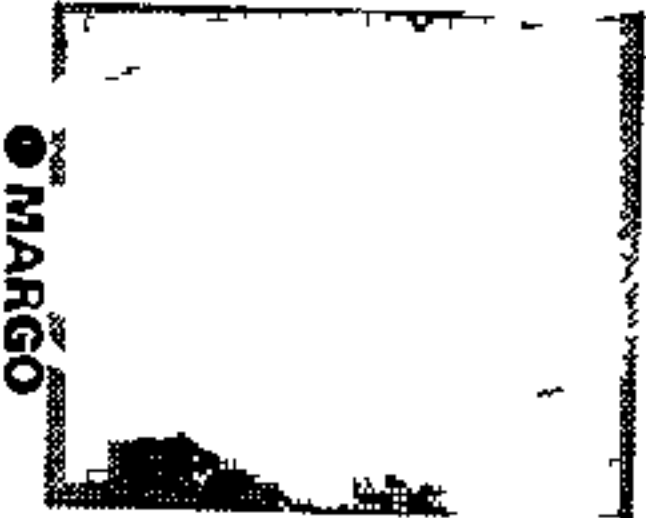
The 250 MPs elected last year are also expected to analyse the war situation in the country and elect the new People's Assembly chairman

He is expected to be the Frelimo veteran, Mr Marcelino dos Santos

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Experts due in SA for Machel inquiry

THREE international aviation experts arrive in SA this week to conduct an inquiry into the air crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died



They are former astronaut Colonel Frank Borman and a British Lord Justice of Appeal, Sir Edward Everleigh, and Geoffrey Wilkinson, who recently retired as the UK's chief inspector of air accidents for the Ministry of Transport.

Justice C Margo. It is expected to begin in the Rand Supreme Court on January 20.

The SA members of the inquiry are Commercial Airways MD Pieter van Hoven and J.J.S. Germishuys, a member of the SA National Transport Commission and a retired civil aviation commissioner.

Judge Margo said, "Each country will be given a full opportunity to have their say."

He said the three overseas members of the inquiry all had extensive aviation experience and their pres-

SUSAN RUSSELL

ence would do SA much good.

Borman was commander of the Apollo 8 mission which made the first lunar orbit. He was chief test pilot for the US Air Force and president and chief executive of Eastern Airlines.

Judge Margo said Borman held the congressional space medal of honour, the highest civilian decoration in the US.

He said Everleigh was a distinguished judge who had previous ex-

perience in inquiries into major aircraft accidents.

Judge Margo said Wilkinson had been an experimental test pilot and was one of the few Westerners to have flown a Soviet-made Tupolev 134A, the type of plane in which President Machel died.

Business Day reporter Patrick Bulger reports that the inquiry will investigate a possible infringement of the sub-judice rule after a story in *Beeld* alleged Machel's plane's instruments had been tampered with before experts could examine them. Civil aviation officials said they

were concerned the disclosures might jeopardise the investigation.

Beeld quoted the head of chemistry at SABS, Maarten Venter, as saying there were indications "someone had tampered with key evidence in an attempt to alter the findings on the cause of the crash."

Chief Director of the Directorate of Civil Aviation Japie Smit said he could neither confirm nor deny the report. He said he was "very concerned the report could injure the proceedings of the inquiry". Parts of the aircraft were sent to the SABS for examination

MNR will free three captured missionaries

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels said last night they would shortly free four captives — including three Italian Roman Catholic missionaries — seized recently

But a spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said that five other captured missionaries — four Italians and a Portuguese nun — had said they wanted to stay in the rebel areas

The spokesman named the three Italians captured in an MNR attack on Mualama in Zambezia province last month as Fr Onorini Venturini, Fr Ezio Dottoler and Fr Vittorino Biazioffi

Portuguese technician Mr Sergio Campos and his wife and daughter, seized in a raid on Monapo in Nampula province on January 2, would also be freed shortly, he said.

The others were named as Italian priests Fr Giuseppe Ruffini, Fr Giuseppe Zanetti, Fr Giorgio Bandalini and Portuguese nun Sister Maria dos Prazeres Mendes Povo. The other priest was not identified

The MNR, which has fought the government almost since independence from Portugal, released more than 60 foreign captives last month in a Christmas good will gesture. — Sapa-Reuter

Over 23 000 flee war to Zambia

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The number of Mozambicans who have fled across the border into Zambia's Eastern Province is now over 23 000, it has been disclosed here.

A top official of the ruling Unip Party, Mrs Chibesa Kankasa, said yesterday that most of the refugees were running away from the war in Mozambique's Tete province. She accused South Africa of being behind the war.

Last year guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance movement launched an offensive in Tete province and since then the number of refugees fleeing into Zambia has increased.

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'Fearless' probe into Machel death crash

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The public inquiry into the aircraft crash which killed Mozambican President Samora Machel will be fearless in spite of "suggestions to the contrary", says Mr Justice Cecil Margo, chairman of the board of inquiry.

"Our aim is to get to the truth," Mr Justice Margo said at a Press conference in his chambers yesterday.

Former US astronaut Colonel Frank Borman, one of three international aviation experts on the board, said that up to now the inquiry had been "completely independent".

"I'm confident we will be able to come up with the probable cause of the accident."

The technical investigation report, which will form much of the basis of the inquiry, was "being finalised".

The Mozambicans and Soviets are in the country consulting with the South African team.

The public inquiry, which begins in the Rand Supreme Court at 9.30am on Tuesday, will be in open court.

The judge said "All interested parties will have a voice and be allowed to take part, using their own advisers or representatives."

A report would be sent to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

Asked if representatives from international organisations would be observing the inquiry, Sir Edward Eveleigh, a former Lord-Justice of Appeals in Britain, said "No, but they would be welcome."

Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, who has flown a Tupolev TU-134A, the type of aircraft which crashed near Komatipoort on October 19 last year, said his experience with the aircraft "can only be helpful".

The board members will visit the crash site this weekend.



Board members Sir Edward Eveleigh, left, and former astronaut Colonel Frank Borman.

UK gives more military aid to Mozambique

15/11/87 JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON — The British government has boosted its military aid to Mozambique for the third time in 12 months

The Foreign Office confirmed yesterday the British army training base at Nyanga in Zimbabwe had doubled the intake of Mozambican officers from 60 to 120.

The training camp has also increased the number of British military advisers from eight to 12.

This means that in 1987 about 480 Mozambican officers will complete the three-month training course at a cost to Britain of R2-million

Last year 240 officers completed the course at a cost of R1.1-million

The move follows a modest but growing British military aid programme to Mozambique aimed at helping the Frelimo government of President Joaquim Chissano protect its rail and transport links to the sea from sabotage attacks by Renamo rebels.

These links are regarded as vital to the

● To Page 2

Britain ups military aid

continued independence of Zimbabwe and as an insurance policy against further destabilisation and cross-border raids by SA

Britain is also a donor to the major R800m international effort to renovate and keep open the vital Beira corridor rail, oil and road link between Zimbabwe and the Mozambican coast

The increased British military support for Mozambique comes at a time when British officials are conceding a shift of emphasis in regional foreign policy aimed at helping the Frontline states reduce their economic dependence on SA but also dissuading them from imposing direct sanctions against Pretoria

The British shift also comes as polarisation in the region intensifies with the Frontline states apparently responsible for reviving an anti-government guerrilla movement in Malawi committed to the violent overthrow of the Banda regime

The Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafremo), using Dar-Es-Salaam as its headquarters, has announced a liberation war against the "murderous, tyrannical dictatorship of Kamuzu Banda"

At the beginning of last year Britain began training Mozambican officers at the Nyanga camp which had been established by the British army to run training courses for officers of the Zimbabwean army.

In November last year Britain disclosed it had sold 600 Enfield rifles and other military equipment to the Mozambican army

It also announced that a British company employing former SAS troops — Defence Systems Ltd — had signed a contract to train a crack team of Mozambican soldiers to protect the Nacala railway line from Malawi to the Mozambique coast and to seek out and eliminate

Renamo guerrillas

The Soviet and East German-trained Mozambican army is the only army outside the Commonwealth to receive military aid and training from Britain

The special bond between Britain and Mozambique can be traced back to former President Samora Machel's key role in the Lancaster House settlement in Zimbabwe during Margaret Thatcher's early days as Prime Minister

The bond was further cemented during an official visit to Britain by the late President Machel in 1983 and subsequent meetings with Thatcher. The highlight of Machel's visit was two days spent at the British army's officer training base at Sandhurst

The British government saw the signing of the Nkomati Accord in 1984 as a breakthrough in its diplomatic efforts to draw Mozambique further into the Western sphere of influence.

The apparent breach of the Nkomati Accord by SA has accelerated the process leading to the current shift in emphasis away from SA towards the Frontline states

British aid to the Frontline states has been largely channelled through the 9-nation Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which was established as the vehicle for reducing Frontline economic dependence on SA seven years ago

In recent years, however, Britain has stepped up its modest bilateral aid to Mozambique which has increased from R5.4m in 1983 to R25.2m in 1985.

Britain also contributes to the Frontline states through its funding of Commonwealth and European Community initiatives in the region

BU>PAY
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Mugabe, Chissano hold surprise security talks

VICTORIA FALLS — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and Mozambique's president, Mr Joaquim Chissano, yesterday held surprise talks expected to focus on security issues.

Political sources told Reuters the one-day talks at a hotel close to the Zambezi river would centre on the security situation in neighbouring Mozambique, where several thousand Zimbabwean troops are backing government forces in a protracted civil war against right-wing rebels.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who have been supported by South Africa in the past, have intensified their guerrilla campaign in recent months and reported seizing several towns in central and northern areas.

This week they also said they had blown up a section of an oil pipeline linking Zimbabwe with the Mozambican port of Beira which is vital for this country's fuel imports.

Safeguarding the oil pipeline and the parallel road and rail link to Beira has become an issue of paramount concern to land-locked Zimbabwe in the past six months as the black-ruled Frontline states of Southern Africa seek ways of joining international sanctions to force racial change in South Africa.

One source who asked not to be named said regional transport routes through Mozambique would be high on yesterday's agenda. Most of South Africa's black neighbours favour economic sanctions against Pretoria but have so far taken no action because their economies are heavily dependent on South Africa.

The talks, announced only two hours before Mr Mugabe flew from Harare to this northern western resort town, are the latest in a series during the past three months among regional leaders to co-ordinate strategy in their opposition to Pretoria.

It was Mr Chissano's first visit to Zimbabwe since becoming president 10 weeks ago.

His predecessor, Mr Samora Machel, was killed in a plane crash in October while flying home after a similar meeting in Zambia with the presidents of Angola, Zaïre and Zambia.

The sources said yesterday's meeting came only three days before Mr Mugabe will leave on a trip to China, North Korea and India.

They added that his talks in Peking and Pyongyang were also likely to centre on security issues and he may seek increased military aid from the two communist nations to help defend the Mozambican transport routes.

The political situation in South Africa, where Pretoria has recently tightened emergency powers after two years of virtually unabated unrest, were also to have been discussed yesterday, the sources said.

Mr Mugabe was heading a high-powered delegation which included his Transport, Trade and Foreign Ministers and Ministers of State for Defence and Security.

The delegation accompanying Mr Chissano included the newly appointed Transport and Communications Minister Mr Armando Guebuza and the Information Minister Mr Teodata Hunguana.

This week Mr Chissano accused South Africa of not honouring a peace accord signed by the two countries in 1984 in which they undertook not to support each other's guerrilla foes.

val of relief supplies

Mozambique has repeatedly produced documents and personal accounts to support its assertion that South Africa's government and Portuguese-speaking elements in South Africa still support the rebels, despite a 1984 mutual security pact intended to end such aid.

South Africa, denying official involvement and asserting that it is honouring the pact, has accused Mozambique of breaking the agreement by continuing to help ANC militants seeking to overthrow white control in South Africa.

Mr Machungo said Mozambique had lost \$5 billion as a result of South African actions meant to keep Mozambique economically weak.

The prime minister said South Africa reduced its use of Maputo's port to 960 000 tons of cargo in 1985, from 6.8 million tons in 1973, two years before Mozambique became independent from Portugal.

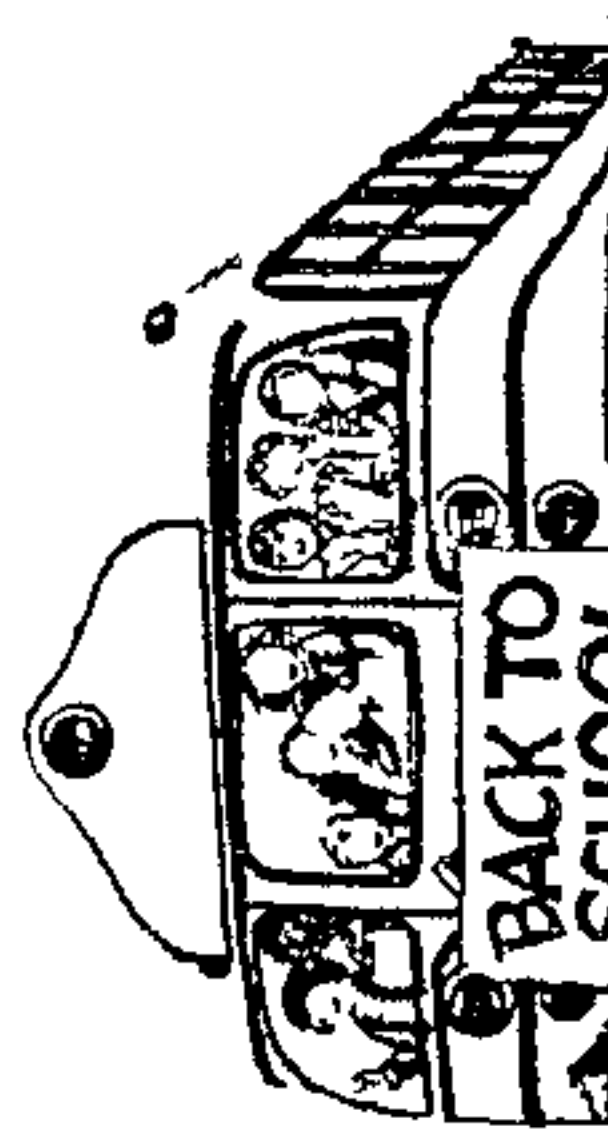
He also said the number of Mozambican miners employed in South Africa dropped to 45 000 in 1982. — SAPA-RNS—AP

But on Wednesday night, official Radio Mozambique reported a number of recent successes against the MNR, saying government troops had destroyed eight MNR camps in northern Niassa and Nampula provinces in December.

The Mozambican Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, has told Parliament that bandits were responsible for the deaths of 100 000 Mozambicans in recent years, the Mozambican News Agency reported yesterday.

Bandits is the term the government uses for MNR guerrillas, who conduct attacks in many rural areas on villages, transport and electricity systems, and oil pipelines. A news agency reporter said Mr Machungo apparently referred to deaths since 1982 in guerrilla raids and in drought-stricken areas where bush warfare prevented the arrival of relief supplies.

tickle your fancy at...



Old Andrean for Cape Bench

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Mugabe, Chissano in talks on 'SA security'

Own Correspondent

VICTORIA FALLS — Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique met here yesterday for lengthy talks on the security situation in SA and the ability of their economies to survive sanctions against SA

It was their first meeting since Mr Chissano's appointment

The two leaders were accompanied by their security, trade and transport ministers, appearing to confirm reports that the operation of the Beira Corridor lay at the heart of their discussions

Zimbabwe is known to be increasingly worried by the mounting foreign exchange cost of its R1m-a-day military operation to keep the Corridor clear from interference by the Mozambican National Resistance. Deployment of more than 7 000 Zimbabwean troops is draining vitally needed reserves of export-orientated production in the business sector

The Beira Corridor represents the only alternative to South African routes for Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia but at present carries only 10% of Zimbabwe's world trade

Since Mr Mugabe backed away in his New Year message from the immediate imposition of Zimbabwe's own sanctions against SA, there has been renewed speculation that he may soon announce limited measures, preserving his own credibility as one of the foremost black African advocates of comprehensive mandatory embargoes against Pretoria

Speaking to reporters after the three-hour meeting, Mr Mugabe confirmed that the talks focussed on defence and security and President Chissano said they had aimed at "improving the joint struggle against the common enemy, South Africa"

Mr Mugabe flies next week to Delhi for the first consultative meeting of the Frontline States Solidarity Fund, established at last year's Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare

Expelled miners allowed to stay

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WEEKLY MAIL 16/1/87

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

IN the face of strong pressure from the Chamber of Mines, Pretoria has backed down on its hard-line decision to terminate the employment of all Mozambican workers on SA gold mines

The Chamber and the Department of Manpower have arrived at an arrangement in which more than half the estimated 60 000 Mozambicans employed on the gold mines — the most skilled among them — will be able to renew their contracts

However, the ban on recruiting novices still remains and tens of thousands of Mozambicans in the less skilled grades on the mines will have to return once their contracts expire

A spokesman for the Chamber's recruiting arm, The Employment Bureau of Africa (Teba), said the new arrangement was only temporary and that he hoped for a return to normality soon

The decision to terminate the employment of Mozambicans was taken jointly on October 9 by the Ministers of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Manpower and Energy Affairs following the injury of six South African soldiers in a landmine explosion close to the Mozambican border

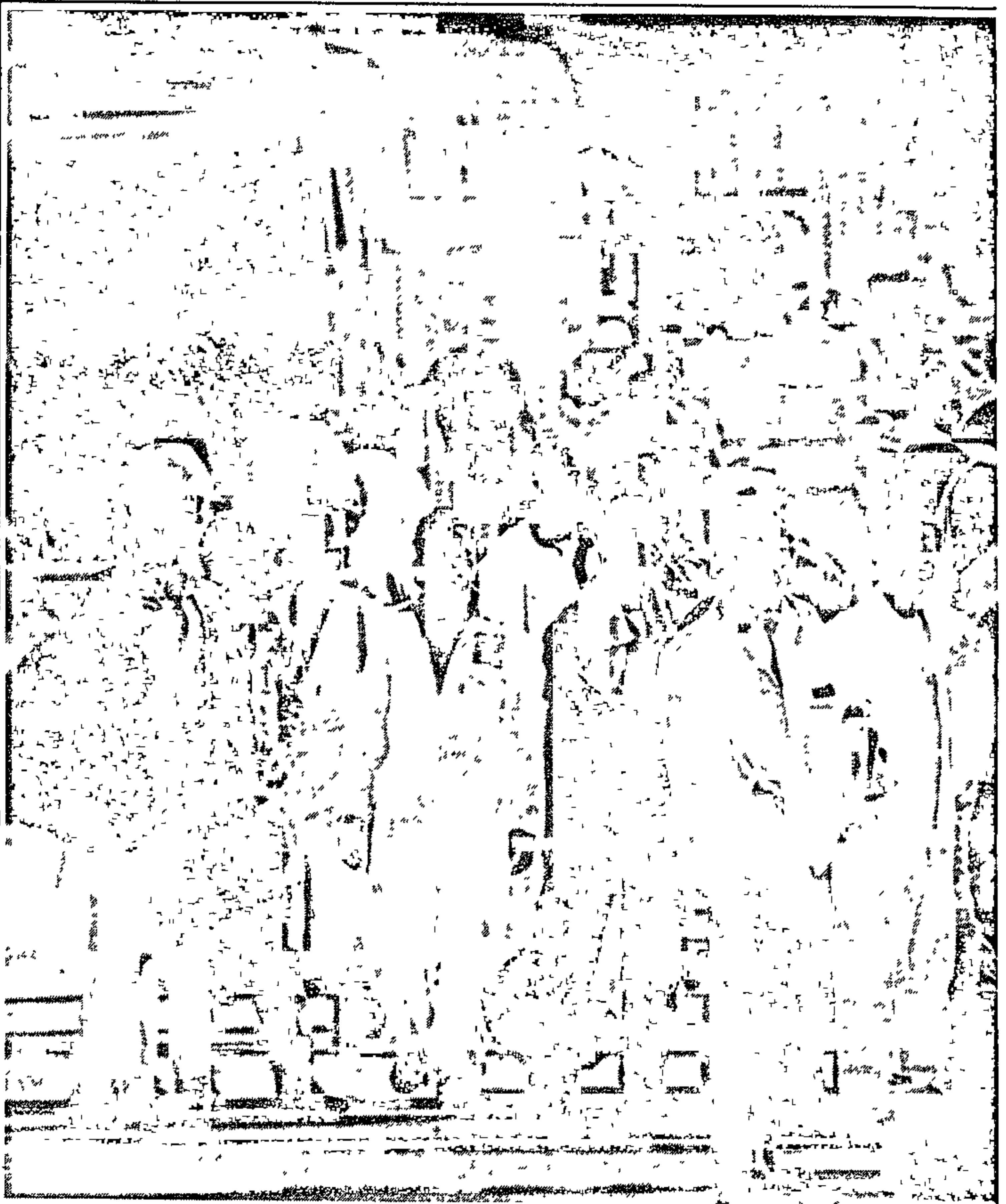
The decision — which was taken without consultation with the mining industry — placed a ban on recruiting novices and forced all Mozambicans to return once their contracts expired

The ban was aimed at destabilising Mozambique's war-ravaged economy but at the same time threatened to harm production at a number of gold mines which were highly dependent on Mozambican labour

Details of the new arrangement, concluded at a highly confidential meeting in December where the Chamber set out its strong reservations to the move, only became available this week. A letter from Dr Piet van der Merwe, the Director-General of Manpower, to the Chamber sets out the terms, which include

● All workers in job categories four to eight will be allowed to renew their contracts. These are the most skilled categories and are dominated by

● To PAGE 2



Miners leaving their jobs at Beatrix gold mine this week. More than 3 000 workers — nearly half the black workforce — voluntarily quit the Gencor mine in the Orange Free State on Tuesday after a fight which left eight dead and 53

injured. The reasons behind subsequent resignation were eight brings to 118 the number the past year as a result of mi

THE CONTENTS OF THIS NEWSPAPER HAVE BEEN RESTRICTED IN TERMS OF THE EMERG

30 000 miners may be able to stay

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foreign workers

● All workers in job categories one to three with service of longer than seven years will be able to renew their contracts

● Mines where Mozambican workers comprise more than 20 percent of the workforce in grades one to three will be able to phase these workers out over three years

● There is to be no further recruitment of novices from Mozambique.

● Provision is to be made for special cases, such as paraplegics, to be retained on compassionate grounds.

Van der Merwe told the *Weekly Mail* yesterday that "certain arrangements" had been necessary for workers with long service and those in the advanced job categories. He could not give a figure for the number of workers who would be able to renew their contracts, saying this figure would vary from mine to mine.

A Teba representative said it was impossible to know how many workers were involved because the numbers of workers in each category were only known at the mines themselves.

However, a recent analysis of skills

of foreign mineworkers on the gold mines by International Labour Office researcher Fion de Vletter found that 59 percent of foreign workers were in grades four to eight, and that 71 percent of workers in these grades were foreign.

De Vletter's research was based on figures at the largest of the six mining houses, Anglo American, where Mozambican labour is proportionately low, but reflects averages for the entire industry.

The new arrangement is likely to provide some relief to economically-straitened Mozambique, which will now have more time to develop the alternative employment and rural development schemes.

However, according to De Vletter, the attrition of more experienced foreign workers is very high and this will mean a sharp decrease in the percentage of foreigners generally over the next five years.

A National Union of Mineworkers representative said yesterday the decision had come as no surprise.

"Had the government not rescinded this, the union would have gone ahead with the decision to table the matter at its forthcoming congress where a decision would definitely have been taken to take some action," he said.

The representative said the union was not satisfied with the phasing out of workers in grades 1-3 and said the union believed Mozambican migrants contributed to the national wealth of South Africa and ought to be permitted to stay.

Maputo blames S A for economic woes

218 N/M 16/1/87

MAPUTO—Interest payments on Mozambique's foreign debt amounted to 200% of export earnings last year compared with 130% in 1985, Prime Minister Mr Mario Machungo told Parliament yesterday

Presenting the State central plan for 1987 to the People's Assembly, Mr Machungo said the country's economy had been in steep decline since 1982, due mainly to South African destabilisation, largely through support for Right-wing rebels who are waging a guerilla war across the country

Mr Machungo said South Africa's 'undeclared war' had cost the country \$5 billion (about R10 billion) and that more than 100 000 Mozambicans had lost their lives in the fighting

He added that exports were at such a low level it was impossible for Mozambique to pay off its foreign debt and thus it would be difficult to obtain any new credits

The Prime Minister, appointed to the new post last August to oversee the administration of the country, added that dependence on international donors will remain heavy

'This means unfortunately that the success of the plan will depend on the arrival in due time of donations and credits,' he said

He gave no figures for export earnings or debt repayment

The rural population, responsible for growing staple cereals of maize and rice and producing the main export commodities of cashew nuts, cotton and copra, had borne the brunt of the war, Mr Machungo said

'Economic recovery must begin in the countryside because it is only in the

countryside that we can guarantee increased production of the raw materials for our industries and for export,' he added

The plan calls for 40 000 tons of rice and 40 000 tons of maize to be delivered to the State marketing authority this year, a 42% increase over last year

The plan calls for sales of 45 000 tons of cashew nuts, up from 30 000 tons in 1985, and a steep rise in cotton sales from 5 700 tons two years ago to 25 000 tons this year. The 1985 figures for the two crops are the latest available — (Sapa-Reuter)

New MPs work for State

16/1/87 The Star's Africa News Service (218) STAP

MAPUTO — Government officials are the single biggest group of MPs in Mozambique's new Parliament, the People's Assembly

Statistics released yesterday in the People's Assembly by the National Elections Commission, disclosed that 28,1 percent of the newly elected MPs "work in the State apparatus".

Of the members, 21,7 percent are classified as "workers", 17,7 percent as "peasants", 16,9 percent as coming from defence and security forces and 15,6 percent as falling under other categories.

The report said the general elections held last year under the one-party Marxist political system in Mozambique "were a major defeat for the bandits and for those forces outside the country who are threatening our sovereignty and national independence"

It said Mozambique National Resistance rebels had tried to disrupt the voting. Some candidates had been murdered.

The war had made it impossible to hold elections in 20 districts and 64 "administrative posts" However, the elections had taken place successfully in the greater part of the Mozambican territory.

16/1/87 STAR

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's new minister of foreign affairs, Dr Pascoal Mucumbi, is a veteran of the anti-colonial struggle who trained in medicine at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland.

Dr Mucumbi was born in 1941 and at Frelimo's first congress in 1962 — held in Dar Es Salaam before the war against Portugal started — he participated as a member of the leadership of the Mozambican student movement.

He was the first head of Frelimo's Information and Propaganda Department. After Mozambique's independence in 1975, Dr Mucumbi was first appointed provincial Director of Health in the central province of Sofala. In 1980 he was appointed minister of health.

He became a member of the Frelimo Party Central Committee at its fourth congress in 1983 and is a member of the People's Assembly, the Mozambican Parliament. Last week he was appointed a member of the Frelimo Party Secretariat as the new secretary for foreign relations.

Government agrees to deal

Reprieve for up to 30 000 Mozambicans

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BUSDAY
16/1/87

THE Chamber of Mines has negotiated a deal with government that will save the jobs of up to 30 000 of the more than 60 000 Mozambican miners whose employment was jeopardised by SA's blanket ban on their labour.

The deal effectively saves the mining industry from potentially crippling manpower problems that would have arisen had the ban on Mozambican labour been unconditionally implemented.

Details of the intensive negotiations that led to the deal are unavailable. But it is likely government was convinced that the economic and production costs of the ban — in terms of foreign exchange and taxes from gold sales — outweighed any political advantage.

The details of the deal are contained in a letter, marked "strictly confidential", from the Manpower Department to the chamber. The letter recently came into

ALAN FINE

Business Day's possession It is dated December 3 and follows intensive negotiations between the two

Government imposed the ban last October 8 after the injury of six soldiers in a landmine explosion on the Mozambican border. It barred the recruitment of new labour, while workers already employed could not have their contracts renewed upon completion

In terms of the deal, the ban on the recruitment of "novices" remains. However, skilled and semi-skilled miners — those employed in job categories four to eight — are exempted from the ban. So are those in the unskilled categories with more than seven years' service on the mines

Mines with more than 20% of Mozambicans in their unskilled complement are

● To Page 2 →

Reprieve for Mozambicans

BUSDAY 16/1/87

given three years to phase them out, and applications can be made for the retention of individuals on compassionate grounds in exceptional cases.

The letter says approval for these arrangements was given by Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis "on recommendation of the Advisory Committee for Contract Workers"

Far more Mozambicans than any other group of black miners occupy skilled positions on mines. Natal University economist Alan Whiteside says Mozambicans tend to be career miners. He estimates the majority have had more than seven years' service — whatever their job category.

Only one of the big six mining houses — JCI — had responded by last night to requests for statistics on how many of the 51 000 Mozambicans on chamber mines would be affected by the arrangement. The chamber, too, was unable to supply figures by then.

On JCI mines, 2 584 of the 4 168 Mozambicans — 62% — are employed in the skilled job categories. The proportion is possibly not quite that high throughout the industry, because JCI has not recruited Mozambicans in the last three years.

No JCI mines employ more than 20% of Mozambicans in their unskilled cate-

gories. The figure for unskilled miners with more than seven years' experience is unavailable

Manpower Director-General Piet van der Merwe has declined to comment on the letter — which was signed by him. He says, however, that whether the arrangement will be extended to non-chamber mines — where at least an additional 10 000 Mozambicans are employed — depends on "if they approach us and we can come to an arrangement".

A chamber spokesman says the deal will "considerably ease the problems of those mines that employ a large proportion of Mozambicans, and will also benefit long-serving or highly skilled Mozambicans whose loyal and valued services might otherwise have been lost".

The arrangement is aimed at "the minimum disruption to the livelihoods of the individuals concerned as well as the mines that employ them", he says. He "reiterates the chamber's hope that the South African and Mozambican governments will resolve the differences" that led to the ban.

A spokesman for the National Union of Mineworkers has called for the unconditional rescinding of the ban.

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Maputo gets blueprint to uplift economy

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MAPUTO — Payments due on Mozambique's foreign debt totalled 130% of the country's 1985 export earnings, and rose to about 200% of export earnings last year, Prime Minister Mario Machungo said yesterday.

In an address to Mozambique's parliament, Machungo warned that, with the current level of exports, it would be impossible to pay off the debt — leading to difficulties for the country in getting new credit.

Mozambican news agency AIM

said Machungo had presented the parliament with a programme for economic recovery with the aim of reactivating production and gradually reducing financial imbalances.

Machungo said the economy had grown steadily from 1977 to 1981 but had entered a sharp decline from 1982 onward, due mainly to SA's destabilisation policy through the MNR.

He said the rural population had borne the brunt of the war. Bandits (official term for MNR rebels) had destroyed more than 500 health units, more than 300 000 children had been left without schools, and supplies of consumer goods had been disrupted.

The key priority in the recovery programme was to give incentives to peasant family production and efficient marketing of peasant surpluses.

For the period 1987-1990, the government envisaged an average annual rise of 29% in marketed peasant produce, a 23% annual rise in the transport sector, an average annual rise of 12% in industrial production,

and a more than doubling of income from exports and rail and port dues.

Machungo said in 1987 this income was expected to be \$135m; the recovery programme planned to raise this to \$300m in 1990. But a new pricing policy designed to make firms profitable, stimulate peasant production and impede reductions in real wages was necessary.

State intervention should fix prices for basic consumer goods and producer prices for the major crops.



Mugabe, Chissano meet on security

Blis Day
16/11/87
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3/12

● MUGABE

VICTORIA FALLS — Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano met here yesterday for lengthy talks on security and the ability of their economies to survive anti-SA sanctions.

Sources said Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda was originally expected to join Mugabe here. However, Kaunda has been increasingly preoccupied by internal problems since last month's food riots in the copper belt.

The two leaders were accompanied by their Security, Trade and Transport Ministers, appearing to confirm reports that the Beira corridor lay at the heart of their discussions.

Zimbabwe is known to be increasingly worried by the mounting foreign exchange cost of its Rim-a-day military operation to keep the corridor clear of interference by the MNR.

Mugabe flies next week to Delhi for the first consultative meeting of the Frontline States Solidarity Fund, estab-

MICHAEL HARTNACK

lished at last year's Non-Aligned Movement summit in Harare.

Fund chairman, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, has ruled out committing his country's troops to Mozambique, but Mugabe is expected to make renewed appeals on behalf of all six Frontline states for tangible internal support in Mozambique.

The Beira corridor represents the only practicable alternative to SA routes for Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, but now carries only 10% of Zimbabwe's world trade.

Since Mugabe backed away in his New Year message from immediate imposition of Zimbabwean sanctions against SA, there has been renewed speculation that he may soon announce limited measures, preserving his credibility as one of the foremost black African advocates of comprehensive mandatory embargoes against Pretoria.

FINAL

MOZAMBIQUE

218

16/1/87

Chissano's team

The Mozambican Cabinet reshuffle announced by President Joaquim Chissano last weekend foreshadows a wide-ranging package of economic measures expected to be announced at the end of the week.

A significant aspect of the reshuffle is the upgrading of the secretariat of labour to a fully fledged ministry. This seems to have been motivated by the need to create an infrastructure to cope with expected retrenchments of civil servants and employees of certain State-owned companies.

The retrenchment will result from a trimming of State departments and an end to State support for companies judged to be economically unsustainable.

A surprise appointment was Lt-General Armando Guebuza's elevation to Minister of Transport. Guebuza, a member of Frelimo's 10-man Political Bureau, is regarded as a strong ideologue. His nomination to head a technical ministry is perhaps explained by the importance of Mozambican railways and harbours to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

Specifically, there is an urgent need to speed up upgrading of the Mozambique transport network to cater for the needs of land-locked members states such as Zimbabwe and Zambia which now rely on South African railways and ports for most of their imports and exports. And these countries, of course, have threatened sanctions against Pretoria.

Guebuza, who has held various Cabinet



Four members of the Machel crash inquiry — Mr Pieter van Hoven, left, Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, Mr Justice Cecil Margo and Sir Edward Eveleigh

RUSSIAN and Mozambican representatives have been given the go-ahead to take part in the official Machel plane crash inquiry which starts in Johannesburg on Tuesday.

Representatives of the two countries met their SA counterparts in Pretoria this week to finalise the technical report on the October 19 air crash in which President Samora Machel and 33 passengers died.

The technical findings will be presented to the six-man tribunal which will begin sifting the evidence in the coming week. It is not known at this stage whether Russian and Mozambican delegates will attend the hearing, which could last several weeks.

But inquiry chairman Mr Justice Cecil Margo said this week. "They have been notified that they have the right to participate in the inquiry, either by counsel or by direct representation."

Cordial co-operation between the three countries involved has been a feature of the preliminary run-up to this week's inquiry into the fate of the Soviet-built Tupolev 134 — despite initial Soviet and Mozambican charges that SA agents had been responsible for the disaster.

A SA aviation team was earlier well received in Mos-

Reds get Machel crash probe go-ahead

tail from another vantage point".

The other members of the inquiry team are Mr Pieter van Hoven, executive director of Comair, and Mr J J S Germishuys, a member of the SA National Transport Commission and retired Civil Aviation Commissioner.

Mr Wilkinson said this week. "I've dedicated my adult life to investigating aircraft accidents and it's too premature at this stage to say how it's going to go. The only thing we can contribute is complete objectivity, with a bit of intelligence."

He is one of the few Westerners to have flown a Tupolev aircraft — "It will give me a greater picture of what sort of handling problems the pilot might have been presented with."

Sir Edward said. "If we feel there is something we want to know, we'll ask about it. The introduction of the evidence will be by counsel who have been preparing the case."

"Equally, interested parties are allowed to have a voice — in fact, they are welcome to take part, using their own advisers or representatives."

The team's final report will also go to the International Civil Aviation Organisation which publishes a digest of reports of such investigations for worldwide distribution.

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SUNTIMES

Survivors might not testify in Machel crash inquiry

1911.87 SPK 218

The Machel crash inquiry begins tomorrow, but there is still doubt whether any of the survivors will travel to Johannesburg to testify about the flight's last few minutes.

The chairman of the board of inquiry, Mr Justice CS Margo, said: "We would want them to testify, whether they will do so remains to be seen."

The Mozambican and Soviet representatives had been "in touch" with the board, but had not indicated whether they would take part in the inquiry.

The other members of the commission are Sir Edward

Eveleigh, a former British Lord Justice of Appeal, Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, who recently retired as chief inspector of accidents in Britain's Department of Transport, Colonel Frank Borman, former astronaut and airline executive, Mr Jacques Germishuys, former Commissioner for Civil Aviation, and Comair MD Mr Pieter van Hoven.

Although Mr Justice Margo would not reveal who would be testifying on the first day of the inquiry, it is expected that the technical crash investigation report will form the basis of the proceedings.

CAT 7/19/1978

MNR 'killed 116 soldiers'²¹⁸

LISBON. — Mozambican rebels said yesterday that they attacked seven military bases and killed 116 soldiers, including Tanzanians and Zimbabweans, as well as Cuban advisers, in fighting last week.

In a statement issued here, the rebels also said they downed a troop-carrying helicopter and cut traffic on a national road in the fighting between January 11 and 15.

The right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said it suffered nine dead.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the rebel claims or comment from the government in Maputo.

In two of the biggest attacks, in Sofala province, the MNR said it had stormed two joint government-Zimbabwean-Tanzanian military bases in Zongorue and Manguena, killing 40 soldiers and capturing a "Cuban-trained" commander.

The statement said the MNR had "destroyed" 27 military vehicles, including three tanks and 17 transport trucks in the attacks, and shot down an Mi-8 helicopter near the town of Vila Paiva de Andrade, "killing all aboard."

In southern Maputo province, the MNR claimed it had attacked another five military bases, killing five "Cuban advisers and instructors", 67 government

troops and eight Tanzanian soldiers

Also in the south, the MNR "ambushed and dispersed" a military column travelling north on the national road linking the capital Maputo to Vila da Manhica, killing a Tanzanian battalion commander.

The MNR has fought against the Marxist government since independence from Portugal

— UPI

'Crew and flight tower in mix-up'



RR 6045
20/11/87
2/18

JOHANNESBURG. — There was a clear misunderstanding between the Maputo flight traffic controllers and the crew of President Samora Machel's aircraft, the crash inquiry heard when it opened today.

At the Rand Supreme Court, counsel for the court, Mr Cedric Puckrin, SC, said there was no technical failure and the aircraft continued to fly until the crash 200m inside the South African border at Komatipoort.

"There is no question of sabotage," he said

The jet crashed on October 19 last year, killing President Machel and 33 others. Another man died in hospital later.

He added that post mortem reports would show that the crew were healthy and not affected by alcohol.

He said "It is natural rumours should abound such as abound in all air disasters. The publication of certain rumours have made the inquiry difficult but I believe the evidence will dispel the rumours."

Mr Puckrin said he had a number of statements which were translations of consultations with witnesses. Statements of the survivors were of little assistance, he said, but they had been told to fasten their seat belts.

Mr Puckrin said a vital aspect of the evidence was contained in a number of recordings, including the cockpit voice recorder and the Maputo control tower recording. These would be presented before the court.

Informed

He said South Africa, the Soviet Union and Mozambique were signatories to the convention signed in Chicago in 1944 which makes provision for the inquiry and they were entitled to representation at the inquiry.

Mr Puckrin said "They have been repeatedly informed that the board was sitting today and were informed of their rights but are not represented."

One of the six-member Commission of Inquiry, Sir Edward Eveleigh, said they were not obliged to attend.

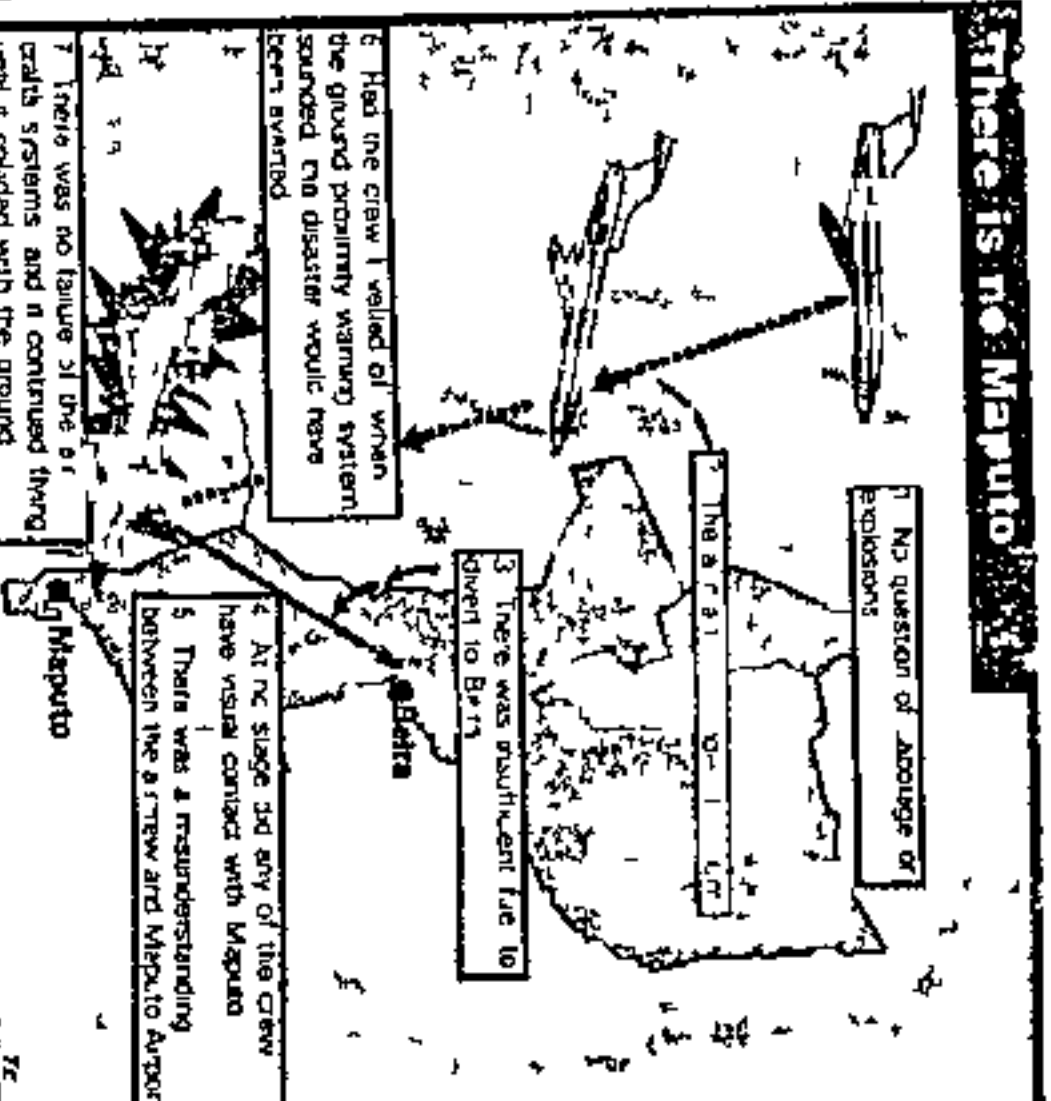
The first witness, Mr Remier Willem van Zyl, director of aviation safety with the Department of Transport, told the inquiry he was told of the accident on October 20 at 7.20am. He immediately made arrangements to send investigators to the scene — Sapa.

The inquiry continues.

Crew told: 'There is no Maputo'

Cape Times 21/1/87

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Neither runway nor city?

JOHANNESBURG — "What runway? descent the reserve fuel warning light. What are you talking about?" No, illuminated. "There is no Maputo," the pilot in their's nothing. Neither runway nor city," the pilot of President Samora Machel's aircraft said to the Maputo flight controller a minute before the aircraft crashed at Komatipoort on South African territory.

About 7pm on October 19, Maputo Advisory Flight Information Service (AFIS) cleared the aircraft for landing and instructed the crew to "report at 3 000 feet or runway lights in sight". The co-pilot, flying the aircraft, executed a right turn and during the

At 7:21pm the AFIS operator requested the pilot to confirm that the (runway) lights were in sight. The crew replied that the lights were not in sight.

The last words on the cockpit voice recorder were the pilot and navigator saying there were "no instrument landing system, no non-directional beacons and nowhere to go" — Sapa

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The pilot of the ill-fated Tupolev presidential jet which crashed in South Africa last October, killing President Samora Machel and 33 others, did not file a flight plan to Maputo, did not know exactly how many passengers he had on board and seemed unsure of the aircraft's fuel endurance.

And at 7:17, just four minutes before impact, the pilot told the crew "there is no Maputo" adding that there was no electrical power at destination.

The cockpit voice recorder recovered from the wreckage indicated that the co-pilot was listening to a Soviet radio station on his earphones during descent about 10 minutes before the aircraft crashed near Komatipoort, 200m from the Mozambique border.

This was according to Colonel Desmond Lynch, a senior member of the South African Air Force, who was giving evidence before Justice Cecil Mago and the commission of inquiry into the crash in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Renner van Zyl, of the Directorate of Civil Aviation and a member of the crash investigation team, said the investigating team was asked by police to stay away from the crash site for the following day until the political aspects were cleared up.

He said investigations were not normally carried out in "an aggressive and emotional situation".

Air searches for the missing aircraft began from Maputo an hour after the last radio contact and a marine search was carried out in Maputo Bay.

A police warrant officer was the first person

Govt adopts blueprint to fight Aids

Staff Reporter

A BLUEPRINT to fight the spread of Aids has been adopted by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

The Minister, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said yesterday that the plan adopted had been drawn up by the National Advisory Group on Aids.

He said the move was a formalization of an Aids control programme which had been in operation for the past two years.

The plan included health education for both the public and health professions, surveillance of suspected victims, identification of "high risk groups" and the provision of health services and counselling to infected patients.

Dr Frank Spracklen, a member of the advisory group, said Dr Van Niekerk's announcement meant that the group, which has no executive powers and no funds, would now have the "clout" of a government department behind it.

He said there had been 50 Aids cases nationally, with 32 deaths. Eleven of the 50 were from Cape Town. Six Capetonians had died of the disease.

Dr Spracklen said it



We're lucky to have such a loyal and productive civil service. They're worth their weight in votes.

Look at Today

FROM today the Supreme Court Roll, Harbours Log and Town Tour columns will be featured on the Look at Today page, which appears in the Classified section.

BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) \$415.75
 FT index (close) 13599.0
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Wendy Morris 'is doing great'

By JEREMY BENNSTEIN

WENDY MORRIS, Cape Town's three-year-old liver transplant baby, has been moved out of her intensive-care ward and may be home as early as next month, her mother said from Pittsburgh last night.

"She's doing great," a delighted Mrs Maureen Morris told the Cape Times adding that Wendy had been "off machines since Friday and now has a room in an ordinary ward."

Wendy had been in an intensive-care ward since arriving in the United States. She underwent her first liver transplant on December 10 last year but the organ ruptured and she received her second transplanted liver 17 days later.

But it seems Wendy is finally on the road to full recovery.

"The doctor's reports are all fine and she only has a small rash which is a result of the medication she is on, but it's nothing serious," Mrs Morris said.

Wendy, who saw snow for the first time at the weekend, is also "tiring her mother out no end."

The chairman of the Wendy Morris Liver Transplant Fund, Mr Jeremy Quickfall, last night said the fund had passed the R200 000 mark but was still short of R360 000.

Donations can be directed through Mr Quickfall at 34-0304 or deposited and made payable to A/C number 4003814254 (Barclays Bank). The WO number for the fund is 08850028005.

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He said investigations were not normally carried out in "an aggressive and emotional situation".

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A police warrant officer was the first person

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C. 7 21/11/84 (26)
outside Mbuzini, where the aircraft crashed, to hear of the accident about 11pm, Mr Van Zyl said

The first policeman arrived at the site at 11 40pm and the Komati-poort district surgeon was the first medical person to arrive

At 3 45am a helicopter and medical crew from Hoedspruit air force base arrived and transported survivors to Nelspruit.

He said personnel based at the Mozambique Defence Force Camp, about 1km from the accident scene and directly underneath the aircraft's flightpath, did not report the accident.

No representatives of the Mozambicans or Soviets were present in court yesterday despite being repeatedly informed of the date the inquiry began

The only surviving crew member, flight engineer Vladimir Novosselov, will not testify before the inquiry as he is too ill to travel to SA, advocate Cedric Puckrin, SC, said yesterday.

Evidence from the investigating team showed that there was no question of sabotage or explosions having brought the aircraft down, and no technical failure, Mr Puckrin said.

The inquiry also heard that the visibility of runway lights appeared to create confusion between the Maputo air control tower and the crew of the jet

Mr Van Zyl said the Maputo tower controller could see the runway lights and could thus have been confused at the aircraft crew's repeated questions asking if they were working.

The Aircraft Accident Factual Report, agreed to by SA, Mozambique and the Soviet Union, containing all information collected since the crash and signed last Friday, was read to the commission yesterday

At 7.17, four minutes before impact, the pilot told the crew "there is no Maputo" adding that there was no electrical power at destination. The crew commented on the unserviceability of several important instruments

A minute later the air-

craft was cleared for an instrument landing system (ILS) approach to Maputo airport

When the air traffic controller said the ILS was not operating, Maputo re-cleared the aircraft for a visual approach

The pilot mentioned lights visible to the right of the aircraft and the co-pilot responded that the runway was not lit

"What runway? What are you talking about? No, there's nothing. Neither runway nor city," the pilot said to the Maputo air traffic controller a minute before the aircraft crashed

The aircraft radio operator again asked Maputo to check the runway lights. Maputo acknowledged the request and re-cleared the aircraft for a visual approach.

Ten seconds later the reserve fuel warning light illuminated. The navigator reported another 20km to go and again a request was made to Maputo to check the runway lights

The descent continued and seconds later, with the aircraft 260m from the ground, the terrain proximity alarm sounded.

Maputo re-cleared the flight after which the radio operator asked again if the runway lights were out of service. Maputo asked him to confirm that they were out of service and he replied they were not in sight

"At no stage did the AFIS (Advisory Flight Information Service) operator actually inform C9-CAA (the jet) that the runway lights were working," the court room, crowded with journalists, heard

The last words recorded by the Cockpit Voice Recorder on October 19 at 7 21 36 — three seconds before impact — were the pilot and the navigator saying there was no instrument landing system, no beacons and "nowhere to go"

Survivors were told to fasten seatbelts for landing about 7pm but were told no more

Autopsies found no alcohol in the crew's systems except that from natural decomposition



Board's job will not be to apportion any blame

The most politically sensitive accident inquiry in the history of South African civil aviation begins in the Rand Supreme Court today

The aim of the board of inquiry will not be to apportion blame for the disaster in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique died on October 19, but to establish the cause to prevent a recurrence and future loss of life

The hearing, expected to last about three weeks, will be conducted according to established procedures recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organisation

A large media contingent, both local and international, is expected to attend the public hearing. The chairman of the board of inquiry, Mr Justice C Margo, has said he will strive to avoid in-camera evidence.

Although the bulk of the evidence will be presented by the board's counsel, Mr Cedric Puckrin, SC, anyone with relevant information will be able to testify.

The inquiry will be conducted according to the inquisitorial method with commission members playing an active role in questioning witnesses.

Vital evidence will include:

- Transcripts of the cockpit voice recorder and the two flight data recorders — the "black boxes"

SURVIVORS' STATEMENTS

- The findings of post-mortem examinations on the 34 accident victims.

- Statements by the survivors. It is not known whether any will testify before the inquiry.

- Statements by air traffic controllers in South Africa and Mozambique.

- Testimony by the Soviet manufacturers on the performance of the Tupolev 134-A aircraft.

- The technical accident report, which will include all the above, as well as reports on the actual state of the aircraft and its avionics equipment, weather conditions on the night of the crash and the navigational equipment along the aircraft's flight path.

When President Machel's aircraft crashed in South Africa en route from Lusaka to Maputo, many claims were made about the cause.

The most disturbing accusation was that South Africa had brought down the aircraft either by missile or small arms fire or by electronically "luring" the aircraft off route.

A board member, Colonel Frank Borman, of the United States, has said he is confident the board will be able to determine the cause of the crash.

Mozambique MPs oppose draft law

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — For the first time in the history of the Mozambican Parliament — the People's Assembly — several MPs yesterday voted against a draft law

Of the 249 members, 43 voted against or abstained on the article in the law on health care concerning hospital charges for students over 18 dependent on parents.

Former Health Minister and current Foreign Minister, Dr Pascoal Mucumbi, argued that such charges be paid by employers of parents. This won the majority vote

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, the Mozambican Parliament chairman, saying the programme for economic recovery and the fight against rebels were inseparable, accused South Africa of being behind activities of the Mozambique National Resistance movement

NATIONAL

Deadly countdown . . .

JOHANNESBURG. — The Tupolev TU-134A aircraft was being operated as a Mozambique presidential VIP flight from Maputo via Lusaka to Mbala in Zambia.

It left Mbala at 6:38pm on October 19 with a crew of nine, five in the cockpit and four in the cabin, and 35 passengers. It was expected to arrive in Maputo at 9:25pm.

About forty minutes before the aircraft was due to arrive in Maputo, the crew notified Maputo tower they had passed Kuria, on the Mozambique border.

The radio operator informed the air traffic controller at Maputo that the plane had 48 people on board and the endurance at departure was four hours.

The plane carried only 44 people.
"So he didn't even know what his endurance was, or how many people he had on board," board member Colonel Frank Borman asked Colonel Desmond Lynch.
"It would appear so, sir," Colonel Lynch replied.

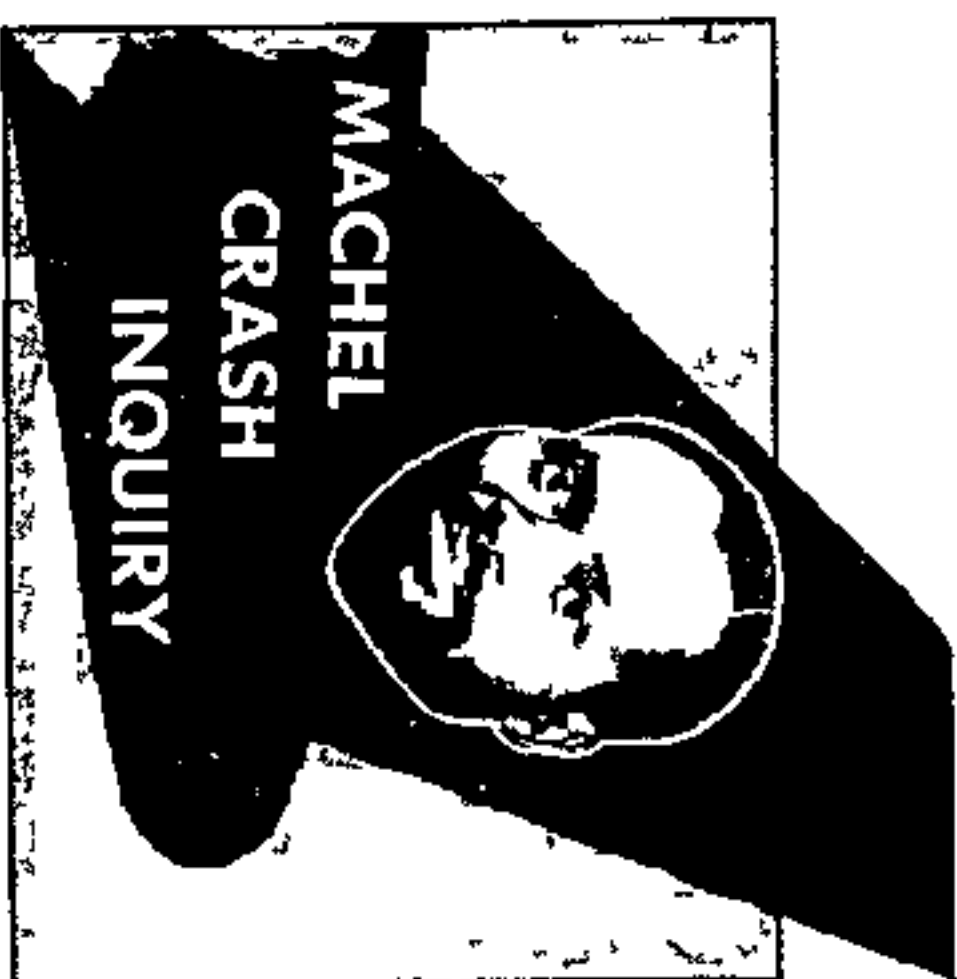
The navigator then relayed some flight information to his colleagues, apparently the closest they came to a checklist.
"There was no 'challenge and answer' checklist on board," said Colonel Lynch.

The radio operator told Maputo the craft was at "top of descent" and was told that there was no reported traffic and to report again when the runway lights were in sight or upon reaching 900m.

The navigator announced "60km" and the captain expressed concern that they would not land at 9:20pm.

An order for three beers and one coke arrived and then the captain said "Volodya, it is necessary to tell them about RV" (A reference to the unavailability of the radio altimeter).

About ten seconds later the following exchange took place:
Captain (Swears) "There is no Maputo?"
Co-pilot "What?"
Captain "There is no Maputo."
Captain "Electrical power is off, chaps!"



Ten seconds later, navigator "There is something I don't understand, aah."

Navigator "ILS (instrument landing system) is switched off, and DME (distance measuring equipment)."
Captain "Everything switched off, look chaps!"
Navigator "And NDBs (non-directional beacons) do not work!"
Captain "Chaps!"
Navigator "Yes, yes, everything switched off."

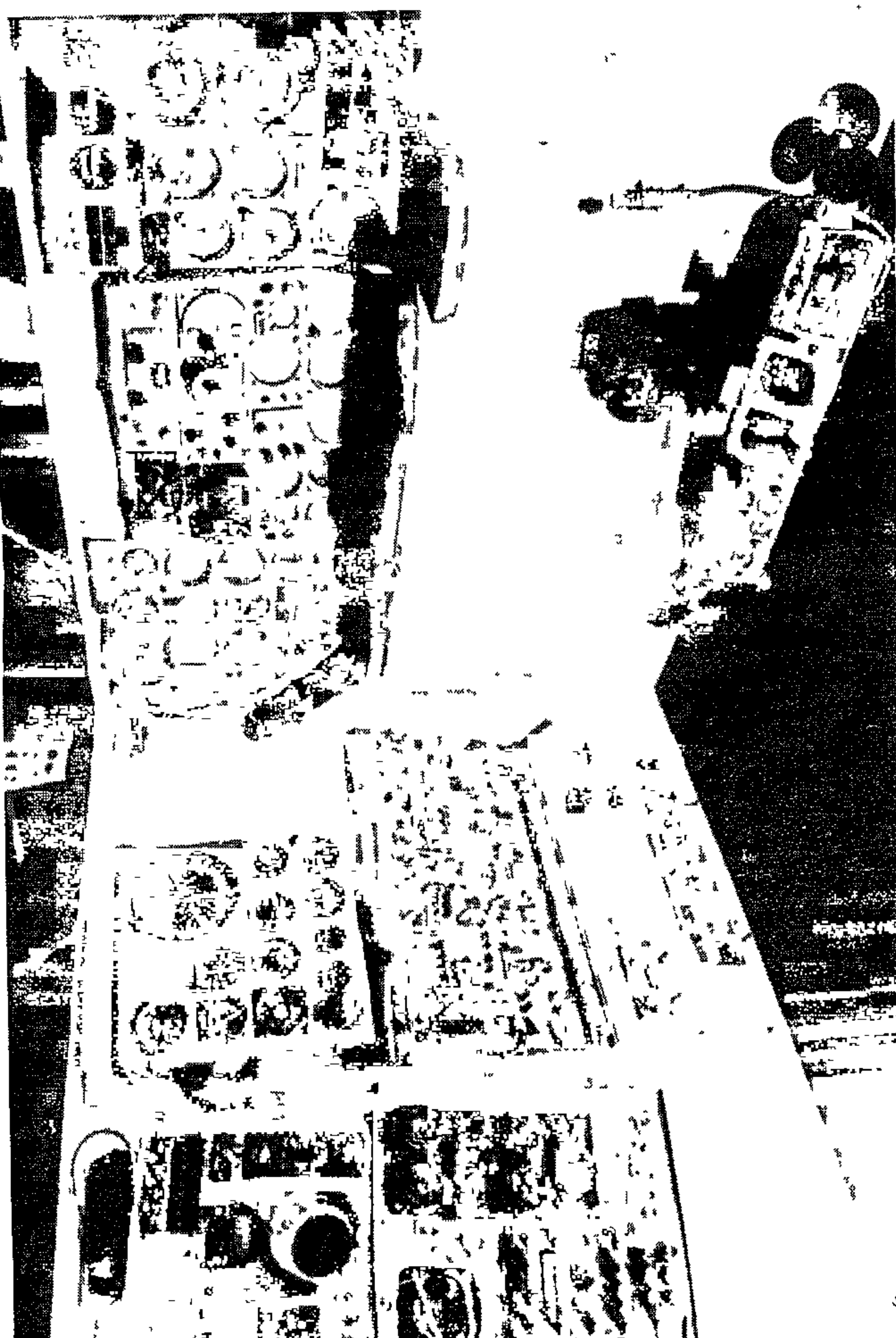
Twenty seconds later Maputo asked if the crew had the field in sight.

The captain exclaimed "No" and the radio operator replied "Not yet."
Maputo "And runway lights negative?"
Captain interjected "Negative!"

Confusion followed, with Maputo giving the Tupolev another runway to approach and the crew asking him to check his runway lights. While the radio operator asked this, the ground proximity warning sounds.

Radio operator "Runway lights out of service!"
The captain, on another channel, said "No it's cloudy, cloudy, cloudy."
Maputo " firm, runway light out of service!"
Radio operator "Affirmative, lights not in sight."

At 9:21 and 32 seconds the alarm stopped.
Navigator "No, no, there's nowhere to go, no NDBs, there's nothing."
Captain "Neither NDBs nor ILS."
Five seconds later the transcript records "Impact is registered by one half second of silence."



Sections of the instrument panels from the Tupolev plane displayed in court during the inquiry into the cause of the crash.

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2/1/87

Russian aircrew swear words must be deleted

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The board of inquiry into the Machel air crash has ruled that the expletives and profanities of the Soviet pilot and crew during the flight may not be published.

The voices of the captain, 48, co-pilot, 29, flight engineer, 37, navigator, 48, and radio operator, 48, were picked up on three channels of the cockpit voice recorder. All the cockpit conversation was in Russian but English was spoken when communicating with air traffic control at Maputo Airport.

The language used by the crew was such that when the recorder was decoded the Russians expressed embarrassment that a woman interpreter, Miss H Nowack of Unisa's department of Russian language and literature, was forced to listen to it.

Board chairman Mr Justice Cecil Margo approved an application to ban the publication of the expletives.

EXPERIENCED

The transcript of the recordings released to the media is littered with the term "strong expression". A remark made about the air hostess has also been censored.

The inquiry has heard that the crew, Soviet employees on contract to the Mozambican government, were experienced in day and night flying in Mozambique's airspace, including landing at Maputo.

They were all properly licensed. They were in good health and able to cope with normal duties during the flight.

No trace of alcohol was found in the bodies of the captain and co-pilot.

There were traces in the bodies of the navigator (0,01gm in 100ml of blood) and the radio operator (0,02gm).

However, South African pathologist Dr Jurie Nel said the alcohol concentration could have resulted due to decomposition after death.

'Important new facts' on crash, claims news agency

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican news agency, Aim, has said it had been told by a reliable Mozambican source that "important new facts" had arisen concerning the crash.

Aim said it had been told that up to now these facts had not been known and "they would probably imply that Mozambique will demand the continuation of the investigation".

Aim added, "The source did not give details of these new discoveries but said that it would now be premature to consider that the first phase of the work of the tripartite commission of inquiry was concluded."

Board members

THE chairman of the board is Mr Justice C S Margo. The other members are Sir Edward Eveleigh, a former British Lord Justice of Appeal; Colonel Frank Borman, former astronaut and airline executive, Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson, retired British chief inspector of accidents, Mr Jacques Germishuys, former commissioner for civil aviation, and Comair managing director Mr Pieter van Hoven.

CITY PRESS
MNR 21/12/86
**frees 57
foreign
prisoners
near
Malawi**

(218)

FIFTY-SEVEN foreigners taken prisoner by rightwing Mozambican rebels have been handed over to the Red Cross, whose officials are expecting that more will be released

Malawi's official news agency, Mana, said 43 Portuguese, 10 Pakistanis, two Mauritians and two Cape Verdians were handed over in the rebel-held town of Milange near the Malawi-Mozambique border although the International Committee of the Red Cross said the captives were released at the border

The hostages were later brought to the southern Malawi city of Blantyre. The Red Cross said that all but two Mauritians - a father and son who want to go to Portugal - would be repatriated

In Geneva, the ICRC said it expected another group of eight captives - a Briton, four Portuguese, a West German and his wife and daughter - to be released later this week

But Mana quoted Christopher Soares, the MNR's so-called Health Minister, as saying the Briton, Ian Robertson, would be freed only when Britain negotiated directly with the rebels

Robertson was captured last month. Some of those freed this week had been held for more than a year.

Marxist Mozambique has frequently charged that Malawi is aiding the MNR, which has been backed by South Africa. Malawi has denied the accusation.

Last year the MNR freed several foreigners into Malawi, prompting observations by neighbouring African states that the rebels appeared to have good contacts with President Kamuzu Banda's government.

The MNR, demanding general elections and the dissolution of Mozambique's armed forces, had vowed to intensify its war since the death in a plane crash last October of Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Machel was succeeded by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, who has pledged to rid Mozambique of the rebels he accuses of killing tens of thousands of civilians and crippling the economy. - Sapa.

THE pilot of the ill-fated Tupolev presidential jet that crashed in SA last October, killing Mozambican President Samora Machel and 33 others, did not file a flight plan to Maputo, did not know exactly how many passengers he had aboard and seemed unsure of the aircraft's fuel endurance.

And the cockpit voice recorder recovered from the wreckage indicated the co-pilot was listening to a Soviet radio station on his earphones about 10 minutes before the aircraft crashed near Komatipoort, 200m from the Mozambique border.

This was evidence presented in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday by Colonel Desmond Lynch, a senior member of the SA Air Force, to Justice Cecil Margo and the commission of inquiry into the crash.

Pilot 'failed to file flight plan'

DIANNA GAMES

Remer Van Zyl, of the crash investigation team, said the team was asked by police to stay away from the crash site until the political aspects had been cleared up.

He said investigations were not normally carried out in "an aggressive and emotional situation".

Air searches for the missing aircraft began from Maputo an hour after the last radio contact, and a marine search.

● To Page 2



Machel inquiry ^{21/11/87} ~~STATE~~ ^{BUSSDAY} hears evidence

was carried out in Maputo Bay

A police warrant officer was the first person outside Mbuzini, where the aircraft crashed, to hear of the accident. He heard about it at about 11pm, Van Zyl said

The first policeman arrived at the site at 11.40pm and the Komatipoort district surgeon was the first medical person to arrive.

At 3.45am a helicopter and medical crew from Hoedspruit Air Force Base arrived and transported survivors to Nelspruit.

He said personnel at the Mozambique Defence Force camp, about 1km from

the accident scene and directly underneath the aircraft's flight path, did not report the accident

The only surviving crew member, flight engineer Vladimir Novosselov, will not testify before the inquiry as he is too ill to travel to SA, advocate Cedric Puckrin, SC, said yesterday.

Evidence from the investigating team showed that there was no question of sabotage or explosions having brought the aircraft down, and no technical failure, Puckrin said.

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● From Page 1

Court listens to last minutes of plane's flight

By Zenaide Vendeiro and Claire Robertson

The crew of the doomed Mozambique presidential aircraft were tuned into a Russian radio broadcast when they made contact with Maputo Airport for the first time, the commission of inquiry heard yesterday.

A packed courtroom listened to part of the cockpit voice recording and heard opera music over the captain's channel. The recording became indistinct, with crackling and hissing, when the co-pilot's channel and the area microphone in the cockpit were played simultaneously with the music.

The co-pilot was still listening to the radio when the aircraft began a descent and turned to the right. This action was taken immediately after Maputo tower instructed them to report at 3 000 feet or when they had the runway lights in sight.

The co-pilot was listening to a news report on the radio, having turned the communication with the captain right down. "He was not listening to the pilot," Colonel Des Lynch, SAAF Senior Staff Officer, Flying Efficiency, told the court.

Using the aircraft's instrument panels and transcripts of the "black boxes", Colonel Lynch led the commission through the flight's last moments. He dealt at length with the fuel situation.

Colonel Lynch said that after making contact with Maputo tower, the captain began a lengthy anecdote about a colleague who was "a pain in the neck to fly with".

The anecdote demonstrated the captain had considered a 25-minute fuel reserve adequate on a flight from Milan to Leningrad.

"There was stress in the cockpit and concern

about fuel. He told three different stories about fuel situations to justify his actions."

The captain continued his fuel anecdote for about four minutes and then, as if to make his point, said of the fuel warning light "Look! It does not light up for the descent," and used foul language. He was referring to the instrument's inaccuracy during descent.

The reserve fuel warning light illuminated once in the descent and then continuously for about two minutes before impact.

Colonel Lynch had established from the Soviet controller at Maputo that the captain did not have a record of bad fuel management.

The controller also confirmed that the alternative destination, if the aircraft was not able to land at Maputo, was Beira. "The plane did not have nearly enough fuel left to do this," said Colonel Lynch.

The crew was also concerned about the VOR (VHF Omni Range) lights on the centre panel. This navigational aid, said the Colonel, could have been giving the wrong reading because of a broken bulb on one of the four lights.

No flight plan was filed nor was fuel provision made for an alternative destination. The commission heard this was not uncommon with presidential flights.

Earlier, the commission heard that there was no question of sabotage or explosions having brought down the aircraft. Neither were the crew incapacitated in any way.

The crew ignored the ground proximity warning system, which went off 37 seconds before the aircraft collided with the ground. Had the crew levelled off when the alarm sounded, disaster could have been averted, the commission heard.

● See Page 2.

Maputo snubs inquiry

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique said yesterday that it would not attend the inquiry into the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel because investigations were not finished.

The country's ruling Frelimo party has asked the South Africans to continue technical investigations with Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

A few hours previously, the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said it had been told by a reliable Mozambican source that "important new facts" had arisen concerning the crash.

The Soviet Union delegation investigating the accident had a reservation about the factual report signed by it and the Mozambique and South African delegations last Friday, the commission heard yesterday.

In an annexure to the report, the Soviets said that an analysis and conclusions should have been made from the factual report, and included in the report.

Neither the Soviet Union nor Mozambique will be represented at the inquiry.

Machel death inquiry begins

THERE was a clear misunderstanding between the Maputo flight traffic controllers and the flight crew of President Samora Machel's plane at the time of the accident, said counsel for the public, Mr Cedric Pakrin, SC, in the Machel Inquiry which opened yesterday at the Rand Supreme Court.

He said there was no technical failure and the plane continued to fly until the collision 200 m inside the South African border at Komatipoort

"There is no question of sabotage," he said.

Mr Pakrin said he had a number of unsworn statements which were translations of consultations with witnesses. Statements of the survivors were of little assistance, he said, but they had been instructed to fasten their seatbelts

Mr Pakrin said a vital aspect of the evidence was contained in a number of recordings, including the cockpit voice recorder and the Maputo Control Tower recording

SAPA

These would be presented before the court.

The first witness to testify was the director of aviation safety with the South African Department of Transport, Mr Renier Willem van Zyl

The pilot and co-pilot of the presidential plane transporting President Machel and Frelimo officials to Mozambique showed no sign of alcohol or any other untoward substance in their blood, Mr van Zyl said

This was the post-mortem finding of the medico-legal examination on the bodies of four flight crew mem-

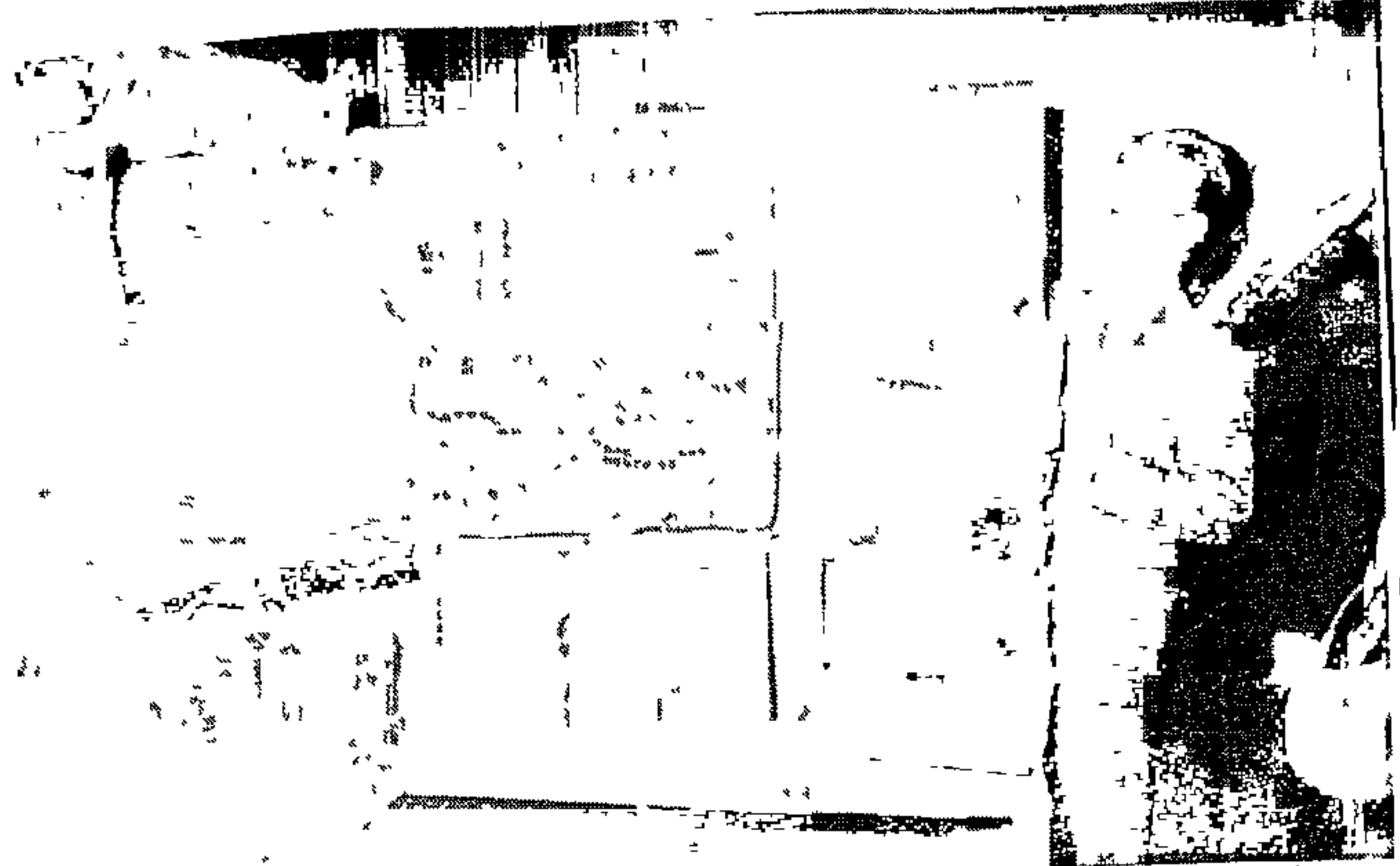
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(218)

(Machel)

2/7/87
Machel

P.T.O.



THE instrument panels of the plane in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel was killed were yesterday presented as evidence in the Rand Supreme Court during an inquest into his death last year.

From Page 1

bers and on three passengers conducted by a South African State pathologist.

The navigator and radio operator showed signs of alcohol in their blood specimens. The navigator's blood alcohol content was 0.01 gms per 100 ml and the radio operator's blood alcohol was 0.02 gms per 100 ml.

The medical expert said, however, the alcohol concentration may have been the result of endogenous ethanal formation due to decomposition changes.

Mr van Zyl re-

Machel crash inquiry

counted the aircraft's last moments as set out in the factual report agreed to and signed by South Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union last Friday.

The estimated time of arrival in Maputo was 19h25. The aerodrome flight information service (AFIS) in Maputo reported no aerodrome delay was expected.

The crew was instructed to report to AFIS at 3 000 feet (about 1 000 m) or

when they saw the runway

The plane maintained course with minor lateral deviations of four to six kilometres. A change of heading (direction), confirmed by South African Defence Force radar was not shown on a Mozambique Defence radar plot.

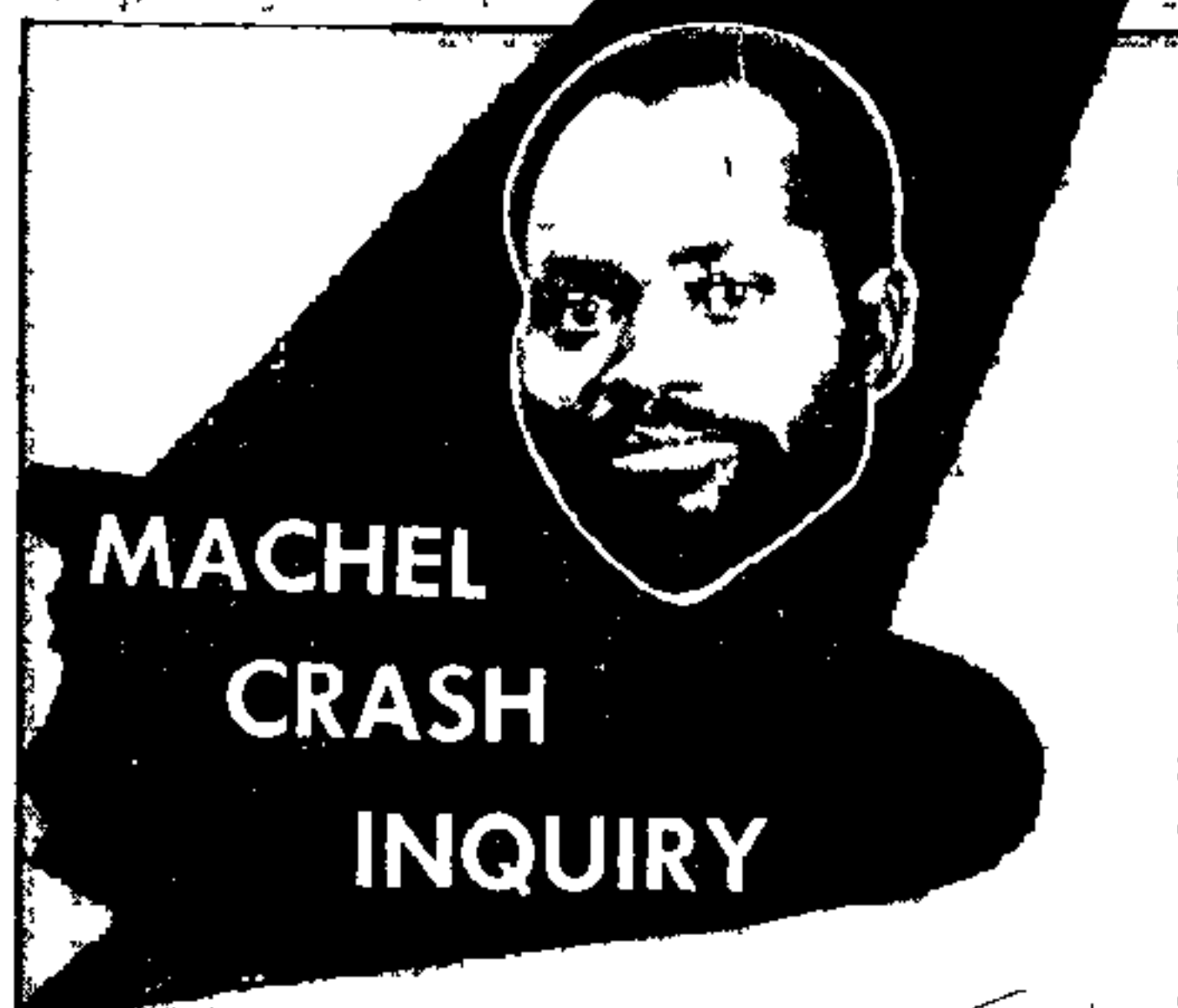
Moments before the plane crashed, the pilot told the crew "there is no Maputo".

Mr van Zyl recounted the crew's final exchange with the

ground staff

At 19h18 and 24 seconds, the Tupolev reached 3 000 ft. It was cleared for approach by Instrument Landing System (ILS). The radio operator said the ILS system on the plane was out of service. Maputo cleared the plane for a visual approach, and the pilot remarked "that something was wrong", Mr van Zyl said. The navigator said the runway was unlit. — Sapa

Sapa



ARbus 21/1/87 (218)

Board focuses on talk between crew and flight control

JOHANNESBURG. — Evidence in the Machel air-crash inquiry today was expected to concentrate on the conversation between the four crew members and Maputo air traffic control.

Colonel Desmond Lynch of the South African Air Force, who made an study of the cockpit voice recorder, said yesterday in the Rand Supreme Court where the inquiry board is sitting, the four were listening to Soviet music and news broadcasts shortly before the crash at Komatipoort on October 19 last year.

At one stage, he said, the captain told his colleagues a long story about a flight he was on when he was left with very little fuel but landed safely.

LITTLE FUEL LEFT

Colonel Lynch said this may have indicated the captain was trying to justify the Machel aircraft having little fuel left.

At 7.09pm, 10 minutes before impact, the captain said: "Look, there is no indication (of minimum fuel) during the descent."

A few minutes later, as they descended further, the minimum fuel warning light came on.

Colonel Lynch said there appeared to be "some stress" in the cockpit. The captain was worried about fuel. — Sapa.

JOHANNESBURG —There was no question of sabotage in the air crash which killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique on October 19 last year, the board of inquiry into the crash was told yesterday.

Seventeen Frelimo officials and 16 others also died in the accident on the Mozambican border with South Africa

There was a misunderstanding between the Maputo flight traffic controllers and the flight crew, said the board of inquiry's counsel, Mr Cedric Puckrin

Autopsies on the crew, he said, would reveal that they were not debilitated in any way by alcohol or drugs.

There was silence when the director of aviation safety, Mr Renier van Zyl, for the Directorate of Civil Aviation gave an account of the flight's last few minutes

"What runway? What are you talking about? No, there's nothing. Neither runway nor city," the pilot of President Machel's plane said to the Maputo flight radio operator a minute before the aircraft crashed

At about 7 pm on October 19, Maputo Advisory Flight Information Service (AFIS) cleared the plane for landing and instructed the crew to "report at 3 000 feet or runway lights in sight"

The co-pilot, piloting the plane, executed a right turn and during the descent the reserve fuel warning light illuminated

"There is no Maputo," the pilot informed the crew

The plane continued descending

At 7 21 pm the AFIS requested the pilot to confirm that the (runway) lights were out of service. The crew replied that the lights were not in sight

The last words recorded by the cockpit voice recorder were the pilot and navigator saying there were "no instrument landing service, no non-directional beacons and nowhere to go"

Neither the Soviet Union, where the aircraft was manufactured, nor Mozambique were represented at the inquiry

In terms of the 1944 Chicago convention the state of manufacture and registry of the plane (USSR and Mozambique respectively) were entitled to representation

The factual report by South African and international experts, which formed the basis of the inquiry yesterday morning, was also agreed to by the USSR but subject to two additions, Mr Van Zyl, who investigated the accident, told the board.

He said the Soviet delegation, acting in terms

of annexure 13 of the Chicago Convention, considered that the analyses and conclusions "should be developed and added to the factual report"

Mr Van Zyl said the pilot, co-pilot, flight engineer and navigator held valid licences

The weather was fine and the pilot of a Boeing 737 which landed at Maputo at 4 pm reaffirmed this. The accident took place at night, a few minutes before moon rise

When the crew was unable to see the runway lights, the radio operator asked the AFIS operator to "check" his runway lights

The AFIS operator responded with a clearance for a visual approach and increased the intensity of the runway lights

"At no stage did the AFIS operator actually inform C9-CAA that the runway lights were working," the court room, crowded with journalists, heard

South African accident investigators arrived at the scene of the crash the next day, October 20, at 8 30 am but because of an "emotionally charged atmosphere" were not allowed at the site

"The President of Mozambique had been killed. The police were there in full force, Mr Pík Botha was there and Mozambican delegates were there. We were told not to proceed to the site until the political situation had cleared up," Mr Van Zyl said

See also P9

Machel probe for sabotage rejected

2/8

2/11/87

Court hears evidence on crash

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Maputo runway lights not visible to Tupolev crew

THE question of the visibility of runway lights appeared to cause confusion between the Maputo air control tower and the crew of the Tupolev jet which crashed in SA last October, killing 34 people

A crash investigation team-member, Remer van Zyl of SA's Directorate of Civil Aviation, said the Maputo tower controller could have been confused by the crew's repeated questions asking if the runway lights were working.

The Aircraft Accident Factual Report, agreed to by SA, Mozambique and Russia, containing all information collected since the crash and signed last Friday, was read in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

At 9.17pm, just four minutes before impact, the pilot told the crew "There is no Maputo", adding there was no electric power at destination. The crew commented on the unserviceability of several important instruments.

A minute later the aircraft was cleared for an instrument landing system (ILS) approach to Maputo airport

When the aircraft radio operator said the ILS was not operating, Maputo re-cleared the aircraft for a visual approach

The pilot mentioned lights visible to the right of the aircraft and the co-pilot responded that the runway was not lit.

About a minute from impact the aircraft radio operator again asked Maputo

DIANNA GAMES

to check the runway lights Maputo acknowledged the request and re-cleared the aircraft for a visual approach.

Ten seconds later the reserve fuel warning light came on. The navigator reported another 20km to the airport and again a request was made to Maputo to check the runway lights.

The descent continued and seconds later, with the aircraft just 796 ft from the ground, the terrain proximity alarm sounded

Maputo re-cleared the flight, after which the radio operator asked again if the runway lights were working. In response to a question from Maputo, he replied they were not visible

The last words recorded by the cockpit voice recorder on October 19 at 9 21 36pm — three seconds before impact — were those of the pilot and the navigator saying there was no instrument landing system, there were no beacons and nowhere to go

Survivors were asked to fasten seatbelts for landing at about 9pm, but were told no more and were not warned of the drama on the flight deck, Van Zyl said.

Autopsies found no alcohol in the crew's bodies

Van Zyl said the aircraft had not refuelled before leaving Mbala, Zambia, and had insufficient fuel — 2 399kg on impact — to divert to Beira, the nearest alternative airport

CARE TRIPS 22/1/87

The Machel plane crash inquiry

'Tired' pilots 'overlooked warnings'

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Machel crash probe told of 'missing list'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — During his second day of evidence to the Machel crash inquiry, Colonel Desmond Lynch, of the SA Air Force, said the plane crew showed signs of fatigue shortly before impact and overlooked several warning signs

Col Lynch has made an intense study of the cockpit voice recorder

Quoting from the National Transportation Safety Board report, he said pilots became more fatigued and more willing to accept lower standards towards the end of a flight

Although "nothing worked", the crew still believed they were on the right course

The plane did not pick up the flashing beacons at Maputo airport and they did not switch to radar to assess the rough terrain

Col Lynch said that to add to the confusion, the traffic controller said when the pilot asked him to "check runway lights", he (the controller) understood it to mean the runway lights were in sight

The traffic controller said he did not understand it to mean the pilot could not see the runway lights and was asking him to check if they were working

Col Lynch said that on the pilot's second request to "check runway lights", he (the controller) interpreted it to mean the pilot had seen the lights but wanted them improved

The traffic controller turned the runway lights off and turned them up again full

Col Lynch said that the co-pilot, who appeared to be piloting the plane, was listening to the radio four minutes before the crash and did not hear the captain say "There is no Maputo"

There were a few seconds of silence before the co-pilot said "What?"

"There is no Maputo," the captain repeated

"There to the right, there are lights," the co-pilot said

Four passengers at the back right-hand side of the plane were discussing the lights amongst themselves and thought they were over the sea looking at two villages inland

They became worried when they didn't see Maputo, they told Col Lynch later in an interview

JOHANNESBURG — A checklist found at the scene of the Machel aircraft crash mysteriously disappeared from where it was hidden by a South African investigator

Mr Pieter de Klerk, a chief investigator with the Directorate of Civil Aviation of the Department of Transport, told the Machel inquiry yesterday that he and his team arrived at Komatipoort on October 20, the day after the crash

Delegates from the Soviet Union, manufacturers of the Tupolev 134A, arrived on October 24

He said they were prevented from carrying out their normal duties on the first day because "the police were still removing bodies from the site"

'Hidden under table'

The South Africans completed the first stage of investigation "doing observations and taking records, but nothing was disturbed until the other delegations arrived"

Mr De Klerk said "We then started the investigation together, one team surveying the site and another the setting of the cockpit, panel and instruments"

The same day a checklist, among other documents, was found and "was hidden under a table in our tent. It disappeared during the day"

Mr De Klerk did not say why it was necessary to hide the document or what it contained

The rest of the documents and personal belongings were collected by

the Soviet delegation with, according to police at the site, the Foreign Minister's permission, Mr De Klerk said

Several instruments were sent to the South African Bureau of Standards to establish the exact frequency selections at impact

"There is nothing unusual in the SABS having found that the settings were not those at the point of first impact," Mr De Klerk said

The investigator showed the crowded court room a horrific video of the wreckage and mutilated bodies, including that of President Samora Machel. The former president was identified by his teeth

The former head of air traffic control at London's Heathrow Airport, Mr Michael Perry, said that although the Maputo air traffic controller had "grave difficulty in comprehending the English language", his performance during the incident "remained at a very good standard of phraseology"

The aircraft, having not filed a flight plan, arrived on the controller's frequency with no prior warning, but he adequately received information from the plane and proceeded with landing instructions, Mr Perry said

The weather was calm and "the operator had no radar and no direction-finding equipment and relied on the pilot's report", he said

Commenting on the non-licensing of the traffic controller, Mr Perry said "having carried out to satisfaction a course in aerodrome control", he was capable of performing his duties.

— Sapa

Maputo awaits 3-nation probe

MOZAMBIQUE has refused to participate in the South African judicial inquiry into the aircraft crash which killed President Samora Machel on the grounds that an international commission of inquiry into the disaster has not completed its work.

The ruling Frelimo government made the claim last night although Mozambique and the Soviet Union signed the completed accident factual report on Friday.

The claim is in line with a Soviet addendum to the acci-

dent report which argues that analysis and conclusions should be added to the report by the same commission

The addendum said analysis and conclusions should be agreed to on a trilateral basis by the states which took part in the investigation — South Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union.

Any other procedure or elaboration of the report contradicted international rules and could not be accepted by the Soviets, it said

The Frelimo political bureau said after a meeting on Tuesday that it had instructed the country's own inquiry commission to propose to SA that the trilateral commission of inquiry's work should continue until the completion of the investigation of the facts

The commission's work has so far included listening to a tape of the conversation between the aircraft and Maputo control tower, decoding the aircraft's flight recorders and compiling a factual report

The Soviet delegation has

also decided not to attend the hearing which began in Johannesburg's Rand Supreme Court on Tuesday

It is unclear whether the Mozambican position is also related to "important new facts" about the crash which the Mozambican news agency AIM said had been released by "a reliable Mozambican source", also on Tuesday.

AIM said the source did not give details of these new discoveries. — Own Correspondent and Sapa

V. Vapulo
media pay
little attention
to inquest

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican media have ignored vital details of the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel and which were revealed at the commission of inquiry in Johannesburg yesterday.

The newspaper *Voice* and the official Radio Mozambique ignored the disclosures that the instrument landing system (ILS) was not working; that the plane was flying on reserve fuel, and that the ground proximity warning system had warned the pilot that he was flying below a safety altitude.

In a front page report the state owned *Voice* gave prominence to the disclosures that the Soviet crew were not drunk and that meteorological conditions were not adverse.

It said however that from an analysis of the voice records "it could be concluded that the pilot asked several times if the runway lights had been switched on, or asked for them to be switched on, and the control tower did not specifically answer the requests."

FACTUAL

The newspaper said that during yesterday's proceedings it had been said "a Mozambican military unit, stationed near the border, had seen the plane crash but had not communicated the fact to Maputo from where helicopters had been departing for a rescue."

It said the report was "essentially technical, factual and descriptive of the flight".

The newspaper also carried on its front page the ruling *Frelimo* Party's decision not to attend the plane crash probe in South Africa and to request further investigations.

In Harare, the Zimbabwe newspaper *The Herald* carried a front-page report, under the headline "Machel crash probe opens in South Africa".

The report is attributed to the South African Press Association and is carried without comment or elaboration.

It contains details disclosed yesterday, including the comment by Mr Cedric Pucklin, SC, who led the evidence, that there appeared to have been a misunderstanding between the aircrew and the flight information service at Maputo.

Last year, *The Herald* carried a story accusing South Africa of shooting down the plane.

Expert explains confused exchange over Maputo runway lights

Incorrect phraseology used

By Zenaida Vendeliro and Claire Robertson

An air traffic control expert has testified that the confusion which played a part in the Machel plane crash may have been due to the Tupolev's Russian radio operator having departed from the correct phraseology in communicating with Maputo Airport.

The role of the Maputo air traffic controller in a confused exchange between the Tupolev and the tower concerning runway lights has been highlighted in several TV and newspaper reports.

Mr Michael Perry, a former chief air traffic control officer at London's Heathrow Airport, told the Margo commission of inquiry into the crash yesterday that the Maputo controller became confused when the Russian asked him to "check" whether the runway lights were working.

The controller replied in the affirmative apparently believing the Russian had stated the lights were working.

Mr Perry said it would have been preferable to phrase the query about the runway lights thus "Confirm runway lights serviceable?" I would suggest that the non-standard phraseology used by the radio operator put the controller in a position where he had to think on his feet.

Mr Perry said that standard phraseology in aircraft communications was meant to avoid ambiguity and this was even more important when neither party was speaking his native language, as was the case in the exchange between the Russian and the Portuguese-speaking controller.

Until the departure from standard terminology the controller had used good, crisp phraseology Mr Perry said.

The standard of the controller's phraseology dropped only after the Russian's query, he said.

Of the documents studied by Mr Perry — the log, the interview and a transcript of a recording of the air traffic control communications that night — he said the transcript was the only accurate documentation.

Comprehension problem

In the log in which the controller had the benefit of hindsight, he wrote about the runway lights exchange "The pilot again reported 'CHECK RUNWAY LIGHTS OUT OF SERVICE'. I replied that the runway lights were not out of service."

The actual exchange the third query about the lights, as recorded by the "black box", then:

Radio operator: "C9CAA runway lights out of service."
Controller: "firm, runway lights out of service?"
R/O: "Affirmative lights not in sight?"

Controller: "Affirmative (followed by approach instructions)." Mr Perry also noted that the training course report for the Maputo controller's class reported that "all students showed great difficulty in comprehension in all subjects and grave difficulty in comprehension and expression in the English language".

The controller was top of his class but had the second lowest mark in English.

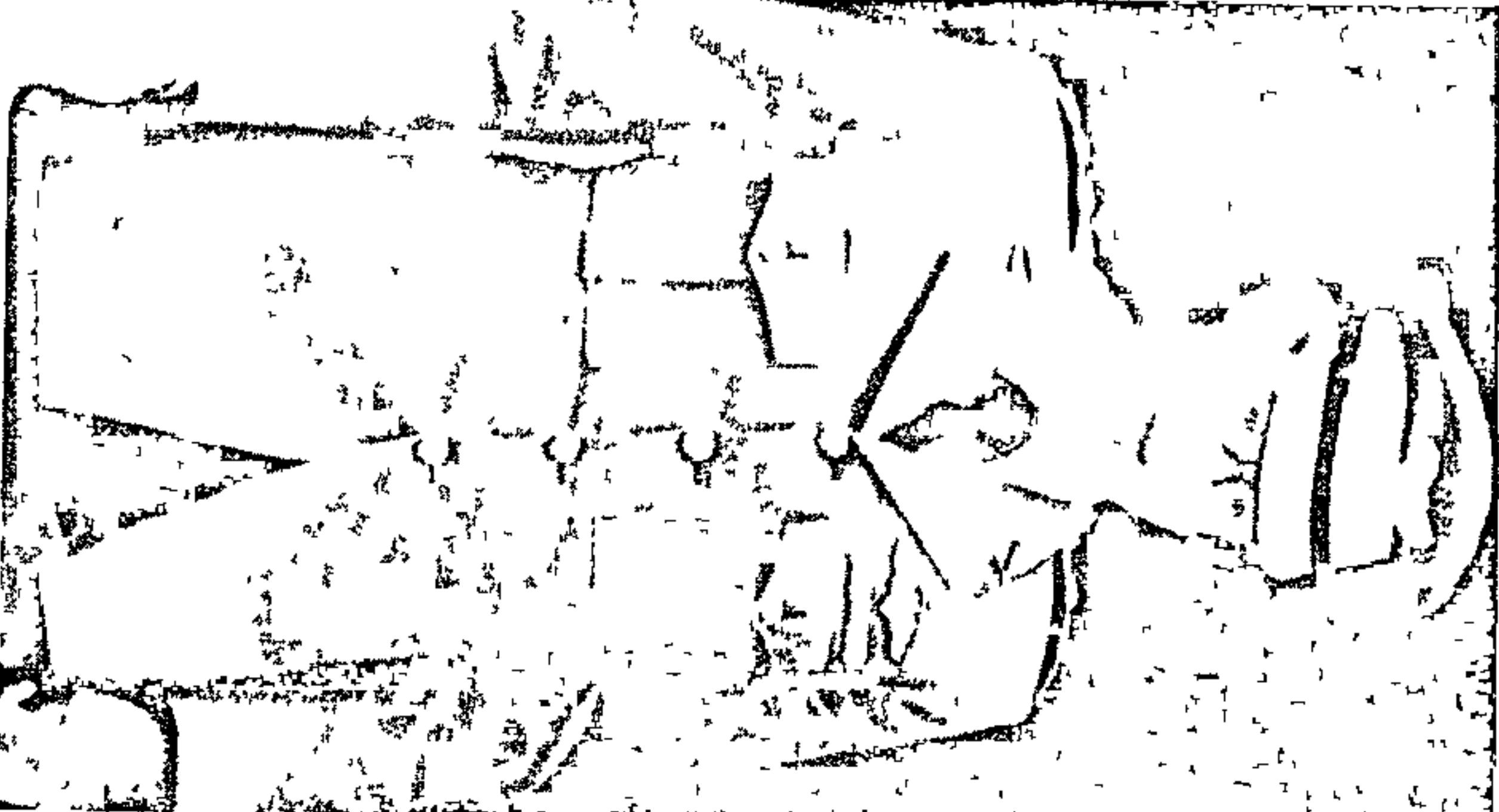
Mr Perry said he had found no evidence that the controller was licensed although he was capable "in general" of providing air traffic control, aerodrome control and flight information.

He had however, been given a solo shift in the tower just three months after completing training. Young controllers in Britain went solo only after four to six months' experience and that at airports with far higher traffic levels than Maputo, he said.

It was also clear that the controller had not been tutored in aircraft monitoring devices in the tower. Mr Perry said below the safe approach level of 3 000 feet, Mr Perry said:

The controller had no radar or direction finding equipment with which to track the plane, the inquiry heard, and had to rely on pilot's reports. For about 30 minutes after the Tupolev lost contact he asked other aircraft approaching Maputo to try to contact the Russian plane.

The controller only alerted the Mozambican authorities the morning after the crash because he was "confused", Mr Perry said, quoting from an interview with the controller conducted by the investigating team.



Colonel Lynch explained how he saw on a later flight differences in light which caused the Tupolev crew to think they were over the Mozambique coast.

Wide coverage in Britain

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The first day of the South African inquiry into the plane crash in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique died last October has been widely reported by Britain's serious newspapers.

The *Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Telegraph*, *The Independent* and *Today* all carried detailed reports from their correspondents in Johannesburg. The popular newspapers all ignored the inquiry.

The *Guardian* yesterday carried two reports, one a straight account of the commission's first day, and the other an article raising some of the still unanswered questions about the crash.

So far none of the papers has commented on the evidence put before the inquiry.

Crash re-enacted in courtroom

By Zenaida Vendeliro and Claire Robertson

The crash which claimed the lives of 34 people, including the President of Mozambique, Mr Samora Machel, was re-enacted in a Raad Supreme Court room yesterday as the inquiry heard the "black box" recordings of the last few minutes and watched part of a video of the wreckage filmed by police about 14 hours after the crash.

After about ten minutes of the video, which showed mutilated bodies, including the President, among the wreckage, the chairman of the inquiry, Mr Justice C Margo, said they had "seen enough".

On the tape recording of the last few minutes before impact, the voices of the crew could be heard discussing the "failure" of several navigation aids.

Although the devices were "serviceable", at that stage they believed "nothing (in the cockpit) was working", Colonel Desmond Lynch of the SA Air Force said, and none of the instruments confirmed their conviction that they were approaching Maputo Airport at that stage.

They misinterpreted or ignored their navigational instruments, Colonel Lynch said.

The inquiry heard a heartbeat like buffeting on the tape, then a dull, crumpled thud as the plane ploughed into the kaNgweni hillside. There was silence for half a second and then a Russian radio broadcast again crackled over the tape.

Although their terrain proximity warning system had sounded in the cockpit for 37 seconds before impact, the crew made no attempt to slow the rate of descent.

The joint report by the Soviet Union, Mozambican and South African investigators differed on this point, Colonel Lynch said, one channel of the recording having indicated a decrease in the rate of descent. However, "the crew did nothing" to slow the rate of descent, which was 519 feet per minute at the time, Colonel Lynch said.

Survivors interviewed by the investigating team shed some light on why the crew turned right into South African territory minutes before the crash.

They said they believed the plane was following the Mozambican coastline prior to turning right towards Maputo.

This belief was explained by Colonel Lynch, who, on a later flight from Maputo to Hoedspruit, noticed a "marked contrast between the darkness on the Mozambican side of the border" and light on the South African side.

"The border created the illusory effect of a coastline. This could have been why the radio operator asked for a right-hand approach to the airport, believing they were to the left of Maputo," he said.

Before yesterday's session began, Mr Justice Margo asked the media to refrain from drawing conclusions from the evidence before the board had made its findings.

GREAT SAVINGS at

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Machel died immediately: Evidence scotches rumours

The Argus Correspondent

ACG 43 22/1/87 28

JOHANNESBURG — President Samora Machel of Mozambique died instantly in the aircraft crash which claimed his and 33 other lives in October last year

The the commission of inquiry into the crash, which is sitting in the Rand Supreme Court, was today addressed by Professor Jurie Nel, head of forensic medicine at the University of Natal.

"There is no way he (President Machel) could have survived the accident

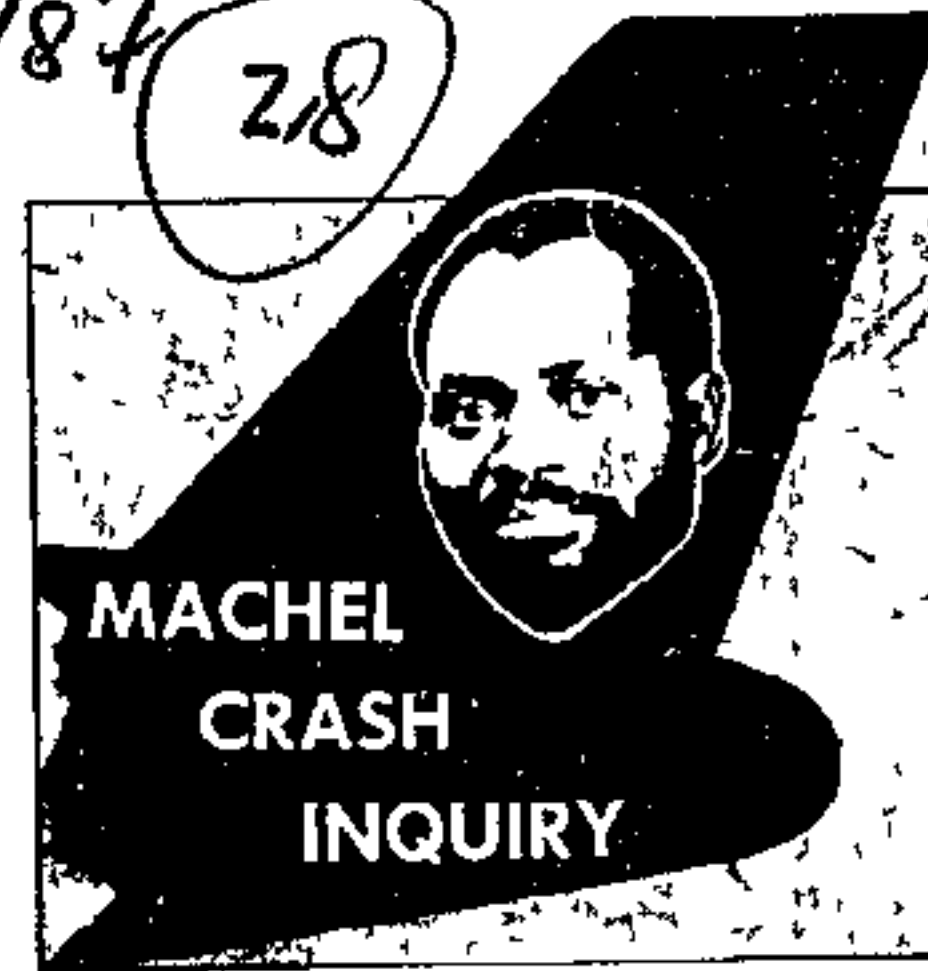
"Most of the skull and the whole brain was absent. The heart and lungs were not present," Professor Nel said.

The violence of the impact had opened the President's chest

Reported allegations that President Machel was alive for about four hours after the Tupolev-134A crashed into a Kangwane hillside were "not true".

Neither dental records nor fingerprints of President Machel were made available to Professor Nel

Apart from the fact that he was told that this was his body and that he found a ring engraved with Mrs Machel's



name, he had no way of confirming that the body he examined was that of President Machel.

Mrs Linda Roach, a forensic analyst with the Department of Health, told the inquiry that only a low concentration of alcohol had been found in the blood samples taken from the bodies of the co-pilot and radio operator.

The alcohol concentration may have been a result of endogenous ethanol formation due to decomposition changes, it was surmised.

● More reports — Page 5.

Bureau to be newsmaker?

PRETORIA — The late President Samora Machel was one of those nominated as Newsmaker of the Year by members of the Pretoria Press Club this year. Other nominees this year included Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the NGK's Dominee Johan Heyns and the Hohowsky family.

But the nomination was invalid — as were nominations for Nelson Mandela — because a club regulation states that recipients of the award should be able to physically accept it at a banquet in Pretoria. The Bureau for Information is also believed to be strong contender for the award, which is to be conferred later this year. —Sapa

Plane led astray, says general

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The plane which crashed killing President Samora Machel was following signals from a VOR (Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Radio) which was not that of Maputo, Mozambican Commission of Inquiry chairman General Armando Guebuza said last night

General Guebuza said it was crucial to discover whether the VOR that led the plane astray was a genuine radio signal or a decoy

"The factual report prepared by the tripartite commission (South Africa, Mozambique and the USSR) already contains the information that President Samora Machel's plane was following signals from a VOR which was not that of Maputo

"It was this VOR that was the origin of the fatal turn of the plane away from its normal route," General Guebuza said

Documents removed from site — witness

By Zenaide Vendeiro and Claire Robertson

Important documents and personal belongings of the Machel crash victims had been removed from the site by police on instructions of the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and the then Mozambique Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, a senior accident investigator told the commission of inquiry yesterday.

Mr Pieter de Klerk, senior investigator with the Directorate of Civil Aviation, told the court he and his senior, Mr Ben Jordaan, had gone to Komatipoort on the morning of October 20

However, Mr Jordaan had been unable to proceed to the site as Mr Botha had asked him to vacate a seat on the aircraft

When he arrived at the scene, police were busy removing the bodies "and I could not begin with the investigation"

(Mr Ranier van Zyl, chief of aviation safety, has testified that normal investigation procedures could not be followed on the first day "due to the decisions and actions in the emotionally charged situation")

Mr de Klerk said he saw policemen gathering items from

the site and asked one what they were doing The policeman replied Mr Botha and the Mozambique Minister for Security had given them permission to collect important documents and personal belongings

Mr de Klerk said he had made a survey of the crash site and had taken readings of the cockpit instruments before the aircraft's Soviet manufacturers arrived on Friday, October 24.

He had also found fuel invoices and "a checklist" This checklist later disappeared

The navigational instruments were sent to the S A Bureau of Standards to establish the exact frequency selections at the time of impact

The SABS concluded that, as the accident had involved several impacts, the readings registered may have changed

In reply to Mr Cedric Puckrin, counsel for the commission, he said it was not unusual that the settings or selections on the instruments were not those perceived to be at the point of impact

A video taken by an SAP unit after the crash, showing the position of the wreckage and the mutilated bodies, was shown.

● See Page 11.

Machel identified by teeth — and a bracelet

JOHANNESBURG. — President Samora Machel died instantly, pathologist Professor Louis Nel said at the Machel commission of inquiry in the Rand Supreme Court today.

"Most of the skull and brain were absent. Also the heart was not present due to the violence of the accident."

Counsel for the government

departments, Mr John Coetzee, was questioning Prof Nel about newspaper reports that Mr Machel was alive four hours after the accident.

"They are not true," he said. Prof Nel said Mr Machel was identified by a ring and by his teeth.

The chief investigator of the accident, Mr Pieter de Klerk,

said the plane had "substantially less petrol than was necessary to divert to Beira."

Referring to a report by an employee of the SA Bureau of Standards that instruments handed to the SABS had been fiddled with, Mr De Klerk said:

"There was nothing sinister about the SABS findings." Several Mozambican wit-

nesses said in statements submitted to Mr De Klerk that they were concerned about a military campsite in the area of the crash.

Mr De Klerk asked police to identify the campsite, which was 150 metres south of where the accident occurred.

The army, after inquiry, said it was a restricted area used by them, Mr De Klerk said — Sapa

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Mutilated bodies and wreckage shown on video

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG.— A video showing aircraft wreckage and mutilated bodies, including that of Mozambican President Samora Machel, was stopped after 10 minutes by commission chairman Mr Justice Cecil Margo who said the board had "seen enough".

The last few minutes of the aircraft crash that killed 34 people were re-lived in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday as the inquiry heard the "black box" recordings and watched the video made by a police team about 14 hours after the crash.

On the tape recording of the last minutes before impact, the voices of the crew could be heard discussing the "failure" of several navigational instruments.

Although the devices were "serviceable" at that stage they believed "nothing (in the cockpit) was working", Colonel Desmond Lynch of the South African Air Force said.

They misinterpreted or ignored their navigational instruments, Colonel Lynch said.

Although their terrain proximity warning system had sounded in the cockpit for sev-



eral minutes before impact, the crew made no attempt to slow the rate of descent.

The joint report by Soviet Union, Mozambican and South African investigators differed on this point, Colonel Lynch said, one channel of the recording having indicated a decrease in the rate of descent.

However, "the crew did nothing" to slow the rate of descent, which was 159 metres a minute at the time, Colonel Lynch said.

Survivors interviewed by the investigating team shed some light on why the crew turned right, into South African territory, minutes before the crash.

They said they believed the aircraft was following the Mozambican coastline before turning right towards Maputo.

Colonel Lynch explained that when he flew from Maputo to Hoedspruit, he noticed a "marked contrast between the darkness on the Mozambican side of the border" and light on the South African side.

"The border created the illusionary effect of a coastline. This could have been why the radio operator asked for a right-hand approach to the airport, believing they were to the left of Maputo," he said.

Air controller 'confused'

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A top air traffic control expert testified that the confusion which played a part in the Machel aircraft crash may have been due to the Russian radio operator having departed from the correct phraseology in communicating with the Maputo tower.

The role of the Maputo air traffic controller in a confused exchange between the Tupolev TU-134A and the tower over runway lights has been highlighted in several television and press reports.

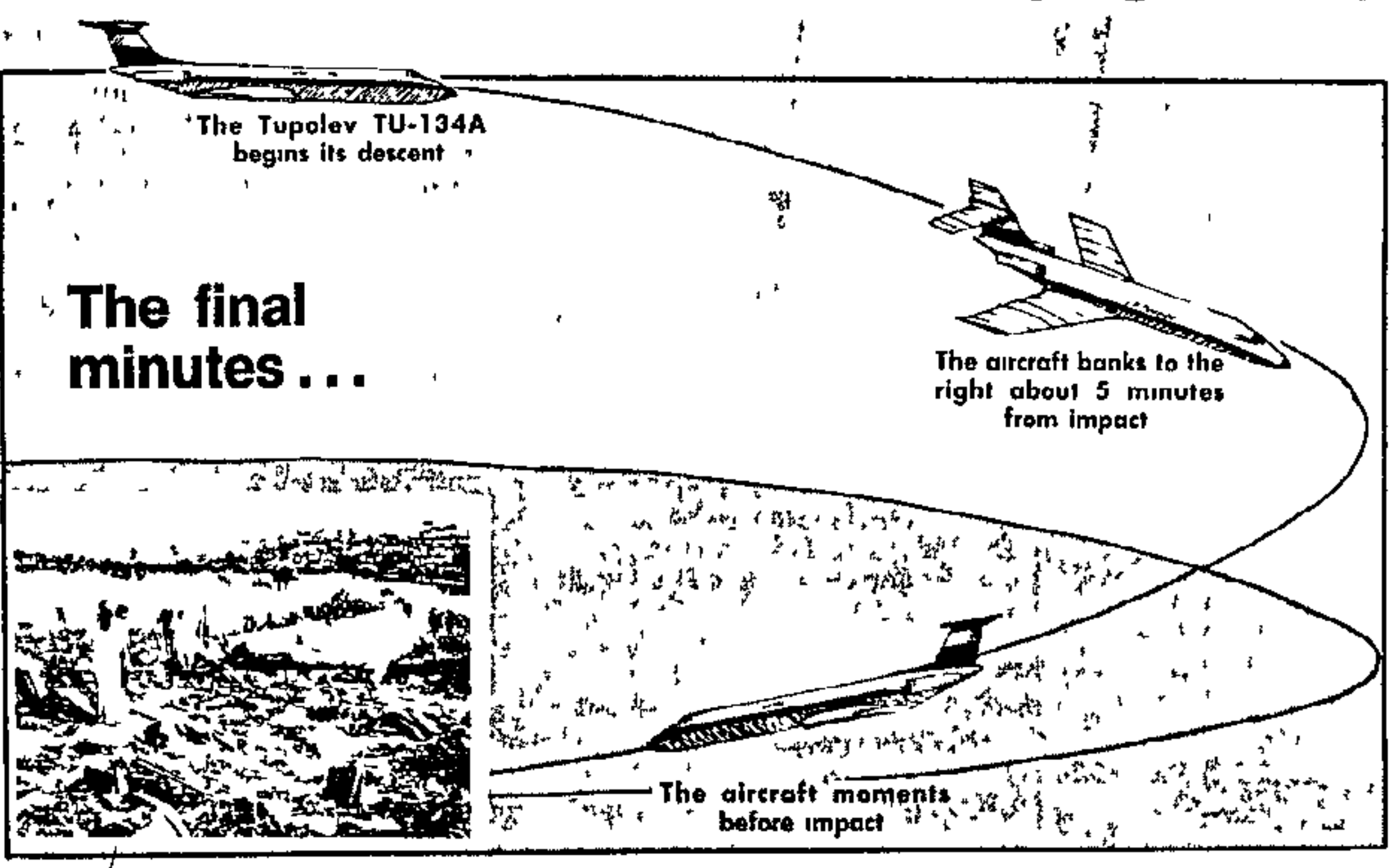
Confused

Mr Michael Perry, a former chief air traffic control officer at London's Heathrow Airport, told the board of inquiry that the Maputo controller became confused when the Russian asked him to "check" whether the runway lights were working.

The controller replied in the affirmative, apparently believing the Russian had stated the lights were working.

Mr Perry said it would have been preferable to phrase the query about the runway lights like this "Confirm runway lights serviceable".

He pointed out that the purpose of using standard phrase-



ology in aircraft communications was to avoid ambiguity.

This was even more important when both parties were not speaking in their own language, as was the case in the exchange between the Russian and the Portuguese-speaking controller.

Until the departure from standard terminology the controller had used "good, crisp" phraseology, said Mr Perry.

The standard of the controller's phraseology dropped only after the Russian's query, he said.

In the log, in which the controller had the benefit of hindsight, he wrote about the "runway lights" exchange "The pilot again reported 'Check runway lights out of service' I replied the runway lights were NOT out of service".

The actual exchange, the

third query about the lights, as recorded by the "black box", ran:

Radio operator "C9CAA, runway lights out of service?"

Controller "firm, runway lights out of service?"

R/O "Affirmative, lights not in sight?"

Controller "Affirmative (followed by approach instructions)".

'Radio signals didn't come from Maputo'

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The aircraft carrying President Samora Machel of Mozambique was following radio signals which did not come from Maputo, the chairman of the board of inquiry, General Armando Guebuza, said here.

General Guebuza, also Mozambique's Minister of Transport, said last night that it was crucial to discover whether "signals from the VOR (very high frequency omni-directional radio) were genuine or not".

"The factual report prepared by the tripartite committee (South Africa, Mozambique and the Soviet Union) already contains the information that the aircraft was following signals from a VOR which was not that of Maputo. It was in fact a VOR that was the origin of the fatal turn of the aircraft away from its normal route," General Guebuza said.

He said that "from this arise others that preceded the crash and that will be difficult to explain if this is not properly investigated and clarified".

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SA border lights may have misled crash crew

SUSAN RUSSELL

THE Soviet radio operator on the ill-fated flight in which Mozambique's President Samora Machel died could have requested clearance for a right down-wind landing because he mistook the SA border for the Mozambican coast.

Colonel Desmond Lynch of the SA Air Force told the board of inquiry into the crash that the contrast between the lights on the SA side of the border and the darkness on the Mozambican side created the impression of a coastline.

In evidence in the Rand Supreme Court in Johannesburg yesterday, Lynch said he had experienced this illusion himself.

He told the board that many of the survivors were sitting on the right hand side of the aircraft and had been confused about where they were.

"It appears that the witnesses thought they were over the sea and had the coastline on their right side," he said.

Lynch read from an interview with the air traffic controller at Maputo airport.

The controller said he had switched up the runway lights after crew in the the Soviet-built Tupolev had asked him repeatedly to check the runway.

Lynch said, in his opinion, the controller had understood the crew could see the runway lights because the radio operator had used the word "check".

Lynch was asked why he thought the radio operator and not the captain had asked for clearance.

He said he had asked the chief of Soviet flight operations in Maputo the same question.

"he could not give me an explanation as to why the operator should change from right to left on his own instruction without any reference to the captain."

Lynch said it was difficult to say who was in charge.

The board of inquiry, chaired by Mr Justice C Margo, continues today.

Maputo signed crash report

DIANNA GAMES

MOZAMBIQUE, which claims the investigation into the crash which killed President Samora Machel is incomplete, signed the final accident-factual report along with the Soviet Union and SA last Friday.

The report, containing comprehensive details of the three-month investigation, has been read out in the Rand Supreme Court.

Mozambique's claim comes in the wake of a move by the Soviet delegation which, in an addendum to the report, said analysis and conclusions should be added to the accident report by the same

investigation commission.

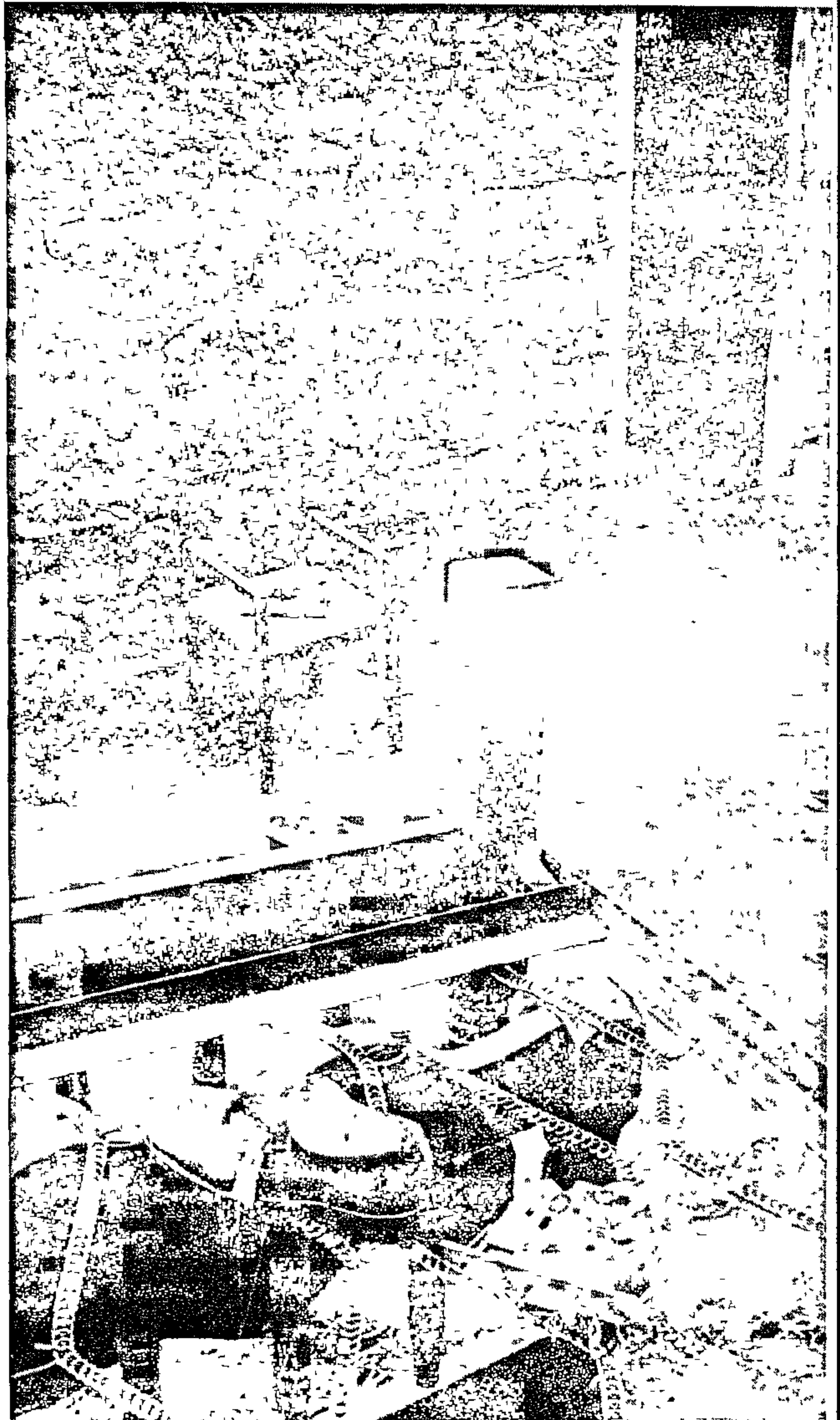
It said the analysis and conclusions must be agreed to on a trilateral basis by the states which took part in the investigation. Any other procedure or elaboration of the report contradicted international rules, the Soviets said.

The Frelimo political bureau said after a meeting on Tuesday — the first day of the Board's hearing in SA — it had instructed the Mozambican inquiry commission to propose to SA that the trilateral commission of inquiry's work continue until the completion of the investigation of the facts.

Machel witness rejects 'decoy' beacon theory

23/1/87

WEEKLY MAIL 2/18



Aftermath of the shootout: A baby's shoe balances on a bare bed

Picture CEDRIC NUNN, AFP

is never singled out any Inkatha individual as a target." Meanwhile, police are using tracker dogs in an attempt to trace the killers, who opened fire on the full family and friends after breaking into their house. In their initial statement, the

police said they were hunting "armed terrorists" and had not ruled out "terrorism" as the motive for the attack. They said AK47 shells had been found outside the house. Seven of those killed were children, and 10-year-old Ernest

Nthuzini escaped death by hiding in a closet for three hours. "It looked like a butchery afterwards," journalist Siphiso Khumalo said. "There was blood splashed on the walls and bullet holes all over the place."

By JO-ANN BEKKER

STARTLING information before the Margo inquiry yesterday lifted the lid on South Africa's explanation of why President Samora Machel's plane veered off course: the jet had mistaken a Swaziland navigational beacon for one in Maputo.

The theory also sought to dispel the popular conspiracy theory that a portable beacon had lured the presidential plane into the Eastern Transvaal hillsides where it crashed, killing 34 of its 44 passengers.

Roy Downes, a pilot and Department of Transport employee, who said he had tested his theories in a Boeing 737 simulator, claimed Machel's flight crew had confused a reading from a beacon in Matsapa, Swaziland, for the Maputo beacon. On the basis of the reading, they made the fatal 37-degree turn to the right.

Downes said the plane's VOR receiver — which picks up horizontal bearings — had been found to be locked into the Swaziland beacon. The navigator had fed a bearing from this beacon into the auto-pilot on the assumption that it was a beacon at Maputo.

Asked whether a portable beacon could have precipitated the crash, Downes speculated it could have caused the plane to change direction, but — unless there was a corresponding vertical guide — not to descend.

Members of the board of inquiry seemed to attach little weight to the decoy theory. Former British Lord Justice of Appeal, Sir Edward

The music fades ... and the trouble begins
PAGE 5

Eveleigh, noted that had there been a malevolent plot against Machel, the false beacon would be a pretty poor effort if it was intended to lead the aircraft to disaster.

However, one question Downes could not answer was why the distance measuring equipment and one instrument landing system were both on the same frequency when no transmitter in the area broadcasted on that frequency.

While previous witnesses had hinted at the flight crew's negligence, Downes went further calling them "very ill-disciplined" and complacent.

Contrary to the crew's comments recorded on the cockpit voice recorder, Downes said indications were that many of instruments were in fact working.

He ascribed the total pandemonium in the cockpit during the last three minutes of the crash to "attention fixation" — a common condition in air accidents, whereby the crew latch onto the escape route which seems most accessible. The Tupolev crew, who thought they were flying over the Mozambique coastline, concentrated solely on flying through the clouds to see the lights of Maputo.

Downes, quoting from the cockpit voice recorder, said for a moment it appeared the captain's training had resurfaced, when he said — one minute to impact — "So, no, surely it is indeed cloudy to descend."

"But his desire to see the lights is overwhelming," Downes remarked. "And he continues to descend."

WEEKLY MAIL REPORTER

THEY had just finished listening to a Russian opera when things started to go wrong

Suddenly, as the pilot of Samora Machel's presidential jet started to tell how he'd argued with the authorities in Maputo about fuel, the plane veered to the right

He was already worried about their fuel supply — the Tupolev TU134A-3's fuel warning light had just come on — and the 40-degree turn raised more than a flicker of concern

They had been on auto-pilot, but the co-pilot was probably in control as the plane started its descent at one minute after seven o'clock. The captain was apparently monitoring the flight as he prepared to take over for the landing

There was enough fuel to complete the descent, but not nearly enough to safely reach the only alternative runway available for night-landing — at the port of Beira. But it was a presidential flight, the weather report was good — visibility 10 kilometres — and it was unlikely they would be turned away by Maputo air control

Unless there was an emergency

At two minutes after seven, the auto-pilot's pitch control had just disengaged, but the roll and yaw channels remained on. The navigator reported they were 120 kilometres from Maputo

Eight minutes later, the Tupolev began its mysterious 37-degree turn. The navigator's decision to turn was apparently taken without the captain's knowledge

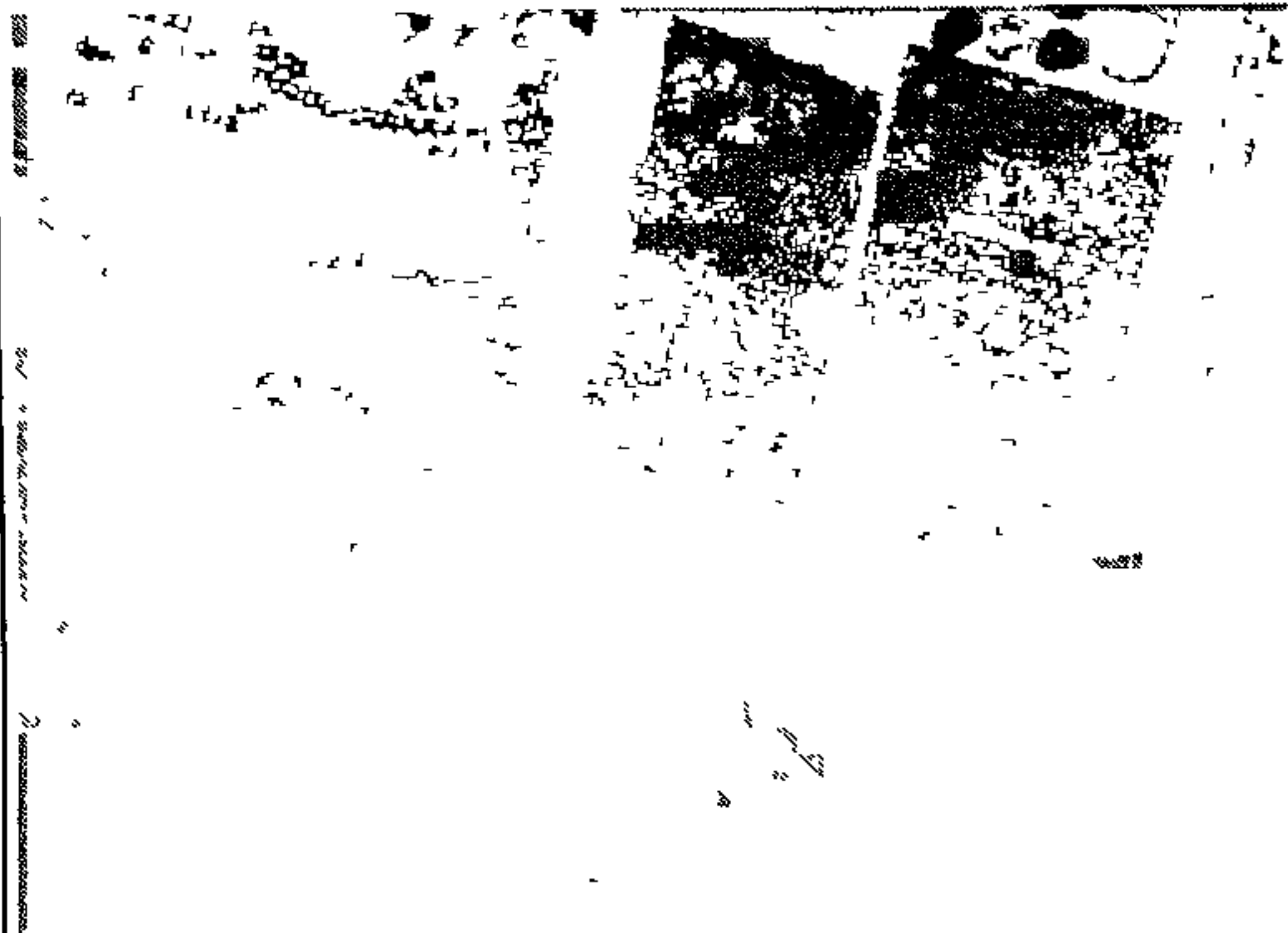
The captain swore strongly and snapped: "Making some turns — couldn't it be straight?" But he seemed satisfied by the navigator's explanation that "VOR indicates that way" — the VOR being a radio direction beacon on the ground, supposedly guiding them into Maputo airport

Seconds later the Russian crew was dividing up beer and cokes — apparently in anticipation of the landing. At 12 minutes past seven the reserve fuel warning light on the instrument panel lit up for 25 seconds. 2 400 kgs of fuel left. No-one commented — it was expected

At 12 minutes and 51 seconds past the hour the co-pilot asked: "And why those two are lit and these two are not?" He was apparently referring to four lights on the panel indicating which radio direction systems were

As the music fades, the trouble begins

Last moments in the life of the Machel plane



Instrument panel of the ill-fated Tupolev was displayed at hearing

working. The sequence seemed wrong. They discussed it briefly, then dropped the issue. The captain seemed more concerned about the time of touch-down — anxious to arrive at 7 20

At 15 minutes and 24 seconds past seven he asked "How many is it left?" The navigator replied "60 kms". "Five minutes," estimated the captain. They began talking about the division of the beers and coke again

Sixteen minutes and 58 seconds past the hour he told the flight engineer "It is necessary to tell them about the RV." He could have been thinking that the radio altimeter — which would sound the alarm if they were too close to ground level — was malfunctioning. "Say it, say, it is not for the first time," replied the radio operator

At 17 minutes and 21 seconds came the first hint that something was wrong with their position. The captain cursed and said "There is no

Maputo?" "What?" asked the co-pilot. "Electrical power is off, chaps," said the captain — apparently thinking there was a power failure at the airport

"There to the right, it is lit," said the co-pilot. "There is something I don't understand ahh," said the navigator. "No there is something," was the captain's response

"ILS switched off and DME (ground landing systems)," exclaimed the navigator. "And NDBs (non-directional beacons) do not work!" he added

There was a gabble of voices. "There to the left, what kind of light is there, something strange?"

"Three thousand feet," said the co-pilot — the height at which they had to tell Maputo airport they were about to land

It was 18 minutes and 11 seconds past seven.

The radio operator called ground control. "Maputo Charlie Nine

Charlie Alpha Alpha." Maputo's Aerodrome Flight Information Service (Afis) cut in "Charlie Nine Charlie Alpha Alpha Roger Confirm you have ah field in sight?"

"Not yet."

"And runway lights negative yet?"

"Not, negative," said the radio operator. There was more confusion as the captain interjected, to say nothing was working on the ground

"Something is wrong," said the captain. Another gabble of voices as the crew seemingly strained their eyes, trying to spot the crucial lights. They were still descending

The minimum safe altitude for visual approach is 1 673 feet

"I understand nothing," says the captain. "Don't you see the runway yet?" asks the radio operator. "And what runway, what are you talking about?"

"We are going to do straight-in approach?"

"We are doing straight-in approach."

"No, well, can you see the runway?"

"No, there's nothing, there's neither city nor runway."

"Some 18-20 kilometres left," intoned the navigator. "Maputo Charlie Nine Charlie Alpha Alpha, check again runway lights," came the plea from the radio operator.

Twenty-one minutes and two seconds past the hour, an alarm started sounding — the terrain proximity warning

"Roger, you are cleared for visual approach," came the response from Maputo. "Damn it," said the captain.

"Charlie Nine Charlie Alpha Alpha runway lights out of service?" repeated the radio operator. "No, it's cloudy, cloudy, cloudy, cloudy," said the captain despairingly

"firm, runway lights out of service?" asked Maputo. "Affirmative, lights not in sight."

"Affirmative and join right down wind runway five," said Maputo.

Twenty one minutes and 32 seconds. The alarm stopped ringing.

Navigator: "No, no, there's nowhere to go, no NDBs, there's nothing."

Captain: "Neither NDBs nor ILS"

Twenty-one minutes and 39 seconds past seven o'clock, the flight recorders registered half a second of silence

The president was dead

The three riddles of the crash

AFTER the first week of the official South African inquiry into the Mozambique plane crash near Komatipoort last October, there seem to be as many questions as there are answers.

In particular, no simple answer has emerged to the question: Who or what killed President Samora Machel?

The evidence led so far has uncovered several mysteries:

● Why did the President's jet suddenly veer off-course ten minutes before it was due to land?

● What happened at a strange campsite 150 metres south-east of the crash site, where a tent was removed the day after the crash? Members of the SADF had been seen at the site in the past, according to a report

● What happened to a checklist compiled by South Africa's chief investigator at the crash site?

One of the most significant unanswered questions is why Machel's Soviet-built Tupolev jet made a 37-degree turn to the right just before it was due to land in Maputo

This change of direction triggered

By JO-ANN BEKKER

the sequence of events which resulted in the plane plunging into hilly country 50 kilometres west of its destination

Initial evidence placed before the court was highly critical of the safety aspects of the presidential flight on October 19 last year. South African experts claimed

● The Tupolev TU-134A-3 was carrying insufficient fuel to divert — in the event of an emergency — to the nearest night-airstrip in Beira

● There was no record of any flight plan being filed

● The crew failed to act on a ground proximity alarm which sounded shortly before the crash.

● There was confusion between the crew and control at Maputo airport — the airport cleared the plane to land while the crew protested there were no runway lights. The confusion could have resulted partly from an inadequate command of English on the part of the controller and partly from the Tupolev radio operator's

failure to use standard aviation terms

While such explanations seem to indicate the flight-crew culpable, other information before the commission suggests the accident was influenced by forces beyond the crew's control

A case in point is the Tupolev's last-minute turn to the right. According to the navigator's explanation on the cockpit voice recorder, it was precipitated by the VOR (VHF Omni Range) reading off a navigational beacon on the ground

The recording showed the captain, at first alarmed by the change of course, was reassured by the navigator's assurance that: "VOR indicates that way"

The mystery is further compounded by reports that Maputo's beacon had not been coding correctly that night and thus could not have accounted for the VOR reading

The factual report's reference to an abandoned campsite on the South African side of the border about 150 metres south-east of the crash site, also appears to fuel conspiracy

theories about the cause of the crash.

"Witnesses on Mozambique's side of the border said a tent on the site had been removed the day after the accident," the report states

"The SA Police Security Branch at Komatipoort was asked to investigate the matter (and) found an employee of the Department of Veterinary Services who was patrolling the particular section of the border fence during September and October 1986. He frequently saw members of the SADF camping at the place. Their tents were, however, small.

"The company commander of the army unit in the Komatipoort area (also) has no knowledge of any camps with large tents in the particular area"

Another strange development involved the disappearance of a checklist discovered at the scene of the crash. South Africa's chief investigator into the crash, Pieter de Klerk of the Department of Transport, said he had hidden the list under a table in his tent but it had vanished from the spot the same day

Jet crew ill-disciplined, complacent — investigator

The Argus Correspondent

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JOHANNESBURG. — The Russians operating Mozambique President Samora Machel's aircraft were an ill-disciplined crew with no command direction from the pilot, said Mr Roy Downes, accident investigator with the South African Directorate of Civil Aviation

He illustrated this by comparing flight manual regulations to the performance of the crew

They did not have enough fuel to divert to Beira, although they had filed this as their alternative destination in the navigator's log

Regulations were emphatic that they identify navigational instruments as they used them. There was no indication of this on the cockpit voice recorder.

Mr Downes said the crew were required to complete a call-and-response checklist before starting their descent "it is apparent that no preparation was made for landing this aircraft"

He said it was important, especially in the case of jet aircraft, that the checklist be strictly followed

"There seemed to be a certain complacency in the cockpit prior to the emergency situation. The crew had flown together a long time and were comfortable



with each other. They came to rely on each other to do the right thing at the right time."

Mr Downes said the crew experienced an attention failure in the form of a fixation. They were trying to get below cloud to the exclusion of everything else

"The situation was still retrievable when the ground-proximity warning system sounded. Their reaction should have been to apply power and climb. But, because they believed they had had spurious readings, they ignored the warning."

He said there was total confusion in the last few minutes, with crew talking at the same time. They were lost

● See Page 5.

Machel crash inquiry

'Pandemonium' in cockpit' minutes before disaster

JOHANNESBURG—There was 'pandemonium' in the cockpit during the last few minutes of President Samora Machel's flight, with the 'ill-disciplined crew' not paying attention to commands from the captain, the commission of inquiry into last year's fatal plane crash heard yesterday.

It was obvious in the final minutes everybody was half-~~ing~~ at once. The captain made an ineffectual attempt to silence everyone, Mr Roy Downes, an experienced pilot and accident investigator, said.

The crew were suffering from 'attention fixation' and were determined to see what they believed were the lights of Maputo. They ignored everything else and made a tragic mistake which killed the president and 34 other people.

Their desire to see the lights was overwhelming, Mr Downes said.

The crew were further disorientated by Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Radio beacon (VOR) signals transmitting from Swaziland.

The Swaziland VOR at Matsapa 'is very strong, as all pilots flying that route know', Mr Downes said.

The VOR informs a plane on which radial it is away from a beacon. Maputo's notoriously weak airport radial is set at a 225 frequency. There are a series of radials which differ from area to area and have to be selected by going through the frequencies as the flight continues, the commission heard.

Explaining why the plane took a right-hand turn towards South Africa instead of left to Maputo, Mr Downes said the

Tupolev 134A was slightly off course and the crew found themselves south of Maputo in a strip of land they thought was the sea.

A former pilot who had flown that route many times Mr Downes said there were no lights in the area and at night it gave the impression of the sea.

From the flight record it appeared as if the navigator ~~thinking they were over the Indian Ocean, instructed a 40 degree right turn, which, if they had been at sea, would have headed them towards Maputo. He picked up the powerful Matsapa beacon and tuned into a 225 frequency — the landing runway at Maputo — but he was in the wrong area.~~

Power failure

The co-pilot, listening to a Russian broadcast, thought the captain had changed his frequency and tuned his into the Matsapa VOR.

The crew seemed to be able to do everything without the captain knowing, Mr Downes said.

When the captain could not see Maputo he convinced the crew this was because there was a power failure in the city.

They were running low on fuel, were becoming anxious and even though there were 'spurious warnings' with the ground proximity warning sounding, they were convinced they could see Maputo.

They could have retrieved the situation, but by that time were acting irrationally, said Mr Downes, who also made a

study of the cockpit voice recorder.

A 'nefarious person' could have steered the plane off course with a false VOR beacon, but it could not force it to land. More than one beacon or aid was used to land a plane, he said.

There is no logical explanation but very poor crew performance, Col Frank Borman said.

Several African newspapers have alleged the plane was steered off course by a mysterious VOR. Evidence on this will be led today.

The pathologist who conducted a postmortem on President Machel's body said the 53-year-old Frelimo leader had died instantly.

There is no way he could have survived the accident, Prof Louis Nel, head of forensic medicine at the University of Natal, said.

He told the six-member board the president was identified by a gold ring inscribed with his wife's name, Gracia, and by his teeth.

There was nothing sinister in the findings by the South African Bureau of Standards that instruments taken from the wreckage had been tampered with, chief investigator Mr Pieter de Klerk said.

There could have been human interference after the accident, but I was more interested in the frequencies after the accident, he said.

We know the readings definitely changed with impact. The inquiry continues today — (Sapa)

● See Editorial Opinion

Machel died 'instantly'

Sowetan 23/1/87

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique died instantly in the plane crash which claimed his and 33 other lives in October last year, the inquiry was told at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

Professor Jurie Nel, head of forensic medicine at the University of Natal, said "There is no way he could have survived the accident

The violence of the impact had opened the President's chest and his vital organs were missing

Reported allegations that President Machel was alive for about four hours after the crash were "not true" he said

Neither dental records nor fingerprints of the President were made available to Professor Nel and, except for the fact that he was told this was the President, and that he had found a ring, engraved with Mrs Machel's name he had no way of confirming that the body he examined was that of the President

Plane crew were ill-disciplined, says local expert

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SUNTIMES

23/11/8



By Zenaide Vendeiro and Claire Robertson

The Russians operating Mozambique President Samora Machel's aircraft were an ill-disciplined crew with no command direction from the pilot, Mr Roy Downes, accident investigator with the SA Directorate of Civil Aviation, said yesterday

He illustrated this by comparing flight manual regulations with their actual performance

They did not have enough fuel to divert to Beira although they had filed this as their alternative destination in the navigator's log.

Regulations were emphatic that they identify navigational instruments as they used them. There was no indication of this on the cockpit voice recorder

Mr Downes said the crew were required to complete a call-and-response checklist before

starting their descent. "It is apparent that no preparation was made for landing this aircraft"

He said it was important, especially in the case of jet aircraft, that the checklist be followed

"There seemed to be a certain complacency in the cockpit prior to the emergency situation. The crew had flown together a long time and were comfortable with each other. They came to rely on each other to do the right thing at the right time

"The situation was still retrievable when the ground proximity warning system sounded. Their reaction should have been to apply power and climb. But, because they believed they had had spurious readings, they ignored the warning."

He said there was total confusion in the last few minutes.

● See Page 11.

CAPL TINS 25/187
8/12

False beacon theory at Machel probe

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A false beacon would have led President Samora Machel's jet off course but this would not have led it to disaster, a pilot and accident investigator told the board of inquiry into the crash yesterday.

Mr Roy Downes, a Directorate of Civil Aviation investigator and a pilot experienced in flying in Southern Africa, was answering a hypothetical question about the effects of a "spurious beacon" placed to lure a plane off course.

He said the beacon's signal would have to be much stronger than the Maputo beacon, or the Maputo beacon would have to have been switched off.

Mr Downes said even following this, the distance measuring equipment (DME), used before landing, would have indicated a wrong course.

When the aircraft made a right-hand turn instead of left, it was likely the co-pilot had reset the pilot's Instrument Landing System frequency not realizing his own frequency might have been set on the Matsapha VOR (very high frequency omni-directional radio) instead of Maputo.

The aircraft also had about 50 minutes of fuel left on impact and should have levelled off after the ground proximity alarm sounded, he said, then re-checking its position.

But the indications were that the crew were fixated on get-

ting out of the cloud in an apparent search for lights and were not responding logically to their instruments. Mr Downes agreed that the radar, if used, would have alerted the crew to the fact that they were not near a coastline.

He said the crew appeared ill-disciplined with little co-ordination with their actions and had neglected the important checklist procedure, especially vital for a jet's crew. He said it was apparent no preparations were made to land the aircraft.

Sir Edward Everleigh asked an accident investigator, Mr Pieter de Klerk, whether he was aware of the Mozambicans' concern about a military camp near the crash site.

JOHANNESBURG. — The head of Mozambique's commission of inquiry into the crash said it was crucial to discover whether the aircraft was led astray by a decoy beacon.

Lt-Gen Armando Guebuza told the Mozambican news agency that a VOR (very high frequency omni-directional radio) led the Tupolev TU134 astray.

He said the investigation by the international commission — comprising representatives from the Soviet Union, SA and Mozambique — was not concluded.

"The facts already discovered demand that the investigation continues," he said. "The factual report (prepared by the tripartite commission) already contains the information that President Machel's plane was following signals from a VOR which was not that of Maputo."

To Page 3

False beacon theory — probe by expert

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A decoy beacon could conceivably have diverted the Mozambique presidential aircraft off-course but this alone would not have led to its destruction, the commission of inquiry into the Machel crash heard.

The commission explored the feasibility of a false beacon having lured the aircraft off-course, following allegations to this effect

Mr Roy Downes, an expert on navigational aids with the South African Directorate of Civil Aviation, testified in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that a false beacon could have made the aircraft change course, but could not have forced it down or made the crew ignore other instruments

Below 900m

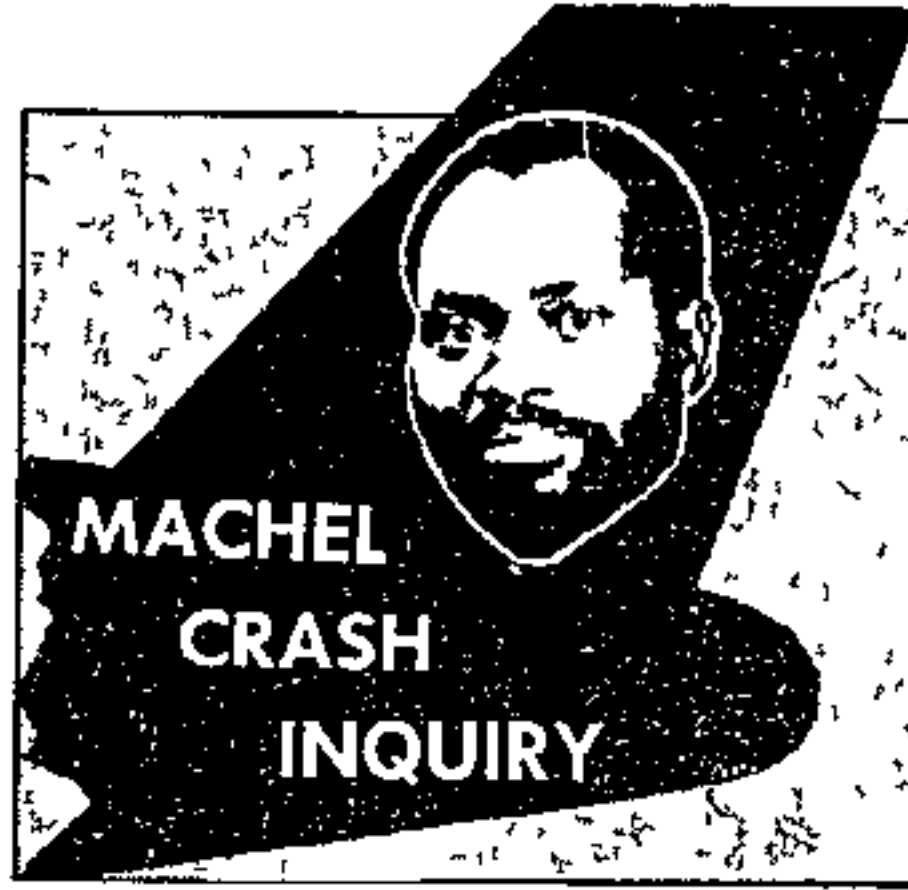
He agreed that if nefarious persons put up a spurious beacon, they could only have hoped to succeed on the hypothesis that the crew would descend below 900 metres and ignore the GPW (ground proximity warning) alarm and the altimeter

He said the false beacon could only have been a VOR (Very High Frequency Omni Range) beacon — which beams only horizontal guidance, not vertical guidance — because the crew believed all other instruments were unserviceable.

Mr Downes said the aircraft continued descending until it struck the ground, in spite of the GPW having sounded

Commission member Colonel Frank Borman agreed He said whatever information the crew had received from the beacon, it remained their primary responsibility to maintain a safe altitude If they had stayed at 900 metres they would have cleared the terrain

● The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo that shortly after the crash a South African-based journalist received an anonymous telephone call saying a decoy beacon had been used to lure the



President's aircraft off course, the Mozambique news agency, Aim, said:

Aim said "A journalist from a news agency with an office in Johannesburg telephoned Aim on the morning of October 21, asking about reactions in Ma-

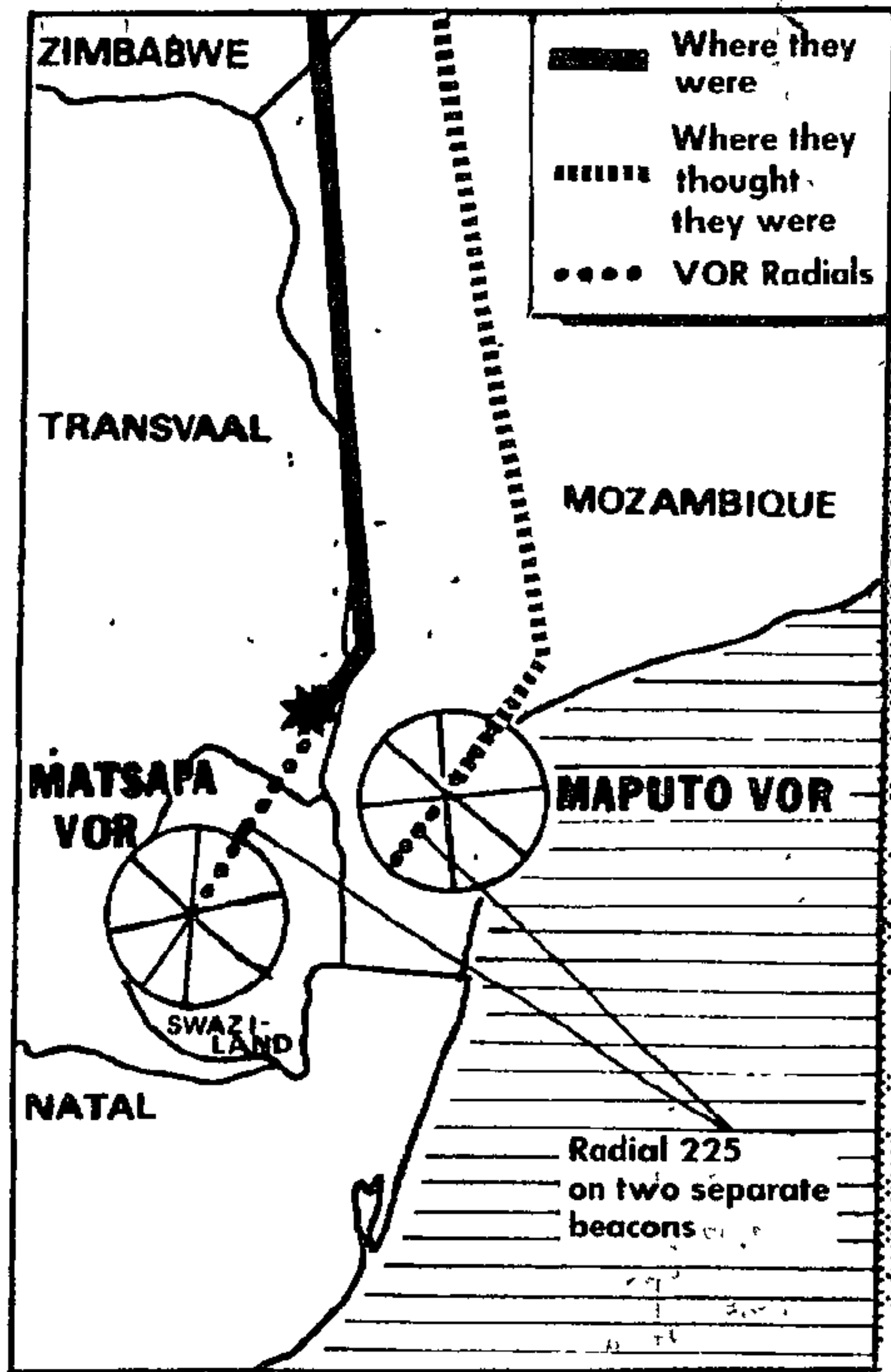
puto to the death of President Samora

"He said his agency received a call from a man who claimed to be an officer in the South African Air Force He said the South African military had placed a 'decoy beacon' in the border area," it added

Aim then referred to evidence led in Johannesburg about an abandoned campsite 150 metres south-east of the crash site

Aim said cockpit voice transcripts showed the navigator turned right because he followed a signal from a VOR

"Could it have been the VOR at Matsapa airport in Swaziland or was it some other VOR?" it asked



FINMAIL 23/1/87

MACHEL CRASH

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The inquiry begins

Both the Mozambican and Russian delegations were conspicuous by their absence when the Board of Inquiry into the air crash in which Mozambican president Samora Machel was killed began sitting this week. The board, which convened in the Johannesburg Supreme Court, is chaired by Justice

Cecil Margo.

Nonetheless, statements from representatives of both countries will be presented to the board as the inquiry is being held in terms of regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. A factual report of the air crash, drawn up jointly by all three states involved, was handed in as evidence.

According to advocate Cedric Puckrin SC, who this week began leading evidence on behalf of the Department of Transport and the Directorate of Civil Aviation, there is no compulsion on other states to appear as the accident took place in foreign territory. However, he was at pains to point out that SA had received the fullest co-operation from both Mozambique and the USSR in the joint on-site investigation and during talks in Moscow and Zurich when the aircraft's black box information was decoded.

Leading evidence on the outcome of the records in the black boxes, Puckrin said that everything pointed to the flight of the presidential Tupolev 134 being entirely normal until the point of impact. "There is nothing to suggest that sabotage of any sort was involved," he said. He also observed that there was nothing to suggest that the aircrew were under the influence of any alcohol or drugs.

Evidence extracted from the black boxes indicates that in the final few minutes before the crash, the Tupolev's captain asked Maputo control tower at least three times whether the runway lights at Maputo airport were out of order as, on final approach, he could not pick up the lights.

Apparently the only reply he got was that the aircraft was cleared for landing. It also appears that the captain, just before impact, said: "There is no Maputo" — followed by swearing. There seems to have been some confusion over which runway at Maputo the Russian-built aircraft was supposed to be approaching, according to flight-deck recordings of the instructions from Maputo control tower.

The Tupolev 134 nonetheless continued its descent as the captain obviously believed that he was in fact approaching Maputo airport. The black boxes reveal that for 32 seconds before impact the cockpit alarm indicating that the plane was nearing the ground was functioning.

Evidence was also led that the plane was low on fuel and could not have diverted to Beira even had the crew wished to do so.

Altogether 34 of the 44 passengers on board were killed along with all but one crew

member, the chief engineer. The crash occurred within 200 m of the Mozambique border inside SA territory at a point where SA, Mozambique and Swaziland converge. ■

Decoy beacon could not itself have caused a crash

23/1/87
218
SMARK

By Zenaide Vendeiro and Claire Robertson

A decoy beacon could conceivably have diverted the Mozambique presidential plane off-course, but this alone would not have led to its destruction, the commission of inquiry into the Machel crash heard yesterday.

The commission explored the feasibility of a false beacon having lured the plane off course, following allegations to this effect.

Mr Roy Downes, an expert on navigational aids with the SA Directorate of Civil Aviation, testified that a false beacon could have made the plane change course, but could not have forced it down or made the crew ignore other instruments.

He agreed that if "nefarious persons" put up a spurious beacon to lure the aircraft to its destruction, they could only have hoped to succeed on the hypothesis that the crew would descend below 3 000 feet and ignore the ground proximity warning system (GPWS) alarm and the altimeter.

Beaming horizontal guidance

He said the false beacon could only have been a VOR (Very High Frequency Omni Range) beacon, which beams only horizontal guidance, because the crew believed that all other instruments were unserviceable.

Mr Downes said the aircraft continued descending continuously until it struck the ground, despite the GPWS having sounded.

"The crew did not take recovery action re-

quired for flying over unknown terrain."

A member of the panel, Colonel Frank Bor-man, agreed. He said whatever information the crew had received from the beacon, it remained their primary responsibility to maintain a safe altitude. If they had stayed at 3 000 feet, they would have cleared the terrain, he said.

"The only logical explanation as to why the aircraft kept descending was incredibly poor crew performance. I'm speculating, but so are we all."

Crew mistrusted instruments

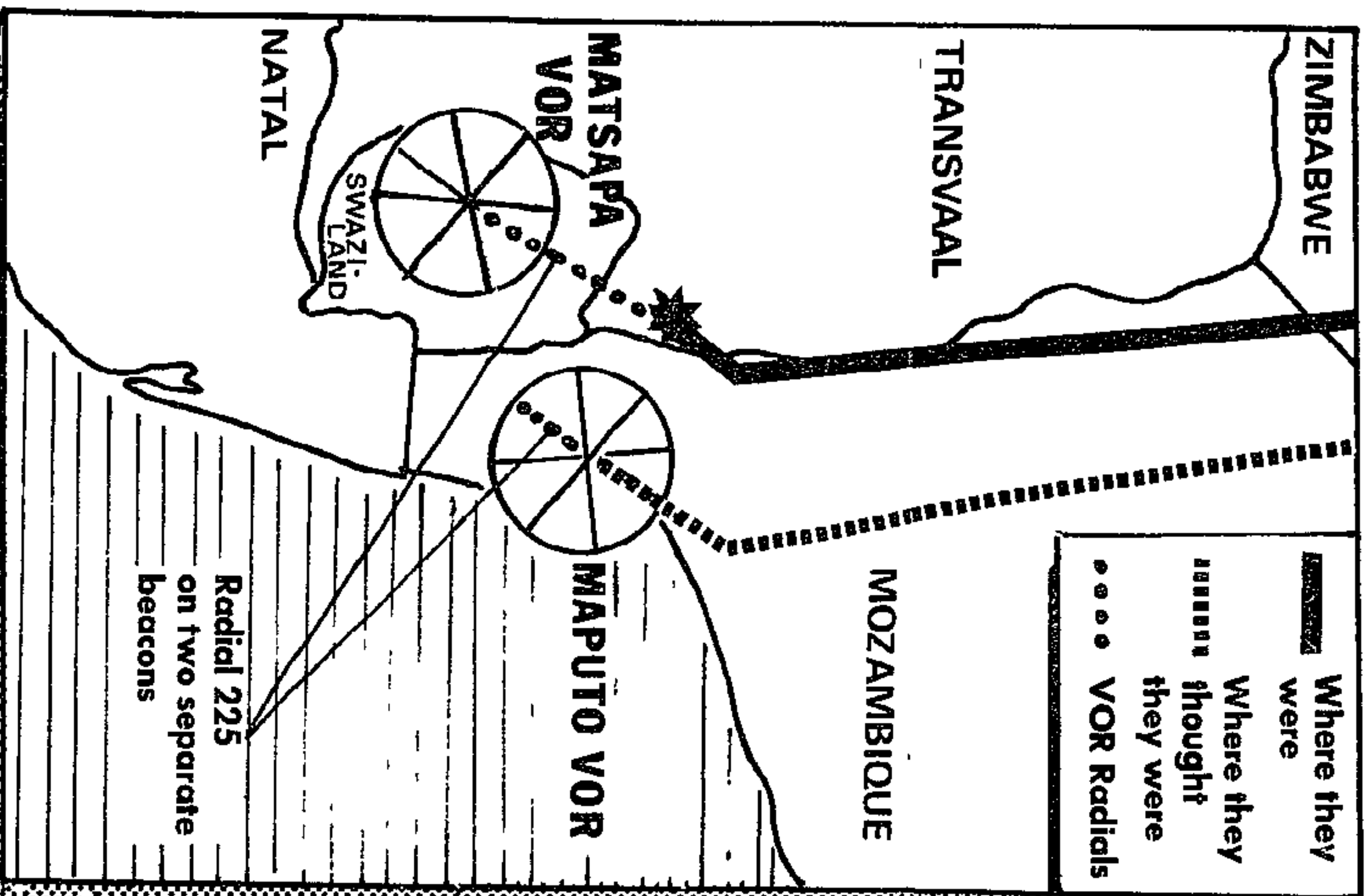
Mr Downes said the situation was retrievable when the GPWS sounded. The crew should have reacted by applying power and climbing, but, perhaps because of previous spurious readings, they ignored the warning.

At that stage they mistrusted all their instruments.

The commission chairman, Mr Justice C Margo, said if there was a mobile beacon, it would have had to transmit on the same frequency as the Maputo beacon, which would have had to be switched off, or have a powerful enough signal to override the Maputo beacon.

Commission member Sir Edward Eveleigh said "Even if a spurious beacon had the effect of diverting the aircraft, this shouldn't have led to disaster. On that basis, one would think that a false beacon was a pretty poor effort if intended to lead the aircraft to disaster."

The commission will hear further evidence today on the feasibility of a false beacon having lured the aircraft to disaster.



Theory of wrong right turn

An expert on navigational instruments has advanced a theory that a breakdown in cockpit communication led to the Mozambique plane executing a right turn into South African territory.

The following is a simplified version of the theory proposed by Mr Roy Downes, of the SA Directorate of Civil Aviation:

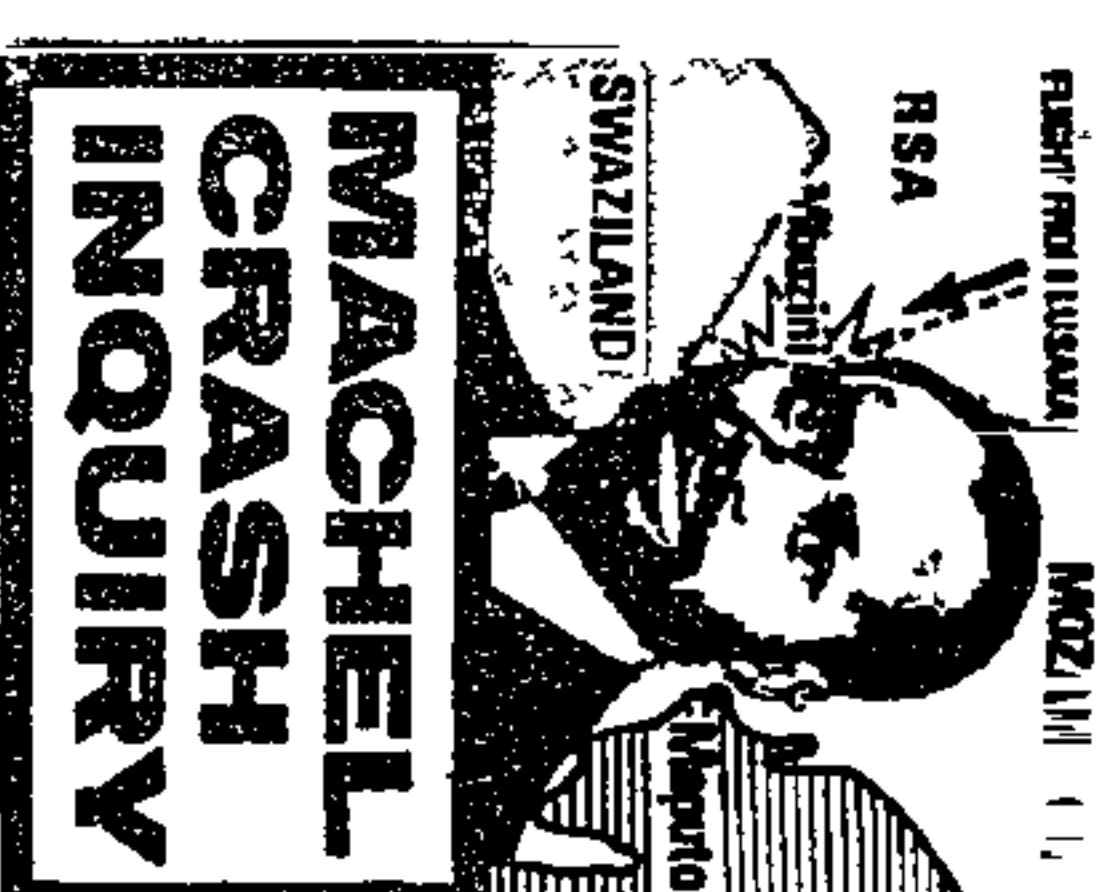
- A civil aircraft navigates by "hopping" from beacon to beacon.
- The aircraft's receiver picks up directional signals beamed by VOR (Very High Frequency Omni Range) beacons.
- Every beacon has a set of radials.
- To reach its destination, the cockpit crew has to select or patch in to the correct beacon and its set of radials. Once the pilot has selected a radial on that beacon, a moving needle on his instrument panel tells him which way to steer to stay on that radial.

The co-pilot of the Machel plane selected a beacon at Matsapha in Swaziland but neglected to tell the navigator, who believed they were still tuned to the Maputo beacon, about 100 km south-east.

The navigator selected a radial heading of 225 — which would have allowed them a "straight in" approach to Maputo airport had they been on the Maputo beacon. They were, however, on radial 225 on the Matsapha beacon.

The result was that the aircraft made a 40 degree turn to the right into South African territory.

The crew could have checked whether they were tuned to the correct beacon because every beacon transmits different Morse



Judicial humour lightens the hearing

The technically complex proceedings at yesterday's sitting of the Machel crash inquiry were lightened by several moments of off-the-cuff humour.

Mr Pieter de Klerk, an accident investigator with the Directorate of Civil Aviation, Department of Transport, wound up his testimony with a warning of landmines near the site.

The judge said wryly "How very kind of you to communicate this fact to us after we have visited the area."

As Mr Roy Downes explained the instruments on a partial reconstruction of the Tupolev TU-134A cockpit, counsel for the inquiry Mr Cedric Puckrin, SC, stood to question him.

Mr Justice Margo "Your instructing attorney's head, intellectually contained as it is, is obstructing our view."

Mr Puckrin "My lord, I have often wished I could see into attorneys' heads myself."

His Lordship's answering remark was lost in a burst of laughter, but Colonel Frank Borman was heard to mention the word "vacant".

Sir Edward Eveleigh contributed a trans-Atlantic pun.

Mr Puckrin referred to Exhibit ZZ, translating this to "zee zee" for the benefit of the American Colonel Borman.

"It could be either — or 'either,'" Sir Edward said.

The judge had earlier asked the media not to draw conclusions from the evidence.

Journalists listened, mystified, to talk of VOR's and azimuths, hoping that a kindly SAAF officer would reveal all after the sitting.

But certain members of the public explained, in stage whispers, technical terms to lesser mortals.

These aviators also offered opinions, answering questions put by inquiry members before expert witnesses had a chance to refer to their records.

"It was the VOR!" they exclaimed, and: "Of course it was!" nodding sagely when the expert



The wreckage of the presidential plane. The commission is testing a theory that a decoy

Was cockpit complacency the killer?

STAR 24/1/87 (218)

By Claire Robertson and Zenaide Vendeiro

Testimony during the first four days of the commission of inquiry into the Machel crash this week painted a damning picture of an ill-disciplined, complacent cockpit crew that failed to maintain professional standards or react properly in a crisis

Expert witnesses and commission members at the inquiry in the Rand Supreme Court have built up a picture of what occurred in the Tupolev 134-A in October before it crashed, killing 34 people including Mozambican President Samora Machel — referred to as VTP 1 in a Maputo log

On the basis of the transcripts of the cockpit voice recorder and digital flight data recorder, the following scenarios were presented

The Russian captain (48), co-pilot (29), flight engineer (37) and navigator (48) were an experienced, licensed crew and no significant traces of alcohol were found in their blood.

However, they appeared to be an ill-disciplined crew with no command direction from the pilot

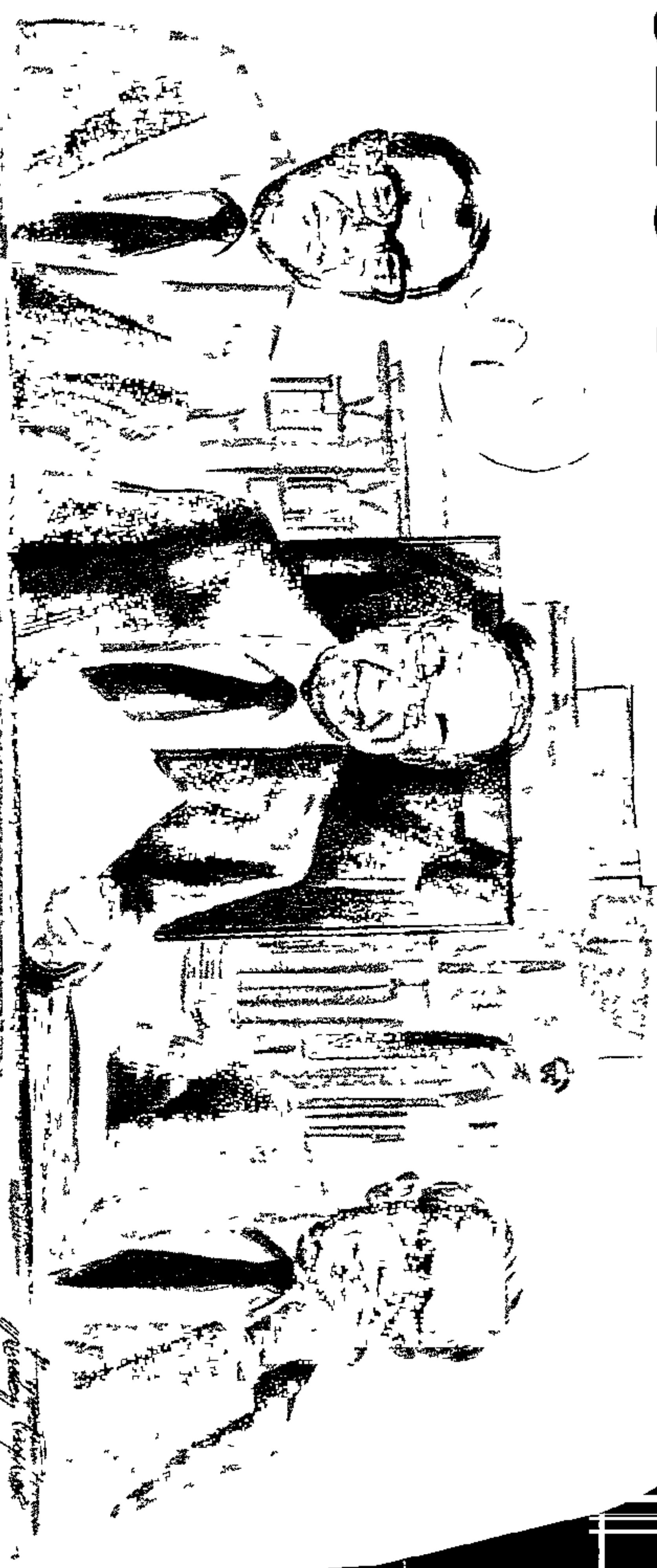
They did not have enough fuel to divert to Berra although they had filed this as their alternative destination in the navigator's log. The reserve fuel warning light illuminated once in the descent and then continuously for about two minutes before impact

At a crucial stage in communications in English between the crew and the Maputo tower — when the former was trying to establish whether the runway lights were on — the Russian radio operator departed from standard terminology, confusing the young air traffic controller whose home language was Portuguese

One theory on why the right turn which took the plane into South African territory maintained that the co-pilot failed to tell the navigator that he had selected a direction beacon in Swaziland and the navigator unwittingly steered what he believed to be the correct course to Maputo on that beacon, not knowing that he was steering a parallel course towards a beacon 100 km west

A rudimentary check would still have revealed which beacon they were flying toward as each one identifies it

the killer?



Three of the six-member commission of inquiry into the Machel crash: (from left) Sir Edward Eveleigh, commission chairman M Justice C Margo, and former astronaut Colonel Frank Borman. ● Graphic by Nicky Taylor

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STAR

24/1/87

'Decoy' claims get no backing from UK expert

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Shortly after the air crash that killed President Samora Machel, a South Africa-based journalist received an anonymous telephone call saying a decoy beacon had been used to lure the plane off course, according to AIM, the Mozambique news agency.

The agency said: "A journalist from a news agency with an office in Johannesburg telephoned AIM on the morning of October 21 asking about reactions in Maputo to the death of President Samora.

"During the conversation he told AIM of a strange telephone call ... he said the man did not identify himself but claimed to be an officer in the SAAF. He said the South African military had placed a 'decoy beacon' in the border area."

AIM then referred to evidence led at the Commission of Inquiry in Johannesburg.

It said the cockpit voice transcripts clearly showed that the navigator had turned right because he was following the signal from a VOR (Very High Frequency Omnidirectional Radio).

A British radar expert who testified before the inquiry virtually ruled out that the plane was lured to destruction by a decoy beacon.

Mr William Young, former deputy director of the British Civil Aviation Authority, was asked whether a VOR beacon was suitable for tricking an airliner into crashing.

"I would not use this type of equipment (for the job)," he replied.

Mr Young was asked if South Africa could have lured the plane away from the Maputo VOR beacon. He said it would involve setting up a beacon twice as powerful on the same frequency as Maputo.

Asked to explain why the presidential jet turned 37 degrees west instead of east, Mr Young said the most plausible theory was that the Soviet air crew had mistakenly tuned their VOR on a beacon in neighbouring Swaziland instead of Maputo.

never listened.

Repeated reports from Mozambique have hinted at the presence of a decoy beacon set up to lure the aircraft into South African territory but the inquiry heard that a false beacon could have diverted the aircraft but could only have relayed directional readings.

A false beacon would have been "a pretty poor effort" if one intended to lead the aircraft to disaster, said commission member Sir Edward Eveleigh.

Although homing on the Swaziland beacon the situation — and the lives of 34 people — could still have been saved minutes before the crash but the crew did act to pull the plan out of its descent.

Their ground warning system was screaming that, for a plane with no landing gear out and descending at 730 feet per minute, they were too close to the ground. The crew didn't change the descent to a climb.

Another commission member, Colonel Frank Borman, said. "The only logical explanation as to why the aircraft kept descending was incredibly poor crew performance."

The crew by that stage were ignoring or misinterpreting their navigational aids.

They had developed a fixation, not uncommon in airplane accidents.

24/11/87

Machel crash site: questions on Pik

(28)

By Zenaide Vendeiro and Claire Robertson

A Department of Foreign Affairs senior official was questioned yesterday about the actions of Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha at the Machel crash site — and whether these constituted infractions of the Aviation Act.

Mr Neil van Heerden, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs, was being cross-examined by Mr Cedric Puckrin, SC, counsel for the commission of inquiry into the plane crash.

Mr van Heerden said the presence of Mr Botha at the site was aimed at ensuring that nothing was done by either side which would reflect negatively on South Africa's bilateral relations with Mozambique or with its international image.

He said that in his view nothing was done by the Minister or the police, and nothing moved or tampered with in any way, which would have had a negative effect on the investigation.

Mr Botha had insisted that international conventions and South African law be adhered to.

Mr Puckrin asked Mr van Heerden repeatedly whether the Minister may have contravened the regulations by being on the scene and allowing documents to be removed from the scene — without the permission of the Commissioner of Civil Aviation or his designated representative.

Asked who had been in control at the site, Mr van Heerden said it had been a fairly confused scene. From the time the Minister arrived at 10.30 am, until his departure three hours

● To Page 2

'Confusion' at crash site

Star (28)

24/11/87
● From Page 1

later, nobody said "I am in charge"

Mr van Heerden said a representative of the Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA) was present and in control. Although the representative was not party to the discussions with the then Mozambique Minister of Security, Mr Sergio Vieira, about the removal of personal and official documents which lay strewn over the crash site, he was introduced to Mr Vieira and had access to him.

Mr Botha discussed with the Commissioner of Police, General Johan Coetzee, the request by Mr Vieira that the documents be gathered up and handed over to Mozambique.

Since the police had already photographed the documents, and in view of the fact that there were extraordinary considerations at play, it was decided to accede to the Mozambican request, said Mr van Heerden.

Asked if Mr Botha had gained authority to be at the scene, Mr van Heerden said his Minister had held talks with the Minister of Transport Affairs but, as he was not present, he could not say whether a specific request was made.

To his knowledge, the DCA investigator at the scene at no stage told Mr Botha that he was not allowed to be at the site, said Mr van Heerden.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Margo, stopped the line of questioning.

He said it had been an emotional and confused scene and there may have been infractions of the Aviation Act. However, Mr van Heerden had not been called to "plead guilty" on behalf of the Minister.

Mr Justice Margo said it was important for any accident investigation that access to a crash site be controlled and that nothing be disturbed.

● See Page 5.

Margo inquiry to call Pik?

Weekend Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — There is a possibility that the Margo Board of Inquiry into the Machel air crash will call Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha into the witness box to explain why he had taken apparent charge at the air crash site — and whether the actions he had taken constituted an infraction of the Aviation Act

Mr Cedric Puckrin, SC, leading the evidence at the inquiry in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday, raised the question of a possible appearance by Mr Botha during the evidence of Mr Neil van Heerden, Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs

Mr Van Heerden conceded in response to questioning that Mr Botha had been in apparent control of the situation at the crash site on the morning following the accident

He said the presence of Mr Botha at the site was aimed at ensuring that nothing was done by either side which would reflect negatively on South Africa's bilateral relations with Mozambique or with its international image

He also said in his view nothing was done by the Minister or the police and nothing moved or tampered with in any way which would have had a negative effect on the investigation

Mr Botha had insisted that international conventions and South African law be adhered to

Mr Van Heerden's evidence was that certain documents and possessions, which had been described as property of the Mozambique Government or personal effects of persons killed aboard the aircraft, had been removed from the crash site that day with the authorisation of Mr Botha

Given the extraordinary circumstances and considering that a head of state had been killed and possible effects on bilateral relations, although there may have been a possible infraction of the Civil Aviation Act, he could appreciate the reasons for this.

Pik took over at crash site

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~~218~~

W/M
24/1/87

JOHANNESBURG—The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, may have been contravening the Civil Aviation Act by 'taking charge' of the site where President Samora Machel's plane crashed

That was suggested during Thursday's sitting of the board of inquiry into the crash

'Who assumed charge?' counsel for the board, Mr Cedric Puckrin, repeatedly questioned the deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden

'I suppose he was the first among equals there,' Mr van Heerden said

'An unfortunate allusion to take,' the chairman of the board, Mr Justice Cecil Margo, returned

Under the Aviation Act the Department of Civil Aviation assumes charge of the site of an accident and no one is allowed to interfere without permission

'Is there any question that this Act was overridden by the state of emergency?' Mr Puckrin asked.

No, Mr van Heerden replied, but to his knowledge his Minister did not get authority from the Department of Civil Aviation to go to the crash site

He was 'hesitant to express a view' about allegations that police removed documents from the scene and made photo copies of them

Not allowed

At the site Mr Botha was not informed by the investigator from the Directorate of Civil Aviation that he was not allowed to be on site, he said

Mr Justice Margo brought questioning to a halt by saying the crash was an 'extreme emergency' and it was understandable there might have been transgressions

A member of the inquiry board, Col Frank Borman of the U S, questioned Mr van Heerden about newspaper reports he read in America sourced to the Department of Foreign Affairs who alleged the crew were under the influence of alcohol

'I cannot recall anything like that,' Mr van Heerden said

The witness box took a United Nations flavour with French, Irish, British and South African experts giving evidence Next to testify was a Swazi man

Mr Aaron Mamba, who lives in a village near the crash site and patrols the border fence to make sure it is in good repair, told the board of a 'large tent' on the hillside overlooking the crash site

The tent disappeared shortly before the accident and reappeared a few days after it, he said

Three soldiers lived in the tent and he saw a ball 'the colour of curry' at the campsite

The mystery

Attempting to clear up the mystery of the army campsite a Capt Uys said he 'came to the conclusion this terrain was a playing ground for the SADF'

Capt Uys was instructed to investigate the camp site after it was brought to South Africa's attention by the Mozambican delegation

Originally it was an observation post, 'to observe the Mozambican armed forces,' he said

'Since October 8 the site has not been used as often'

The former Deputy Director of Civil Aviation in Britain, Mr William Young, in giving evidence dismissed allegations that the plane was enticed off course by a 'rogue' beacon

A Very High Frequency Omni-directional Range (VOR) beacon, a horizontal navigational aid, could get a plane off course but not lead it to its destruction, he said

For a false beacon to lure a plane off its course it had to transmit a blend of two signals Equipment, including a transmitter, generator and antennae, to achieve this would have to be transported in a three-ton truck

He said he agreed with the theory given by a previous witness that the aircraft had tuned their VOR into a Swaziland beacon instead of the Maputo one

The inquiry continues on Monday — (Sapa)

Official tells inquiry of Pik's visit to crash scene

Dispatch Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —

The Foreign Minister Pik Botha was assigned to the site where President Samora Machel's jet crashed as the government felt the accident could have a very special importance for South Africa's international relations

Mr Neil Van Heerden, the deputy director of the ministry, told the Board of Inquiry into the crash "We wanted

to be quite sure the impression was not created that South Africa was acting unilaterally" and from the start community of President Machel's and other possessions was considered

Mr Van Heerden denied any knowledge of Mr Botha's statement shortly after the accident that the crew had been drinking

Mr Cedric Puckrin, SC, in cross examination established that Mr Bo-

tha had contravened the Aviation Act by handling documents and evidence at the site before the crash investigators had got to them

Mr Van Heerden said police at the scene had made copies of all documents given to the Mozambicans

Mr Botha, after informing the Mozambicans several hours before that a crash had taken place, inspected

the scene with the Mozambican Minister of Security Affairs, Mr Sergio Vieira, in whose presence a positive identification of President Machel had taken place, he said

A navigational expert, Mr William Young, told the board the Tupolev TU134 was operating on a frequency no longer in use — 110.6 megahertz —

He said it was either a false selection or had

been changed on impact

Mr Young said he could not envisage a scenario to account for a 37 degree change in heading other than that one of the crew had "captured" a VOR (directional) signal from Matsapha and thought it was Maputo

A signal emitted from a false beacon designed to lure an aircraft off course would have to

have been at least twice as strong as the Maputo beacon which signal it would have been designed to overtake.

But the false VOR would also have had to include distance measuring and instrument landing system equipment for the aircraft to have landed using it as an aid.

Colonel John Heyman, coding officer at the Marietstokop radar station in the area, said the

Tupolev, of which they had no notification had passed through their radar and faded off the screen about six minutes before it crashed

But the radar operator had thought nothing of it going off the screen as over a certain curvature of the earth's surface, aircraft always disappeared from radar

He said SA took action on aircraft intruding into its airspace in

terms of international law but some infractions were so small as to not warrant action except at departmental level

In regard to an army campsite about 180 m from the crash site, an Mbuzuni resident, Aaron Mamba, said the camp, a tent normally housing about three soldiers at any time, had been taken down shortly before the accident but another was set up afterwards

24/11/87

Crash: Did Pik break the law?

w/k ARBUS
24/1/87
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SADF playing ground

The witness box began to take on a United Nations flavour with French, Irish, British and South African experts giving evidence, and next to testify was a rural Swazi man

Mr Aaron Mamba, who lives in a village near the crash site and patrols the border fence to make sure it is in good repair, told the board of a "large tent" on the hillside overlooking the aircraft's crash spot

The tent disappeared shortly before the accident and reappeared a few days after it, he said

After his testimony Mr Mamba spent some time saying goodbye to the board and public before exiting with a flourish

A Captain Uys said he "came to the conclusion this terrain was a playing ground for the South African Defence Force"

Capt Uys was instructed to investigate it after the Mozambican delegation brought it to South Africa's attention

"The position of this post is so well known that on October 6 last year a landmine was planted in the vicinity by a terrorist organization. It was detonated by a vehicle," Capt Uys said

"Since October 8 the site has not been used as often as it was"

Giving evidence in a broad Irish brogue, the former Deputy Director of Civil Aviation in the UK, Mr William Young, dismissed allegations that the aircraft was enticed off course by a "rogue" beacon

A Variable Omni-Range (VOR) high-frequency beacon, a horizontal navigational aid, could get an aircraft off course but not lead it to its destruction, he said.

He said he agreed with the theory given by a previous witness that the crew had tuned their VOR in to a Swaziland beacon instead of that at Maputo

French aeronautical expert Mr Daniel Gerard, who acted as consultant to the South Africans for the inquiry, criticized the discipline of the crew and their failure to heed the ground proximity warning signals as "unacceptable"

The inquiry is expected to end next week. — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, may have contravened the Civil Aviation Act by taking charge of the site where President Samora Machel's aircraft crashed

"Who assumed charge?" counsel for the board, Mr Cedric Puckrin, repeatedly asked the deputy director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden

"I suppose he was the first among equals there," Mr Van Heerden eventually conceded

"An unfortunate allusion to make," the chairman of the board of inquiry into the crash, Mr Justice Cecil Margo, commented.

Under the Aviation Act, the Department of Civil Aviation assumes charge of the site of an accident and no one is allowed to interfere without permission

"Is there any question that this Act was overridden by the state of emergency?" Mr Puckrin asked

No, Mr Van Heerden replied, but to his knowledge his minister did not get authority from the Department of Civil Aviation to go to the crash site

He was "hesitant to express a view" about allegations that police removed documents from the scene and made copies of them

Mr Justice Margo brought questioning to a halt by saying the crash was an "extreme emergency" and it was understandable there may have been transgressions

"I'm not asking you to plead guilty on behalf of your minister to contravening the Civil Aviation Act," the judge said

Board member Colonel Frank Borman of the United States questioned Mr Van Heerden about newspaper reports he read in America sourced to the Department of Foreign Affairs who alleged the crew were under the influence of alcohol

"I cannot recall anything like that," Mr Van Heerden said

Pik will give evidence in Machel inquiry

By DAVID JACKSON

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, will give evidence tomorrow before the Commission of Inquiry into the Machel aircraft crash

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria

The appearance will be at Mr Botha's own request, the spokesman said

He said the commission chairman, Mr Justice C Margo, had said he would welcome such evidence and arrangements had been made for an appearance before the commission

Documents

This follows the questioning on Friday of the Deputy Director General of Mr Botha's department, Mr Neil van Heerden, about possible infractions of the Civil Aviation Act

Evidence was that Mr Botha had been in apparent control of the situation at the crash site on October 20 the morning after the crash. Certain documents and possessions described as being the property of the

Mozambique government or the personal possessions of those killed — were removed from the crash site after Mr Botha had given permission, the inquiry heard

In terms of the Aviation Act, the Department of Civil Aviation assumes charge of the site of an accident

Reason

Mr van Heerden told the inquiry that, given the extraordinary circumstances and the possible effect on bilateral relations (a head of state had been killed), the reasons for consenting to the Mozambican request to take the documents and effects were understandable

In earlier evidence, the in-

quiry was told that investigators of the Department of Civil Aviation had been requested not to proceed to the crash site "until the political aspects had been cleared up"

The joint factual report signed by representatives of South Africa, Russia and Mozambique said South African investigators arrived at the accident site at about 8 30 on the morning after the crash

The report states: "But due to decisions and actions in the emotionally charged atmosphere, the normal investigation procedures could not be followed on the first day"

● The 'ghosts' of Charlie Alpha Alpha: Page 9

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SUMMES

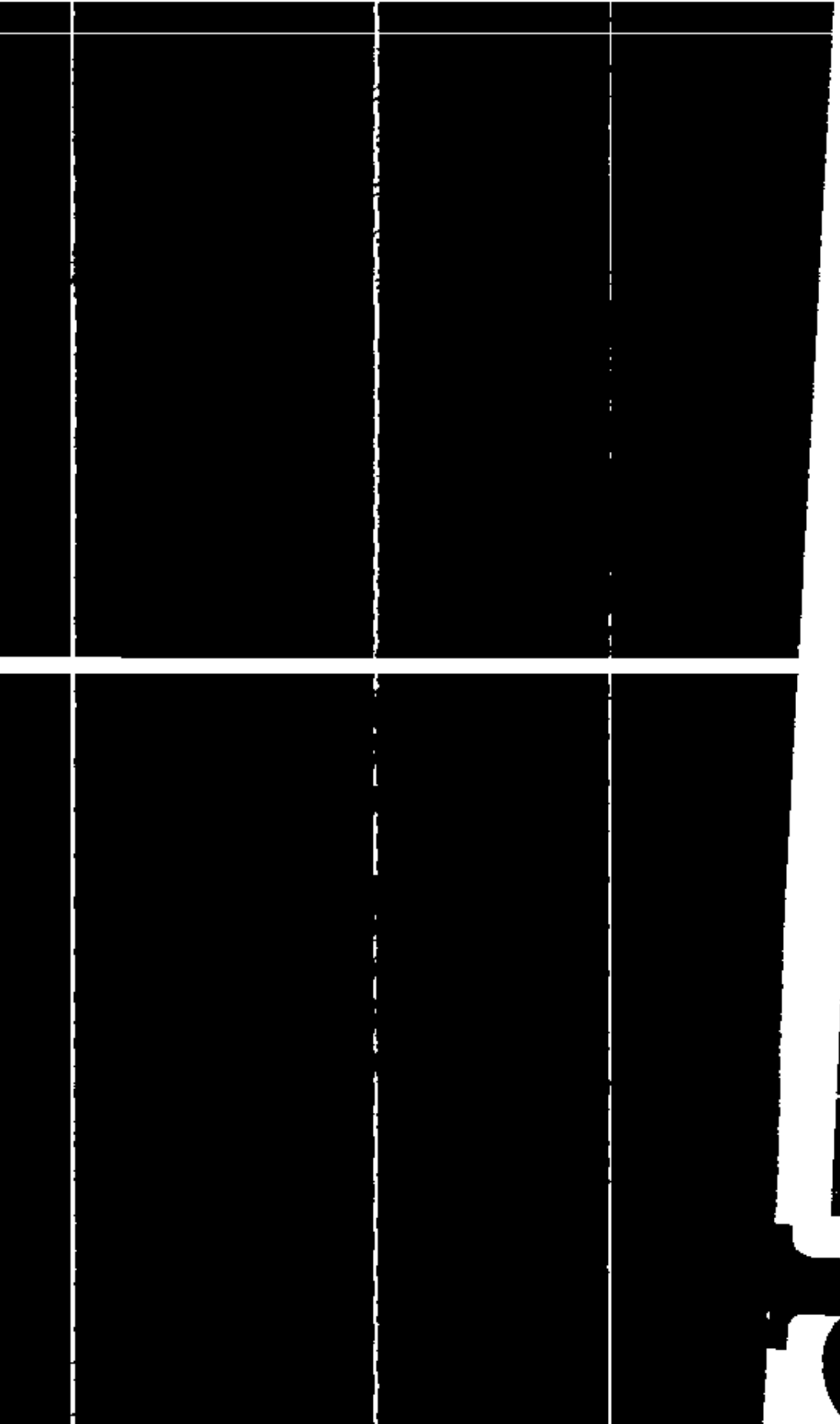
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The 'ghosts' of Charlie Alpha

Voices of Machel plane's doomed crew tell of last moments before tragedy

★ SUNDAY TIMES, January 25 1987

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THE dying moments of a team of confused and frightened men were brought vividly back to life this week through the miracle of the "black box".

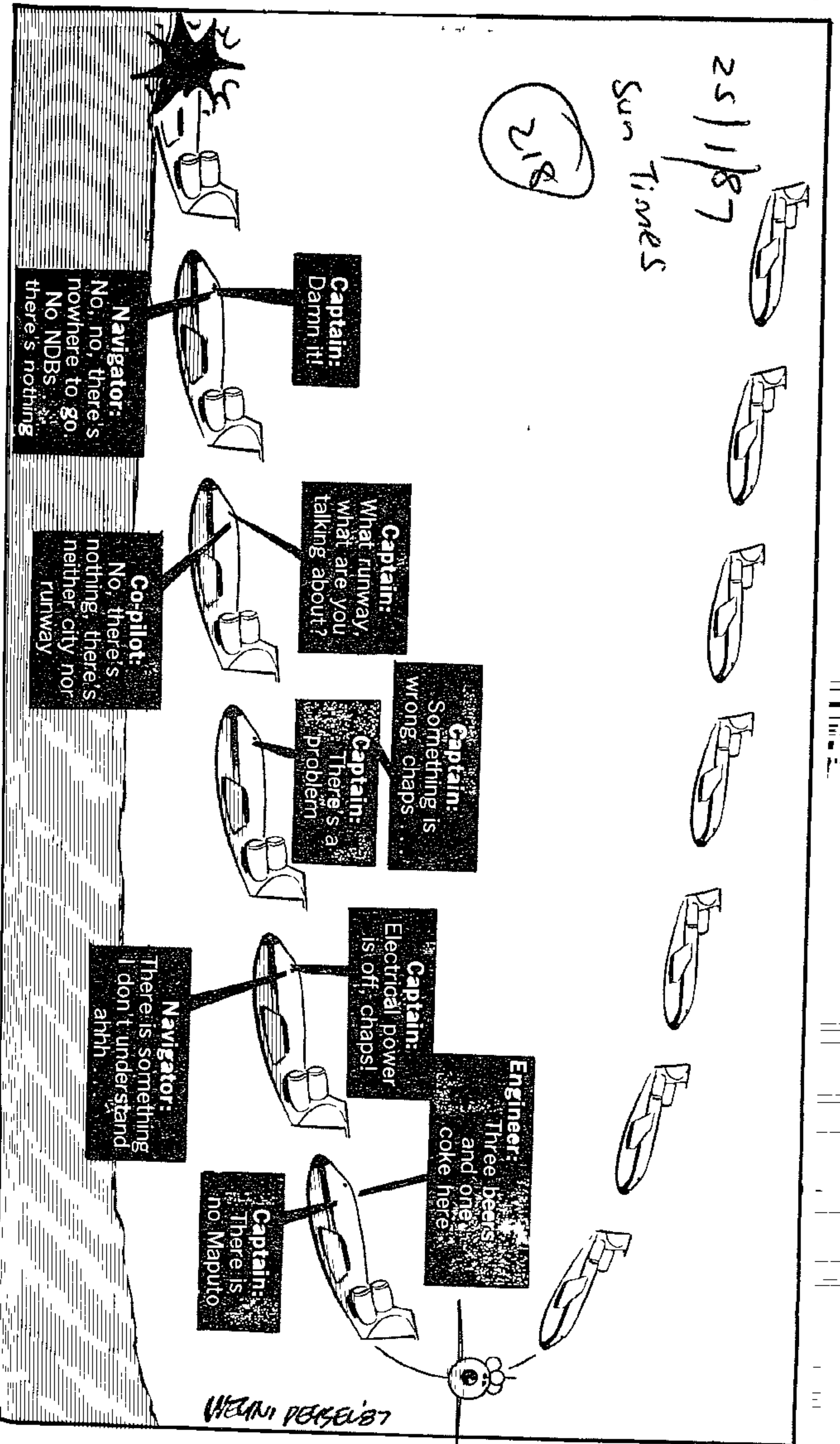
The epitaph left behind by the crew of the Soviet-made Tupolev aircraft as it ploughed into an Eastern Transvaal hillside has given international investigators vital clues into the October 19 disaster which killed President Samora Machel and 33 others on board.

In their own words — Russian when talking to each other and English when contacting Maputo Airport — the dead crewmen have helped experts to reconstruct the final minutes in the cockpit as Flight C9-CAA — Charlie Nine Charlie Alpha Alpha — descended from the evening skies over the SA-Mozambique border for a date with oblivion.

The technological miracle which made this possible is the cockpit voice recorder, one of four data recorders recovered — with surface damage but virtually intact — from the wreckage.

Four crewmen — the pilot, co-pilot, radio operator and navigator — died in the crash. A fifth, flight engineer Vladimir Novosselov, survived to tell his story. But he will not be testifying personally at the inquiry. An unsigned statement by him has been submitted as evidence.

**MACHEL CRASH
INQUIRY: SPECIAL
REPORTS BY
DAVID
JACKSON**



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sun Times

Confusion, alarm as they looked in vain for Maputo

The tale of the tapes graphically reveals the confusion and alarm of the crew as they vainly peered into the night looking for the lights of Maputo Airport

Chided

As the recordings were replayed to a fascinated courtroom this week, they also showed the five Russians to be fallible and human — talking about the distribution of beers and Cokes as they anticipated their arrival at Maputo after the return flight from the military base at Mbala in Zambia

Later comes the pandemonium and babble of voices as arrival time looms — and no runway at Maputo is in sight. Disciplinary appears finally to break down as they all talk at once and they face the stark reality that they are lost

The perplexed captain warns "There is no Maputo" and, again, "Something is wrong, chaps"

He chides his radio operator "What runway? What are you talking about?" With less than a minute to go to impact, an alarm system sounds — the

ground-proximity warning. The captain shouts "Damn it" — then just three seconds from impact come the last recorded words of the crew

Beacon

The navigator shouts "There's nowhere to go there's nothing" — and the still-descending plane hurtles into the ground at 400km/h

tenth survivor is the flight engineer in the cockpit) The Mozambican head of state receives gruesome head and chest injuries, and is apparently killed instantly — and a storm of conjecture about the crash is soon to begin

10 minutes before it was due to land? ● Is it possible — as argued in evidence — that the pilot mistook a navigational beacon at Swaziland's Matsapa Airport for the one at Maputo? ● Why did the crew take no evasive action when the terrain proximity alarm warned them they were dangerously close to the ground — such as increasing power and climbing to a safe altitude? ● Could it be feasible, as is being claimed independently by sources not attending the inquiry, that a

false decoy beacon was deliberately set up to lure the aircraft off course? ● What was the significance, if any, of the mysterious "camp site" near the crash, from where a tent was allegedly removed the day after the crash — feeding rumours that this was the site for a decoy beacon

Music

Adding to the inquiry equation are the clear indications — as testified by witnesses this week — that the crew flouted accepted

procedures in the countdown to a landing Tapes indicate that the co-pilot at one stage was listening to a Russian radio station broadcast of opera music and news instead of giving his undivided attention to the captain — an action described as "totally unprofessional" by French aviation expert Mr Dan Gerard

And in the words of Mr Roy Downes, accident investigator with the SA Directorate of Civil Aviation, the Russians were an "ill-disciplined crew with no command direction from the pilot" And their performance differed from regulations laid down in the aircraft's flight manual

Retrieved

Mr Downes said "There seemed to be a certain complacency in the cockpit the crew had flown together a long time and were comfortable with each other They came to rely on each other to do the right thing at the right time"

The mystery of the 'decoy beacon'

By DAVID JACKSON

THE Russians and Mozambicans have been conspicuously absent from this week's international inquiry into the Machel aircraft disaster — despite repeated invitations at diplomatic and legal level for them to appear

And continuing allegations about the use of a "decoy" beacon to lure the presidential plane off-course may yet be used as part of an attempt to bedevil the outcome of the inquiry findings, it emerged this weekend

Government sources, however, are privately confident the inquiry will win international credibility in Western capitals at least — despite an apparent campaign from some quarters to undermine the findings in advance

Inquiry members, from left: P van Hoven, Justice Margo (chairman), G Wilkinson, J Germishuys

And Sir Edward Eyeligh said "The false beacon would be a pretty poor effort if it was intended to lead the aircraft to disaster"

AIM commented "Until Magude the plane was flying with a fluctuation of

only four to six kilometres from the established route "In navigational terms it was, therefore, on the correct course A turn to the south-west should have been made over the Manhiça area

Premature

"Due to the appearance of the VOR referred to by the navigator, the aircraft made a premature turn to the right

journalist from a news agency in Johannesburg telephoned it on the morning of October 21, asking about the death of President Machel "During the course of the conversation, he told AIM of a strange telephone call he said that his agency had received a call from a man who did not identify himself but who claimed to be an officer in the South African Air Force

The crew could have retrieved the situation when the ground-proximity alarm sounded "But, because they believed they had spurious readings, they ignored the warning," Mr Downes said

Colonel Frank Bortman, an American former astronaut, put several searching questions this week relating to technical details and crew performance At one point he described the crew performance as "incredibly poor"

THE cockpit voice recorder recovered after the crash has given investigators a verbatim record of the conversation between pilot and crew as they began the descent for what they thought was Maputo.

Russian was used for all talk inside the cockpit — English was used for communicating with Maputo airport.

We pick up the highlights of the transcription at 1909.12 — a little over 12 minutes before the fatal impact. Strong language uttered by the crew has been deleted.

1909.12 (Captain) "Look! It does not light up for the descent (a reference to the low fuel warning light being inaccurate during the descent). (Strong expression). What!"

1911.03 (Captain) "I will reduce the right one (reference to the right engine)

1911.28 (Captain) (Strong expression) "Making some turns (reference to the aircraft turning). "Couldn't it be straight?"

1911.32 (Navigator): "VOR indicates that way"

1912.48 (Engineer) "Three beers and one coke, here."

1912.51 (Co-pilot) "And why those two are lit and these two are not" (reference to the VOR lights on centre panel)

1917.21 (Captain) (strong expression) "There is no Maputo"

(Co-pilot) "What?"
1917.27 (Captain) "There is no Maputo."

1917.31 (Captain) "Electrical power is off, chaps!" (at Maputo Airport)

1917.36 (Co-pilot) "There to the right, it is lit?"

1917.42 (Navigator) "There is something I don't understand ahh . . ."

1917.45 (Captain) "No, there is something . . ."

1917.49 (Navigator) ILS (Instrument Landing System) switched off and DME! (Distance Measuring Equipment).

1917.51 (Captain) "Everything switched off, look, chaps!"

1917.57 (Navigator): "And NDBs (Non Directional Beacons) do not work!"

(Captain) "Chaps!"

1918.04 (Navigator): "Yes, yes, everything switched off — ILS, DME"

1918.09 (Co-pilot) "And they do not have electrical power."

(Navigator): "NDBs?"

(Co-pilot) "And there to the left . . . what kind of light is there?"

(Captain) "This is correct . . . something strange?"

(Captain): "Well, make contact"

1918.31 (AFIS — information service at Maputo Airport) "Confirm you have field in sight?"

1918.37 (Radio operator). "Not yet."

1918.39 (AFIS) "And runway lights negative yet?"

1918.43 (Radio operator) "Not, negative"

(Maputo now clears the aircraft for an instrument landing approach to runway 23.)

1919.32 (Captain) "Something is wrong, chaps"

(Radio operator). "Here they have cloud base 1800 feet and so take it into consideration"

1919.38 (Captain): "It should be lit . . ."

1919.40 (Captain): "There to the right lights are seen."
(Co-pilot): "Runway is not lit?"

(Captain): "Runway is not lit?"

(Captain). "There's a problem?"

1919.56 (AFIS clears aircraft for a visual approach to runway zero five.)

1920.06 (Radio operator): "Roger, Charlie Nine, Charlie Alpha Alpha and we request to join right down wind."

1920.12 (Captain): "What right? Wait, heading . . . 24."

1920.13 (AFIS) "Right down wind is approved and report position right base for runway zero five."

1920.22 (Captain): "I understood nothing."

(Radio operator): "Don't you see the runway yet?"

1920.28 (Captain) "And what runway, what are you talking about?"

1920.32 (Navigator): "We are going to do straight-in approach?"

1920.35 (Captain): "We are doing straight-in approach."

1920.38 (Radio operator): "No, well, can you see the runway?"

(Co-pilot) "No, there's nothing, there's neither city nor runway."

(Radio operator): "And so he says that . . ."

(Captain): "... he says . . ."

(Co-pilot) "What does he say?"

(Radio operator): "I asked to check the runway."

(Captain). "I don't understand what he's saying . . ."

(Captain): "Nothing can be seen, chaps"

(Co-pilot) "Tell him once more to check the lights."

(Captain). "So no, surely it is indeed cloudy to descend."

1920.54 (Navigator): "Some 18 to 20 kilometres left."

1920.57 (Radio operator): "Maputo check again runway lights."

1921.02 (During the transmission of the radio operator's information, an alarm system sounds — this is the terrain proximity warning system.)

1921.12 (Captain): "Damn it!"

1921.17 (Radio operator): "... runway lights out of service?"

(Captain) "No, it's cloudy, cloudy, cloudy."

1921.18 (AFIS): "... firm, runway light out of service?"

1921.22 (Radio operator): "Affirmative, lights not in sight"

1921.27 (AFIS): "Affirmative and join right down-wind runway zero five, surface wind zero nine zero, one zero knots"

(Captain): (interjecting) "No! Normal!"

1921.32 Alarm stops.

1921.36 (Navigator): "No, no, there's nowhere to go, no NDBs, there's nothing"

(Captain): "Neither NDBs nor ILS."

1921.39 Plane crashes!

(Impact is registered by one half second of silence)

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Conspiracy theory that it was used to lure plane off-course

"Fearless"

Independent sources attending this week's inquiry have been impressed at the impartiality and thoroughness of the proceedings chaired by Mr Justice Margo.

This is seen as par for the course at home, given the international esteem in which the South African judiciary is already held.

But more importantly, say observers, these perceptions of a "fair and fearless" investigation are being filed abroad by some of the foreign media representatives attending the hearing.

The three overseas members of the inquiry board have unchallenged credentials

Colonel Frank Borman, the former Apollo moon-ship commander, is a veteran of several top-level aviation accident inquiries
Sir Edward Eveleigh is a

former British Lord Justice of Appeal

And Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson is the retired chief inspector of aviation accidents in Britain

But in the same week that the inquiry got under way in the Johannesburg Supreme Court, Mozambique's Frelimo Party political bureau made it clear it would continue with its own probe into the crash

Mistake

Much of the Mozambican concern revolves around the "conspiracy theory" of the decoy beacon

Highly technical evidence on this point was led at this week's inquiry — with a range of experts discounting this as the likely cause of the crash

One possibility was that the aircraft mistakenly homed in on the VOR at Matsapha Airport in Swaziland

But Mozambique's official information agency (AIM) said in a statement to

the Sunday Times yesterday

"The appearance of the mystery VOR (very high frequency omni-directional radio) means that there are now more questions than answers

"Was the VOR a legitimate beacon or a decoy one? Did the crew make mistakes due to lack of attention — or were they induced to make errors?"

"Was the crash an accident or a crime, or the combination of criminal action and human failings?"

Complex

AIM concluded: "These questions can only be answered if the matter of the VOR can be clarified

"Until that is done, this whole complex investigation runs the risk of creating more mysteries than it solves"

The saga of the mystery VOR emerges when the aircraft makes a puzzling 37 degree alteration in course

about ten minutes before it is due to land

The crews's comments — as obtained from the verbatim "black box" transcription — shed some light on the incident

1911 28. (The captain swears, apparently in some agitation, as the navigator changes course) He snaps: "Making some turns couldn't it be straight?" (A reference to the aircraft turning)

1911 32 (The navigator replies) "VOR indicates that way"

Horizontal

Evidence before the commission this week was that a decoy beacon could theoretically have been used to divert the Tupolev aircraft — but that this alone would not have caused the crash

The VOR beams only horizontal guidance. And any "plotters" could not have known in advance that the aircraft would descend below the safety level of 3 000 feet — or that the crew would ignore their ground proximity alarm

Colonel Borman observed that, in any case, it was the crew's "primary responsibility" to maintain a safe altitude

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha has delayed a meeting with a delegation from a neighbouring state to explain to the Margo Commission of Inquiry today his actions at the crash site of Mozambican President Samora Machel's jet.

Botha had not intended testifying, but a suggestion in court last week that he had contravened the Civil Aviation Act prompted him to change his mind. He will take the witness stand in the Rand Supreme Court this morning, and only later meet the foreign delegation — in Pretoria and not in Cape Town as planned.

Botha's decision follows evidence in cross-examination by Deputy Director-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs Neil van Heerden on Botha's handling of documents at the crash site, and his comments that the crew had been drunk. Van Heerden told *Business Day* yesterday that "the way the cross-examination went" had decided Botha to take the witness stand.

"The circumstances under which he

Machel: Pik

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BUS. DAY:
will testify (218)

PATRICK BULGER

visited the crash site, and the way in which he accompanied the visiting Mozambican delegation, we feel requires further elucidation.

"We regard all this as peripheral to the main investigation which is sitting to discover why the plane crashed."

Van Heerden disclosed that Botha had not in fact taken a civil aviation investigator's seat in the helicopter that visited the site. The helicopter was the Minister's. The investigator could not accompany them because there was not a spare seat.

The whole issue was a "storm in a teacup", said Van Heerden.

MNR 'is pushing for the coast'

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance guerillas are pushing unsuccessfully towards the northern Zambezia coast to establish a new entry point for arms, according to the Mozambique News Agency AIM.

The agency said that, since an agreement between Malawi and Mozambique, "the South Africans are looking for alternatives to Malawi to guarantee supplies to their MNR surrogates".

"This explains a recent MNR push towards the coast. If Malawi really does stop its territory being used as a launch pad

for South African aggression then Pretoria wants to be able to land weaponry on the Zambezia coast," it claimed

The agency said the MNR tried to seize the small port of Pebane last week but was repulsed by government troops.

AIM said it was not clear if Malawi was honouring its undertaking.

'REBELS KILLED'

Last year the MNR launched a successful offensive in Zambezia but AIM claimed the situation had improved and truck convoys could now travel not only from the provincial capital of Quelimane to Mocuba in the

centre of the province but now went to several northern districts

In Mocuba district 130 rebels were killed when government troops destroyed four MNR bases recently, the agency said, and in the rich Gorue district, which contains Mozambique's major tea plantations, army units were reopening roads.

AIM said, however, that despite the recent improvements "it is still generally felt that the military situation in Zambezia is worse than elsewhere in the country".

Several districts remained "heavily infested with bandits"

SA's Isle of Man plan still on, says paper

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British newspaper *The Independent* continues to insist that South Africa is

from Mr Miles Walker, the island's Chief Minister, did not refer to discussions with representa-

tives from a major newspaper set up a nice boy

MNR's drive to coast is halted

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas have launched an offensive towards the coastal districts of northern Zambezia province, but so far they have been unsuccessful, the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said on Saturday

In an account on the situation in the province, AIM said that following an agreement between Malawi and Mozambique "the South Africans are looking for alternatives to Malawi to guarantee supplies to their MNR surrogates".

"This explains a recent MNR push towards the coast. If Malawi really does stop its territory from being used as a launching pad for South African aggression, then Pretoria wants to be able to land weaponry on the Zambezia coast," it claimed

IMPROVED SITUATION

AIM said it was not clear if Malawi was honouring its undertakings, as refugees had stated the MNR was still making free use of the Malawian border.

Last year the MNR launched a successful offensive in Zambezia province but AIM claimed that the situation in the province had now improved

Convoys of trucks were now able to travel not only from the provincial capital, Quelimane, to Mocuba in the centre of the province, but now went beyond Mocuba to several northern districts.

In Mocuba districts 130 rebels had been killed when government troops recently destroyed four rebel bases, the agency said

It added that in the rich Gorue district, which contains Mozambique's major tea plantations, army units were reopening roads.

AIM said, however, that despite the improvements "the military situation in Zambezia is worse than elsewhere in the country"

Beira Corridor firm set up in Zimbabwe

RHODESIA'S Minister of Finance during the final crisis years of UN sanctions is one of the directors of the new Beira Corridor Group company, BCG Ltd, whose prospectus was published in Zimbabwe at the weekend by Standard Chartered Merchant Bank

The venture aims to help free Zimbabwe from vulnerability to SA economic pressure.

It has initial capital of R1.3m, 200 units each of R6 500 of debenture stock being on offer

Lists will open next Monday and close on February 9. Financial sources believe the issue will be oversubscribed in advance

Any shortfall would be a grave reflection on the patriotism of Zimbabwe's business community, still dominated largely by whites.

Chairman of the new venture is Denis Norman, until 1985 Minister of Agriculture in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government.

Another director is Scottish-born David Smith, 68, Minister of Finance in Ian Smith's last Rhodesian government

MICHAEL HARTNACK

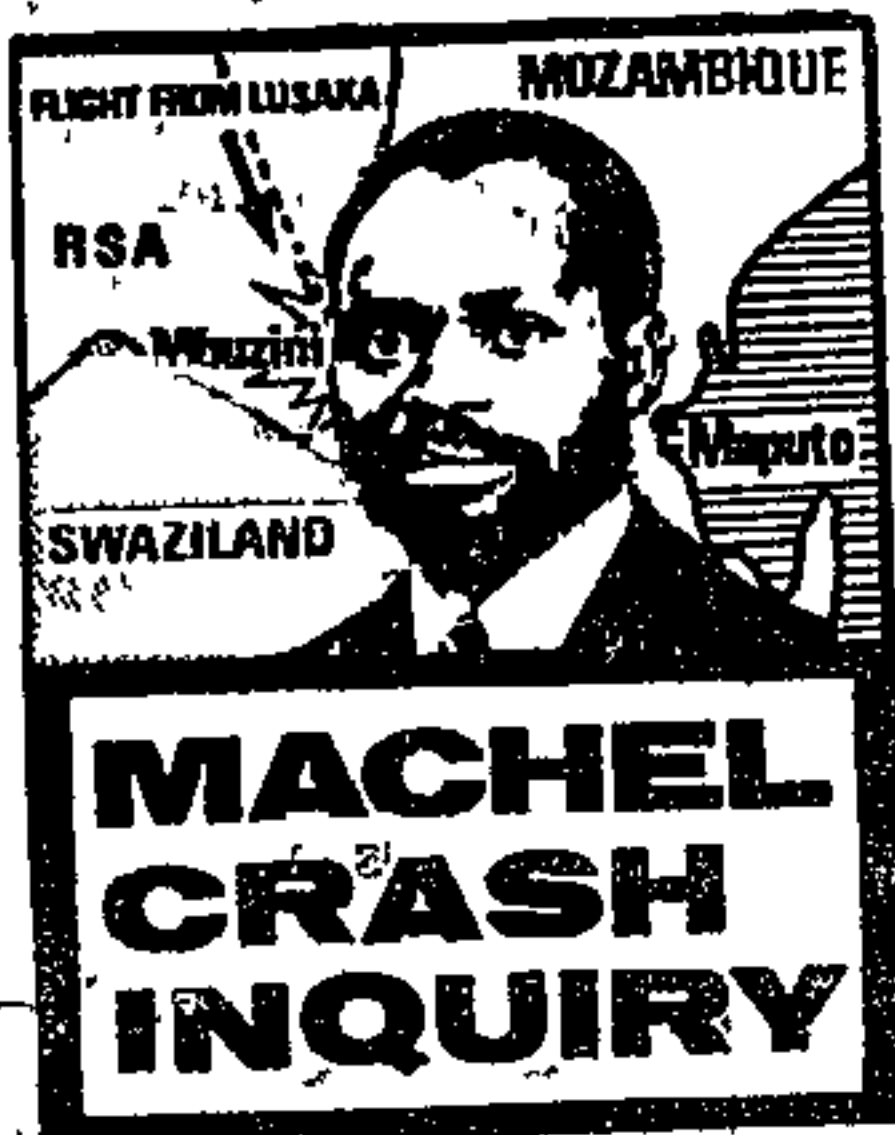
BCG has attracted substantial aid pledges from Nordic, EC and North American financial circles.

Norman believes by 1990 Beira could relieve SA routes of 60% of their current Zimbabwean traffic

Norman hopes major export-oriented companies at parastatal corporations will snap up the stock issue. These firms will receive preferential tariffs for the transport and harbour facilities.

The prospectus is supported by a message from Zimbabwean Minister of Transport Herbert Ushewokunze, who urges the business community to throw its weight behind the Beira project.

Other directors are John Laurie, until recently president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, David Moir, CE of the Standard Chartered banking group, businessman Tom Mswaka, a former Secretary for Finance, and George Nyandoro, chairman of the Art Printers Group.



Crash dead tampered with — AIM

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Unknown persons interfered with the bodies of six of the 35 killed when President Samora Machel's aircraft crashed at Mbusini in South Africa last year, according to AIM, the Mozambique news agency

The agency said that when the bodies were returned to Maputo six had stitched neck incisions which could have been made to inject alcohol

The bodies were those of Soviet crew member Anatoli Choulipov, President Samora's Cuban doctors Henrique Bettencourt and Ulisses La Rosa Mesa, Mozambican stewardesses Esmeralda Luisa and Sofia Arone and an official in the Mozambican Foreign Ministry, Joao Tomas Navesse

The agency said Mozambique's Minister of Justice Mr Ali Dauto sent "an official note" to the South African Government about the incidents

NO INDICATION

Soon afterwards South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha made his claims about alcohol having been found in the blood samples of some of the Soviet crew.

The agency said that although the incisions could have been made to inject embalming fluid, there was no indication this had been made.

The incisions "were probably made to inject other substances so that they would later be detected in blood analysis" or "to take blood samples".

"Whoever made the incisions could have introduced alcohol into the blood of the dead or could have extracted blood to which alcohol would later have been added in the laboratory"

Pik to give evidence today

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha is to testify today before the commission of inquiry into the Machel aircraft disaster — after criticism of his actions at the crash site.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said at the weekend that Mr Botha had asked the commission to permit him to give evidence, and commission chairman Mr Justice Margo had said he would welcome this.

Mr Botha was to have met a homeland leader this morning but, because of suggestions on Friday that he may have broken the law by being at the crash site and allowing documents to be removed, he rearranged his schedule.

The commission expects to complete its hearings this week.

At Friday's hearing, Mr Neil van Heerden, deputy director-general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, was asked if Mr Botha might have contravened the Aviation Act by being at the scene and allowing official and personal documents and belongings of the crash victims to be removed without the permission of the Commissioner of Civil Aviation or his representative.

Mr van Heerden said Mr Botha had had talks with the Minister of Transport Affairs, but as he was not present, he could not say whether Mr Botha had requested permission to be at the site.

Star 26/11/81

218

Pik says
he did
not act
unlawfully

218
26/11/87
6:00 PM

JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today denied acting unlawfully by taking charge of investigations while at the scene of President Samora Machel's fatal plane crash.

"A head of state had died and I realised it was very serious," Mr Botha said in his evidence to the Machel Commission of Inquiry in Johannesburg.

"Certain aspects of the inviolability of heads of state were involved."

Mr Botha's evidence came in the wake of reports that he had contravened the Civil Aviation Act by "taking charge" of the scene.

The South African and Mozambican delegations had met at Komatipoort on the morning after the crash, he said.

"We wanted to act in terms of international law and it would have been correct for the Minister of Foreign Affairs to go there."

(Proceeding)

Pik to give evidence

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha will give evidence to the board of inquiry into the Machel air disaster today.

A spokesman for Mr Botha said in Pretoria that Mr Botha had asked the board to permit him to give evidence, and that the board chairman, MR Justice Cecil Margo, had said he would welcome this

Arrangements were made for Mr Botha to give evidence at 9.30am

Evidence was given last week that Mr Botha had apparently taken control of the scene on the day of the crash, October 19, and that aviation officials were prevented from immediately starting their investigation.

— Sapa

(518) Sowetan 26/1/87

Argus 27/1/87
 Their 'incredibly poor performance' led to crash

'Aircraft crew to blame'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The board of inquiry into the Machel air disaster will no doubt conclude that the aircrew was to blame, Mr J H Coetzee, counsel for the South African Government, has submitted

Mr Coetzee was representing the departments of Law and Order, Transport, Foreign Affairs and Defence

Exactly 100 days since President Samora Machel of Mozambique and 34 others died in the crash, Mr Coetzee and the counsel for the inquiry, Mr Cedric Puckrin SC, yesterday summed up the evidence on the last day of the public hearings in the Rand Supreme Court

After argument by the two advocates, the board adjourned to consider the evidence. Its findings will be submitted to the Minister of Transport Affairs after 60 days, during which time further representations may be made

"Ten chances"

Mr Puckrin recommended the board find that the probable cause of the crash was a descent by the aircraft in instrument meteorological conditions without following prescribed procedures for instrument approach below the minimum safe altitude for Maputo

"There must have been 10 opportunities for the crew to have retrieved the situation," he said

There was a "general breakdown in crew discipline" when a difficulty of a "wholly banal nature — being lost — turned into unnecessary disaster"

"It was a perfectly avoidable situation, but nothing was done to avert it"

It was possible within the last few seconds to avert disaster by pulling up when the ground-proximity warning system sounded

There had been no malfunction of any flight system, no explosion, no sabotage and no hostile act, Mr Puckrin said

Mr Coetzee said the evidence clearly showed that the cause was the "incredibly poor performance of the crew", quoting board member and former US astronaut Colonel Frank Borman



The crew disbelieved their instruments — and "once you disbelieve your instruments you are a proverbial dead duck"

As far as the "red herring" of the false beacon set up to lure the aircraft to destruction was concerned, there was no credible evidence before them to support this, Mr Coetzee said

● Mozambique last night acknowledged for the first time that serious pilot error could be one of the causes of the crash, the Argus Africa News Service reports

But the Mozambique news agency Aim said in its report the origin of the disaster was the mystery VOR (very high frequency omni-range radio) which made the crew divert from its original path

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27/11/87
218

"THE VITAL VIEWPOINT"

Machel crash pilots: Pik denies drink claim



PIK BOTHA

FOREIGN minister Pik Botha said yesterday any negative inferences drawn from his statement that the crew members of the Tupolev jet in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique died had alcohol in their blood were unfortunate.

While testifying before the Johannesburg commission of inquiry into the crash, he denied saying they had been drinking. He had merely read from a medical report that they had small amounts of alcohol in their blood. It had not been his intention to allege

DIANNA GAMES
that they were drinking. Any such inferences were to be regretted, he said. But he agreed that it was not far-fetched that this conclusion could have been reached.

The information was contained in a medical report he had requested. It confirmed that Machel had died instantly, and not four hours after the crash, as was being alleged at the time.

Answering a question on why he had said the aircraft did not have a ground

warning system when evidence had proved it did, Botha said "My task was to try and alleviate the damaging effects of allegations against South Africa. I am not a technician. These were the facts given to me."

Any incorrect technical information he had received and made public was to be regretted. He had assumed when given it that it was correct.

He said Mozambique's representative at the crash site, Security Minister Sergio Vieira, had asked if he could take away the documents scattered around

the plane because they were personal and state documents.

Botha said he was not in a position to give permission, but had asked the commissioner of police who had told him they could be taken away. Police had made copies of all documents.

Botha said it was clear from the star of the extreme importance to SA of securing the co-operation of the Mozambican government.

He knew accusations would start flying even without such an incident.

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27/11/87 ^{BUS DAY}
Pilots blamed for Machel's death (218)

POOR airmanship and a breakdown in cockpit discipline were cited yesterday as reasons for the plane crash in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique died in October

● MACHEL

Cedric Puckrin, SC, who led evidence in Johannesburg on the last day of the five-day inquiry, said the most probable cause of the accident was descent by the aircraft in instrumental/meteorological conditions below the minimum safe altitude for Maputo Airport, without following prescribed procedures for an instrument approach.

Puckrin said the crew did not take any of about 10 opportunities it had to avert disaster in the final minutes before the crash.

He said the crew had failed to file a flight plan, had insufficient fuel to divert to Beira, and failed to identify and cross-check instru-

DIANNA GAMES

ments and bearings.

The captain had failed to monitor the flight and detect navigational error, continued descent below a minimum safe altitude, failed to use radio procedures to best advantage and failed to heed the ground warning system

John Coetzee, acting for the State, cited error and lack of judgment by the crew during descent and an inability to recover the situation

Puckrin dismissed allegations that the plane was lured to its destruction by a false beacon.

He said the theory had been destroyed effectively by Mozambique's delivery on Sunday of an independent computer analysis of the Tupolev's ground flight path

Regarding the wrong turn, Puckrin said it was possible the co-pilot had selected the Matsapha VOR directional beacon in Swaziland instead of the Maputo beacon and

turned right, not left, thinking the jet was out to sea

The co-pilot was listening to music until the final moments and the captain took an interest in events only during the last two minutes before impact.

He said there was no malfunction of any system, no explosion on board and no sabotage

The inquiry was asked if the wreckage, housed at Komatipoort, could be released to Mozambique. Board chairman Justice Margo said it should remain in SA until the findings had been checked by all three countries.

The board's findings on the causes and responsibility for the crash are expected to be made public in about two months' time.

Once the findings have been made, the Soviets and Mozambicans have 60 days to make comments and representations

The findings will be published by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

'Primary cause of crash was the unchecked descent of aircraft'

Inquiry is asked to conclude crew responsible for errors

25/11/81 Star 2B



By Zenaide Vendeiro and Claire Robertson

The commission of inquiry into the Machel crash has been asked to find the Russian crew responsible for a series of errors which sent flight C9CAA — a special flight with 48 people, including "VIP 1" aboard — ploughing into a kaNgwane hillside three months ago

Although it is not the function of boards of inquiry into aircraft accidents to apportion blame, Mr Cedric Puckrin, SC, told the last public sitting of the inquiry in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday that this was "a somewhat pious recommendation" of the 1944 Chicago Convention, in terms of which the inquiry was held

"One cannot say that an act of omission or commission occurred without apportioning some blame," he said

Mr J H Coetzee, counsel for the Departments of Law and Order, of Defence, of Foreign Affairs and of Transport, said in his summing up of the evidence that he had no doubt the commission would conclude that the "air crew was to blame" for the crash.

Mr Puckrin, counsel for the inquiry, said the evidence showed that the primary cause of the crash was the unchecked descent of the aircraft contrary to the rules of flying.

Contributory causes were the poor airmanship displayed by the crew. These causes included:

- The crew failed to file a flight plan although the Air Information Publication (AIP) manual states that this is essential, particularly for cross-border flights.
- They did not take on enough fuel to divert to Beira should the need arise although this was named as their alternative destination on the navigator's log.
- They failed, in the initial phase of the journey, to fly on the correct flight path
- The crew neither identified nor cross-checked the frequencies or selections of their cockpit navigational aids

Descent despite clear warning

- The captain failed to monitor the flight, detect the navigational error, and he permitted the plane to descend below a safe altitude
- They continued to descend in spite of a clear warning by the Ground Proximity Warning System (GPWS) that they were flying too low for a plane with retracted landing gear
- The fact that they were lost was not detected by the captain
- Although they mistrusted their navigational aids, they failed to use primary instruments such as the compass and altimeter to assist in identifying the aircraft's position
- They also failed to use radio-telephonic procedures to their best advantage

Mr Puckrin submitted that the captain's words "Nowhere to go" in the last few minutes referred to the fact that, because the plane was low on fuel, there was nowhere to divert to

He said there was slack flight deck and fuel management

Dealing with the 37 degree premature turn to the right minutes before the plane crashed, Mr Puckrin said three theories had been advanced to explain this

● Mr Roy Downes, accident investigator from the Directorate of Civil Aviation, proposed the "Matsapha beacon theory". He said the co-pilot selected the Matsapha frequency on a navigational aid, but failed to tell the navigator, who thought they were locked on to the Maputo beacon

When the turn was completed, the aircraft was on a parallel course to the path it should have taken, but far to the west of Maputo.

● Mr Downes also suggested the "Doppler uncoupled theory", propounding that once the Doppler, an instrument measuring the ground speed of an aircraft, was uncoupled from the autopilot, the heading for the aircraft was automatically set on the captain's "heading bug" (a pointer set up on the steering compass to assist the pilot to know which direction to fly)

'False beacon theory' ruled out

● The third was the controversial "false beacon theory", which was ruled out by all the expert witnesses who testified at the inquiry.

The commission earlier heard that the hypothetical decoy beacon could only have been a VOR beacon

"But," said Mr Puckrin, "it was abundantly clear from the last two minutes of the cockpit voice recorder that a VOR signal was not being followed."

Mr Puckrin said the evidence concerning the mysterious tent and campsite on a hill above the crash site, at which the false beacon had allegedly been placed, paled into insignificance.

"If one accepts the objective, technical facts, it could not have existed," he said

Mr Puckrin said the Matsapha beacon theory was the probable cause of the right-hand turn

The only hypothesis left was of a "general breakdown in crew discipline" when a difficulty of a "wholly banal nature — being lost — turns into unnecessary disaster".

"It was a perfectly avoidable situation, but nothing was done to avert it"

Turning to the search and rescue operation, Mr Puckrin said while it was true that it took some hours before the search and rescue teams reached the site, the inquiry should bear in mind the isolation and nature of the terrain.

There was no evidence that any of the deceased would have been saved if they had been found earlier, he said.

The commander and political commissar at the Mozambican military base on the border, who saw the plane go down, did not alert the South African authorities.

"They may have thought it was not a Mozambican aircraft and none of their business. This would show a disregard for human life," he said

27/1/87

STAR

218

SABOTAGE CLAIMS DISMISSED

**Death
crash
hearing**

218
27/1/87
Sowetan

THE hearing into President Samora Machel's ill-fated flight from Lusaka to Maputo drew to a close yesterday as the six-member board adjourned to consider five days of highly technical aviaional evidence.

It could be as long as two months before their report becomes public. The Chicago Convention, under which the inquiry was convened, allows the country of manufacture of the Tupolev 124A (Russia) and the country of registry (Mozambique) 60 days to comment to the report. The report is then sent to the International Civil

Aviation Organisation.

The tragic accident in which the 53-year-old Marxist leader and 34 other people were killed was probably caused by the "descent of the plane in (bad weather) conditions to below the minimum safe altitude without following the prescribed procedures for an instrument approach," Mr Cedric Puckrin, counsel for the board of inquiry, said in his address.

Mr Puckrin dismissed allegations that the plane was lured to its destruction by a false beacon and blamed "poor airmanship" for the crash on October 19 last year.

"All speculation has been effectively destroyed by the delivery on Sunday by the Mozambique government of an independent computer analysis of the ground flight path plan."

The document supplemented previous evidence quashing the alleged rogue beacon.

It was possible the pilot selected the Matsapa Very High Frequency Omni Range (VOR) beacon in Swaziland instead of the Maputo beacon and took a right turn, thinking the presidential plane was out to sea, he said.

"This particular selection was not visible to the navigator because of the layout of the cockpit."

After the turn the plane was then parallel to the path it would have taken to the Maputo airport runway — Sapa

Reporter freed

A JOURNALIST and member of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, who spent 25 days in detention under Section 29 of the International Security Act, has been released.

Mr Siphon Ngcobo, employed by *Business Day* newspaper, said although he was happy to be out of jail, he was concerned about the number of journalists and other people, including youths, who are still in detention.

Mr Ngcobo said after his release he gained the impression that black journalists were targets because they reported on unrest and political upheaval in black townships.

He was not going to be deterred by any form of detention from doing his job as a journalist and working towards the dismantling of apartheid.

As long as there was apartheid unrest would continue in South Africa, he said.

He mentioned among others, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of *City Press*, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, deputy editor of the *Sowetan*, Mr Joe Thloloe, assistant editor of the *Sowetan* and Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of *The New Nation*, who have been detained in the past but were not deterred in their work as journalists.

Mr Ngcobo said that while in detention he was not allowed visitors. He used to receive food parcels from relatives and friends.

SHY BI

CMG Times 27/1/87
MNR to
reshape
political
wing

LISBON — Mozambican rebel officials will meet secretly in Europe early next month to reorganize the political wing of the rightist movement, rebel sources said yesterday

The sources, who did not want to be named, said the meeting, which will not be attended by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) leader Mr Afonso Dhakama, aims to strengthen the movement's political structure in the wake of recent victories in Mozambique.

About 12 officials representing the MNR abroad will participate in the gathering which one source said will take place next week in West Germany

The officials represent the South African-backed rebels in Kenya, Malawi, the United States, Portugal and West Germany

Another MNR source said the meeting is designed to shuffle some political posts, streamline activities abroad and prepare the recruitment of "political cadres" among Mozambicans in exile

The MNR's fledgling political wing was shaken last year when Mr Dhakama dismissed the secretary general, Mr Evo Fernandes, in July and later ousted the representative for Europe, Mr Jorge Correia — UPI

CALL Trans 27/1/87

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'Poor airmanship' claim

JOHANNESBURG — The hearing into President Samora Machel's ill-fated flight from Lusaka to Maputo drew to a close yesterday afternoon as the six-member board adjourned.

It could take up to two months for their report to become public.

The Chicago Convention, under which the inquiry was convened, al-

lows the country of manufacture of the Tupolev 134A (Russia) and the country of registry (Mozambique) 60 days to comment to the report. The report is then sent to the International Civil Aviation Organization.

The accident in which the 53-year-old Marxist leader and 34 other people were killed was probably caused by the "descent of the plane in (bad weather) conditions to below the

Bodies 'interfered with'

MAPUTO — Bodies of six of 34 people killed with Mozambican President Samora Machel when his aircraft crashed in South Africa last October were interfered with, Mozambique's official news agency AIM reported yesterday.

Quoting Health Minister Mr Fernando Vaz, it said the six were found with incisions around the necks, which had been stitched when the bodies were flown from the crash scene to Maputo.

AIM said Mozambique had asked South Africa to explain the purpose of the incisions, which it said appeared aimed at injecting "other substances so they would later be detected in blood analyses".

AIM referred to a statement by South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha soon after Machel's death that

minimum safe altitude without following the prescribed procedures for an instrument approach", Mr Cedric Puckrin, counsel for the board of inquiry, said in his address.

Mr Puckrin dismissed allegations that the aircraft was lured to its destruction by a false beacon and blamed "poor airmanship" for the crash on October 19 last year.

"All speculation has been effectively destroyed by the delivery on Sunday by the Mozambique government of an independent computer analysis of the ground flight path plan."

It was possible the co-pilot selected the Matsapha beacon in Swaziland instead of the Maputo beacon and when he took a right turn, he thought the aircraft was over the sea, he said.

After the turn the aircraft was then parallel to the path it would have taken to the Maputo airport runway.

"If one reads the last two minutes of the transcript of the Cockpit Voice Recorder it is clear that no VOR is being followed," he said.

Also responsible for the "perfectly avoidable" accident was a breakdown in cockpit discipline.

"Had the captain been in charge he could have averted the disaster," Mr Puckrin said.

The co-pilot, probably piloting the plane, was listening to music until the final moments and the captain took an interest in proceedings only during

the last two minutes before impact.

Earlier, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, denied acting unlawfully by taking charge of investigations at the scene of the crash.

"A head of state had died and I realized it was very serious," Mr Botha said.

"After accusations that President Machel was alive several hours after the accident I requested the post-mortem reports. I saw in the reports that alcohol was found in the blood of crew members so I mentioned it," Mr Botha said.

"I never said they were under the influence of alcohol and I regret making that statement if any inference and conclusions were made."

"Then what was the purpose in reporting it?" Mr Puckrin asked.

'I'm not a technician'

"To counteract accusations against our team I didn't seek any inference," Mr Botha replied.

Mr Botha also allegedly said the aircraft had no Ground Proximity Warning Signal.

"The facts reported are diametrically opposed to the findings of the board," Mr Puckrin said.

"I'm not a technician. These facts were given to me by technicians I assumed they were correct," Mr Botha returned. — Sapa

Crew to blame for Machel air disaster, says Govt lawyer

(218) Star: 27/11/77

The commission of inquiry into the Machel air disaster will no doubt conclude that the "air crew was to blame", Mr J H Coetzee, counsel for the South African Government, submitted yesterday.

Exactly 100 days since President Samora Machel of Mozambique and 33 others died in the crash, Mr Coetzee — representing the departments of Law and Order, Transport, Foreign Affairs and Defence — and counsel for the inquiry Mr Cedric Puckrin SC, summed up the evidence on the last day of the public hearings at the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

After argument by the two advocates, the commission adjourned.

The findings will be submitted to the Minister of Transport Affairs after 60 days, in which time further representations may be made.

Mr Puckrin recommended that the commission find that the probable cause of the crash was a descent by the plane in instrument meteorological conditions without following prescribed procedures for instrument approach below the minimum safe altitude for Maputo.

"There must have been 10 opportunities for the crew to have retrieved the situation," he said.

There was a "general breakdown in crew discipline" when a difficulty of a "wholly banal nature, being lost, turned into unnecessary disaster".

"It was an avoidable situation, but nothing was done to avert it." It was possible within the last few seconds to avert disaster by pulling up when the Ground Proximity Warning System sounded.

Contributory causes were connected with the crew's poor airmanship.

There had been no malfunction of any flight system, no explosion, no sabotage and no hostile act, Mr Puckrin said.

Mr Coetzee said the evidence clearly showed that the cause was the "incredibly poor performance of the crew", quoting board member and former astronaut Colonel Frank Borman.

As far as the "red herring" of the false beacon luring the aircraft to destruction was concerned, there was no credible evidence to support this.

● See Page 9.

Evidence belied statements by Pik

Star 2/18
2/11/87

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, should have been briefed by more competent technicians, a member of the commission of inquiry into the Machel air disaster said yesterday.

Former astronaut Colonel Frank Borman made this remark when the counsel for the South African Government, Mr JH Coetzee, attempted to explain discrepancies in statements made by Mr Botha after the crash.

Statements made by Mr Botha were contradicted by expert testimony.

Reports based on these statements were published in the local and international media and quoted the Minister as saying that:

- The presence of alcohol was found in the bodies of at least two of the Tupolev TU-134A crew members.
- The aircraft was not equipped with a ground proximity warning system (GPWS).
- The aircraft's outdated instruments were locked into the Maputo VOR (VHF Omni Range) Beacon.

Appearing before the commission at his own request yesterday, Mr Botha said he had made a statement that a small percentage of alcohol had been found in the blood of the crew members but said he never implied that the crew had been under the influence of alcohol.

However, he agreed with the commission's counsel, Mr Cedric Puckrin, that it was not far-fetched for a layman to come to that conclusion.

MINISCULE

The pathologists who examined the bodies testified that the amounts of alcohol were miniscule and could have been the result of decomposition.

Questioned about a report in The Star on November 21 which quoted him as saying the aircraft had not been equipped with a ground proximity warning system, Mr Botha said he had received this information from technicians involved in the crash inquiry.

However, during closing argument Mr Coetzee said the full statement on which the report was based made it clear that there was a GPWS but the instruments were set at zero.

Another member of the board, Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson of the United Kingdom, said the statement was "nonsense" as the instruments referred to had nothing to do with the GPWS.

At this stage, Colonel Borman interjected "I think what you are trying to say is that the Minister should have been briefed by more competent technicians. Perhaps they were telling him what he wanted to hear."

In his evidence, Mr Botha said it was his task to try to alleviate and minimise the damaging effect of allegations levelled against the Government.

He said news had reached him that the United Nations wanted to appoint its own investigation team. It was against this background that he felt it necessary from time to time to disclose facts that could not be open to argument. "My purpose was to counteract the growing current of allegations made even against the South African investigation team."

Machel flight 'lured', Soviet official claims

Cape Times 28/1/87
218

MOSCOW. — A senior Soviet civil-aviation official said yesterday that sabotage caused the aircraft crash that killed Mozambican President Samora Machel last October and strongly suggested South Africa was involved

Deputy Civil Aviation Minister Mr Ivan Vasin told a news conference that the Soviet Tupolev-134 aircraft had been lured off course by false information supplied by a radio beacon

The aircraft, heading for the Mozambique capital of Maputo, turned westwards instead of east on a flight from Zambia and crashed in mountains just inside South African territory on October 19, killing 34 people

Mr Vasin denounced the "conclusions" of a judicial inquiry which has adjourned in Johannesburg and said Western media reports on the proceedings aimed to fan "anti-Soviet hysteria"

The Soviet Union and Mozam-

bique did not take part in the inquiry, although both governments endorsed documents submitted as evidence

Under international civil-aviation procedures, the board's findings must first go to the two other countries involved (Russia as the aircraft manufacturer and Mozambique as the country of registration) before going to the international controlling body. Only then will their conclusions be made public. This could be take more than two months

At the inquiry a British radar expert virtually ruled out the decoy-beacon theory, saying the aircraft's Soviet crew were most likely tuned in to a VOR (Very High Frequency Omni-directional Range) beacon in Swaziland

But Mr Vasin said tests on flight equipment carried out by a commission of experts from the Soviet Union, Mozambique and South Africa proved that the aircraft's systems were tuned exactly to the VOR frequency of the Maputo airport

Mr Vasin said Soviet and Mozambican experts on the commission had concluded that the aircraft's equipment worked normally during the flight and the crew were "first-rate specialists"

Asked whether the crew had any advance warning that the aircraft was in trouble, he said an altimeter system alerted them 30 seconds before the accident that a crash was possible

However, the crew ignored the warning, he said

"The signal was thought to be false because the crew thought it was not in a mountain district"

At the Johannesburg inquiry, a South African lawyer said the aircraft's crew erred nine times in the flight's final minutes and then missed 10 chances to avert the crash

Mr Cedric Puckrin, counsel for the board, said on Monday that he believed the crash resulted from the "poor airmanship" of the Soviet crew and not from any sabotage. Sapa-Reuter-AP

Army reopens roads

MAPUTO — After two months of operations against guerilla strongholds in central Zambezia, the Mozambican army has reported significant gains, opening up roads to food convoys and allowing the northern tea crop to get to port.

Despite the recent improvement, "it is generally felt that the military situation in Zambezia is worse than elsewhere in the country", the national news agency, AIM, reported in a dispatch from the province on Friday.

It noted that the Mozambican National Resistance guerillas, fighting for more than a decade against the Marxist government, still have a heavy presence from Mopeia on the Zambezi River, in Morrumbala, and Milange

on the Malawi border, an area covering 240 kilometres in that one province. Fighting occurs elsewhere in the country, but less so in the south.

AIM said convoys of trucks were now able to carry food and medicine from Quelimane, the provincial capital on the Indian Ocean coast, beyond Mocuba, 150 kilometres due north.

In October, AIM said, that was unthinkable. Trucks and cars that dared travel in the area were attacked and burnt, bridges were dynamited and the road surface was wrecked with mines or blocked by tree trunks. Local people had to walk, in groups, up to a hundred kilometres, travelling by night, to collect supplies, AIM reported.

Mozambique accuses South Africa of supplying and inciting the guerillas and charges Malawi with knowingly letting them use its territory. They have denied the accusations.

Mozambique says the war is a major cause of the famine and economic hardship affect-

ing the country. It said the recent government troop successes had allowed peasants to return to their fields in Zambezia, although their villages had been burnt. It also said the reopening of roads in the northern part of the province had allowed piled-up tea harvests from the Gurue district to get to the coast for marketing.

AIM noted that since a security agreement was signed between Mozambique and Malawi on December 18 there had been little information about what was happening on the border. AIM suggested that if the alleged Malawi outlet was cut off, the guerillas would need access to the sea for supplies. — Sapa-AP

MACHEL CRASH

218 24/1/87

Pilot error?

FIM

The week-long sitting of the board of inquiry into the causes of the air crash in which former Mozambican president Samora Machel died ended in Johannesburg this week. One of the features of the last day was Foreign Minister Pik Botha's efforts to explain away some of his rash bluster at the site of the accident the day after it happened.

He claimed at the time that the pilots had been drinking, though the board of inquiry has since established that this was not so. Botha said he made this claim on the basis of a medical report he called for. He also said that his claim that the aircraft did not have a ground warning system was based on a report given to him. In fact the system was active for 32 seconds before impact. Botha said he was not a technician and had assumed this fact was correct.

The board heard that poor airmanship and bad piloting were the essential causes of the accident. It seems that, in all probability, the aircraft was homing in on the Matsapha VOR (Very high frequency omnidirectional beacon) in Swaziland when it should have



Botha at crash site ...
evidence before inquiry

been homing in on the Maputo beacon.

The allegation that SA deliberately lured the aircraft off course was given little credence by William Young, former deputy

director of the British Civil Aviation Authority, when he was asked whether a VOR beacon was suitable for tricking an aircraft into crashing. He said. "I would not use this type of equipment as it would involve setting up a beacon on the same frequency and twice as powerful as the Maputo beacon."

It would seem that the flight crew never checked that the radial was coming from the correct VOR (all VORs send out signals, or radials, over 360 degrees much like the spokes of a wheel). Each VOR has its own coding by which it can be identified but apparently the crew of the Tupolev 134 never checked. As one expert put it "They had the right spoke but in the wrong wheel."

Nonetheless, the Mozambican media are still insisting on flying in the face of the evidence before the board, with *Noticias*, in particular, alleging that Machel was lured to his death.

Additional evidence was to the effect that the pilots believed they were unable to pick up any runway lights because the lights were out of order. They didn't for a moment realise that the lights simply weren't there because the runway wasn't there.

In addition the ground controller was young and had been out of training for only three months. However, it appeared that he performed "perfectly well" until the aircraft began its descent. After that there was a series of misunderstandings between him and the crew as to whether the runway lights were on and whether the Maputo ILS (instrument landing system) was out of order.

The board's findings are expected to be made public in about two months. ■

(218) CAPT TIMES 30/11/87

Machel's plane 'not lured'

MAPUTO — Mozambican aviation experts denied yesterday that President Samora Machel's aircraft could have been lured off course by a radio beacon in Swaziland

The plane crashed just inside South Africa last October killing Mr Machel and 34 other people. A South African inquiry was told last week that the crew might have been misled by the Swazi beacon into turning the wrong way and crashing into a hillside

But the experts said the flight path

showed it was flying deeper into South Africa — not towards Swaziland

"The chart (flight path) shows the plane turning onto a course which would have taken it eventually to high mountains in South Africa's Natal province," one expert said

There was no possibility of the plane having wrongly homed on to the Swazi beacon, which transmits at a different frequency from Maputo airport, an expert said — Sapa-Reuter

CAPL Times 21/1/87
M'bique
devalues
currency

MAPUTO — War-plagued Mozambique devalued its currency, the metical, by more than 80% last night.

Central Bank governor Eneas Comiche announced that the bank will in future sell meticals at 200 to the dollar and sell dollars for 204 meticals. The official exchange rate in the past few days has hovered around 39 to the dollar.

The new rate still values the currency far above the black market rate, where one dollar fetches about 1 500 meticals.

Earlier yesterday, the government announced it was raising wages by 50% for all state and private sector employees.

— Sapa-Reuter

British soldiers train Mozambican force to patrol rail link to Malawi

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Former British soldiers are training a special Mozambican force for the protection of the railway line from Nacala port to Malawi, according to diplomatic sources here.

Britain is also involved with several other countries in the rehabilitation of the railway, which would provide an additional route to the sea for Zambia and Zaire as well as for Malawi.

The Britons training the special force are said to be operating completely independently of the British instructors who are training troops in Zimbabwe.

According to diplomatic sources the instructors are operating under an agreement between the Mozambican State company Eموcha, which is involved in tea-growing, and Lonrho, the British-based multinational corporation headed by Mr Tiny Rowlands, which has been expanding its commercial interests in Mozambique in recent years.

There is speculation here that part of the special force may be used to guard the railway line linking Maputo with Zimbabwe through the Limpopo valley by way of Chicualacuala.

Like the Nacala line, the Chicualacuala railway

has become inoperative because of attacks by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement and lack of maintenance

If rehabilitated, it would give Zimbabwe and other hinterland states another route to the sea besides the Beira corridor.

While international attention has been focussed on the major project to upgrade the Beira corridor railway and Beira port, work has quietly been going ahead on the rehabilitation of the Nacala line. The Mozambican Government is believed to be planning also to rehabilitate the Chicualacala line.

All three railways are subject to attack by the MNR and can operate only under armed protection.

The Beira corridor, which includes the oil pipeline to Zimbabwe, is patrolled by strong Zimbabwean forces. It now appears that the plan is to have the other two railways guarded by the special force.

The force is one of several private armies that are said to be operating in Mozambique to protect commercial interests. These include a force guarding Lonrho farming interests near the Beira corridor. Another force is said to be protecting a dam construction site in the south.

SMK
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MOZAMBEQUE - GENERAL

1987

FEBRUARY - ~~8~~ JUNE

Members of the South African Police removing a body from the wreckage at the site of the Machel air crash.

THE international commission of inquiry into the air disaster on October 19 last year which killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique and 33 others, completed hearing evidence in the Rand Supreme Court this week

The findings of the court are only expected in three months' time, but it is not difficult to predict from the evidence what they will probably be - pilot error, and possibly more strongly pilot, or crew negligence and lack of discipline

The findings are likely to satisfy the Western world for Justice Cecil Margo, a World War 2 air ace who later drew up the blue prints for the founding of the Israeli Air Force, and others on the commission, including American Apollo 8 commander Col Frank Borman, Sir Edward Everleigh, former British Lord Justice of Appeal, and Geoffrey Wilkinson, Britain's retired Chief Inspector of Air Accidents, are all highly respected people. But their findings will not prevent controversy raging

Many people find it far too coincidental that, within a week of the Mozambican newspaper *Noticias* claiming that there was a plot by the South African Defence Force to assassinate Machel, his aircraft - with an experienced Russian crew - crashed in South African territory

The Russian and Mozambican authorities both assisted in gathering evidence for the inquiry but refused to send observers. And on the eve of the inquiry Mozambique said it was not attending because "investigations are not finished"

A few hours before the statement *Aim* the official Mozambican news agency said that it had been told that important new facts

zambique would demand

Many mysteries and questions are unanswered

City Press Special Correspondent

alternative airport was as far away as Beira

● Why did the pilot not file a flight plan and why did he not know how many passengers he carried?

● Why did the crew, well experienced in night and day flying in Mozambique, including landings at Maputo, become disorientated?

It was not due to alcohol, because, despite allegations made after the crash by Minister Pik Botha, no alcohol was found in the bodies of the pilot or co-pilot

● What happened to the check list which was taken from the scene of the crash by Pieter de Klerk, senior investigator with the Directorate of Civil Aviation, but later disappeared?

● If the pilot was alarmed and felt they might crash why did they not inform the passengers, after they had been told to belt up for a landing some 20 minutes before the crash?

● Why did the pilot ignore the ground proximity warning system shortly before the crash when there was still time to gain altitude?

● Were the navigational instrument readings interfered with after the crash?

According to the SA Bureau of Standards the impact may have altered the readings

And of course the three major riddles

● Why did the aircraft

about 10 minutes before

the crew felt they were over Maputo right up to the time of the crash

They were so sure that they were over Maputo that they mistrusted their instruments

There was a misunderstanding between the crew and Maputo air traffic controller which led the crew to incorrectly believe that the lights of the airport were off and that is why they could not see them

The Russians and the Mozambicans conversed in English which probably led to the misunderstanding and the Russian radio operator also departed from standard phraseology

The aircraft crashed without the crew realising there had been a misunderstanding

In Moscow this week, Vasin claimed that the Tupolev had been lured off its course by false information supplied by a radio beacon

He said that Western media reports on the commission of inquiry were aimed to fan "anti-Soviet hysteria"

Vasin said he did not agree with evidence given at the inquiry that the aircraft had probably followed a Swazi radio beacon, as tests on flight equipment carried out by a commission of experts proved that the aircraft's systems were tuned exactly to the Maputo Airport frequency.

the day after the crash suggested that the beacon may have been located there

Vasin said the crew had only been alerted that the plane was in trouble 30 seconds before the crash when an altimeter warning system alerted them that a crash was possible. But the crew ignored the warning, he said, because they did not believe they were in a mountain district

Foreign Minister Pik Botha gave evidence at his own request to explain why, after the crash, he had made statements which were proved incorrect by evidence given before the commission

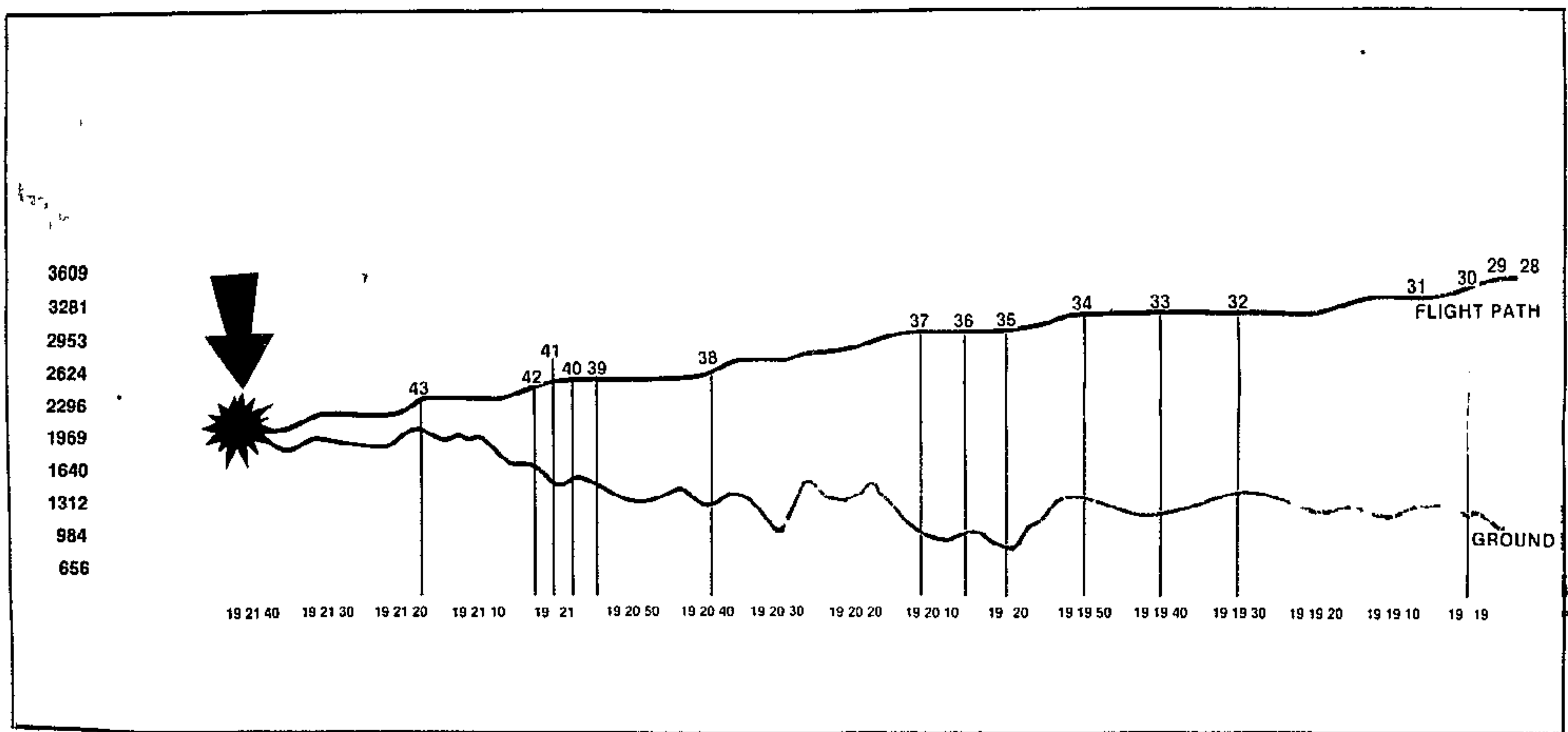
He said that when, after the crash, he alleged that alcohol had been found in the blood stream of some of the aircrew he had not meant to imply they had been drinking

However, he agreed that it was not far-fetched that this conclusion could have been reached from what he had said

He also said that any

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MACHHEL



This graph was compiled to show how the aircraft lost height before it crashed. The bottom line shows the ground surface, while the top line shows the height of the aircraft. The axis shows the time from the moment that the aircraft began to lose height. The arrow indicates the moment of impact.

incorrect technical information he had made public was to be regretted as he had assumed, when given it, that it was correct

Referring to reports that he had ordered investiga-

tors to remain in Komati-poort while his delegation went to the crash site, Botha said that the helicopter pilot had told him there were too many people and some had to give

up their seats
The Maputo newspaper *Noticias* later accused Botha of deliberately spreading false information in order to hide possible South African respon-

sibility
The newspaper also accused Justice Margo of protecting Botha by interrupting his questioning
Botha told the commission that he had gone to the

site of the crash at the request of State President PW Botha. He said his purpose was to try to alleviate and minimise the allegations levelled against the government

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11/2/87

the continuation of the investigation.

In documents submitted to the commission, the Russians confirmed they agreed with the factual report on the accident, but indicated the view that the joint investigation commission of the three countries, Russia, Mozambique and South Africa, should also have made an analysis and conclusions, as laid down in the Chicago Convention.

Shortly after the commission had concluded hearing evidence this week, Soviet Deputy Civil Aviation Minister Ivan Vastin told a Press conference in Moscow that sabotage had caused the Russian Tupolev aircraft to crash, and suggested that South Africa was involved.

Critics say the honourable men on the commission will give a honest opinion, based on the evidence given them, but several mysteries remain untouched by the commission.

Among them are.

● Why did the aircraft fly with insufficient fuel with someone as important as Machel on board, especially as the pilot was known for good fuel management, and the nearest

the crash?
● Did the aircraft follow a decoy beacon?

● Was there a mysterious camp site about 150m from the scene of the crash? If so, who was at it, and what became of it?

The explanations put before the commission for most of the mysteries has been negligence on the part of the air crew.

There is little doubt, from the evidence, that the crew, especially the pilots, were negligent.

They had flown for a long time together and knew one another well and the territory they flew, and it would appear they became complacent.

Some theorists say that saboteurs could have been well aware of this complacency.

An explanation for the aircraft following the wrong beacon is that the co-pilot followed the beam from the beacon at Matsapa airport in Swaziland.

However, the Matsapa beacon has always been there and an experienced air crew must have encountered it before.

Was a beacon beamed at them from the mystery camp?

There is little doubt that

Guerilla army being formed over border

Mugabe may face a new challenge

Star
2/8
2/4/87

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa
News Service

Former Rhodesian nationalist leader the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole is forming a guerilla army to try to overthrow the Zimbabwe Government and has made an alliance with the anti-government rebels in Mozambique, according to some of his supporters

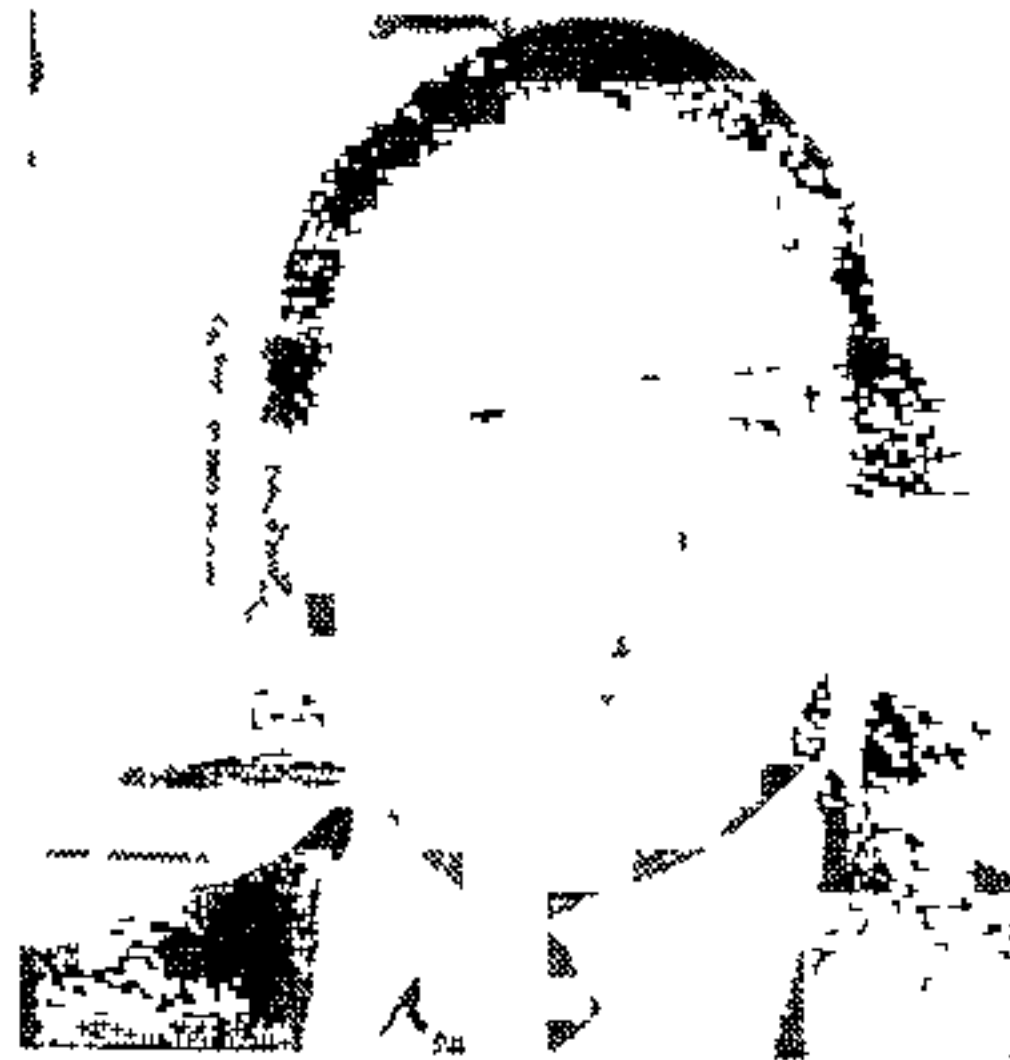
About 1 500 of his men are already fighting alongside Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) forces inside Mozambique, mostly in attacks on the Beira Corridor, the sources say

Mr Sithole has been living in self-imposed exile for several years, mainly in Britain, but recently in the United States. But the sources say he plans to join his men in Mozambique and lead the campaign from the bush

According to them, Mr Sithole's organisation, the Zimbabwe Democratic Freedom Movement, is gaining recruits in eastern Zimbabwe for training in areas of Mozambique in which the MNR is active

Mr Sithole left Zimbabwe after Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party won the independence election in 1980. He had already split with Zanu, despite having founded it in 1963 when he led a break-away from Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu.

He subsequently lost the leadership of the party, which went into a guerilla war against white rule in Rhodesia



The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole . .
he may go to Mozambique

Although he had twice been jailed in the past for his opposition to the Salisbury government, Mr Sithole served in the transitional government formed under Bishop Abel Muzorewa in 1978 in a bid to circumvent the guerillas politically

Mr Sithole's links with the MNR first came to view in Washington last year when he made a joint pledge with the MNR's European representative, Mr Jorge Correia, and its external affairs secretary, Mr Artur de Fonseca, to "fight Marxism in Mozambique and Zimbabwe"

In Washington, where his organisation was known by a different name, Zanu Mwenge, he received the support of the right-wing Heritage Foundation, which has also backed the MNR

Mr Sithole is said still to have a following in southern Manicaland and one of his supporters won a seat in Parliament last year

Mr Sithole's supporters deny rumours that his organisation may be involved with dissident Zimbabwean groups which the Zimbabwe Government claims are being trained in the Transvaal under an alleged South African Government plan to foment subversion in Zimbabwe

Last year Zimbabwean Security Minister Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa warned that "a new breed of dissidents" might appear in the south-east of the country, but did not specify who they might be

According to Mr Sithole's sources, his guerillas in Mozambique are concentrating their efforts at this stage on joining MNR attacks on the railway, road and oil pipeline running along the Beira Corridor from Mutare (formerly Urmtali) to the sea.

The MNR has declared war on Mr Mugabe's government, which has sent about 10 000 troops into Mozambique to help the Frelimo government fight the rebels. The Harare government believes its own existence would be threatened if the MNR came to power in Mozambique and has vowed to "fight to the last man" to keep it from doing so.

Observers believe that the appearance of a Sithole guerilla army in Mozambique would probably lead to accusations in Harare and Maputo that it was backed by South Africa, for in both capitals there is an official belief that Pretoria wants to keep the two governments off balance to discourage the imposition of sanctions on South Africa.

Mozambique asks to attend summit

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mozambique has made an unprecedented request to attend the next Commonwealth summit, to be held in Vancouver in October

The request is an informal one at this stage, but key figures within the Commonwealth Secretariat, including Sir Shridath "Sonny" Ramphal, the Secretary-General have been asked to sound out the Commonwealth governments about it

The issue is expected to be raised in private discussion when Commonwealth ministers from the Frontline African states arrive in Botswana next Thursday to attend a meeting of the Southern African development group (SADCC)

The Secretary-General has accepted an invitation to attend Some Commonwealth governments view Mozambique's request as a first step to applying for full membership of the organisation, although Sir Shri-

dath said this week such speculation would be misleading

"I am very pleased with their interest, and yes, they are our Commonwealth cousins, but this is not the same as full membership," he said

Mozambique wants to attend the summit as an observer, but even this form of participation would be a major break with tradition as non-Commonwealth governments have never been represented at such summits

South Africa will be high on



Sir Shridath sounding out the Commonwealth

the agenda of the Vancouver summit and if Mozambique is admitted as an observer, other Commonwealth Frontline states are expected to enlist its support for tougher sanctions against Pretoria

Britain sees Mozambique's interest in the Commonwealth from a different perspective

The Foreign Office has long held the view that Maputo, regardless of its Marxist underpinning, is trying to chart a more independent foreign policy, away from dependence on the Soviet bloc, and the latest initiative is further evidence of this trend

Relations between Maputo and London blossomed under the late President Samora Machel British aid to Mozambique more than trebled between 1983 and 1985 and is set to increase still further

The Mozambique Army is the only non-Commonwealth force so far to receive British military help with training

Currency devalued by over 400 pc

MAPUTO — Mozambique's currency was devalued more than 400 per cent and a new income tax announced at the weekend

The measures are part of a tough economic recovery programme, but Frelimo Party members and state officials have been exempt from income tax

The Mozambique News Agency, AIM, said income up to 10 000 metical (R102) is to be taxed at six per cent and anything over this at 15 per cent

State employees, the Frelimo Party and the mass democratic organisations are exempt from income tax, as are people earning less than 5 000 metical "AIM added

In addition, the National Reconstruction Tax has been reformulated and is set at R15 for residents of the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane and Beira city, and at R10 for the rest of the country

Indirect taxation was massively increased

A packet of cigarettes, which up to Friday cost 85 metical, now carries 168 metical in tax alone

Postal, phone, telex, electricity and water charges have all risen

Consumers now pay double for electricity

The national currency, the metical, was devalued by 420 per cent

The new rate is 200 metical to the US dollar at the bank buying rate and 204 selling

But a 50 per cent across-the-board wage increase throughout the country was also announced — The Star's Africa News Service

Maputo searches for SA investors

Pretoria Correspondent

As Frontline States unite in their support of sanctions, Mozambique has turned to South Africa for foreign investment and three contracts with South African companies are expected to be signed within the next two months

During an interview at a Johannesburg hotel, National Director of Economy and Planning deputy of Mineral Resources, Mr Gioberto Nbanze, commented

"Mozambique has no capacity to apply sanctions The world is applying sanctions against

South Africa We have to develop our economy"

Security guarantees, financial repatriation, and income-tax concessions are included in the package designed to attract investors

Mr Nbanze has been directing his advances at companies interested in mineral investment

The three contracts in the pipeline involve bentonite, a clay used as an absorbent and a filler, coal and precious and semi-precious stones

"We are trying to have closer relations with South Africa," Mr Nbanze said "It will be easier for us"

Holbert helps team to win Daytona race

DAYTONA BEACH — IMSA Camel GT champion Al Holbert, in his Porsche 962 Prototype, yesterday helped his team to a two-in-a-row victory in the Daytona 24-hour sports car endurance race

With Derek Bell, Al Unser jun and Chip Robinson he won the top prize — with the team doing a record 753 laps, covering 4 313,21 km at an average speed of 179,562 km/hr

The Chevrolet Corvette GTP of Sarel van der Merwe and Doc Bundy retired with mechanical problems — Sapa

Necklaced nightclub owner emerges as 'ruthless gangster'

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

Recent court cases involving necklaced Johannesburg nightclub owner Mr James Meiring have painted a picture of a ruthless gangster who did not hesitate to mutilate or kill those who opposed him

Even after his death he managed to embarrass the police when anonymous allegations were made that members of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad were implicated in his necklacing

The allegations were investigated, but no evidence has yet been found to link them to the killing

UNDERWORLD LIFE

Details of Mr Meiring's underworld life came to light soon after his burnt remains were found under a heap of tyres in Zuurbekom in December

The find was made only a day after a R300 000 bogus gem robbery at a luxury Johannesburg Hotel in which the former boxer was involved

It was learnt that Mr Meiring had apparently been double-crossed there previously during an illegal gold deal Mr Mbivisehi Matha (30) told a Germis-

ton magistrate how Mr Meiring had tortured him and cut off his ear after the abortive R20 000 deal

But charges against Mr Meiring and one of his former employees, Mr Johann Schutte (37), were dropped after Mr Matha was found necklaced

Mr Meiring and Mr Schutte had been charged with kidnapping, armed robbery, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, posing as police officers, possession of a shotgun without a licence, car theft and dealing in unwrought gold

Last week a Johannesburg magistrate heard that Constable Keith Black was threatened with death by Mr Meiring after a couple were trapped in a heroin deal at his nightclub, Club Africa, in August last year

The couple, who pleaded not guilty to dealing in and possession of the drug, are Mr Johann Schutte (37) and his wife Linda (31), of Johannesburg

Last week Robin Taylor (28) told a Johannesburg magistrate he was too frightened of Mr Meiring to pull out of the fake robbery His claim was rejected and he was jailed for eight years

"MACHEL They are the culprits" a banner headline in the Johannesburg newspaper *Beeld* proclaimed as the Margo Commission of Inquiry ended its hearings this week

"They" were the Soviet flight crew "We" — the South African authorities accused of planting a decoy beacon to lead Mozambique's president to his death — had been acquitted

The headline referred not to the findings of the commission, only to the summing-up arguments by lawyers appointed by South Africa. But this did not dampen the euphoria.

And the high point of the final day of the inquiry was when Foreign Minister Pik Botha voluntarily stepped into the witness box to state his country's case.

Botha spoke in the rising, urgent tones he reserves for his sharpest critics. But he need not have worried, the lawyer leading the inquiry, Cedric Puckrin SC, maintained a deferential tone to witnesses throughout the hearing.

Botha said President PW Botha had despatched him to the crash site the day after the accident because of the far-reaching implications of a foreign president dying on South African soil.

He was asked to explain why he had released statements to the media claiming autopsies revealed alcohol had been found in the blood of the crew members and that the ground proximity siren had failed to sound before the plane crashed.

According to evidence before the commission, the alcohol content in crew members was negligible and could have been the result of decomposition. The cockpit voice recording was audible proof that the ground proximity alarm had gone off.

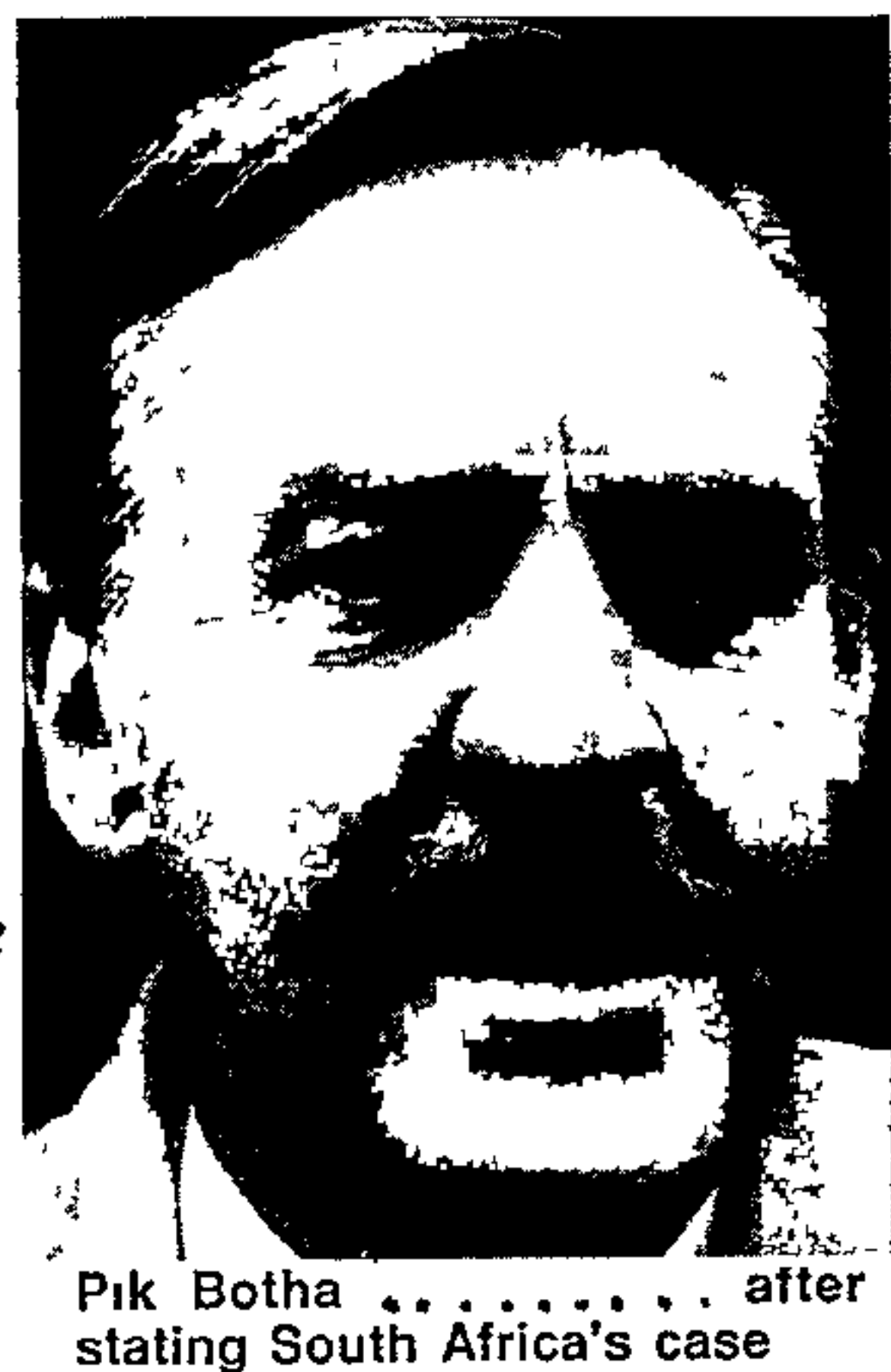
Botha said he had quoted from the same medical report which was handed to the commission as he

MACHEL INQUIRY

THE SILENT OPPOSITION

With both Maputo and Moscow refusing to give evidence, the Machel crash inquiry was notably devoid of the clash of opposing arguments which usually mark Supreme Court hearings.

JO-ANN BEKKER reports



Pik Botha after stating South Africa's case

wished to refute allegations that Machel could not have been alive for four hours after the crash. He regretted that laymen could have construed his comments about alcohol to mean the crew had been drinking. Botha explained that trusted officials had supplied him with the technical details, such as the news the ground proximity siren was not working.

"I said to them 'Give me some technical data which will be considered incontrovertible, just to release this to the world and stop the inference that South Africa is to blame'," Botha stated. "If they gave me the wrong information I regret it but I was assured it was right."

He had explained minutes earlier "The alternative was to sit back and let

the United Nations take over (set up its own inquiry)"

Puckrin argued that the flight crew, in allowing the Soviet jet to descend unchecked — contrary to the rules of flying — had been the primary cause of the crash.

John Coetzee SC, who represented the departments of Law and Order, Defence, Foreign Affairs and Transport, asked the commission to reject completely the "spurious rumour" that a false beacon had caused the crash.

Puckrin said the probable cause of the plane's fatal turn to the right — Maputo was on its left — was probably the result of the co-pilot selecting the frequency of Swaziland's powerful navigation beacon at Matapha, thinking it was Maputo's beacon.

He listed a string of pilot errors he said contributed to the accident. The five-man crew, he said, had failed to file a flight plan, carry enough fuel to divert to Beira which was named as the alternate landing point, fly at the required height of 37 000ft to avoid mid-air collisions, or to verify navigation aids.

The captain, Puckrin said, had not monitored the flight or taken action when it dropped below the minimum safe altitude. The crew had ignored the ground proximity warning alarm, and, although they were lost, had failed to use basic navigational instruments.

Judge Margo and his five-person panel are currently behind doors considering the evidence. They are expected to release their findings to the Minister of Transport in about two months, after Mozambique and the Soviet Union have been given an opportunity to respond to the commission's report.

Across the border, the suspicions still linger

By PAUL FAUVET, Maputo

THE Margo inquiry has not altered the Mozambican belief that South Africa was somehow responsible for the plane crash which killed their former President Samora Machel.

Judge Cecil Margo's commission, which ended in Johannesburg this week, has been described as an "international inquiry". But as far as Mozambique is concerned, it is an entirely South African affair with little credibility. The presence of a few hand-picked British and American "experts" in no way alters that.

To Mozambicans, the whole thing smacks of a set-up: the objective of the hearing seems, to them, to be not to establish the truth, but to exonerate South Africa from blame.

The day after the Margo inquiry began, the Frelimo Party Political Bureau demanded the Mozambican, Soviet and South African experts continue their technical investigations in order to determine the facts about the radio signal that diverted the presidential plane from its flight path, causing it to make a fatal 37 degree turn to the south-west.

Frelimo claimed the tripartite commission — which decoded the "black box" flight recorders and prepared a factual report on the crash — was the only body which could be described as an "international commission of inquiry".

Evidence before the Margo hearing suggested the Soviet airmen had locked on to the VOR — very high frequency omnidirectional radial — navigational reading at Swaziland's Matshapa airport by mistake.

The Tupolev crew had flown in and out of Maputo dozens of times, landing at night 70 percent of the time. At least one of the plane's VOR dials appeared set on the correct frequency for Maputo.

Mozambican aviation experts have disputed claims made towards the end of the inquiry that a computer calculation of the flight path dispels the decoy beacon theory. The experts consider it shows there is a strong possibility that the Tupolev was the victim of a phony VOR.

None of this is to say that the Soviet crew behaved perfectly. They clearly did not. Towards the end of the flight they made mistakes. In particular, they seem to have taken no notice of the ground proximity warning system.

● The Mozambique government has made no formal accusation against South Africa.

A MATTER OF THE 'WE' AGAINST THE 'THEY'

LISTENING to the evidence presented during the Margo Commission's five-day public inquiry into the air crash which killed Mozambique President Samora Machel was rather like watching John McEnroe practising against a tennis wall.

There was none of the volleying between opposing sides which usually marks hearings in the Rand Supreme Court. Largely because — as the commission was snubbed by the Mozambican and Soviet governments — there were no opposing sides.

There were lawyers appointed by the commission to lead the evidence and lawyers appointed by the government to represent state departments involved. But it was difficult to tell the difference. Both set out to clear Pretoria of any complicity in the accident.

Cedric Puckrin SC, appointed to lead the evidence, referred to rumours accusing South Africa of engineering the crash in his opening address. "I believe that the evidence and the facts which you will hear will dispel all of them."

And at the end of the hearing, both teams of lawyers argued the Soviet

crew was ultimately to blame for failing to stop the plane's headlong descent into a KaNgwane hillside.

By all accounts, the commission was constituted in strict accordance with South African and international aviation laws. As the country in which a foreign plane crash occurred, South Africa was responsible for setting up the inquiry.

Pretoria was proud of the six-member Board of Inquiry appointed to decide on the findings. Headed by Judge Cecil Margo — respected for his commissions into South African aviation and tax law — the Board also boasted a former British Lord Justice of Appeal, Sir Edward Eveleigh, a former American astronaut, Frank Borman, as well as Britain's recently retired chief inspector of air accidents, Geoffrey Wilkinson, and two South African aviation experts.

But constitutionally correct as it might have been, the inquiry could not escape the regional political tensions which surrounded the crash.

Sticking to its examination of the technical details of the crash, the inquiry heard no evidence that Machel's death came at the end of a

fortnight of probably unprecedented tension between South Africa and Mozambique after a limpet mine near the Mozambique border injured six SA Defence Force soldiers. South Africa blamed Mozambique for assisting the guerrillas responsible. Pretoria threatened retaliatory raids and announced all Mozambique migrants would be expelled from South Africa for "security reasons".

But regional tensions crept into evidence before the commission in the details of the growing strain between investigation teams from Pretoria, Maputo and Moscow (the latter built Machel's Tupolev jet). Political dynamics emerged as a counterpoint to the unfolding drama of the final moments before the accident.

Voluntary witness Foreign Minister Pik Botha told of his desire to set the ground for an impartial investigation as he hurried to Komatipoort at the instruction of the State President on October 20 — the day after the presidential plane crashed, killing 34 of its 44 passengers.

His purpose was to pre-empt the accusations that South Africa was to blame. "I knew there would be these

accusations," Botha said, "because I had been in the midst of these allegations before this (the crash) happened."

The commission heard that the three countries involved did in fact cooperate in compiling a factual report into the accident, travelling to Moscow to decode the flight recording equipment or "black boxes".

But, it emerged in evidence, negotiations broke down when it came to signing the draft report. In particular, Mozambique felt South Africa had not attached enough significance to a tent spotted close to the plane's first point of impact.

All three countries signed the final version of the factual report, but that was where the co-operation ended, even though South Africa sent a series of telegrams to both countries urging them to make representations to the commission.

Moscow noted a formal objection that the technical report did not analyse the data. Mozambique called for the factual investigation to be reopened as new evidence had come to light. South Africa went ahead with its inquiry alone.

Cape Times 6/2/81
MNR claims 134 dead *(218)*

LISBON — The Mozambican National Resistance claimed that they sabotaged a strategic oil pipeline for the third time in a month and occupied four towns in attacks last Sunday, killing 116 Frelimo troops and 18 Zimbabwean soldiers

Turning Mozambique inside-out

The IMF and World Bank are putting up money as part of Mozambique's drive to revive its shattered economy. PAUL FAUVET reports

MOZAMBIQUE has embarked upon an ambitious programme to revamp its war-shattered economy with the support of the World Bank and the International Monetary fund

IMF austerity programmes often have unhappy results. The recent food riots in Zambia followed a pattern already established by urban unrest in recent years in countries as varied as Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Liberia and Ghana, but the Mozambican programme is not a simple rehash of previous formulas. Indeed, it seems that Mozambican officials have resisted some IMF demands.

Negotiations with the IMF, which Mozambique only joined in 1984, went on for much of last year and a final round is expected early next month. Mozambique is hoping for an IMF loan and the figure of \$75-million (about R165-million) has been mentioned.

A loan from the World Bank's soft loans affiliate, the International Development Association (IDA), of \$45-million (about R99-million) is being implemented. Further finance from IDA is dependent on agreement with the IMF.

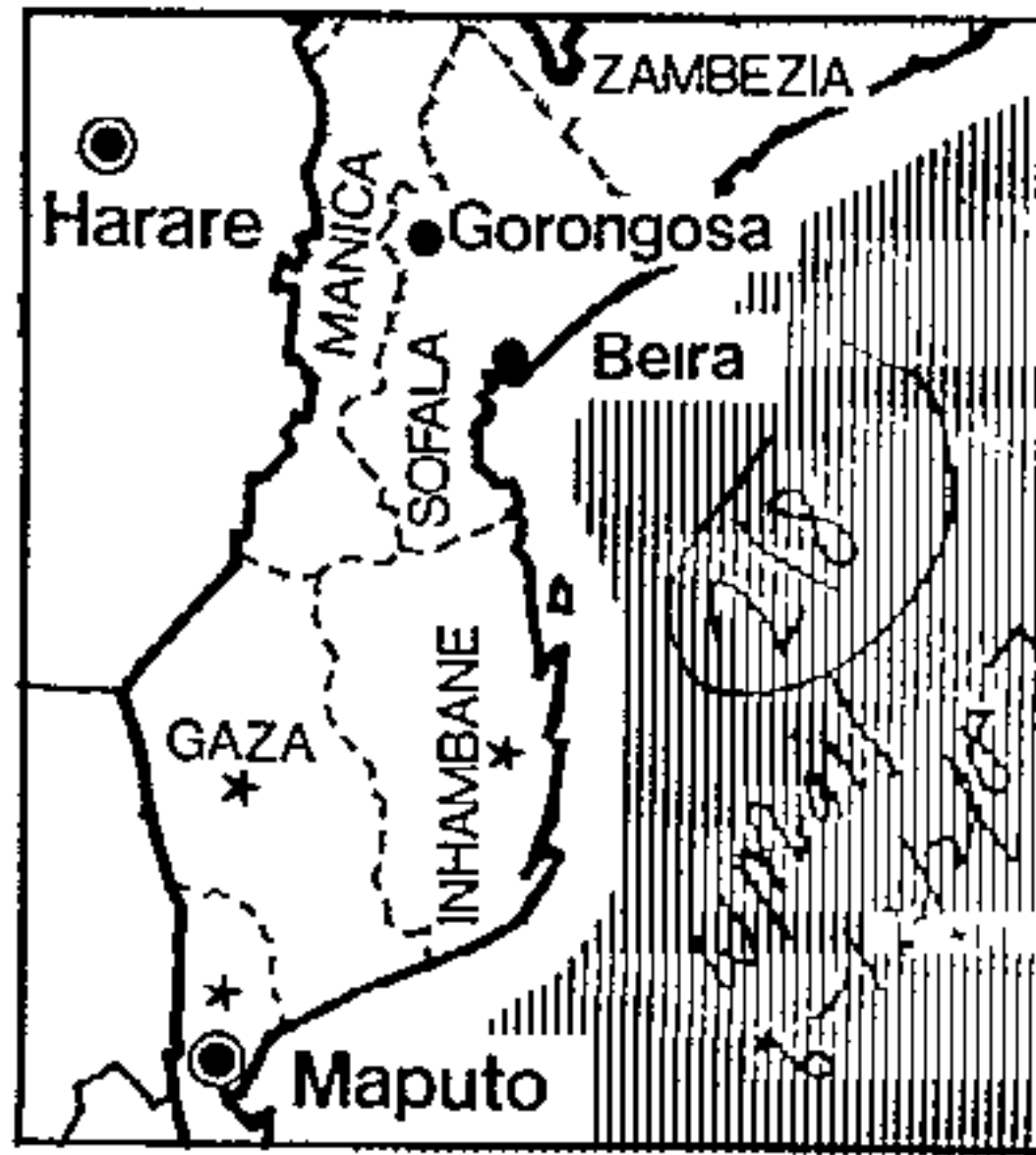
The programme approved in Mozambique's parliament lays down basic guidelines and principles. Exact figures and percentages will be worked out by the economic ministries in the months ahead.

As explained by Prime Minister Mario Machungo, the key to the economic recovery programme is the boosting of agricultural production, with the stress not on the state farm sector, but on peasant family farming.

He wants to see a dramatic increase in producer prices for the major food and export crops, and the channelling of consumer goods to the countryside, thus giving peasants an incentive to produce and market a surplus.

But while the government aims to make life in the countryside more attractive, city-dwellers will face redundancies and higher prices and rents. Strict budgetary constraints will apply to the entire state sector. Bank credit has been tightened and the issuing of new banknotes is restricted.

Workers will need their pay increase, since prices too are going to climb. From February rents are no longer tied to the tenant's wages. Instead, different types of houses in different areas will have different



Mozambique, rebuilding economy

rents. In general, this means a steep increase — though officials say that Mozambique will still have the cheapest urban housing in Southern Africa. Under a 1976 law all rented housing is owned by the state. There are no plans to alter this.

Workers will be eligible for rent

Fuel up and taxes up

WEDNESDAY's steep fuel price increases in Mozambique follow hard on the heels of the country's 80 percent devaluation of its currency, the metical, and sweeping tax increases.

The comprehensive tax and price increases are the latest step in Mozambique's economic recovery programme approved two weeks ago by the Mozambican parliament, the people's assembly.

The measures and the new fiscal law were published on Saturday in an eight-page supplement to the Maputo daily *Noticias*. The fuel price hike was announced on Wednesday.

They followed Friday's announcement of a 50 percent rise in pay throughout the country, and the devaluation of the metical to 202 meticals to one US dollar, from about 39 meticals to the dollar. The governor of the bank of Mozambique, Eneas Comiche, said the measure was necessary to adjust the exchange rates of the metical with various convertible currencies.

The system of direct taxation has been changed to introduce an income tax. This replaces part of the national reconstruction tax, which was in effect income tax. Now income up to 10 000 meticals is taxed at the rate of six percent and anything over this amount at the rate of 15 percent.

While payments to company owners, shareholders and board members are to be taxed at the higher rate of 15 percent, people falling into a

subsidies, while those of private means, unemployed or in the informal economy will face the full rent increase.

For the first time, hospital charges have been introduced, but the majority of the population will not have to pay them.

Taxes are also increased, in a complete revision of the Mozambican fiscal system. The basic sources of the State's tax revenue are now heavy taxes on profits and capital gains, and indirect taxes on non-essential goods.

The new tax system is directed specifically against those who, in the last five years of war and shortages, have accumulated capital, both through legal mechanisms and through the black market. At the same time, tax incentives are offered to Mozambican investors, particularly where the investment results in exports.

The Guardian, London

Mozambique moves rapidly ahead with a comprehensive economic recovery programme.

range of categories — state employees, members of Frelimo and "mass democratic organisations" — are exempt from income tax, as are those earning less than 5 000 meticals.

The national reconstruction tax has been reformulated "to represent the minimum contribution required of every citizen to the public purse", according to the fiscal law. This tax is set at 1 500 meticals for Maputo and Beira cities and for Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces, and at 1 000 meticals for the rest of the country.

Those unable to work, in compulsory military service, peasant women, housewives and students are exempt from national reconstruction tax.

Production and service cooperatives will pay income tax for the first time, although the fiscal law allows for temporary exemption in the case of unfavourable climatic conditions or other crisis situations.

Taxes on beer and cigarettes were substantially increased, while fares for road, rail sea and air transport have gone up sharply. Electricity and postal tariffs have all risen.

Among measures in the economic recovery programme still expected to be announced are rent increases and the prices of some basic commodities — AIM and Sapa-Reuter

MNR claims hitting pipeline, four towns

6/28/81 B Day (28)

LISBON — A strategic oil pipeline had been sabotaged for the third time in a month and four towns occupied in attacks on Sunday, the MNR said

It also said it had killed 116 government troops and 18 Zimbabwean soldiers in the attacks

An MNR spokesman here said the rebel movement's forces had occupied Mazanga in north-west Tete province, forcing 500 Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops to flee over the nearby border into Zambia

He said MNR guerrillas might have to cross into Zambia in pursuit of the troops. No more details were given

The spokesman said MNR forces had blown up the pipeline carrying oil from the Mozambican port of Beira to Zimbabwe.

The attack in the so-called Beira Corridor — which includes a railway

and a road and is a vital lifeline for Zimbabwe's landlocked economy — was the third claimed by MNR in a month

Zimbabwean troops are helping to guard the corridor.

The spokesman said MNR forces had also occupied the towns of Monge in Tete province, Savane in central Sofala province and Lugela in northern Zambezia province on Sunday.

In assaults on the last two towns, MNR guerrillas had destroyed two tanks, seven armoured cars and 17 other military vehicles

There was no independent confirmation of the clashes. Mozambique's Marxist government rarely comments on claims by the MNR, which has fought to topple it since soon after the country became independent from Portugal in 1975. — Sapa-Reuter.

ARGUS 9/287 (218)

Mozambique will remain socialist — Chissano

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Joaquim Chissano has said that the ruling Frelimo Party would remain committed to socialism in spite of recent agreements with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

Mr Chissano's remarks follow the implementation of a series of tough economic measures aimed at rehabilitating Mozambique's economy.

Those measures include the end of free medical aid and the dismissal of workers from State-owned companies which will be reorganised to make them profitable

President Chissano assured party officials that the Government's new policies did not mean the party had abandoned its plans for socialism



Mr Chissano

is part of the Government's tough economic recovery programme.

The Mozambique News Agency Aim said that income up to 10 000 meticaïs (about R102) was taxed at the rate of six percent and anything over that amount at the rate of 15 percent.

"Employees of the State, the Frelimo Party and the mass democratic organisations are exempt from income tax, as are people earning less than 5 000 meticaïs," Aim said

Several dramatic price increases were announced last week. A packet of cigarettes, which cost 85 meticaïs, now carries 168 meticaïs in tax alone. Following the near 200-percent increase, a packet of 20 cigarettes will now cost R2,60 in Mozambique

The price of a 600ml bottle of beer has also been increased by 200 percent and now costs R2,60

Mozambique's currency, the metical, was devalued by 420 percent last week. The new rate is 200 meticaïs to the US dollar at the bank buying rate. Before devaluation the official rate had been between 37 and 40 meticaïs to the dollar.

Frelimo Party members and State officials were exempted from a new income tax, which

Across-the-board

Postal, telephone, telex, electricity and water charges have also almost doubled

The devaluation was, however, accompanied by the announcement of a 50-percent across-the-board increase in wages throughout the country

● It was reported that Mozambican rebel officials have arrived in the Portuguese capital of Lisbon to prepare a meeting of the insurgent movement's foreign-based representatives, guerrilla-linked sources said

The sources, who asked to remain unidentified, said that the foreign affairs secretary for the Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR), Artur Janeiro Fonseca, and "a special envoy from the interior" had arrived

Mr Fonseca is based in West Germany, a possible venue for a fullscale MNR meeting involving rebel officials from Portugal, the United States, Kenya and Malawi.

MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama appears determined to strengthen his movement's political wing abroad in the wake of recent military victories in central and northern Mozambican provinces

300 refugees a month through Park

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

Refugees from Mozambique are still entering South Africa through the Kruger Park at about 300 a month.

Venda and Gazankulu citizens told The Star that "scared and footsore Shangaan people" were arriving at regular intervals at northern outposts. Many were women carrying babies on their backs and some had walked 200 km, judging from their stated villages of origin.

Gazankulu Secretary of Health Dr R Robert said relief committees were operating in several districts with refugees being identified and registered by tribal authorities and health clinics.

He estimated the present influx of refugees at about 300 a month.

Accurate statistics are impossible in respect of others coming into the country through Zimbabwe and a narrow corridor between Venda and the Limpopo.

Dr Robert confirmed that most of the refugees had been registered and treated at a hospital at Acornhoek in the Eastern Transvaal since October, 1985.

Since then about 20 000 refugees had been provided with food and shelter by relief committees operated by his department.

● Operation Hunger and other sources believe the number of refugees in Gazankulu to be closer to 10 000.

(5) No

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Mr Speaker, arising from the reply given by the hon the State President, is he in a position to make the text of that speech available at this stage for public information in view of the fact that there is no statutory provision which precludes its publication?

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, I am prepared to let the hon the Leader of the Official Opposition have a copy of the speech should the Director-General have it at his disposal

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION Can it be made public?

The STATE PRESIDENT Mr Speaker, the text of the speech can be made public as long as every word of it is published, and not certain extracts only [Interjections]

Mr SPEAKER Order!

Chussano: discussions 10/2/87

*3 The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION asked the State President

Whether he intends to meet with President Joachim Chussano of Mozambique to discuss (a) the Nkomati Accord and (b) other matters of mutual interest, if so, when is it intended to hold such a meeting?

†The STATE PRESIDENT

It is generally known that the South African Government is in favour of talks on a variety of subjects with the governments of all its neighbours, including Mozambique. However, it is not customary to make public statement in this connection

Ministers *Handwritten initials and date 10/2/87*

*1 Mr P G SOAL asked the Deputy Minister of Information

HoA

(1) Whether the Bureau for Information has reprinted the booklet entitled "Talking with the ANC", which was originally published in June 1986, if so, (a) when, (b) why and (c) how many additional copies were printed.

(2) whether any changes were made in the reprinted booklet, if so, (a) what changes, (b) why and (c) on whose instructions were these changes made?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INFORMATION

(1) Yes

(a) July 1986

(b) Because of overwhelming demand for the publication, both in South Africa and overseas

(c) 100 000 copies

(2) Yes

(a) A photograph was replaced by another and some linguistic and technical improvements were effected

(b) This was done to improve continuity between the text and the photographs and to improve the text technically

(c) On the instructions of the management of the Bureau for Information

*2 Mrs H SUZMAN—Law and Order [Reply standing over]

*3 Mrs H SUZMAN—Law and Order [Reply standing over]

*4 Mrs H SUZMAN—Law and Order [Reply standing over]

Pietersburg: meeting

*5. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

Handwritten initials and date 10/2/87

(1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 16 on 2 September 1986, the departmental investigation into the vacating of a hall in Pietersburg during a meeting of the National Party on 22 May 1986 has been completed, if not, why not, if so,

(2) whether the District Commissioner of the South African Police, Far Northern Transvaal Division, received instructions from a certain person in connection with the vacating of the hall, if so, (a) what were the findings of the departmental investigating team in respect of this person, (b) what was the nature of the instructions concerned and (c) how long were those present given to vacate the hall before tear-smoke was used,

(3) what is the policy of the South African Police in respect of the use of tear-smoke in partially closed spaces in which members of the public are present?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(1) Yes

(2) (a) to (c) This departmental investigation is considered to be a domestic matter and the findings were brought to the attention of the officers of the South African Police concerned, in writing, thus it is not considered to be of interest to supply additional information regarding the matter, except to say that the necessary remedial steps were taken

(3) No fixed policy in respect of the use of tear gas, also in partially closed spaces is determined, since every event is handled according to circumstances attached thereto

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Speaker, arising from the reply of the hon the Minister, can he categorically state that the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs had absolutely nothing to do with the instruction or in any way influenced the actions of the brigadier?

HoA

†The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I have indicated to the hon member that the inquiry was of a departmental nature, that it has been finalised and that it is not in the interests of those officers that we should give further information about it.

*6 Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning

What total amount was owing to institutions under his control in respect of arrears (a) house rent and (b) service fees in Black residential areas in the Republic on the latest specified date for which figures are available?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING AND OF PUBLIC WORKS AND LAND AFFAIRS

The control over the former development boards was devolved to the respective Administrators on 1 July 1986 and that over Black local authorities on 1 October 1986. Separate figures in respect of house rents and service fees which are in arrears in Black residential areas are not available. The amount owing to the local authorities in the respective provinces as on 30 November 1986 and which is recoverable, is R177 647 546,87. Indications are that there has recently been an improvement in the rate of recovery in various townships. Special measures to shorten the procedures for recovery of the outstanding amounts, are under consideration

B14A forms

*7 Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs

Whether a shortage of B14A forms (notice of change of address) used for the purposes of the population register and the voters' roll occurred at any regional offices or the head office of his Department during the course of January 1987, if so, (a) at which specified offices, (b) why and (c)

ARGUS 11/2/87

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SA's 'long-term' refugee problem

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Refugees from Mozambique are likely to be "a long-term problem" for South Africa says Vice-Admiral R A Edwards, secretary of the Ministerial Co-Ordinating Committee of the Nkomati Accord

The influx from Mozambique was expected to increase by 10 to 15 percent, he said

At present there are 300 000 Mozambicans in South Africa, 80 000 legal workers, 70 000 "refugees" and 150 000 illegal work seekers scattered around South Africa, particularly in the PWV area.

Since March 1986 the Department of Home Affairs has issued 50 000 provisional permits to Mozambican refugees in Gazankulu and Kangwane

Repatriated

The permits — which entitle an "illegal alien" to a six-month stay in a defined area and access to short term assistance — apply only once Shangaan, Zulu and Swazi refugees have reached the safety of their respective tribal affiliates in Gazankulu, Kwazulu and Kangwane

"Illegal aliens" caught en route were repatriated, Vice-Admiral Edwards said

The assistance — food, clothing, medicine and shelter — were provided by local governments, the State, relief organisations like the Red Cross, Operation Hunger, the Salvation Army and churches, particularly the Catholic Church

There were no refugee camps, he said. People stayed at temporary assembly points only until the local chief assigned a piece of ground, he said

OUR WAR-TORN NEIGHBOUR TO THE EAST

On the opposite coast: same war, same ravages

STEVE ASKIN reports from Inchope Village in the Mozambican province of Manica

MOSSES TEXEIRA extracted a thick wad of Mozambican *meticals* from the back pocket of his tattered shorts. "But there's nothing I can buy," he said dispiritedly.

A nearby village store offers pricey plastic combs, poorly knit infants' shirts but no food of any kind. A few scraps of meat still cling to the chicken bones on a metal plate resting on the worn straw mat in front of Teixeira's thatched hut. Yet "there's nothing left to eat", he complains, gesturing to an empty chicken coop and empty grain storeroom.

Teixeira and his wife consumed their last, reluctantly slaughtered fowl after exhausting their last sack of corn meal. The next day there would be no food.

Because of war, the Teixeiras and other families cluster near a well-guarded main highway to the port of Beira on Mozambique's Indian Ocean coast. They plant small garden plots close to their homes, but were forced to abandon larger, more distant fields, lest rebels of the South Africa-backed Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) attack while they plant or harvest crops.

The suffering of families like the Teixeiras contradicts the world's favourite myth about African hunger — that famine results from bad weather. In Mozambique, starvation is an unnatural disaster, caused in large measure by violence inspired in neighbouring South Africa.

War makes Mozambique vulnerable to slight changes in weather. Rain last November, at planting time, gave crops here a good start and thickly planted maize surrounds the Teixeira hut. But the rain stopped too soon. Maize wilted, and some died, under unseasonably dry conditions.

The impact of war is underscored by the contrast between Mozambique and neighbouring Zimbabwe. The patchy rain is likely to reduce crop yields in both countries when the harvest begins in April. As Zimbabwe normally produces twice the grain it consumes, even a reduced crop will feed the nation.

In Mozambique, where food shortage already endangers four million of the 14-million people, even the briefest dry spell is disastrous.

Mozambique consumes today's meagre food scraps without knowing where it will find tomorrow's meal. War compounded by semi-drought has fuelled a crippling economic decline. As a result, Mozambique is "like a father with too many children and no way to satisfy them all", says Inacio Palma, an official at the Department for Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities, commonly called "Calamidades" in Portuguese.

Hunger was manifest on infants' malformed bodies in every village I visited on a trip in January to Manica province, a normally fertile area next door to Zimbabwe.

Rare was the family without at least one case of kwashiorkor, the protein deficiency-related disease which can bloat a child's tummy to the size of a football. Common, too, were open sores and lesions suggesting more advanced malnutrition.

The impact of hunger could be seen even as village children sucked the moist, sweet, succulent orange pulp of the mango fruit — the one food now available in abundance. As one mother explained: "Mangoes alone won't keep my baby healthy."

War is a bigger danger than drought, emphasised a local leader in 25 September village, named after the day in 1964 on which Mozambicans began the war for independence from their former Portuguese colonial rulers.

In the past year, 19 huts were burned, seven people kidnapped and at least one killed in Renamo raids on the village, explained village secretary Elias White, whose English name, odd in this Portuguese-speaking country, reflects his father's long stay in Zimbabwe.

In Manica province alone 95 000 people, 15 percent of the population, are displaced by



A Mozambican co-operative farm on the outskirts of Maputo

Picture: GUY TILLIM, Atrapix

war. Most crowd into the "Beira corridor" of road, rail and oil pipeline linking Mozambique's landlocked ally, Zimbabwe, to the sea. The corridor is heavily guarded by Zimbabwean troops. In this narrow safety zone, crops cling precariously to steep hillsides as peasants farm every secure scrap of land.

War touches all corners of Mozambique, a country as large as France and West Germany combined. Hundreds of thousands of Mozambicans take refuge in surrounding countries: Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and South Africa.

"Atrocities and wanton destruction by anti-government forces" are widespread, according to Tony Vaux, emergencies officer for the British charity Oxfam. After his recent visit to the northern province of Zambezia, where up to one million people are displaced and many communities are cut off from road traffic by war, Oxfam announced a massive emergency airlift of food, cloth, trucks and seeds.

Renamo unsuccessfully tried to win United States support by portraying itself as a group of "freedom fighters" opposed to Mozambique's Marxist government. Despite the rebels' anti-communist claims, US State Department officials condemn Renamo violence, portray Mozambique's leaders as pragmatists moving toward a mixed economy and provide development assistance.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has gone even further by training Mozambican soldiers to fight against Renamo.

Donors pour food aid into Mozambique, but food alone cannot end a war-induced famine. It takes two days to move a truckload of food from warehouses in the provincial capital to the town of Guro, about 200kms away.

Food is readily available in Zimbabwe, but Mozambique cannot buy it because of the third factor in the nation's crisis, economic chaos.

Families see the economic crisis in shops with nothing to sell because goods cannot move through war zones. Shortages were worsened, some Mozambican officials acknowledge, by a price control system designed to let the poor buy food cheaply.

Scarce commodities like maize meal, the staple food, appear only on the black market in some communities and sell for up to five times their official price.

Conversely, "there's plenty of maize in Zimbabwe", noted another Calamidades official, but our *meticals* can't buy it and Zimbabwe can't afford to give it away.

Foreign aid can ease the crisis and save lives, but this country's suffering seems destined to continue until Mozambicans have the peace they need to start reconstructing their wounded nation. — Gemini News Service

Mozambique rebels surrender five towns and bridge

Argus
16/2/87
Z18

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — In a major military operation involving airborne troops, Zimbabwean and Mozambican soldiers have recaptured a major bridge over the Zambezi River and five important towns from rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

The Mozambican authorities have so far remained silent on the successes and analysts say it is unlikely that they will comment, since officially it was not acknowledged that the towns and bridge had fallen into rebel hands.

There has been no mention of the successes in the state-controlled Mozambican media.

Reopen rail link

Analysts here say that it appears the aim of the offensive against the MNR was to reopen the railway line linking the port of Beira to Malawi. Four of the five towns are along the strategic railway line.

According to the Zimbabwe authorities the following towns have been retaken by government troops:

- Vila Nova da Fronteira on the border between Malawi and Mozambique and the last railway station inside Mozambican territory on the line linking the two countries
- Mutarara on the east bank of the Zambezi River which controls access to the bridge over the Zambezi River
- Vila de Sena, which controls access to the bridge on the west bank of the river.
- Caia, an important town on the west bank of the river where the railway line turns south towards Beira. In the op-

eration to recapture this town Zimbabwe used airborne troops, it was announced in Harare.

● The Zimbabweans said another town, Baue, had also been retaken from the rebels but it is believed here that the Zimbabweans might have been referring to the town of Ribau, in Nampula province, near the rail line linking the port of Nacala to Malawi.

Last year MNR rebels launched a major offensive in Zambezia and Tete provinces capturing a number of towns from the demoralised and ill equipped Mozambican army. They are also known to have been operating in Nampula province.

Since then the Mozambican government has asked for greater Zimbabwean and Tanzanian involvement in the war in Mozambique, but this is the first time that it is officially acknowledged that Zimbabwean troops are actively involved in operations as far north as the Malawian border.

Rebel base

An offensive against the MNR-held towns has been expected for some time and there have been suggestions that the Mozambican army had been unable to make advances against the rebels.

Eighteen months ago Zimbabwean troops were also called in to storm the main rebel base — Casa Banana — at Gorongosa in central Mozambique. However, Mozambican troops abandoned the base shortly afterwards during an MNR attack.

Zimbabwean troops guard the vital Beira corridor and the road linking Zimbabwe to Malawi through Tete province.

World

Major victory over MNR claimed

From MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — The Zimbabwe National Army has caught the Mozambique resistance movement by surprise in a series of major attacks on its strongholds near the Malawian border, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation has reported

The rebels were understood to have felt secure in the dense bush of the lower Zambezi valley until the coming of the dry season. But British-trained paratroops and helicopter-borne assault forces stormed into Mozambique's Tete province recently, overcoming the tactical disadvantage of heavy foliage cover and sending hundreds of the routed insurgents fleeing once more into Malawian territory, the ZBC reported.

It said five key settlements were recaptured and more than 100 rebels killed, including a "General Antonio". An unnamed battalion commander was captured.

One of the Zimbabwean commanders of the assault, Brigadier Mutarara, is reported by the official ZBC to have said that the Zimbabweans were prevented from mounting a complete mopping-up operation because this would have necessitated advancing into Malawi.

Among the items captured by the Zimbabweans and their Mozambican allies were B85-pattern radio sets, alleged to have been supplied by South Africa, as well as mortars, rocket launchers and communist-made AK45 assault rifles, it was said.

Coming before the end of the rains, the early successes could spell major trouble for the MNR, who have relied on the Tete province as a safe haven for training and resupply.

According to Zimbabwean sources, the settlements recaptured were Vila Nova, Vila Caia, Fela, Vaue and Mutara.

Since strategically-situated Mutara fell

to the rebels last November, the railway line from Beira to Malawi has been cut.

The area was swamped by a rebel onslaught at the start of the rains. This was blamed by the Zimbabweans on Malawian President Hasting Banda's sudden expulsion from Malawi's southern provinces of fully-equipped MNR reserves.

The Malawians hotly denied harbouring the rebels, but were alleged by Zimbabwe to have ordered the expulsion in compliance with an ultimatum from frontline leaders, without first disarming the insurgents.

The response of President Banda to the renewed MNR influx is being closely watched in Harare and Maputo.

In line with past policy, the Zimbabweans did not disclose their casualties in the latest operation, but four airmen, reported to have been killed in an accidental crash in Mozambique, were buried at their homes with full military honours at the weekend.

The :

16/2/87 (2/8) Star

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vi

Mozambican pupils learn to hate apartheid

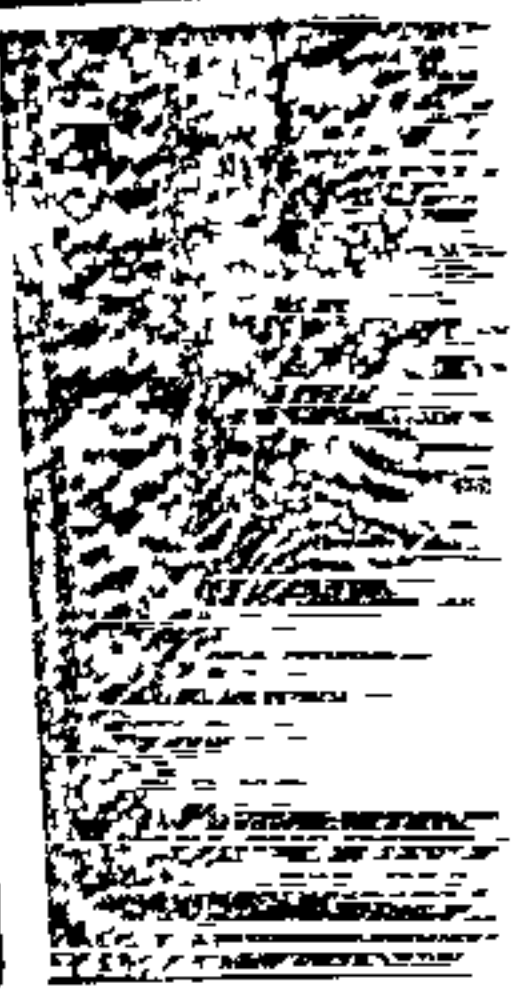
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican pupils start their school year today learning about apartheid as a crime against humanity.

Mozambique's Education Minister, Ms Graca Machel, announced at the weekend that the first day of school would take the form of a day of struggle against apartheid. Schools were told to organise activities on the

theme "Apartheid is a Crime Against Humanity".
Said Ms Machel: "The main crime of apartheid is the distortion, the deformation of human awareness. Apartheid distorts millions of people, altering the way in which they view themselves and their understanding of humanity."

The day of action against apartheid, she said, should be aimed at ensuring "ideas of racial discrimination are never implanted in the heads of our own young people".



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SA 'destabilization' blamed for high infant mortality rate

Cape Times 16/2/87 (218)



A group of malnourished children in Mozambique's Gaza province
Picture REUTERS

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Infant and child mortality rates in Angola and Mozambique are now estimated to be the highest in the world, according to a report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

War, economic destabilization and drought are given as the main causes for these shock statistics.

For instance, last year 140 000 children died in these two Southern African territories alone.

The report lays the blame on "the effects of war and South Africa's policies of apartheid and economic destabilization".

UNICEF is seeking aid from the world community. Its executive director, Mr James Grant, took a first step in this direction when he saw the British Minister for Development and Co-operation in London soon after the report was released.

The report states "Drought, floods, lack of access to hard currency, falling terms of trade, rising debt service, the legacy of past mistakes in domestic policy all play a part in undermining the health and welfare of the children of Southern Africa".

"But the main culprits are war and economic pressure".

"Their targets are not only economic and military but the social fabric of nations. The deaths stem from the destruction of health and education facilities, the dislocation of communities, the loss of food production and the constriction of health and water budgets as a result of war".

The loss of output, of export earnings and government revenue together with the destruction of health facilities prevented the distribution of food and medicine. These were the costs of war and economic destabilization.

While the report deals mainly with Angola and Mozambique as the two territories hardest hit it claims that the economies of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe have all suffered "from South Africa's policies of apartheid, economic destabilization and armed aggression".

They were also forced to maintain abnormally high levels of security expenditure, the study claimed. The total impact of this enforced austerity on infant and child health, malnutrition and mortality was considerable.

But while UNICEF points the finger of blame chiefly at destabilization by

South Africa, or with its alleged complicity, it does include other factors such as drought.

But the report does draw attention also to the drought and economic recession. However in approaching the nations of the West for aid, it is an anti-South African scenario that will be played out in the corridors of government ministers.

This report cannot fail to influence attitudes, Whitehall sources said.

But in referring to other factors, the study draws attention to the fact that each state of Southern Africa has suffered at least one season of drought since 1978-1979.

In addition, falling terms of trade and rising debt have exacerbated the problems of financing imports of foods as well as drugs and vaccines, and of sustaining national budget expenditure, including health, education, water, drought relief and supplementary feeding.

In a chapter headed "The Price of War", the report claims that the widespread and continuing conflict in Angola and Mozambique has been virtually ignored as most of the world has concentrated on South Africa and Namibia.

In addition, Malawi, for example, had suffered financially from the sabotage of transport routes through Mozambique. According to estimates, the diversion of traffic through Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana to South African ports had at least doubled Malawi's previous freight costs.

Economic destabilization in 1986 alone had included the blockade of Lesotho, the report claims, and interference with transit shipments to Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Military actions

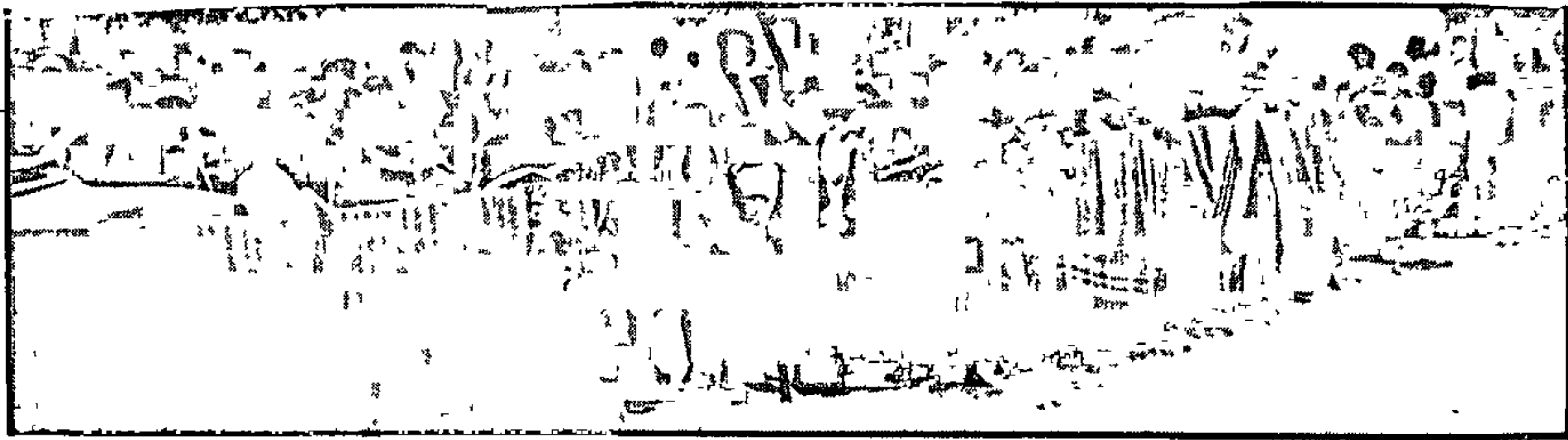
The type of support UNICEF is seeking can be divided into two categories — immediate emergency help and long-term aid.

"Safeguarding transport, power, industry and food production, as well as rehabilitating the health, education and water systems and building up the stockpile of emergency supplies, would play a direct part in limiting and reversing the consequences of economic and military actions".

"Health, nutrition, pure water supply and the opportunity to produce and be employed which education provided, were crucial to the quality of life — indeed to the question of life and death," the report states.

It was urgent that action be taken now, not only to alleviate the costs of past and present military actions, but to create the capacity to resist and cope with future actions.

The international community had a obligation to help the Southern African states and their people to halt and reverse the spiral of rising deaths, deterioration in the quality of life, "the report concludes. Co-operation — required between a wide range of bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental agencies to mobilize and coordinate the huge and complex programmes of assistance required.



About 140 000 children died in Angola and Mozambique alone and continue to die at the rate of one every four minutes.

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Grim reality of child deaths in Africa

THE children of the Frontline states are facing death in incomprehensible numbers as a result of war and economic destabilisation

Latest figures show that about 140 000 babies under the age of five died in Angola and Mozambique alone last year — and continue to die at the rate of one every four minutes

Oxfam and the Save the Children Fund officially designated Mozambique an emergency area last week. The country is virtually on its knees because of the double disaster of widespread crop failure and the war with South African-backed rebels. At the same time officials reported that tens of thousands of children face starvation, and three million people are homeless

The scale of what has been described by aid officials here as "an African holocaust that threatens to eclipse even Ethiopia", is revealed in a grim document issued by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

The report stresses that the children are dying, not as a result of gunfire, but from preventable disease and malnutrition made worse by economic destruction and war

It covers the situation in all nine countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, but concentrates on the children of An-

From GARNER THOMSON
Argus Foreign Service
Dateline LONDON

gola and Mozambique, where the effects of the violence and death are greatest

The report protests that "targets in war are not military ones"

In Mozambique

● More than 700 health facilities have been destroyed since 1981,

● At least two million people have been deprived of the most basic health care as a direct result,

● With medical facilities destroyed, health workers killed, maimed and kidnapped, and vaccination programmes suspended in many areas, the mortality rate, particularly for under-fives, has increased dramatically

In Angola figures are far from complete, but

● Delivery and use of health services have declined by 30 percent throughout the country,

● About 20 vaccination points were destroyed in 1985,

● The exact number of deaths among civilians and health ministry staff because of the war is unknown

"But what is known," the report says, "is that health workers, as well as clinics and other health posts, schools, teachers and pupils, foreign aid personnel and vehicles transporting health and relief supplies, are all

deliberately chosen as targets to cause a breakdown in civil administration and to make large areas ungovernable"

The decimation of the infant population comes as a particularly cruel blow for Angola and Mozambique

In 1980, officials were hoping that new health, education, water and food strategies would reduce the under-five mortality rate to levels comparable with Tanzania's — about 185 per thousand

These programmes, like Tanzania's, placed emphasis on primary health services, especially immunisation, basic drug provision, mother and child clinics, ante-natal and birth care, and access to safe water, massive literacy programmes and improved nutrition and food production

But, in the next five years, these hopes were dashed. Tanzania's mortality rate continued to decline, in spite of the ravages of drought, while the other two countries' rose dramatically, wiping out all the gains of the immediate post-colonial period

By the beginning of 1986, infant and child mortality rates in Angola and Mozambique were the highest in the world

"The agonising reality," says the UNICEF report, "is that today's war is trampling them underfoot and cutting them down by the thousands"

Mozambique soldiers take refuge in Zambia

2/8
ARGUS 17/2/87
LUSAKA — Fears are growing that the bitter Mozambican bush war could spread as scores of Frelimo government troops are reported to be fleeing across the border into Zambia

Renewed fighting with rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) forced 150 Mozambican troops to take refuge in Zambia's eastern province late last week. They have since surrendered to the Zambian army.

Already Zambia has about 29 000 civilian refugees from the war who are housed in 20 camps along the border with Tete province. But it is the first time Frelimo troops have sought refuge in Zambia.

So far there has been no official comment on the arrival of the troops, but foreign journalists confirmed the arrival of at least 40 at Miti camp on Sunday. They were taken away in a Zambian vehicle, correspondents said.

MISSIONARY

Zambia's official silence reflects Lusaka's delicate regional position. As a fellow frontline state, it provides moral support to the Maputo government.

The government did, however, say that about 6 000 refugees from Mozambique have entered Zambia since the beginning of this year.

The latest influx raises the total number of Mozambican refugees in Zambia to 29 000, according to official figures re-

ported by the government-owned Zambia News Agency.

● An Italian missionary shot by guerrillas in Mozambique has returned to Italy for medical treatment, Vatican Radio reported yesterday.

It said Father Santo Canova flew to Milan on Sunday. His right arm was in a sling and he was in hospital in Verona.

Father Canova was wounded last week when guerrillas believed to belong to the MNR attacked a convoy escorted by soldiers, the report said.

A Portuguese nun was also wounded.

CHISSANO VISIT

Meanwhile it is reported from Maputo that President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique is to start a three-day official visit to Zambia on Thursday.

It is likely that President Chissano and President Kenneth Kaunda will discuss the situation on Zambia's border with Mozambique.

And he will hold talks on the situation in Southern Africa and on bilateral relations.

It will be President Chissano's first visit to Zambia since he took office in November.

His predecessor, Mr Samora Machel, was killed in a plane crash in South Africa while returning from a frontline summit in Zambia in October — The Argus Foreign Service, Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-AP.

HARARE — The Zimbabwe National Army has caught the Mozambique resistance movement MNR by surprise in a series of major attacks on its strongholds near the Malawian border.

The rebels were understood to have felt secure in the dense bush of the lower Zambezi valley until the start of the dry season. But British-trained paratroops and helicopter-borne assault forces stormed into Mozambique's Tete province last week, sending hundreds of the insurgents fleeing once more into Malawian territory.

Five key settlements were recaptured and more than 100 rebels killed.

One of the Zimbabwean commanders of the assault, Brigadier Mutarara, is reported by the official Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation to have said the Zimbabweans were prevented from mounting a complete mopping up operation because this would have necessitated advancing into Malawian territory.

Among the items captured by the Zimbabweans and their Mozambican allies were B85-pattern radio sets, allegedly supplied by SA, as well as

Zimbabwe ^{2/8} claims big ^{17/2/87} MNR losses ^{Big Day}

MICHAEL HARTNACK

mortars, rocket launchers and communist-made AK45 assault rifles.

Observers in Harare noted that the operation took the Zimbabweans far north of their customary centres of operation along the strategic Beira Corridor.

Coming before the end of the rains, the early successes could spell major trouble for the right-wing rebels who have relied on the Tete province as a haven for training and re-supply.

The new offensive was agreed upon between Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at the recent meeting at Victoria Falls.

Machel crash: crew blamed

LISBON — Former United States astronaut Mr Frank Borman, who took part in an inquiry into the plane crash that killed Mozambique's President Samora Machel last year, was quoted today as saying he was sure that errors by the crew were the main causes.

Mr Borman said in an interview published in the Lisbon daily *Diario de Noticias* that allegations that President Machel's Soviet-piloted plane had been deliberately lured off course were ridiculous.

Mr Borman was part of a six-man commission of inquiry which concluded hearings in Johannesburg last month.

President Machel and 34 others died when their Soviet-made Tupolev-134 jet crashed just inside South Africa on October 19.

"I think there is no doubt, after an exhaustive investigation, that the main causes of the accident stemmed from a mistake by the pilot and from the fact that the crew continued to descend between the clouds, without being sure about their height or their position," Mr Borman said.

He said that was the unanimous opinion of the commission.

Asked about allegations by Soviet officials that a false radio beacon had lured the plane off course, he said:

"That is absolutely ridiculous. Nobody with the slightest knowledge of aeronautics believes in that allegation."

The Soviet Union and Frontline African states have suggested South Africa was involved in the crash. South Africa has denied this allegation. — Reuter

Mulholland changes plans

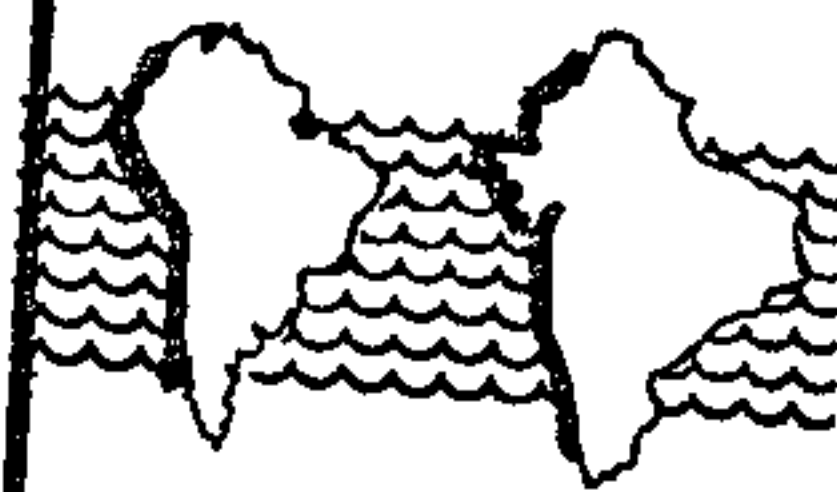
OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — Television and stage personality Gordon Mulholland reported to the Playhouse Theatre in Durban yesterday, within 24 hours of being asked to stand in for comedian Terry Lester, who suddenly fell ill and could not appear at a series of Rotary charity shows for the Addington Centenary Research Fund this weekend.

Mulholland, who had lined up a dinner party at his house tonight, cancelled the arrangement, promised his friends that he would make it up to them next week, and travelled to Durban before the curtain went up at 6 pm.

Lester is down with a pancreas ailment, and doctors have ordered him to be in bed while getting treatment.

WEEKEND!



TRAVEL: Tales of two continents . . .

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ways Holidays

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'50 killed' by MNR

MAPUTO. — Anti-government rebels killed about 50 civilians and sabotaged five state-owned tea factories in a recent raid, the Mozambican news agency reported yesterday.

The news agency, AIM, said the attack by several hundred Mozambique National Resistance rebels occurred on February 12 in the central province of Zambezia.

Two of the five tea-processing factories were wrecked beyond hope of repair, and the total cost of the damage ran into millions of rands, AIM said.

It said the rebels also burnt several dozen tons of tea which had been piling up in the district's warehouses because transport routes had been severed by fighting.

□ Thousands of men, women and children have found refuge in a railway yard at Moatize in the Tete province, where many are sleeping in freight cars, the Sunday Mail newspaper reported — Sapa-AP

Country of chaos

ARGUS 25/2/87 218

Dateline: MOZAMBIQUE

TENS of thousands of Mozambican peasants are being held in slave labour camps which anti-government rebels have created as supply bases for an escalating guerrilla campaign

The campaign is gradually reducing large parts of the country to chaos

The existence of the camps, each containing about 3 000 prisoners, has been reported by escaping inmates who are among the refugees continuing to flee daily, in their hundreds, from vast areas of the central and northern provinces

Ruthless rebel activity there has now made more than a million people homeless and is threatening two million more with imminent starvation. Aid workers say it is the worst international disaster since the famine in Ethiopia

Terrified refugees have been running before the fighting in increasing numbers for six months now. But it is only recently that among them have appeared groups who have escaped from the rebels' slave camps

Last week more than 2 000 who had escaped during the confusion caused by a government counter-offensive, re-appeared in Namaunica in the remote northern most Niassa province. Most were naked. Others had wrapped themselves in bark from trees. Many of the children were suffering from diseases associated with malnutrition

Spoke of their six-month ordeal

Two weeks earlier, 2 560 refugees appeared, in a similar condition, near the town of Mutetere. This group has now been moved by the local authorities to a transit camp established in an abandoned Italian mission at the foot of the Mitucue mountains

The camp is nearer to the refugees' original homes and close to the garrison town of Cuamba. There they spoke about their six-month ordeal.

"The bandits came around 3pm when the sun was high in the sky. We heard no shooting. They just appeared before us, quietly, like cats," said one of the escapers, Rosario Muterume.

The guerrillas rounded up



the 500 members of the Carau community and force-marched them to a camp at Mussala, deeper in the bush

"The place was a village," said another farmer, Tipatara Malingakani. "The local people were still there, working in the fields and preparing food for the bandits who live among them. We were told we had to work for the soldiers too. Then they went back to our homes and stole everything."

Men beaten to death

He said the guerrillas beat two men to death after saying they were informers. They were given no food and had to beg from the people of the village.

After a month in the camp, increased activity by the government forces in the region prompted the MNR to march



Groups of refugees who have escaped from rebel slave camps have re-appeared in Niassa. Most were naked, others had wrapped themselves in bark from trees, reports PAUL VALLELY of *The Times*.

the entire population for six hours to a stronger, more remote camp at Mutepea.

"There were 3 000 people there," said Muterume. "We found that our first camp was there to guard this one. And Mutepea was there to guard a bigger base at Mepauge. There was a big camp at Mugonha, too. We learnt that from people who were moved."

Until now some observers have assumed that the MNR must enjoy a measure of local support in these areas. But the news from the escaping refugees gives credence to government claims that the rebels enjoy no support and are sustained only by South Africa and other parties intent on destabilising the frontline opponents of apartheid.

What is beyond question is the effect such activity is having on the 14-million population of Mozambique.

Danger of starvation

Current figures, compiled from the reports of the various UN agencies in the field, show that there are now 1 006 600 internal refugees in the country and 245 000 more have fled to neighbouring Malawi, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Zambia.

A further 2 521 600 people are affected by the conflict to the extent that, without international food aid, they are in danger of starving to death.

A limited amount of food aid has been forthcoming, but much of it is piled in ware-

houses in the ports.

The MNR regularly sabotages all the country's railway lines and many areas are unsafe even for armed military convoys.

The result is that when the Mozambican Red Cross in Niassa was asked to help the 2 000 naked people in Namaunica with clothes and food, it had nothing with which to respond.

● The Argus Foreign Service in London reports that a group of eight Tory MPs have said, in a joint letter to *The Times*, that Britain should use its influence to bring about a reconciliation between Mozambique's Frelimo regime and its Renamo opponents.

"The two have been, we be-

lieve, in touch in the past, and British influence could even now help to clinch a deal between them," they said.

The MPs, who include Viscount Cranborne, Mr Julian Amery, Mr John Biggs-Davison, and Mr Patrick Wall, added that for this Britain would have to have contacts, either direct or indirect, with Renamo.

"Such reconciliation would in itself lead to the reopening of the Beira railway. It would end the fighting which is the main cause of suffering for the Mozambique people, and might lead to the establishment of a regime which would encourage private investment, without which there is little hope of stability or prosperity."

Escaping refugees reveal MNR slave camps

2/8

By Paul Vallely of The Times

MAPUTO — Tens of thousands of Mozambican peasants are being held in slave labour camps which anti-government rebels have created as supply bases for an escalating guerilla campaign — a campaign which is gradually reducing large parts of the country to chaos.

The existence of the camps, each containing about 3 000 prisoners, has been reported by escaping inmates who are among the refugees continuing to flee daily, in their hundreds, from vast areas of the central and northern provinces.

Ruthless rebel activity there has now made more than a million people homeless and is threatening two million more with imminent starvation. Aid workers say it is the worst international disaster since the famine in Ethiopia.

Terrified refugees have been running before the fighting in increasing numbers for the past six months. But it is only recently that among them have appeared groups who have escaped from the rebels' slave camps.

Last week, more than 2 000 who had escaped during the confusion caused by a government counter-offensive, re-appeared in Namaunica, in the remote northernmost Niassa province. Most were naked. Many of the children were suffering from diseases associated with malnutrition.

Two weeks earlier, 2 560 refugees appeared, in a similar condition, near the town of Muitegere. This group has now been moved by the local authorities to a transit camp established in an abandoned Italian mission at the foot of the Mitucue mountains.

REPORTS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT CLAIMS

Until now, some observers have assumed that the MNR must enjoy a measure of local support in these areas. But the news from the escaping refugees gives credence to the claims of the government that the rebels are not supported by the local people and are sustained only by South Africa and other parties intent on destabilising the Frontline opponents of apartheid.

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● From London, The Star Bureau reports that a group of eight Tory MPs say that Britain should use its influence to bring about a reconciliation between the Frelimo regime and its MNR opponents.

"Such reconciliation would, in itself, lead to the reopening of the Beira railway. It would end the fighting which is the main cause of suffering for the Mozambique people and might lead to the establishment of a regime which would encourage private investment, without which there is little hope of stability or prosperity," the MPs say in a joint letter to *The Times*.

Hunger threat facing 30 000

MASSINGIR (Mozambique) — Nearly the total population of Massingir district — 30 000 people — in the southern Gaza province are threatened with hunger because of drought and attacks by rebels, the national news agency AIM has reported.

Although most of Mozambique has received adequate rainfall, pockets of drought have persisted in the interior of Gaza and neighbouring Inhambane province in the south of the country, AIM said.

Massingir, situated along the Elephant's River near the border of South Africa, has been particularly hard hit, according to the district administrator, Mr Antonio Bila.

AIM quoted him as saying 312 cattle died last year when pastures dried up, and 4 700 head had to be moved from dry areas to the banks of the river. He said another 3 300 cattle were moved from areas affected by the Mozambique National Resistance guerillas fighting to overthrow the Marxist government.

AIM said officials are also concerned about a severe shortage of clothing in the area, saying some parents won't let their children go to school because they have no clothes — Sapa-AP

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MAPUTO EMERGENCY

Mozambique folk face starvation

By KEITH SOMERVILLE

The seriousness of the situation in Mozambique has initiated the first ever joint appeal by the two British charities. Their aim is to prevent the hunger and deprivation in the country from turning into a catastrophe on the scale of those in recent years in Ethiopia and Sudan.

Ethiopia We must not wait until people are dying in our living rooms on our TV screens " The Overseas Director for Africa of the Save the Children Fund explained that the hunger in Mozambique was a direct result of the guerrilla war conducted by the MNR. Many of the country's provinces have been hit by rebel destabilisation, but the worst affected area has been Zambezia, where nearly one million have fled from their homes in fear of their lives. This has not only disrupted food supplies for the province but also for other areas of the country, because Zambezia is the main grain producing area. Rather than producing a surplus, as has been the case in the past, the province now has a 30% deficit and is in desperate need of assistance.

Getting assistance to affected areas is also a serious problem as the transport system has been shattered by MNR attacks. Thus one of the priorities of the joint programme is not just to provide food, clothing, seeds and tools but to supply transport aid, in the form of trucks for rural areas, to transport the aid to the people in need.

Horrific

One example of the debilitating effects of the current emergency is the alarming and horrific rise in infant mortality. Field officers of the two agencies have reported

that as a direct result of the hunger and hardship infant deaths have risen by over 140 deaths per thousand births.

Oxfam's Desk Officer for Mozambique, Anne Lloyd Williams, said that the Mozambican economy and infrastructure was being brought to its knees by the current war, which came on top of over two decades of almost continuous fighting—first the liberation struggle against the Portuguese and now the MNR's attacks on the Frelimo government.

She added that in the fields of health and education the government had introduced "sound and innovative programmes" to provide health care and to combat the 96 percent illiteracy inherited from the colonial period. These services were now under threat because of rebel activities.

Food

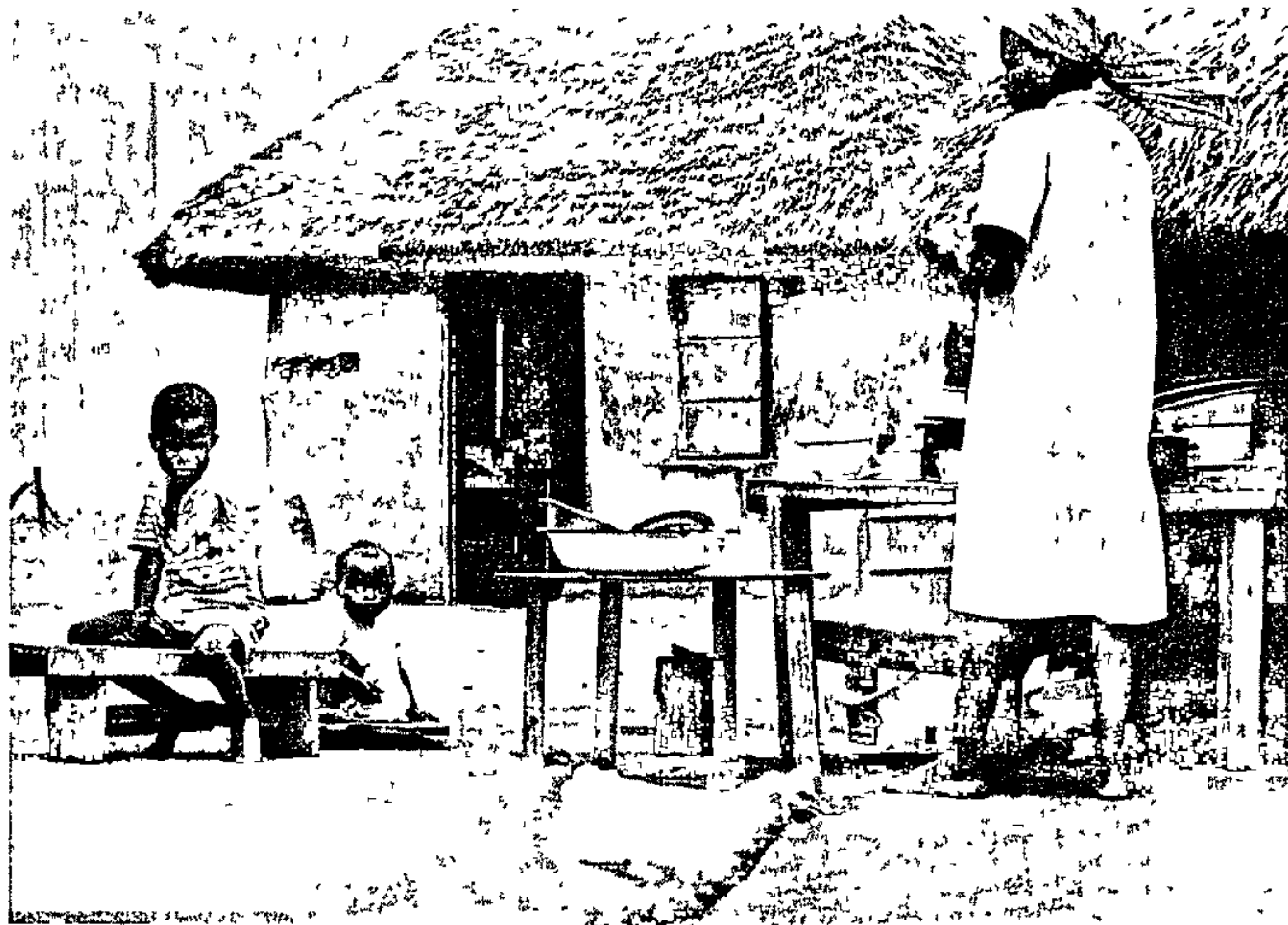
The latter part of the programme would involve supplying seeds and agricultural implements and assisting the Mozambican government in providing services in rural areas. The whole programme, it was stressed, is being launched in co-operation with Mozambique's own disaster relief office.

The joint appeal issued at the launching of the relief programme called for British people to provide £1 million (about R3.5-million) in



MOZAMBICAN President Joaquim Chissano — MNR guerrillas are tearing his country apart.

General Nicholas Hinton summed up the need for immediate assistance by saying "if we act now the worst can be averted and thousands of lives can be saved".



Settling in to life in a new country is difficult for the refugees, but the local community in Gazankulu has been very welcoming
 ● Pictures by Karen Sandison

SA farmers accused of exploiting Mozambicans

Accident victim hunts for family

By Susan Fleming

Exploitation by South African farmers is one of the biggest problems facing Mozambican refugees when they escape the civil war and famine of their own country, says the head of a relief group in Gazankulu

According to the head of the Palalāmi relief committee in the Mhala district in Gazankulu, Mr Sam Nzima, farmers send trucks to the refugee camps to collect Mozambicans to work on the farms

"Refugees cannot get jobs in South Africa because they don't have work permits, so when farmers offer them work they don't hesitate. They jump on the trucks and go to the farms

"But many don't get paid, and if they complain the farmers threaten to get the police to send them back to Mozambique

"The refugees are too afraid to say anything. It is a terrible state of affairs"

Since 1983 thousands of Mozambicans have fled the famine and war in their own country. The trauma of the journey across the Kruger National Park and settling into a new way of life is difficult, said Mr Nzima

But the local people have accepted the Mozambicans into the community

"They fit in well. They have integrated with

the local community and a lot of people have taken Mozambicans into their homes," he said

Mr Nzima said refugees' children are at schools in the area. In one of the camps a pre-school has been established for the refugees and a Portuguese teacher employed

Finding employment is a huge problem and the money many Mozambicans have brought with them is worthless

Last year Operation Hunger gave R10 000 worth of seed to the refugees and to locals. The drought has destroyed the crops and Mr Nzima said this had been a huge blow to them

He said the number of refugees entering his area has dropped this month. Last year several hundred refugees were entering Gazankulu each week

When *The Star* visited Gazankulu last week Mr Nzima said only 93 new Mozambicans had registered for the feeding scheme

"The refugees have told me that the area close to the Gazankulu border has just about cleared out now and many people are going to Maputo instead of entering South Africa"

Lillydale refugee camp in Gazankulu looks very similar to any village in Mozambique. Mozambican-style huts are part of the landscape there

At the height of the Mozambican exodus to South Africa last year a welcoming marquee, first "home" for many refugees, housed up to 200

On arrival they are taken to the health clinic for medical attention. Many have walked for more than one week and they arrive suffering from dehydration, malaria and other diseases

The refugees are given a beneficiary card which entitles them to food and blankets

If after a week a home has not been found for a refugee he is allocated a site in a camp and builds his own

Disabled Mr Dye Ubusi (33) returned to Mozambique last year in a desperate search for his family. But he was unsuccessful and is now in Gazankulu trying to trace them

The break-up of families and "lost" relatives is one of most painful aspects of the war in Mozambique

Mr Ubusi is one of the thousands of Mozambicans in this country who has lost contact with his family. He is in a wheelchair because of an injury in an accident in 1985

"I miss my family very much and would like to know what has happened to them," he said

Mr Ubusi first came to South Africa in 1979 and worked for a construction company until mid-1985 when he fell 6 m from a scaffold and injured his spine. He then spent eight months in the Natalspurt Hospital

'MOST HAD LEFT'

"In the hospital I decided that I would return to Mozambique to find my family. I caught the train to Komati-poort and from there went to my home town to find my mother Angelina, my brother Carlos and my sister Lena

"When I got there I was told most people had left because of the war and attacks by Renamo. Then I went to Maputo Hospital and asked them to find them, but had no luck

"I decided to return to South Africa and I went back to Natalspurt Hospital. The staff there said they had heard that a lot of Mozambicans had gone to Gazankulu and so I decided to come here

"The social worker took me to the Johannesburg Station in my wheelchair and bought me a ticket for Bushbuckridge. But when I got on the train the people around me said there was no such place as Bushbuckridge and they told me get off at Ireagh Station

"At the station someone took me to the Nduna at the Kildare Refugee Camp. So far we have not been able to find my relatives"



This tent — similar to those used by circuses — is the first home many Mozambican refugees have when they reach Gazankulu soil after from travelling from Mozambique

Park's animals terrorise refugees

Horror stories of attacks by wild animals in the Kruger National Park are still being told by Mozambican refugees entering Gazankulu to escape fighting and starvation in their own country

Three Mozambicans had a frightening brush with wild pigs in the park last week

One of them, Mr Solomon Xhosa (25), said. "We left the coastal town of Xai Xai because of Renamo. Renamo entered our location and we fled

"Later we heard they had killed people. They apparently skinned one man alive," he claimed

"We caught a bus to Maputo and then a train which took us close to the South African border. From there, we were on foot

"We crossed the fence and entered the Kruger

Park

"On the first day we came across some elephants, but they left us alone. Then we saw the pigs. The three of us ran away, but a man who had joined us was caught. The pigs attacked him, knocked him down and went for his testicles

"We went back when the pigs left the scene and found the man was still alive. We got him to a village and the people took him to a hospital"

Mr Xhosa travelled with two others from his village. One of them, his cousin, is deaf and dumb

Mr Xhosa said he hoped to find work in Gazankulu. He said he would like to return to Mozambique when the war was over

SA sanctions are hurting Mozambique — Chissano

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D&D
S.M.C.
2/3/87

President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has accused South Africa of applying sanctions against his country by cutting back on Mozambique's two major sources of hard currency — labour and use of its railways and harbours.

In an interview with *Leadership* magazine's publisher and editor Hugh Murray and former Opposition leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, President Chissano blamed South Africa for jeopardising good relations between the two countries.

He said Mozambique had maintained relations with South Africa in spite of the military and material help it was giving to the Mozambique resistance movement, MNR.

President Chissano said South Africa had already decreased its exports through Maputo to 800 000 to 900 000 tons.

"We already have sanctions, but we are surviving," he said.

"They will cut our workers in South Africa down to 30 000 (from 150 000), but we are surviving."

President Chissano admitted that his country was "hurting" as a result, but added that the hurt experienced by the Frontline states was "not the issue."

"The issue is whether they are going to hurt the economy of South Africa."

He said Mozambique had not yet decided about imposing sanctions against South Africa and said that action was more likely to come from Zimbabwe.

"In Mozambique we are only dependent on South Africa."

Commenting on Nkomati, President Chissano said the agreement prevented direct South African military action against his country.

"They do not dare to attack Mozambique directly using their forces, although they are constantly looking for pretexts on which they could justify such an attack."

From the Mozambique side the Nkomati agreement continued to prevent his country from allowing the ANC to launch any military offensive against South Africa.

He said Mozambique would continue to support the ANC politically and diplomatically.

Chissano publicly rejects truce with rebels

2/8
CML 7/2/87
4/3/87

HARARE — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique yesterday ruled out talks with the Renamo rebels threatening to topple his government.

"We won't share power with them. We say no because these bands are a product of colonialism and South Africa," he told a crowd of more than 40 000 at a rally.

It was Mr Chissano's first public rejection of any truce with the rebels since he assumed power last November following the death of President Samora Machel.

He vowed to wipe out the rebels and said blacks would triumph in their fight against South Africa.

Mr Chissano told guests at a dinner in his honour that South Africa was spilling the blood of Mozambican and Zimbabwean youth by backing the rebels.

"The only answer to these murderers of our people is, and always will be, an unrelenting struggle until they are completely obliterated to bring about the tranquility which the Southern African region so badly needs," he said.

Zimbabwe, chief ally of Mozambique, has nearly 12 000 troops helping guard vital transport routes threatened by the rebels. Officials have said Mr Chissano and Mr Robert Mugabe are seeking new ways of fighting the rebels.

Mr Chissano, in one of his sharpest attacks on South Africa, accused the Republic of making a concerted effort to destroy transport routes of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola.

"The action of destabilization of the armed bandits are concentrated on three vital points which provide alternatives to South African ports.

"Thus the struggles which we are facing are battles in a war launched against the free peoples of our region," he declared.

Mr Chissano said the war being waged by guerillas in South Africa and against South Africa's rule of Namibia were just and had rightfully received global backing. "We shall soon celebrate the victory of the South African people over apartheid in Pretoria," he said — Sapa-Reuter.

Malawi to help fight MNR rebels

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE — Security forces from Malawi will help to defend Mozambique's transport routes to the sea from attack by MNR rebels, President Joaquim Chissano said today

President Chissano of Mozambique also said Tanzanian soldiers had begun to arrive in Mozambique as part of the anti-rebel drive. Thousands of Zimbabwean soldiers are already stationed there.

Until recently Mozambique and other frontline states accused Malawi of being a base for MNR forces.

It is understood from other sources that the Malawian security forces will protect the rail link to the northern port of Nacala.

President Chissano said the agreement reached with Dr Banda's government meant Malawian security forces would be physically involved in protecting the route to Nacala.

He said "It is in their interest to make sure their outlet to the sea is free of bandits. Both of us will benefit from this."

He did not elaborate on Tanzania's participation.

Mozambique has also appointed a resident ambassador to Malawi. A military attache will be appointed to the embassy staff.

President Chissano said South Africa was still supporting the MNR in

contravention of the Nkomati Accord.

A recent Mozambican operation had halted rebel plans to occupy some coastal centres in Zambezia through which they had intended to obtain supplies by sea.

They might try again, he said, but they had been stopped for the moment.

Asked if a West African country had offered to send troops, the Mozambican leader said the manpower was available in the region.

It was the logistical support which was needed most from the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement.

President Chissano leaves Zimbabwe today for Angola at the end of a four-day state visit.

Mozambique civil war has brought horror and hunger

CAP TINTS 5/3/87 (2/8)

NICOEDALA, Northern Mozambique — In the dry jargon of suffering, aid workers call it trauma — hopelessness, resignation and near paralysis induced by numbing fatigue, shock and, in Mozambique, hunger

It is in the vacant stares of hundreds of starving refugees crowding the towns and villages of the province of Zambesia and despairing of food and shelter — of a home and care

As always, hunger stalks the children first, picking off the weak. But it is difficult to starve to death. It takes a long time. Tuberculosis, diarrhoea, even measles, get there first.

In northern Mozambique they are beginning to die of starvation and the diseases that prey in its wake. Nobody really knows how many. More than 50% of the war-racked north is unreachable to those who compile the reaper's statistics.

"What we can see is bad enough. What we cannot see must be so much worse," said one weary relief expert in the province.

At Nicoedala, 30 km northwest of the provincial capital of Quelimane, a small group of about 160 Mozambican refugees have taken shelter in huts which once housed guards from a now-ruined Portuguese colonial prison.

Near naked

All are near naked and possess nothing but a few pots they have been given. Most of the women are bare-breasted, clothed only in plastic maize sacks tied about the waist with strands of dried palm leaves.

The men have homemade shorts. Shirts, where they exist, are in shreds. The children make do with seven centimetre-square loincloths. No one has shoes.

Most are from the Malawi border areas, 120 km to the northwest. They walked for three nights through the bush to government-held Nicoedala a month ago, fleeing raids across the border by the right-wing rebels of Renamo (MNR) who have been fighting the socialist Mozambican government for more than 10 years.

A ragged woman stands at the back of the group staring fixedly at a point in the dust six inches from her bruised toes. She is in deep shock, answering questions in a monosyllabic whisper after a 20-second, agonizing delay.

She says she is hungry though she ate twice the previous day — brown beans and a small portion of maize gruel.

So did the pot-bellied baby flopped inert in her arms. He is two-years-old but looks half that age and will die unless put on a high-protein diet.

His skin hangs flaccid on his joints. The face is puffy, woolly hair tinged grey-orange — the telltale start of acute malnourishment. His stomach is swollen with parasites.

Half a dozen children in the group of 50 people are in more or less the same shape.

Skin diseases

"There are lots of skin diseases here too. Many are what we would have to call severely malnourished. They lack hygienic care. Unless they get attention they are on the way downhill," said a representative of the British Save The Children Fund charity which is working in the area.

The helpless refugees are getting meagre rations from the cash and resource-strapped Mozambican authorities, and relief agencies are struggling with the nightmare logistics of getting food into the province, large chunks of which are no-go areas because of guerrilla attacks which have also brought farming to a halt.

Unless massive quantities of food, medicine and supplies are shipped soon to several hundred thousand people at risk in Zambesia, a catastrophe looms.

"Unless we get the food we have asked

PHILIP WILLIAMS of UPI reports from Mozambique on the suffering of the people caught in the middle of civil war



Malnourished children in Mozambique disaster is imminent

for in our emergency programme there will be a disaster here," said the chief government aid official in the area.

"If we cannot make up the (food) deficiency large numbers of people will die of hunger."

Aid agencies such as Oxfam and Unicef and the United States Agency for International Development have led the way in backing the Mozambique government's alarm calls and urging massive international intervention.

They jointly estimate 2.5 million Mozambicans are directly at risk without the means to live, and a million more are displaced from their homes.

The statistics are grim, but there is a grimmer reality at Nicoedala, across Tete and Niassa — all bordering Malawi where the South African-backed rebels have had sanctuaries.

The French agency Medecin Sans Frontier (MSF) reports a more than 10% malnutrition rate among children. Doctors are seeing at the MSF-run hospital in beleaguered Macuba in central Zambesia, north of Quelimane.

Nineteen kilometres from Nicoedala at Mariebe 140 more refugee families (500 people) from the west are throwing up mud huts on a patch of government-donated land.

The story, the hunger, is the same. The children, bellies so swollen their navels are forced out like penises, are the evidence.

"The rebels killed our children and our womenfolk. We could not live with it," said a spokesman.

A boy of five, the size of a healthy two-year-old, lies with empty, unseeing eyes on sacking in the dirt, his body wrapped in a filthy, khaki rag.

He breathes in jerks, his chest sunken, arms and lower body wasted. Where the protruding ribs end, the skin is soft and yellow and is sucked sharply inward with his gasps.

His hair is discoloured, his nails broken as he lifts a feeble arm to poke at the mucus streaming from his nose. He has diarrhoea and almost certainly TB.

The British nurse lectures the headman that the boy must get extended treatment at a nearby clinic.

She shakes her head in wretched despair and mumbles "If he goes perhaps he stands a chance. I don't know, perhaps he can be brought back."

One of the chief problems facing doctors and aid officials is that more than

50% of the area worst hit by drought and famine is totally inaccessible.

A senior Italian surgeon, Aldo Marchesini, working at the shabby foreign-aided hospital in the northern provincial capital of Quelimane said he was convinced the condition of the populace outside government-held areas was appalling in Zambesia.

"I spoke with priests, doctors and nurses that come here (from the countryside). They all said the same thing. In the country areas, the problem is terrible. They are dying from malnutrition, lots of children," he said.

His fears were echoed by senior aid officials in the capital who said that while the crisis eased with foreign food aid reaching Tete, Gaza, Inhambane and Manica provinces of central and western Mozambique, no access or assessment of the food situation was possible in Sofala and northern areas of Zambesia and Niassa.

Marchesini, a veteran of 14 years in Mozambique, showed UPI a special malnutrition ward set up recently in the children's section of the hospital — itself a measure of the crisis.

All eight beds were occupied by refugee children and their parents. The babies presented a pathetic picture — matchstick arms and legs, shrivelled leathery skin. One 18-month-old weighed just 7 kg, almost exactly half his proper weight.

Few displayed any interest in what was happening around them, lying or squatting on their beds with protruding stomachs and swollen faces.

On one set of squalid sheets were tiny, malnourished twins fussed over by their ragged father. Their mother had died of malaria. In Africa, twins are always at risk, Marchesini said.

"The mother had only two breasts. Each baby received perhaps half his normal food if she was in good condition. But these will recover. We have special food for them," he said.

Not only problem

All were refugees from outside the town who had fled into it before the government imposed a local security ban on civilians moving from district to district. The result has been to block civilian access to the hospital.

Neither is malnutrition the only problem facing health workers. Civilian casualties from rebel raids on villages and from landmines apparently left indiscriminately by the rebels in fields were draining scanty resources.

The hospital had run out of intravenous drips and tetanus drugs vital to post-operative care of amputation cases.

There were four in the wards who lost legs from mines — two among the women and two in the men's section where a "walking wounded" patient whose left arm had been minced by a crocodile was helping give food to his fellows.

Marchesini ripped the swathes of bandages from the head of a confused 25-year-old man.

There was a 8 cm-long gash down to the skull where a machete had taken out a section of his head like a piece of melon. There were nine more similar wounds on his neck and shoulders.

"Blows like this are meant to kill. We get lots of knife wounds," the doctor said.

"You must see the cruelty for yourself."

The Mozambican government and aid agencies estimate that 2.5 million people are directly at risk and without the means to live because of the food and war crisis. A million more are refugees in their own land.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is expected to make a special international appeal for massive emergency help for Mozambique later this week.

Dutch pilot being held

MAPUTO — Mozambican authorities are holding a Dutch pilot who landed in the country from South Africa on Sunday, Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, reported.

Quoting a military source, it said last night that George Dor flew a microlight aircraft and landed at Ponta De Oura in southern Mozambique.

The Dutch Embassy in Mozambique's capital, Maputo, had been informed of the incident, the agency said, without giving any details.

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Maputo to free pilot

DURBAN. — Mr George Dor, the Durban micro-light pilot who accidentally flew over the Mozambican border six days ago is to be handed over to the Dutch Embassy in Maputo today. An elated Mrs Trudy Dor of Westville, said last night news of her husband's release was made to her in the evening by the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria. She said the hand-over would take place at 10am but she did not know what plans were to be made for his return to South Africa.

2/8

MNR leadership crisis

Weekend Argus Africa
News Service

JOHANNESBURG — The Mozambique National Resistance movement is facing a crisis in its external leadership, which combined with the recent successes of the multi-national forces stationed in Mozambique could throw the rebel movement into disarray.

This week the MNR announced that its former secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes, had been expelled from the movement's National Council

and that its spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, had been expelled from the organisation.

They were accused of "corrupt and regrettable" actions but no further details were given.

However, there had been accusations in the past that Mr Fernandes had made personal use of MNR funds.

Mr Fernandes, however, will remain a member of the or-

ganisation although what he will be doing remains unclear since he lives in Lisbon.

For many months now there has been a struggle inside the organisation for the control of its foreign operations, with many Mozambican exiles claiming to be the true representatives of the organisation.

The whole external leadership of the MNR is plagued by personal conflicts and this has

led to total confusion over who exactly represents the organisation.

The MNR's secretary for external relations, the West German-based Mr Artur da Fonseca, said recently in Lisbon he had a mandate for the MNR's president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, to reorganise the external leadership and strongly defended the performance of Mr Fernandes.

TOP MEN FIRED FOR 'CORRUPT, REGRETTABLE ACTIONS'

However, at the same time another MNR representative, Mr Mateus Lopes, claimed to have travelled out of MNR areas in Mozambique on the orders of the rebels' leader, with the specific purpose of choosing new external leaders.

It is known that a former Mozambican ambassador to Lisbon, Mr Joao Ataide, is supported by some Mozambican exiles in his attempts to be-

come the movement's European representative, a position now being held by Lisbon spokesman Mr Paulo Oliveira who lived in South Africa until the Nkomati Accord.

In Kenya there are at least two men claiming to be the Mozambican rebels' representatives there. One of them is Mr Moises Nota, who says he is the organisation's secretary for information.

Mr Chissano said last month that Zambia had also promised to help in the fight against the MNR but gave no other details.

4/11/75 4/5/75
SA arms shipment to MNR
stopped, claims Chissano

HARARE. — Mozambican security forces recently smashed the latest attempt by South Africa to ship arms through the central province of Zambezia to the MNR, President Joaquim Chissano said here yesterday, the semi-official news agency Ziana reports.

President Chissano told a press conference South Africa continued to support the MNR despite the Nkomati non-aggression pact signed by the two countries in 1984

He said the latest supplies were to help the rebels overcome the joint operations mounted in the country by Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces.

"They did not succeed because we acted in time to prevent the re-supply. This is the latest attempt by South Africa to give support to the bandits."

President Chissano said that although

some rebels fled into Malawi when Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces recaptured five towns in a joint operation last month, the agreement signed by the two governments would soon compel Malawi to take action against the rebels.

The two countries were working on a joint strategy to deal with the rebels, he said.

The agreement signed by the two countries would require the Lilongwe government to protect the Nacala route, Malawi's natural outlet to the sea

Mr Chissano said the major task for his government was to eliminate the South African-sponsored rebels and start development projects

□ In Pretoria, a spokesman responded to the allegations by saying that "the South African government has repeatedly stated it does not provide any aid or assistance whatsoever in whatever form to Renamo" — Sapa

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4/11/75 6/3/75 (218)
Mozambicans brave lions
and mines to flee to SA

KOMATIPOORT — Thousands of Mozambicans are trekking through minefields and lion-infested bush in a bid to cheat a 2 000-volt electrified fence to find shelter in South Africa from a bloody civil war at home

Of the estimated 4 500 who make the hazardous trip each month, about a third are rounded up and quickly repatriated, officials here said.

At the Lebombo border-crossing on Wednesday, 80 disconsolate refugees, among them women with babies on their backs, were sent back

As they shuffled wearily across the frontier, an official said some of the

group would almost certainly make fresh attempts to flee Mozambique

Some were barefoot, most clutched meagre possessions

South Africa says about 240 000 people have crossed its border illegally, many of them refugees from the war which has ravaged Mozambique since independence in 1975

Many refugees scale a 320km-long fence along the Mozambique border with the Kruger National Park.

Chief ranger Mr Bruce Bryden said there were at least two recorded cases of refugees killed by lions "Human perseverance reaches extremes here," he said — Sapa-Reuter

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Maputo's troops push ^{ARGUS} rebels out of coast strip ^{2/8}

Argus Africa News Service ^{11/2/87}

MAPUTO — The Mozambican army has regained control of all the coastal areas in the northern province of Zambezia, the Mozambique news agency, Aim, has reported

Aim said there had been heavy fighting between government and rebel forces throughout February in Zambezia

Government troops had recaptured the administrative post of Micaune, in the southern coastal district of Chinde,

from where 3 000 people had escaped when the village had been taken by the rebels in November

The Mozambican army could now reach the island of Saliha in the Zambezi delta where about 2 500 people were isolated. Previous attempts to reach the island had failed because of MNR ambushes

Aim said that in northern Zambezia government troops had recaptured the small town of Nuela

Losing battle to stem tide of refugees

KOMATIPOORT — More than 50 illegal immigrants a day pass through this border post on their way back to Mozambique — captured and expelled as part of South Africa's effort to stem another of Africa's human migrations.

On a continent of unpoliced borders, millions cross frontiers to escape war and famine. Many governments, unable to control population movement, accept refugees and often seek Western aid to feed and house them.

South Africa, at odds with its neighbours, is using park rangers, soldiers and a high-voltage electric fence in a bid to seal its border with Mozambique. So far, it is failing. The refugees caught and sent home keep returning.

"We caught one man 13 times. We believe he eventually got through," Mr Johan Kloppers, head of wildlife management in Kruger National Park, told foreign correspondents last week during a government-organised trip to the Mozambican border.

Retired Admiral Ronald Edwards, a member of the joint South Africa-Mozambique security commission, told report-

ers that 60 000 Mozambicans have entered the country illegally since late 1984. He said they are coming in at a monthly rate of 2 000, although 1 600 a month are sent back.

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans have also fled into Zimbabwe and Malawi, but most have come for shelter and jobs to relatively wealthy SA, the country Mozambique blames for its troubles.

About 70 000 Mozambicans work legally in SA, holding permits for jobs on farms and in gold and coal mines, Admiral Edwards said.

More than a third of the illegal migrants enter SA by climbing over an elephant-proof fence along Kruger Park's 320-kilometre boundary with Mozambique.

CHISSANO

FOR 90 minutes on Friday, seated in a leather sofa in a small sitting room at the Presidential Palace, Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano spoke about his first four months in power, his strengths and his weaknesses. He spoke about continued South African support for Renamo and his unwillingness to negotiate with either party, his devotion to socialism and his relations with the West.

He called Samora Machel's death "a provoked accident." Only when he dwelt on his brief for his old friend Machel did his English falter with emotion. Modest, almost self-effacing, Chissano said he felt less capable than Machel and that he needed more support for his decisions.

With his delicate features and well-trimmed goatee, the president has an endearing gentility. His face bears no lines of anxiety and his voice remains soft and low.

He appeared to enjoy the lengthy discussion, with a welcoming warmth towards his interviewer, as he weighed his thoughts carefully, admitting that the answers were not clear-cut.

Raised in a small village in Gaza, Chissano has become one of Frelimo's most analytically astute politicians. But although he now presides over the five-week-old economic rehabilitation programme (PRE), with its 500 percent devaluation of the meticals, the new policies were set on course before Machel's death. They include a big rise in

South Africa is already not sticking to Nkomati. But we have an instrument with which to put pressure on South Africa.

the prices of controlled goods, a hike of as much as 300 percent in rent, electricity, etc., and an increase of about 50 percent in wages.

The government is trying for foreign and local private investment. And it has been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund for two years, it is not far from signing an agreement with the IMF for an estimated \$300-million.

The new leader can take only limited credit for these policies and has yet to make his mark. And from the vantage point of Maputo, that mark will certainly look distorted. Only deep in the provinces do the United Nations' statistics strike one with grotesque clarity.

More than one million war refugees have been wandering the countryside after fleeing their villages in terror. Hundreds have been mutilated. Five hundred clinics and 40 percent of Mozambique's primary schools have been destroyed.

With scheduled flights repeatedly cancelled for lack of fuel, even keeping this appointment with the head of state required hitchhiking from Beira

Mozambique's new president, Joaquim Chissano, talks about relations with Pretoria and the ANC, the dispute over Mozambican miners in South Africa, the war against Renamo and the crash which killed Samora Machel.

Interview with
VIV WALT
Southern Africa correspondent for
Newsday, New York



on a Soviet crewed Antonov military plane.

At 47, President Chissano is two years past the country's average life expectancy. His task is awesomely difficult.

Mr President, would you consider under any conditions negotiating with Renamo?

"We know how this group of bandits was formed. Ian Smith formed this group, he himself has recognised this. Today to say 'Now you will negotiate with them' — it would be better to negotiate with Botha, and we did that of course, because it was Botha who succeeded Smith. We didn't have to negotiate with Smith, we defeated him."

Given the track record, do you have faith that both parties are going to stick by the Nkomati accord?

South Africa is already not sticking by it. But it

served the purpose of showing the right way, and so we and the international community have an instrument with which to put pressure on South Africa.

South Africa has to change its tactics. It's more difficult for South Africa to operate against us with the Nkomati accord. It would be easier to operate against us without the Nkomati accord. Of course, we would have preferred it if South Africa abided by its norms, its principles.

Do you have concrete evidence that they are supporting Renamo?

Up to January this year, I would say yes, concretely we have evidence.

But from January up until now, we have had very little information of what they are actually doing. They failed in several operations and they didn't carry on with threats against our country.

They had plans to resupply the bandits by sea in

December and January, which were successful. They planned to intensify attacks in southern part of the country and particularly Maputo.

Do you plan to meet President Botha to discuss these issues?

No. I don't see any point. We have agreement. Until bases are created for a success meeting, I don't see that we will take the initiative.

They want a meeting, but they just want meeting out of nothing. They know what we want. We want them to stop positively supporting the bandits. When they have stopped, then they come with their new proposals. To go to without knowing what they want to tell us, I don't see any point.

We would have done this if it had been for the first time. But now, they have to do something first.

Have there been discussions about the miners' contracts?

We have not discussed it. They took a unilateral decision. You know that the number of workers used to be about 150,000. Then it dropped 60,000 more or less and now they are speaking about dropping it to 30,000.

This means a loss in terms of hard currency in terms of jobs, which we have to create.

South Africa is the most developed country in this region, and by design all the other countries were dependent on South Africa. Mozambique lived by giving services to the other countries such an extent that the port of Maputo was designed in order to serve South Africa.

So South Africa has to strive in order to help our country like the other countries in the region dependent on South Africa.

That is why they are against the Beira corridor. They are against the Limpopo corridor, they are putting this pressure on labour. Their excuse is that we are harbouring ANC freedom fighters, but that is just an excuse.

Do you regret you cannot offer same facilities to the ANC, as you

REFUGEES TALK OF 'SLAVE CAMPS' IN NORTHERN PROVINCES

THE Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) has set up slave labour camps in the territories it has captured from Frelimo, according to refugees who have fled the war in central and northern Mozambique.

They say tens of thousands of people are being held in the camps, and are suffering badly at the hands of the rebels.

Over 2,000 refugees in the Central province, which borders Malawi and Tanzania, are said to have escaped from the camps during government offensives against the MNR.

They talk of being beaten for refusing to work and of being deprived of food. Those seized by the MNR and taken to camps are expected to produce food for the movement's guerrillas.

One man who had escaped from such a camp said he had been taken there by rebels after they burnt down his village. While he was in the camp, he said, he saw the rebels beat two men to death.

People who escaped from the camps had no clothes and many of the children who escaped were found to be suffering from diseases related

to malnutrition.

The reports have been denied by the MNR with spokesman Paulo d'Oliveira describing them as "no more than propaganda".

He claimed labour camps did exist in central and northern Mozambique — but said they were run by the Frelimo government.

D'Oliveira said the camps had been established when the government started evacuating unemployed people from towns into the rural areas.

But the stories told by refugees and journalists do not bear out the MNR denial and relief organisations say the refugees' stories are entirely believable.

Mozambique's refugee problems are escalating as the fighting between the government and the rebels increases. United Nations agencies working in the country believe over one million people have been displaced within the country while around 250,000 have fled into neighbouring

countries.

The British charities Oxfam and the Save the Children Fund estimate that about four million Mozambicans face the prospect of famine as a result of the rebel destabilisation. Attacks have wrecked the transport infrastructure and driven farmers from some of the best arable land. Shops, clinics and schools have also been targets for the rebels.

An example of the rebel tactics was given by the official Mozambican Information Agency in a report on an attack in Zambezia province by the MNR. The agency said 50 people had been killed during a rebel attack on five tea processing factories in the Guru area.

Damage to economic installations ran into millions of dollars, as the factories were the main production units for the state tea company.

Tea is an important export commodity for Mozambique, but earnings have fallen dramatically since 1983 when MNR attacks cut the transport routes used to send tea to the country's ports for export abroad. — BBC news

FACE TO FACE: JOAQUIM CHISSANO

NO SPEAKS



Picture GIDEON MENDEL

Isn't this contradictory with your close relations with the Soviet Union?

Not at all, because the basis is that we should be independent. We would not be used by one country against the other to be a pawn of one power against the other.

Mr President, in terms of your new economic reform programme and the promotion of the private sector, do you or others in Frelimo not fear that this is eroding your original socialist ideals?

I don't think so. All that we do in Frelimo is discussed thoroughly and we do put questions like that before taking decisions.

It cannot undermine the principles of socialism. We want prosperity of the economy. We didn't have to take over anything from the private sector to turn it into the socialist sector, there was no private sector. And the collective work was something of an African nature. So socialism fitted very well in Mozambique.

Many people have been saying Mozambique is bankrupt because of bad policies, because they, the 'bad people', did not know how to manage after the departure of the Portuguese.

This is not true. We were not prepared in terms of education. But since we came to power, we have acquired more ability in 10 years than we had in 100 years of colonialism or maybe even 500 years.

To get back to the war. What are your biggest problems in reforming the military and turning it into a more effective fighting force?

Logistics. The other problems we are overcoming the lack of experience, but you also have to get the support of international opinion.

At the beginning many tended to think that we were the cause of the disturbances in the area. But

The report says the (Machel) plane was deceived by a radio device placed outside Mozambique. But where? By whom?

today international opinion is in our favour. So they have created conditions for us to get more strength over the terrorists. The support which they get from South Africa is no longer the same. There is a division of opinion in South Africa about that.

Secondly, South Africa used Malawi in order to supply them and train them. Today, Malawi is at our side, I can say, and we are co-operating in the fight against the bandits.

Mr President, you came to power under tragic circumstances. How do you compare yourself with President Machel?

President Machel was a dynamic man, more dynamic than I am, full of energy, strong. I need a lot more support to make my decisions than he needed.

The difference is that he was more capable than I am. The unity of the people, which became even stronger after the death of President Machel, this is my strength.

If I had not seen that unity would be existing I would not have dared come into this position. I would have said no, I cannot. I don't have the force, I don't have the strength.

I may say politically, ideologically, we have the same sentiments — and besides we were very good friends. President Machel was a soldier as I am a soldier, he was a diplomat as I am a diplomat. I did not do any diplomacy without him and he did not do any military fighting without me.

We lived together. First I knew him when he was a male nurse in Maputo, but I was younger than he, that's why we did not become closer at the time. But when we met for the second time, in Tanzania in 1964, we became friends. We slept in the same tents, under the same tree, changing blankets depending on which of us was quivering more from cold.

Do you think President Machel died in an accident?

I would say a provoked accident. This is confirmed by the (international) commission's factual report. The report says the plane was deceived by a radio device placed outside Mozambique. But where? By whom? This is not answered.

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December and January, which were not successful. They planned to intensify attacks in the southern part of the country and particularly in Maputo.

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They want a meeting, but they just want a meeting out of nothing. They know what we want, it's very clear. We have delivered what they want. We want them to stop positively supporting the bandits. When they have stopped, then they can come with their new proposals. To go there without knowing what they want to tell us, I don't see any point.

We would have done this if it had been for the first time. But now, they have to deliver something first.

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South Africa is the most developed country in this region, and by design all the other countries were dependent on South Africa. Mozambique lived by giving services to the other countries, to such an extent that the port of Maputo was designed in order to serve South Africa.

So South Africa has to strive in order to keep our country like the other countries in the region dependent on South Africa.

That is why they are against the Beira corridor, they are against the Limpopo corridor, they are against the harbours, they are putting this pressure on labour. Their excuse is that we are harbouring ANC freedom fighters, but that is just an excuse.

Do you regret you cannot offer the same facilities to the ANC, as you had

in Tanzania when you were guerrillas?

Yes, we do regret that. The conditions are different. Even before the Nkomati agreement, we made an assessment and we knew that the type of fight which the ANC has to undertake is, and ought to be, different from the type which we undertook from Tanzania.

We have to recognise that the enemy learns lessons also. Of course if the conditions allowed, we would have been delighted to make the same sacrifices as we did when Zimbabwe was fighting. (There) we understood that the time would be short.

But our assessment of the South African situation was not the same. We are not afraid of

the fight, but it is the nature of the fight. It is not the same.

It appears you are drawing closer to the West. Is that true?

We in Mozambique believed always in good relations with all countries in the world. Our constitution is very clear about this. Many Western countries, particularly the Nato members, were hostile.

And we undertook to do diplomatic work to attract them towards us and to make them understand who we were. This was the success of our work, to have Great Britain, the United States of America, coming closer to us, becoming friendly even.



Flashback Mozambican soldier weeps at the death of Machel

Picture Afrapix

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THE ECONOMY

THE crucial question about sanctions was not economic but psychological and political: how would South Africans react to the West's signal?

The first impact would certainly provide a challenge and stimulus to prove themselves and defy the world — as in Rhodesia 20 years earlier.

But the sequel would be less exhilarating for whatever the success of the sanctions-busters, apartheid was already hitting many whites' pockets, and some of their jobs, and the future looked much more dismal. However successful the repression of blacks, it could not generate a lasting internal economic recovery, while the armed forces and police would become a still larger drain on the economy.

It was true that white South Africans had inherited from international investors a remarkably dynamic economic system, which was close to self-sufficiency in many areas. But could they maintain and develop that system, with more and more black consumers as well as factory-workers, while denying them political and human rights and turning the townships into armed camps? Or would the imperatives of industry inevitably press the society towards more individual freedom?

There was no lack of depressing precedents, in Nazi Germany, in parts of Latin America or in Eastern Europe, for industrial expansion thriving on minimal rights, and Asia had its own mutations of Western capitalism, like Korea's, which could prosper without genuine democracy. But there was no real parallel for a racial minority in an advanced industrial state depending for their prosperity on an overwhelming majority which was rallying against them.

Even before the crackdown, white industrialists were already worried in their own factories by the alienation, the lack of incentives and the industrial sabotage which was slowing their productivity. Botha's policy of recognising black unions while stamping out their political role presented a more fundamental contradiction than existed, for instance, in Poland for apartheid had pressed the black workers into a much more distinctive solidarity, which identified blackness with alienation from the state.

Many Afrikaners were now depicting themselves as "a first world inside a third world" and liked to believe that their white islands could survive securely and prosperously, while drawing their labour and servants from townships which could be fenced-off in their own separate world of anarchy, repression and black-on-black violence. But could these white bastions remain immune from black-on-white violence, when their factories and homes depended on them?

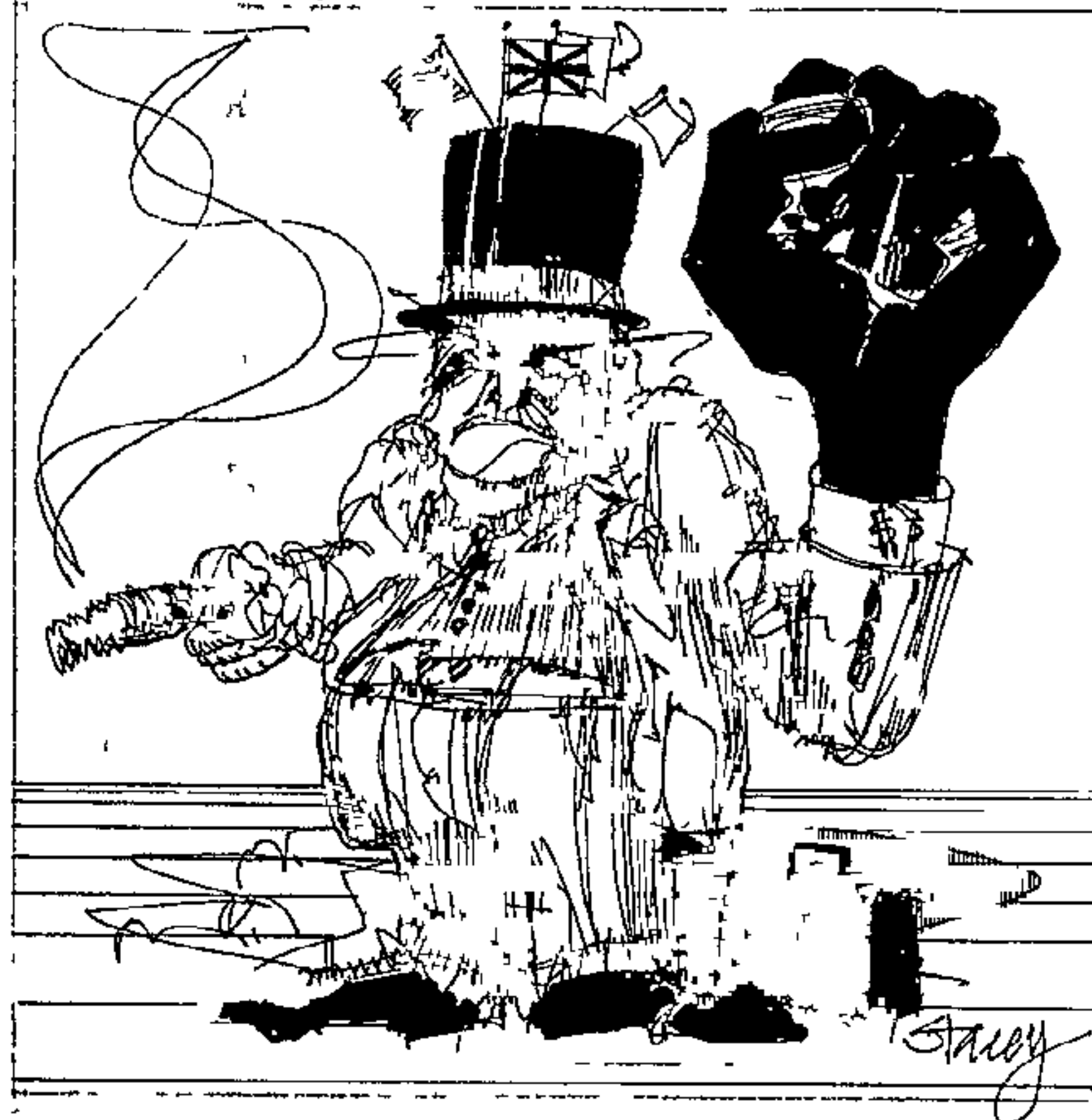
The Afrikaners still clung to the mythology of their tribe, in the midst of their industrialisation and many conservatives abroad liked to admire the toughness of this "white tribe of Africa" and to predict that, in a continent of tribes, the strongest would win. But South Africa's unique industrial development had already forged a much more integrated economic system than anywhere in Africa which was drawing both blacks and whites away from their tribes, and no amount of fencing off could remove their basic interdependence.

Certainly the immediate future must still depend on the decisions of the most powerful tribe. Are the Afrikaners really prepared to pay the price of their economic growth and Western security to defend their own tribal stronghold? Do they have the cohesion — which the southern states in the (American) civil war ultimately lacked — to sustain a second civil war in defence of their privilege?

They had proudly clung to their mythology since the Boer War, and many Westerners including Mrs Thatcher saw them as stubborn to the last. But myths are never a clear guide to future behaviour, and even the "Iron Lady" is outwardly most defiant when she is about to give way.

They had never had to choose between economic expansion and white domination because they had comfortably got both. "The ox wagon was also a bandwagon," as Conor Cruise O'Brien put it.

The West must draw up its own map for SA



Western corporations will have to make a much more decisive commitment to community and political groups — the era of "neutral" support in the form of welfare is not enough, argues ANTHONY SAMPSON in this extract from his new book on South African business *BLACK and GOLD*

Through the Sixties the multinationals had been glad to help extend both the economic and the military state. However much Western governments had huffed and puffed against apartheid they had always played in with yet more delaying tactics from Pretoria, while their military and intelligence teams had encouraged the Afrikaners to believe that they stood together against the communist menace.

But Western bankers and governments had now brought home the choice between apartheid and prosperity, to the point where whites as well as blacks were being put out of jobs. Verwoerd's "grand apartheid" may always have been an intellectual sham, which dressed up domination with religious and anthropological trappings, but while it was accompanied by spectacular economic growth in the Sixties it could convince Afrikaner intellectuals and even some Westerners.

It was its economic failure in the Seventies that began to discredit that apartheid theory and it was not the political theorists, but the bankers and the blacks between them who pushed Botha into declaring apartheid outdated and abolishing the pass laws.

Botha's policies now had no real consistency at the end of 1985 he had come very close to releasing Mandela under pressure from Western governments and bankers, six months later he switched 180 degrees, slammed the door on Mandela and declared a more ruthless Emergency. With such changeability no one could confidently claim that the Afrikaners were immune to pressure: their government was visibly confused, indecisive and inconsistent, their reforms prompted by international demands.

The theological basis for apartheid was itself crumbling under both internal and external pressure. In October 1986 the Dutch Reformed Church, which still claimed 38 percent of South Africa's whites among its members, reached a muddled compromise by which they would admit all races to membership, while still not merging with black or coloured reformed churches and they also accepted a policy document announcing "racism is a sin, which no person may defend or practise" — which effectively undermined the religious basis for all past apartheid laws.

The whites no longer have any grand design to maintain white supremacy over a fast-growing black majority: no new blueprints to replace the tattered schemes for tribal homelands, while Botha has discredited his own tricameral parliament by overruling it to declare the Emergency.

Pretoria still clings to the strategy of dividing black tribes, which enables Afrikaners to argue that there is no real black majority, but the revolts within the homelands and the defections of their leaders are already undermining those assumptions. The Afrikaners' special language of power-sharing, group rights and consultation looks more obviously bogus as the government becomes more desperately pragmatic, determined to maintain its power with brute force like any other police state.

For the younger generation of Afrikaners — and of all white South Africans — the long-term future under sanctions must be bleak: slow economic growth, if any, which cannot keep pace with the rising black population and costs for defence factories which depend on markets abroad, which are increasingly denied to them, an expectation and pride which had been nurtured on widening horizons and rapid development, now facing contraction and above all a degeneration into a brutal civil war.

Pretoria's current counter attack against the black resistance may well produce for a time a new appearance of white calm and black divisiveness, with the help of mass detentions, unleashing black vigilantes and encouraging tribal conflicts, but the government can offer no convincing scenario of how they can gain any long-term black consent. Without it, military priorities will take over from economic incentives, while whites will face much greater personal dangers and strains.

The argument will continue as to whether the Afrikaners will be stubborn to the end, whether (in the Boer War terminology) they will be "hands-uppers" or "bitter-enders". But as the choices become harsher, mythologies will clash with realities. It is quite true that the Afrikaners, unlike the French in Algeria, have nowhere else to go, but for that reason, they will in the end — like the whites in the (American) Deep South — face the realities of compromise, as the French colonists never did.

In the light of past history it is absurd for Western governments or companies to expect Pretoria to make reforms by itself, to dismantle the structure of apartheid. The context and assumptions which Pretoria has set distort all the perspectives inside South Africa, where the roads only meet off the map and the communities look less and less like a single nation.

The South African union 78 years ago now looks like a dangerous experiment which has reached the point of explosion and semi-civil war which can tear the country apart. And as Keppel-Jones warned 40 years ago, just before the apartheid government came to power: "The salvation of this country can lie only in a reversal of historic tendencies so thorough as to constitute a revolution."

The interest of the West must lie in making that revolution as bloodless and manageable as possible in preserving the continuity of human rights, the respect for the law and civilised values, and in making their own links with a future non-racial or black government.

To achieve that, Western governments must follow their own road-map and ignore Pretoria's dead end. Western businessmen and diplomats talk about the precipice and the abyss, but prefer not to contemplate how they might cross over them with all their protestation against apartheid, they try to avoid the question of "one man, one vote", or who will hold power in the end.

Yet the character of the future black government and its relationships with Western governments and corporations, will depend crucially on the nature of the transition, and on the bridges that the West can build across the ravine. The longer the West refuses to face up to a future black majority, the more anti-Western it is likely to be. The complaints that the black opposition is communist can all too easily be self-fulfilling, if the West refuses to provide its own support, but the evidence inside South Africa suggests that it is home-grown nationalism and anti-capitalism which present a much greater force than external communism.

The Western corporations must be decisive actors in this drama as much as governments. Their interests are crucially threatened, their behaviour, more than their governments', will determine black attitudes to the West, and they can act more decisively and quickly than governments.

Many more American companies will certainly disinvest, rather than endure attacks at home for the sake of an unpromising future inside South Africa, and disinvestment is preferable to the kind of passive playing-in with Pretoria which has accompanied so much investment over the 40 years of apartheid, and which has so damaged the relations between blacks and business.

But disinvestment is in itself a purely negative policy, which all too easily leads to a general writing-off of the future of Southern Africa, white or black.

There remains I believe a potentially crucial role for Western corporations which choose to stay — provided they face up to the long-term implications and responsibilities, as actors not spectators in the drama.

This narrative has, I hope, shown how often in the past corporations have undermined their own future by assuming political impotence, and not daring to pursue their own long-term interests, whether by publicly dissociating themselves from apartheid, by educating and promoting their black employees, or by breaking down internal segregation, for fear of reprisals or a white backlash which are often illusory.

Today the necessity to take a political role is far more urgent. To safeguard their own future the corporations will have to distance themselves from the short-term pressures which push them towards Pretoria, and look ahead to a future black government.

If they are to convince blacks that they are on their side they will have to make a much more decisive commitment to their community and political groups: they cannot merely provide "neutral support" in the form of black education, housing or welfare — which will always be compromised by the constraints of the apartheid system.

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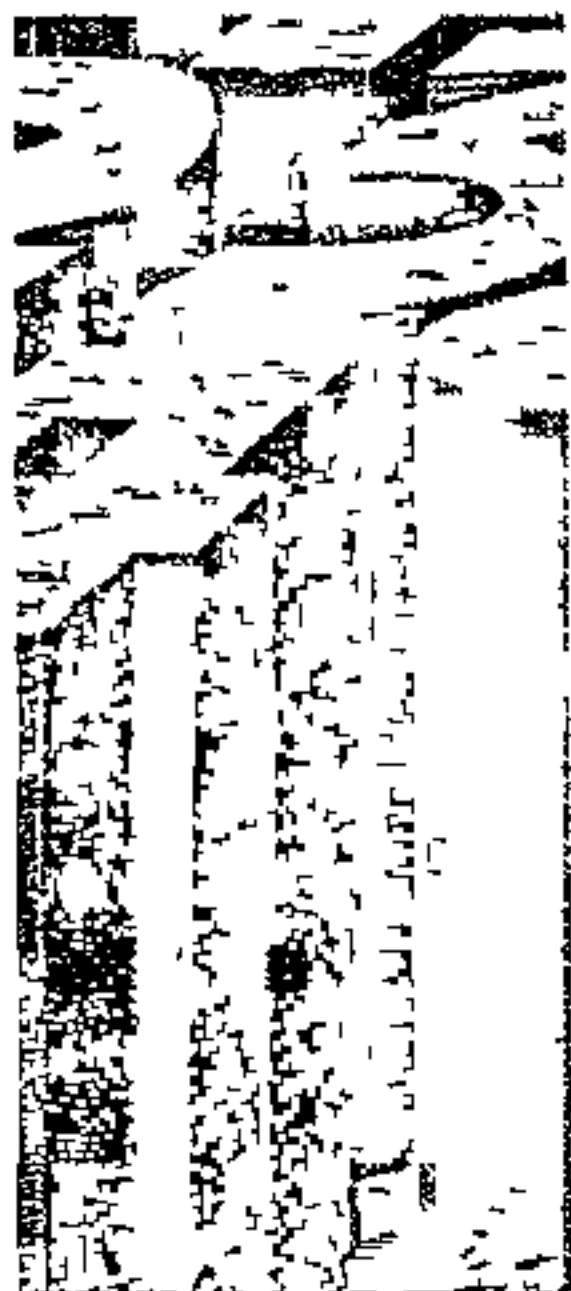
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THE WORLD THIS WEEK

AFTER Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's thoughtful speech to the International Peace Forum last week, there was a private reception in the Kremlin. He chatted to Yoko Ono, and said how much he and his wife liked the Beatles' music. He thought John Lennon had been a fine man.

He also spoke at length with members of the West German Greens, and exercised his considerable personal charm.

"The man was mesmerising," one of the Greens recounted. "He held my hand for the 10 minutes we spoke and pressed it against his chest when he said how important it was for military men to know the horror of the weapons at their disposal. That Gorbachev is genuine, there is no doubt."

When Gorbachev himself chats to Westerners, and lets slip the man behind the Kremlin mask, this is important for the West — because one of the overwhelming political questions is how far it can trust in the sincerity of the man in the Kremlin, and how far that should guide its policy.

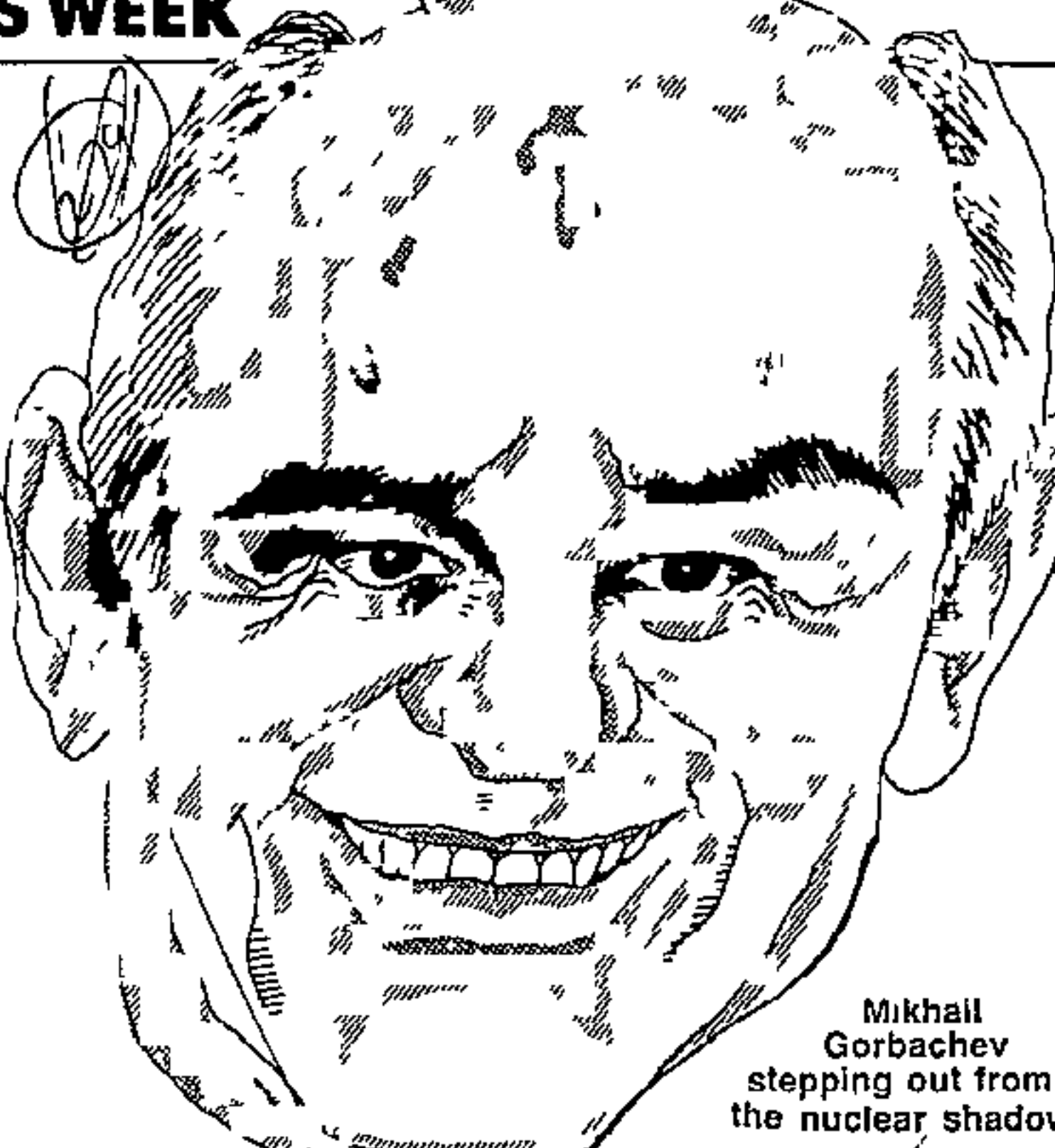
The point is that Gorbachev is stretching his mandate. He came to power with the support of the group of economic reformers that had gathered around Yuri Andropov, who believed in modernising the Soviet economy but tended to think this should be done by more discipline, rather than more freedom.

Gorbachev's argument at the Soviet Communist Party's vital Central Committee meeting in January was that economic efficiency would depend on the personal commitment of Soviet workers, and that this in turn could only be ensured by giving them a political as well as an economic role in the system.

It now seems he is widening the mandate yet further, and in the vital direction of foreign affairs. Western diplomats in Moscow were rather disappointed with his speech to the Peace Forum, objecting that he had signalled no new concession to get the summit process restarted. They may have been wrong, though, as Gorbachev's speech signalled the most important shift in the underlying ideology of foreign relations for many years.

As more conservative commentators never tire of reminding us, Lenin's concept of "peaceful co-existence" was a way of waging the international class war by different long-term, and subtle means. Khrushchev's concept of peaceful co-existence was rooted in the conviction that the Soviet system would surpass the capitalist world, and eventually absorb it. This was the real meaning of that much-quoted and mis-translated Khrushchev's phrase "we shall bury you".

Gorbachev is going beyond this — he is saying, "We do not know the ultimate truth, our national reconstruction is an invitation to any social system to compete with socialism peacefully. We will be able to prove in practice that such competition benefits universal



Mikhail Gorbachev stepping out from the nuclear shadow

Moscow's reformer stretches the limits of his mandate

The question is whether Gorbachev's policies are sincere. The answer is that he probably is. The real question is whether he can stretch reform from his Kremlin colleague back to progress and world peace. Our desire to make our own country better will hurt no one, with the world only gaining from this.

He spoke of the long debate within the Soviet leadership, "before we saw things as they are, and became convinced that new approaches and methods are required. We came to conclusions that made us review something that once seemed axiomatic, since world war ceased to be the continuation of state policy by other means."

"The nuclear powers must step out from the nuclear shadow and enter a nuclear free world, ending the alienation of politics from the general human norms of ethics." This is a statement of enormous significance, not only because it represents a change in the basic ideology from the canons of Lenin but also because it will have an immediate impact on Soviet military doctrine. As Gorbachev went on to say "This is no one-off adjustment of position, but a new methodology for international affairs. Military doctrines must be purely of a defensive nature."

This did not come out of the blue, however — it has been gestating for at least three years within the foreign policy elite. The first sign was an article in the theoretical journal *Voprosy Filosofii* by Georgi Shahnazarov, foreign policy aide, and a senior figure in the party secretariat. "In the nuclear age, war can no longer be considered as a means for achieving political objectives. There are no political objectives that could justify the use of means that could lead to nuclear war," he wrote.

Then came a book, *New Thinking in the Nuclear Age*, by Anatoly Gromyko, son of the veteran Foreign Minister, and Vladimir Lomeiko, the former official Foreign Ministry

spokesman. There were public lectures from top-ranking staff in Arbatov's think-tank, cautious articles in the press, all pointing to a change in the ideology.

At the same time the almost public debate between Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, chief of the general staff, and the then defence minister, Marshal Ustinov, was still under way.

Ogarkov, throughout the 1970s and early 1980s, had been arguing in pamphlets and important articles that victory in a nuclear war remained "an objective possibility", and that the Soviet Union should set itself, "decisive political and strategic aims". In an important pamphlet entitled *Always Ready To Defend The Fatherland*, he called for more nuclear weapons, which would give the military, "an increased ability to achieve their war aims."

Ustinov's reply — in another pamphlet, *Serving the Country* — began by asserting, "to count on victory in the arms race and in nuclear war is madness. There can simply be no such thing as a limited nuclear war."

The first point to note about this is that, for all the mythology about the secretive Soviet state, and its monolithic nature, this is a country where vital policy debates are not simply held behind closed doors, but spill out in public view. Powerful and influential men have to argue their positions on paper and in public to mobilise support, to sway the uncommitted, and to set out the options for the future.

The second point is that we have gone a long way since Ogarkov considered the feasibility of nuclear war. A consensus has been achieved within the Soviet government that says not only is nuclear war unthinkable, but that the very idea of war as a continuation of politics by other means must be rethought.

The third point is the implication of all this. The West had better start thinking about the prospect that there will be no more shifts in position, no more policy concessions, no flexibility on SS-20s here or nuclear submarines there. The policy is now fixed. What was said at Reykjavik about the nuclear danger being indivisible, and what Gorbachev said last year about the need for a non-nuclear international security system, is now the bedrock of Soviet policy.

The Soviet people are slowly becoming aware that, in his political vision, they have in the Kremlin a man who might have been arrested as a dissident had he uttered his views even five years ago. He is also a genuine nuclear disarmament, and a rather more formidable one for Nato policy-makers than the women of Greenham Common and the British Labour Party because he combines his idealism with a hard-headed and well-argued practicality.

Politician enough to bring the Soviet elite and its ideology around to his anti-nuclear convictions, is he statesman enough to persuade the sceptical and troubled West to follow? — The Guardian, London.

THE ECONOMY

THE crucial question about sanctions was not economic but psychological and political: how would South Africans react to the West's signal?

The first impact would certainly provide a challenge and stimulus to prove themselves and defy the world — as in Rhodesia 20 years earlier.

But the sequel would be less exhilarating for whatever the success of the sanctions-busters, apartheid was already hitting many whites' pockets, and some of their jobs and the future looked much more dismal. However successful the repression of blacks, it could not generate a lasting internal economic recovery, while the armed forces and police would become a still larger drain on the economy.

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'M'bique harshest place in the world

(218) PROST 16/3/87

WASHINGTON — Mozambique is the scene of more human suffering than any other nation, while Switzerland is the most comfortable place to live, according to a Washington population group.

The analysis by the International Index of Human Suffering, was released yesterday by the Population Crisis Committee. Using data from a variety of sources, the committee developed a numerical scale of human misery with more than 100 nations rated between zero and 100.

"Our basic message is to get a snapshot of the world and how we're doing, and for much of the

world we're not doing very well, said Dr Joseph Speidel, vice-president of the Population Crisis Committee."

The index is a numerical measure of the quality of life in different countries.

Among the elements included are the gross national product per capita, inflation rate, labor force growth, increase in urbanization, infant mortality, per capita calorie consumption, access to clean water, energy consumption, literacy and general personal freedom.

Mozambique, was rated at 95 on the scale, the most suffering recorded. Angola, on

Africa's opposite coast, recorded 91 and was the only other nation with a misery rating of over 90.

At the other end of the scale, Switzerland was given a misery rating of only four.

The United States had the fifth lowest misery rating with a score of eight. Others in the best five were West Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

The ratings of human misery generally ran parallel to population growth, with nations gaining people the fastest being those with the most suffering, Dr Speidel said. Mozambique scored suffering ratings of 10 in eight categories, depart-

ing from the bottom in only two areas.

It scored a nine in access to clean drinking water, indicating that between 11 and 19% of its residents have such water. To get a top rating would require clean water for 92% of the population or more.

Other nations near the bottom of the ratings included Chad and Afghanistan, where there are wars or civil unrest.

At the more comfortable end of the scale, Switzerland scored a perfect zero suffering rating on every category except per capita energy use, where it rated a four — Sapa-AP.

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NATIONAL/AFRICA

6-m Mozambicans may starve

Argus Africa News Service
RUSHINGA (Zimbabwe) — About 200 Mozambican refugees flock into north-eastern Zimbabwe every month and aid workers estimate that up to 12 000 will be living here by the end of the year

Between four and six million Mozambicans are facing starvation this year and a global appeal for about 300 000 tons of food and other necessities worth more than 200 million dollars has already been launched

The refugees, fleeing fighting between government troops and Mozambican National Resistance rebels, are joining more than 48 000 others already living in Zimbabwean camps run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Their home in northeast Zimbabwe is the Mazowe River Bridge Camp — a sprawling 150-hectare site surrounded by lush green jungle — about 20 km from the border with Mozambique

The camp was built for 6 000 refugees but officials say they are now stretching its capacity to 12 000 because of expected new arrivals

“If we stretch our limit beyond 12 000 we will displace Zimbabweans to accommodate displaced Mozambicans,” according to camp administrator Goodson Sithole

Some refugees walk hundreds of kilometres from the war zones to the camp. Some never make it but die from hunger and disease, officials said

Between 500 and 700 of the 2 000 outpatients treated each month at the local hospital are Mozambicans, officials said — Sapa-Reuter

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**THE Sowetan team of writer MATHATHA TSE-
DU and photo-
grapher LEN KU-
MALO visited vil-
lages in the
north-eastern
Transvaal to hear
the horrifying
tales of men,
women and
children who
have fled from
Mozambique
This is the first of
three reports on
what they saw
and heard**



REFUGEES Kalzer Nkuna, Mrs Theresa Nkuna and Mr Petros Nkuna — wait for rations from the Red Cross

THE old saying is, when two elephants fight it is the grass that suffers. This sums up the misery of the thousands of Mozambican refugees in the north eastern Transvaal.

Caught in the crossfire between Frelimo forces and the National Resistance Movement (Renamo) innocent villagers left all their possessions — cattle, houses, crops and in some cases cars — to face yet another trying life as refugees in South Africa.

Over 35 000 refugees are housed in tents and special villages while some of them have been adopted by families in the areas between Skukhuza in the south and Punda Maria in the north.

The tents and mud huts with thatched roofs dotted along the entire area of over 350 km house survivors of the war being waged by the pro West Renamo against the socialist government led by Mr Joachim Chissano.

They are survivors with horrifying experiences to relate — experiences that make even hardened men shed tears. They have tales of Renamo atrocities of indiscriminate killings of civilians of looting, theft and rape, tales of sons ordered to kill mothers of ears and breasts cut off allegedly to be sent to the Frelimo government, the tale of a 7-year old boy who watched the murder of his entire family when he was aged five.

In the middle of all this the villagers escaped, headed west not knowing what awaits

them but believing that it could never be worse. Men, women and children took to the bush and walked some with babies only a few days old to escape Renamo.

Animals

Some walked for up to 20 days passing through the Kruger National Park and risking limb and life at the claws and teeth of wild animals. Those housed in the tents and villages are the lucky ones who survived.

Caught in the crossfire

FOCUS

Some were not so lucky.

- Like the 3 year-old baby who was snatched by hyenas at night. The baby was never seen again.

- Like the woman who gave birth to twins in the bush — their father went to look for assistance and came back to find only blood and pieces of human flesh where his family had been.

- Like the man who was attacked by a wild pig and abandoned by his colleagues because they were too weak from hunger to carry him.

Those that survived and arrived in areas such as Illyde, Somerset, Belfast, Lulekani, Mbinga, Mavhambe and Malamulele were walking corpses.

Ravaged by hunger and the elements they had all sorts of diseases — scabies, malaria and malnutrition. They are the suffering grass under the feet of the fighting elephants.

In these circumstances the question arises: What went wrong with the dream of peace, freedom and independence for which so many Mozambicans lost their lives during the war for

liberation, the dream of the triumph of the socialist revolution under the banner of Frelimo which was to lead to a classless society where all were to reap the fruits of their labour?

It is ironic that the seeds that bore the present suffering of the refugees date back to the collapse of the Caetano dictatorship in Portugal on April 23 1974. The collapse heralded the Frelimo takeover in June 1975.

Rebellion

Mozambique was a colony of Portugal and many Portuguese and other Western capitalists had invested millions of rands in Mozambique. Lourenco Marques as Maputo was then called was the playground of the rich and a haven for prostitution.

Frelimo had made no bones about its commitment to socialism and the fall of the Caetano regime was seen by the capitalist investors as the end of their holdings. A two-day rebellion which led to the capture of the LM Radio Station was organised by an organisation calling itself the Movement for Free Mozambique (MFM).

According to radio broadcasts at the time their aim was to stop the

take-over of Mozambique by communist forces and to defend capitalism in Mozambique.

The MFM rebellion collapsed and led to the exodus of thousands of Portuguese citizens to South Africa. The MFM however continued to exist and later changed its name to Renamo. It was heavily financed and armed by the Smith regime in Rhodesia.

The operations were minor and the impact on the Mozambican economy was minimal. But as time went on they acquired sophisticated weapons and sabotaged major installations including the Cahora Bassa powerlines and the Beira to Umtata line. Mozambique accused Smith and South Africa of arming and training the Renamo bandits but both countries denied the charges.

It is alleged that when Zanu PF took over in Zimbabwe the full responsibility for Renamo passed to South Africa. South Africa continues to deny any connections with Renamo and in turn accused Mozambique of arming, training and harbouring guerrillas fighting against it.

Renamo grew from strength to strength by forcing villagers to support it.

By force

Young men were enlisted by force into its ranks and recent Western Press reports have revealed that the organisation has slave camps from where it recruits its soldiers.

The signing of the Nkomati Accord was an attempt by the late President Samora Machel to stamp out the menace of Renamo. Although the accord was phrased in diplomatic double speak the accord itself was proof that South Africa at the very least accepted that it had some control over Renamo.

Hopes for a quick end to the Renamo atrocities did not materialise after the accord as Renamo stepped up its operations and at one stage was reported to be marching on Maputo.

Mozambique accused South Africa of violating the accord by continuing its assistance to Renamo. A two-pronged attack by Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces at Gorongoro camp last year produced documentary proof that a South African Cabinet Minister had been to the camp after the signing of the accord.

And as the war continued the economy of the country slumped as more money was used for defence. Mozambique went into a war economy. In several

In this gloomy confrontation between the forces of socialism and the forces fighting for the re-establishment of capitalism in Mozambique the innocent villagers are caught in the

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SOWETAN

70 000 refugees repatriated

MAPUTO — More than 70 000 Mozambican refugees are being repatriated from Malawi under a joint programme with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The director of the Mozambican office assisting refugees and liberation movements, Mr Anorande Fazenda, said this in an interview in Harare yesterday.

Last year Mozambique and Malawi were at odds over Malawi's alleged support for the Mozambique National Resistance rebels fighting the Mozambican Government

However, the Daily Dispatch's correspondent currently touring Mozambique reported that the rebels were getting less support from Malawi because of the operations of the joint security commission between Malawi and Mozambique and were being squeezed into the central region of the country

Mozambique's former ambassador to Ethiopia and Frelimo's spokesman for external affairs, Mr Alberto Sithole, said the Zimbabwe Government had provided schooling, clothing and food for the thousands of displaced Mozambicans in the border areas.

"Armed bandits are killing, kidnapping and ransacking villages and causing endless hardships for the people. It is a very serious situation and we need the support of the inter-

national community," said Mr Sithole

On the Nkomati Accord and South African backing of the bandits, Mr Sithole said Frelimo and its government did not, by signing the accord, mean that it agreed with apartheid.

"We continue to give our support to the African National Congress and the struggle of the people of South Africa," he said

Meanwhile, an academic at the Centre of African Studies of the Eduardo Modlane University here, Mr Rob Davies, has claimed the Nkomati Accord was signed after nearly R8,3-billion damage was caused to the Mozambican economy by armed infiltration into the south of the country from South Africa

South African support for the bandits has increased since Nkomati, he said

A recent South African plan to re-supply the rebels with 250 tons of arms had been thwarted and the military in Pretoria had been unable to open up supply lines along the coastal region, Mr Davies claimed

He said that as a result of the rebels getting less support from Malawi, South Africa was infiltrating more armed bandits into the southern part of the country — Sapa

Mozambique's misery P8

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18/3/82 (18) OP

More than 50 illegal immigrants a day pass through this border post on their way back to Mozambique — captured and expelled as part of South Africa's effort to stem another of Africa's human migrations

On a continent of unpoliced borders, millions cross frontiers to escape war and famine. Many governments, unable to control population movement, accept refugees and often seek Western aid to feed and house them.

South Africa, at odds with its neighbours, is using park rangers, soldiers and a high-voltage electric fence in a bid to seal its border with Mozambique. So far, it is failing. The refugees caught and sent home keep returning.

"We caught one man 13 times. We believe he eventually got through," Johan Kloppers, head of wildlife management in Kruger National Park, told foreign correspondents during a government-organised trip to the Mozambican border.

Retired Admiral Ronald Edwards, a member of the joint South Africa-Mozambique security commission, told reporters that 60 000 Mozambicans have entered the country illegally since late 1984. He said they are coming in at a monthly rate of 2 000, although 1 600 a month are sent back.

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans also have fled into Zimbabwe and Malawi, but most have come for shelter and jobs to relatively wealthy South Africa, the country Mozambique blames for its troubles.

Mozambique accuses the South African government of training and supplying anti-Marxist guerrillas in a bush war that has displaced hundreds of thousands of people and contributed to widespread famine in South Africa, it says. Mozambique also suspects that South Africa

recruits fighters for the Mozambique National Resistance movement from the illegal immigrant settlements.

The war has soured relations between the two countries that South African and Mozambican officials last met to discuss migrant issues in August 1985.

About 70 000 Mozambicans work legally in South Africa, holding permits for jobs on farms and in gold and coal mines, Edwards said.

More than a third of the illegal migrants enter South Africa by climbing over an electric fence along Kruger Park's 320-kilometre boundary with Mozambique. Many come barefoot and in tatters after abandoning their fields because of guerrilla attacks.

Some travel alone or in family groups. Others assemble in bands of 60 or more, led by guides who charge as much as R100 a person for the five-day walk across the park.

In Kruger, they live on insects, berries and water from streams. They face patrols by park rangers and soldiers and attacks by wild animals — two reportedly have been killed by lions. But two-thirds of the migrants get through the controls, Edwards said.

Some bear scars of the war. "My wife treated a baby whose foot had been shot off," said park warden Salomon Joubert. "The mother had carried him in the bush for 10 days and had kept the wound clean all that time."

South of the park, a three metres high electric fence extends for 25 kilometres from Komatipoort along the border. Edwards said nine Mozambicans have been killed trying to scale the fence since construction began a year ago.

May Hannes Koch, army commander at Komatipoort, said migrants

Mozambique's tide of human misery

manage to cross the fence, despite its nine coils of razor wire and 10 electrical strands carrying 3 000 volts.

The South African government allows illegal immigrants to stay if they reach one of four black homelands near the border. Edwards said homeland authorities look on the arrivals as tribal brothers, and want them to stay.

In the impoverished and crowded homelands, the migrants rarely get jobs. But they are given land to build mud-and-thatch huts, and food is provided,

clean the place," Mnsi said of his two huts and small, fenced plot. He said he once had 30 cattle in Mozambique but, "you can't go to the fields now because the guerrillas kill people in the fields."

On the other side of the border, about 200 Mozambican refugees flock into north eastern Zimbabwe every month and aid workers estimate that up to 12 000 will be living there by the end of the year.

The refugees, fleeing fighting between government troops and Mozambican National Resist-

camp would be opened at Chiredzi in south eastern Zimbabwe to take in additional refugees.

Some refugees walk hundreds of kilometres from the war zones to the camp. Some never make it but die from hunger and disease, officials said.

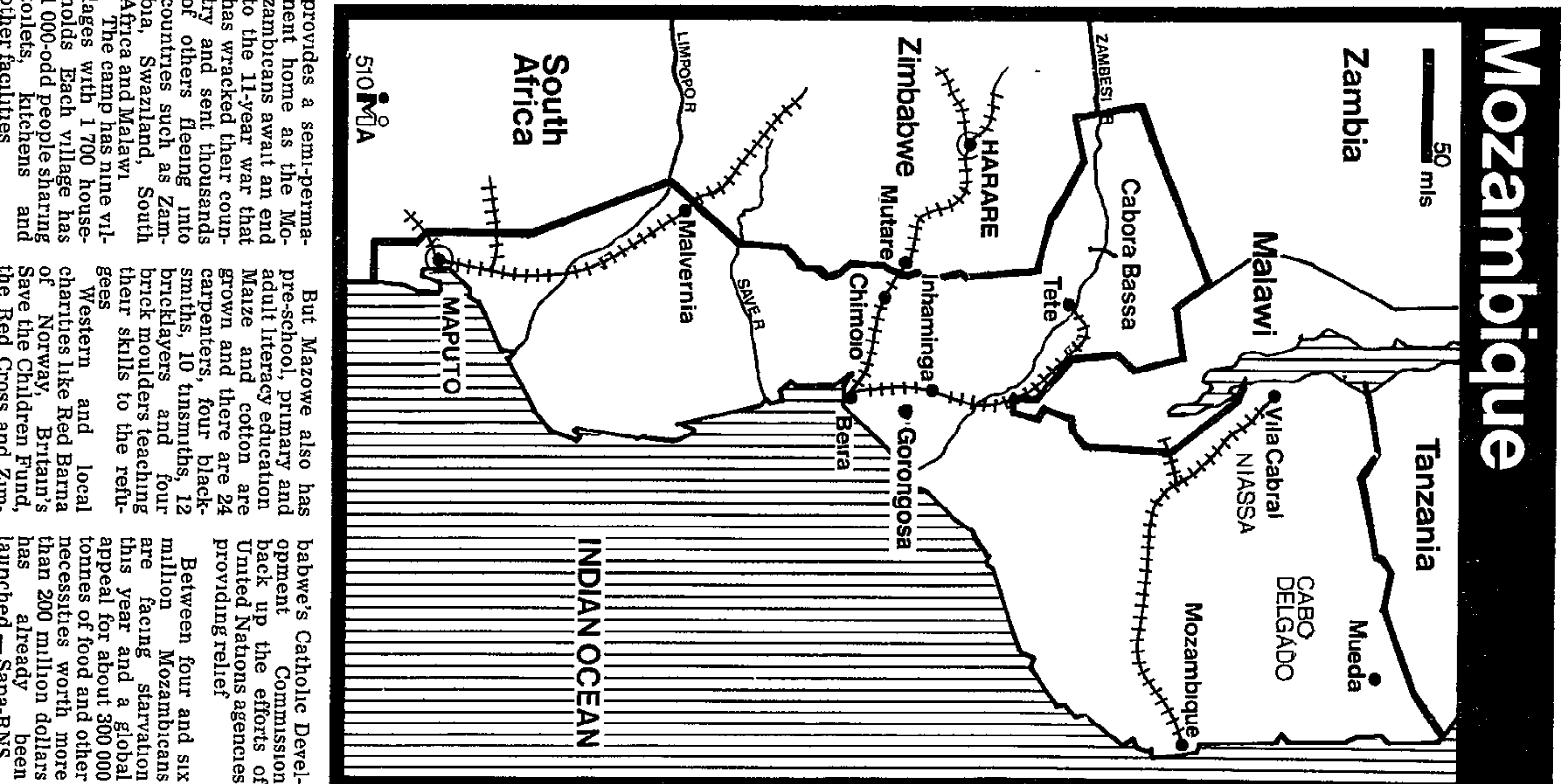
They told a story of a mother and her six children who walked about 100 km from Mozambique's central Tete province, hoping to get to Zimbabwe. All but the mother died during the journey.

There was also a mentally-retarded and orphaned boy who, while trekking to Zimbabwe, was separated from his brothers on the same journey. But he managed to reach Mazowe Camp.

Catholic Jesuit student Dave Stewart, who serves at a nearby mission hospital, commented: "The problem of mental retardation may very well be congenital but it certainly has been worsened by the conditions the boy finds himself in."

He added, "I think the overriding thing is their (the refugees') sense of powerlessness. We can look after the material needs of these people but what can we tell them about their future?"

Between 500 and 700 of the 2 000 outpatients treated each month at the local hospital are Mozambicans, officials said.



provides a semi-permanent home as the Mozambicans await an end to the 11-year war that has wracked their country and sent thousands of others fleeing into countries such as Zambia, Swaziland, South Africa and Malawi.

The camp has nine villages with 1 700 households. Each village has 1 000-odd people sharing toilets, kitchens and other facilities.

But Mazowe also has pre-school, primary and adult literacy education. Maize and cotton are grown and there are 24 carpenters, four blacksmiths, 10 tinsmiths, 12 bricklayers and four brick moulders teaching their skills to the refugees.

Western and local charities like Red Barna of Norway, Britain's Save the Children Fund, the Red Cross and Zim-

babwe's Catholic Development Commission back up the efforts of United Nations agencies providing relief.

Between four and six million Mozambicans are facing starvation this year and a global appeal for about 300 000 tonnes of food and other necessities worth more than 200 million dollars has already been launched — Sapa-RNS

Andrew Torchia: Komatipoort

largely by non-governmental Western and South African agencies. Edwards said the government has yet to tackle longer-range problems, such as schooling.

"There was war, so I ran away," Andros Mnsi, 54, told reporters through a Shangaan-language interpreter. "I was in a group of 37 who came through the park. We had no food, no water and we looked at the sun to guide ourselves."

Mnsi said he arrived from Mozambique at the Lilydale migrant settlement in Gazankulu homeland in May 1985, with his two wives and nine children. He has been unable to find work but receives monthly allocations of maize meal and powdered soup.

"I just sit around and

He said a new refugee

The Mazowe camp

At this time of the year the area around Bushbuckridge is very green. The lush vegetation has blossomed thanks to the rain of the past five months.

The village of Belfast, about 40 km north east of Bushbuckridge, is, at first glance, like any other in the area. On the western end of the village is a cluster of low mud huts with thatched roofing.

This is Humulani, literally translated to mean "stop crying". Humulani is home for about 500 Mozambican refugees who arrived in the area to escape the war being waged by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo) against the government of Mozambique.

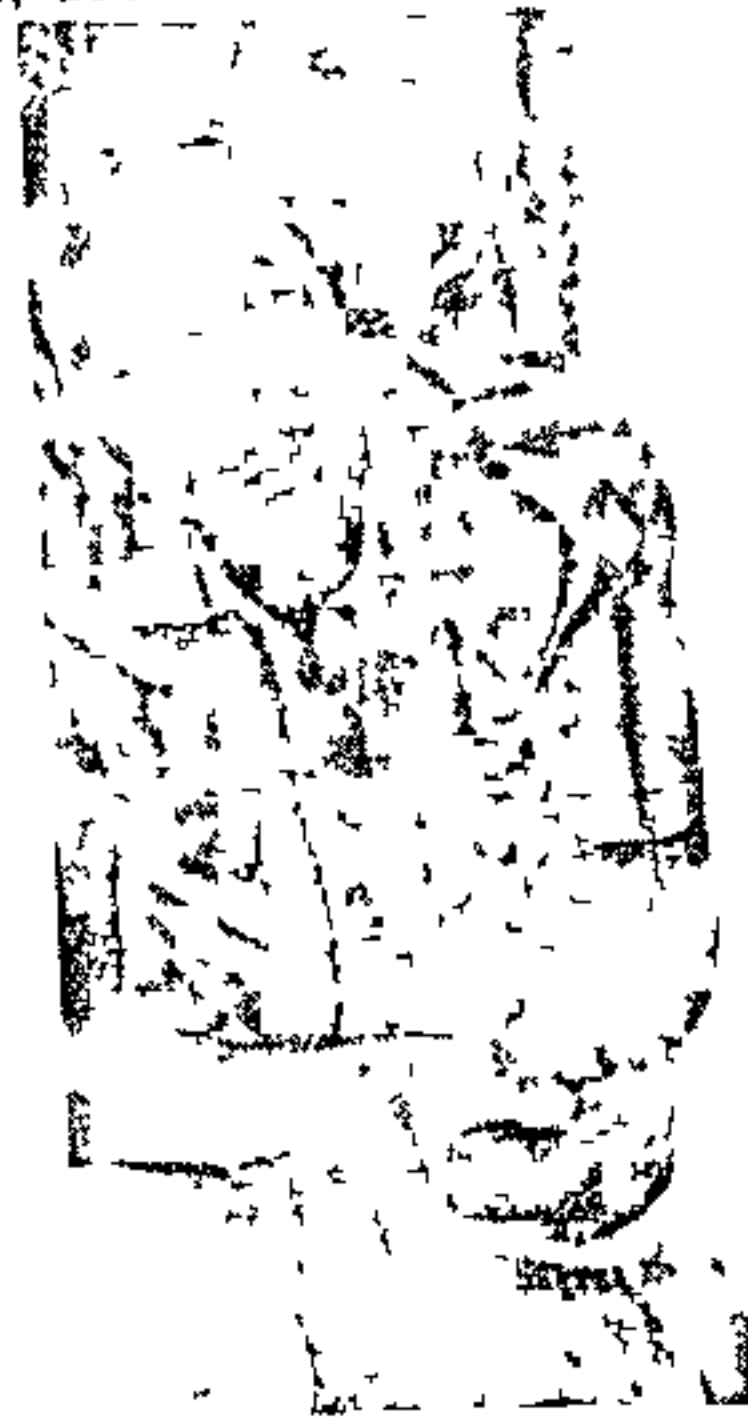
The more than 35 000 refugees spoke of the wanton murders of innocent civilians by Renamo which is allegedly backed by South Africa. They spoke of the journey through the Kruger National Park of hunger and of attacks by wild animals. They are heart-rending tales of misery and suffering.

Mrs Alice Ngobeni (31) arrived at Humulani in November last year from Mapulangwena in Mozambique. "The day before we left people of Renamo came into the village and killed 11 people. They did not talk to anyone. They just killed them. We realised that there was no life there and we left."

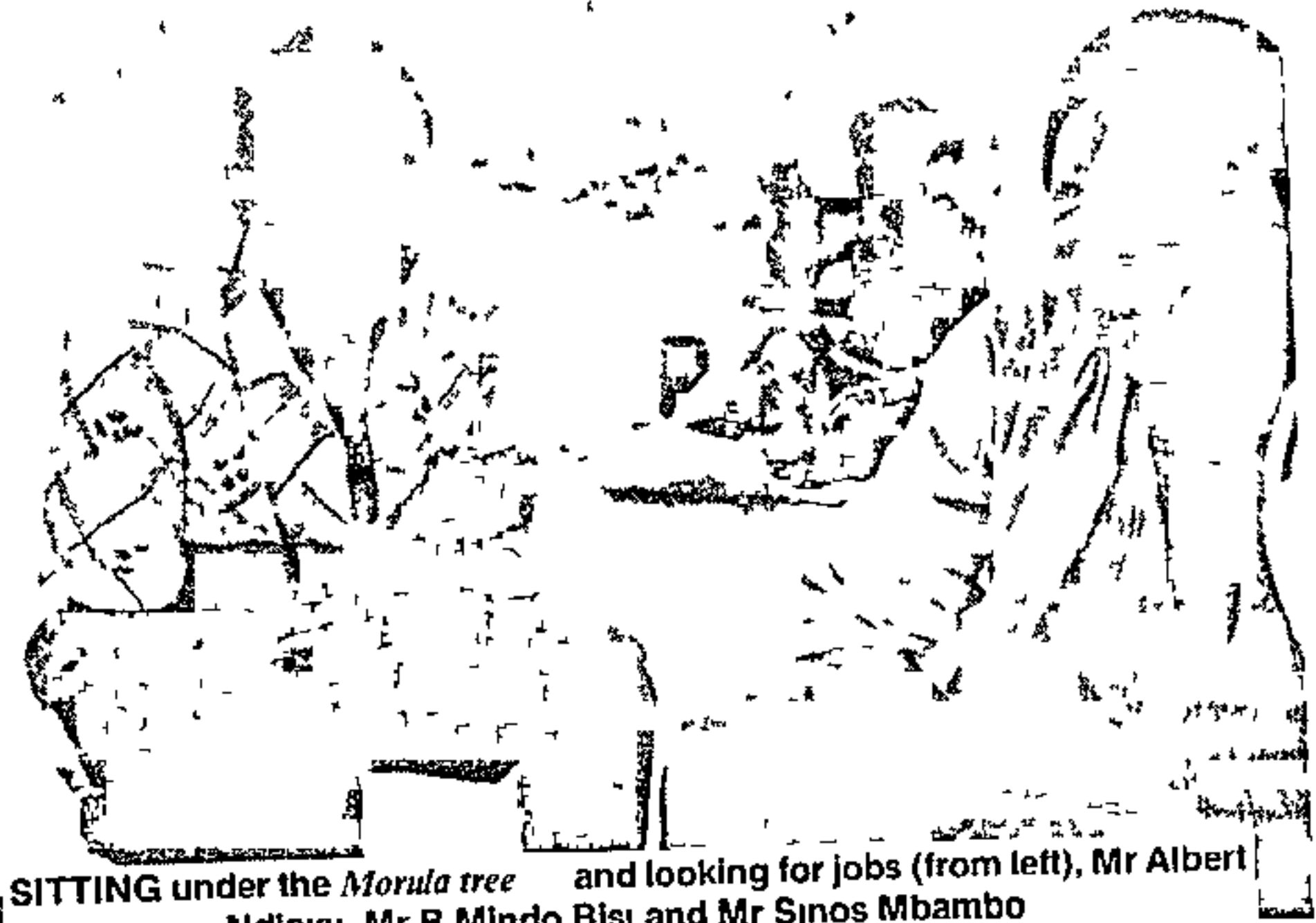
"There was no time to take our things. We took just food which ran out after two days. Thereafter we drank water from windmills. We lost a lot of things we had many cattle that we left behind. Renamo caused us a lot of problems. The soldiers of the government never troubled us."

"Renamo kidnapped our men and sons and forced them to join them. If you refuse you die. They put bombs on the roads to stop the government from supplying food to the villages. It was very bad."

"We walked for six days. There were about 200 people in our group. We had heard that some people who left earlier



Renamo



SITTING under the Morula tree and looking for jobs (from left), Mr Albert Ndiovu, Mr R Mindo Bisi and Mr Sinos Mbambo

causes big migration

8/3/87
2/18
SOWETAN

FOCUS

SOWETAN writer MATHATHA TSEDU and photographer LEN KUMALO continue their story on Mozambican refugees. This is the second of a three-part series.

were staying in Belfast. When we came to the Manyeleti Game Reserve we asked to be taken to Belfast. We found our relatives and we built the little hut that you see. I will only go back to Mozambique if they forced us," Mrs Ngobeni said.

Her neighbour Mrs Salphinah Ndlovu is pregnant. She arrived at Humulani in 1985 from Cuambote in the Mapulangwena area of the province of Maputo.

"I am carrying my twins who were born about a month before

were left. Renamo is very bad.

They came into the village and raped women, they took our cattle and killed many people. Our sons were taken by force and we have never seen them again. We don't know what they are fighting for.

"We came in a group of 39 people. We did not know where we were going. We have heard that there were people who spoke Shangaan in a place called Gazankulu in the west. We just followed the sun.

"At sunset we slept in the veld. We would put a stick pointing where we were going so that we should know the direction to follow. The following morning our food lasted for only two days and we had nothing left thereafter. We walked for six days and most of the time without food for my little twins. We drank water where elephants bathed," she said.

The twins Zodwa and Nomsa lived through the experience and were hanging around their mother as she spoke to us.

About 15 km from Humulani is the site of

the main refugee village at Lillydale. The horrors of the Renamo atrocities were recounted again.

He also came from Mapulangwena. He does not know what Renamo is fighting for.

"How can you ask a man who comes in shooting. You just run and hope that you will survive," he said.

At Lulekani township near Phalaborwa, two huge tents housing single males stand in the middle of the township. Close by is another tent sub-divided to accommodate families. Single women stay at a school.

The mainly young men at Lulekani need jobs. But they cannot find them as they are not allowed to move outside the boundaries of the Gazankulu bantustan. Those who move out are arrested by South African Police and deported back to Mozambique. The rule that the refugees should not move outside Gazankulu has opened them to gross exploitation by white farmers in the area and from afar.

We were told of farmers who recruited the refugees to work for them. Towards month-end it was said a

farmer would call the police to arrest the workers and have them deported to Mozambique. Husbands are known to have left families in the camp only to find themselves back in Mozambique.

Other camps are situated in Giyani, Malamulele and many other areas stretching over 350 km. The refugees complained of lack of jobs and land to plough but appreciated the relief work of various organisations.

But there are long term problems of what to do with the refugees.

Mozambique's refugees



LESITHA

THE Sowetan today remembers journalists around the country who are in detention.

• Zwelakhe Sisulu, Editor of the the New Nation, who has been in detention under the emergency regulations for 96 days.

• Mxolisi Jackson Fuzile, Veritas News Agency, who has been detained under the emergency regu-

m

250 000 have fled war-torn Mozambique

NIM
19/3/87
(218)

Mercury Correspondent

HARARE—Up to 250 000 Mozambicans have fled into neighbouring countries and 11% of the country's 14 million people have been displaced from their home areas by war and famine, the United States roving ambassador for refugee affairs, Mr Jonathan Moore, said here yesterday.

He said in an interview he had heard estimates of 30 000 Mozambicans in South Africa, more than 75 000 in Zimbabwe (against official Zimbabwean estimates of 48 000) and at least 100 000 to 140 000 in Malawi.

Mr Moore, on a tour taking in Malawi, Zimbabwe and Mozambique, said he aimed to focus on humanitarian issues, avoiding the military and political complexities of the civil war situation 'as far as possible'.

He believed strict monitoring would prevent U S aid being diverted to become log-

istical support for the Right-wing Mozambique Resistance Movement

Food is being distributed in eight border refugee settlements and subsidiary villages in Malawi under a \$15 million (R31 million) a year programme channelled through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Mr Moore said he had held frank discussions with top Government officials in Zimbabwe, who showed no distrust for U S involvement in aiding the Mozambicans.

State Department officials have repeatedly denied official claims here that the United States is giving covert encouragement to Renamo.

Mr Moore described the situation in Mozambique as 'tragic and extraordinarily serious'.

The number of refugees fleeing into Malawi alone had doubled since an upsurge of fighting last November, he said.

Clase to amend schools legislation

B/Dwy 1/13/87

GERALD REILLY

LEGISLATION is likely to be amended to bring to heel rebellious school management councils that have lost the support of a majority of parents.

Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase said yesterday he would ask the Committee of Heads of Education to advise him on possible amendments to the relevant legislation.

Referring to Hoërskool Menlo Park's management council, Clase said when considering the resignation demand, the council's main consideration should have been whether the members still had the confidence of the majority of parents. The council had rejected a demand

from parents, supported by Clase, to resign.

The school's Parents Action Committee is pressuring the council to rescind an earlier decision to refuse the use of the school's squash courts to black pupils from mixed schools.

Committee chairman Louis Raubenheimer says "We intend keeping up the pressure on a number of issues including the squash courts."

The Northern Transvaal Schools' Squash Association has refused to use the courts until they are opened to mixed schools, he says.

This has disrupted the fixtures - they had played none for the past four weeks - of the schools 26 squash teams.

The management council's term of office only expires at the end of the year.

"So, unless legislation can be changed to give a majority of parents the right to sack a council, it looks as if we are saddled with this one until then," says Raubenheimer.

'250 000 refugees have fled'

Mozambican exodus claim

1/13/87

HARARE - Up to 250 000 Mozambicans have fled into neighbouring countries and 11% of the country's 14-million people have been displaced from their home areas by war and famine, US roving ambassador for refugee affairs Jonathan Moore said in Harare yesterday.

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MICHAEL HARTNACK

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He believed strict monitoring would prevent US aid being diverted to become logistical support for the MNR, the right-wing Mozambique resistance movement.

Food is being distributed in eight border refugee settlements and subsidiary villages in Malawi under a US\$15m-a-year programme channelled through the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

Moore said he had held frank discussions with top government officials in Zimbabwe, who showed no interest in involvement in aid.

IN BRIEF

FCI and Assoccom in 'talks about talks'

THE presidents of Assoccom and the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) held talks this week amid business pressure for closer co-operation between the two bodies. Assoccom's Harold Groom and the FCI's Hugo Snyckers met on Tuesday for what were described as "talks about talks".

Both confirmed yesterday an informal meeting took place, but said no firm proposals were made. They added the issue of an Assoccom-FCI merger was not raised.

Group Areas 'destructive'

BUSINESS should put its collective weight behind pressures to abolish the "destructive" Group Areas Act, Urban Foundation executive chairman Jan Steyn told the Association of General Banks last night.

"While this Act is in existence, black management development will not succeed, because successful managers are a product of an urban middle and upper-middle class culture, the development of which the Group Areas Act denies to black people," Steyn said.

Scientific subsidies about to fall away

GERALD REILLY

ers' money should not be used to subsidise those services. However the preparation and publication of specifications which did not directly benefit any particular organisation was a national responsibility, where State subsidisation was justified.

Verster said there was still scope for expansion of the bureau's services to the private sector. He said: "We strive continually to become more independent of State aid."

A CSIR spokesman said in 1985 about 26,3% of total income derived from services to the private sector. That was a 7,9% growth compared with the previous year. In 1985, 120 research projects were undertaken for the private sector.

He said a decision had been taken to make the council more industry orientated so private sector contracts could be expected to increase.

PRETORIA - The multi-million-rand government subsidisation of scientific councils could be slashed by expanding services paid for by the private sector.

That is why, earlier in the week, National Education Minister F W de Klerk said the councils would have to earn a larger part of their funds through contract research and services.

The councils affected are the Council for Mineral Technology, the CSIR, the Medical Research Council and the SABS.

SABS director-general G P Verster said yesterday that during the past few years the bureau had earned up to 70% of its funds from the private sector.

He said: "Our view is the bureau's activities and investigations must be paid for by those benefiting from the mark scheme, testing inspections and other services."

Basically the aim was that taxpay-

...The council had rejected a demand

'250 000 refugees have fled'

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Mozambican exodus claim

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State Department officials have repeatedly denied official claims in Harare that the US is giving covert encouragement to the MNR.

Moore described the situation in Mozambique as "tragic and extraordinarily serious".

The number of refugees fleeing into Malawi alone has doubled since an upsurge of fighting last November.

The UNHCR yesterday announced plans to repatriate nearly 70 000 refugees from Malawi — about half the total of Moore's estimates.

Machine to blame

HAMISH McINDOE

The probe into the technical aspect of the power failure will be completed within a week.

Escom's southern Transvaal regional manager Hennie Harmse said equipment used to improve voltage at a sub-station feeding Johannesburg had been malfunctioning since Sunday.

He said problems with it and human error had caused a chain-reaction that blew the system.

COURTS

THE storeroom at Ndzima Bottle Store is crammed with crates of beers, wines and other spirits. Also in the storeroom are blankets, bags of mealie meal, soaps, cooking fat, soup, salt, sugar and candles.

An innocent peeping Tom could be excused if he thought Mr Sam Ndzima the owner was running an underground general dealer on the sideline. But nothing could be further from the truth.

Because Mr Ndzima a former photographer for the now banned *World* and *Weekend World* news papers who achieved world prominence with his June 16 picture of Hector Peterson, is chairman of the Phalalani Relief Committee for Mozambican Refugees in the north-eastern Transvaal.

The clothing and food in his storeroom is the dividing line between life and death for the thousands of Mozambican refugees who are accommodated in the Mhala district of the Gazankulu bantustan.

It is a huge and non-rewarding task for a man who has to divide his attention between caring for refugees and running his little business empire comprising a bottle store, a bar lounge, a record bar and photographic studio.

Refugees

But then Mr Ndzima does not complain.

When the first refugees arrived in the Lillydale village in 1984 local villagers opened their hearts to them. But with the enormous inflow of 1985 when the Mozambicans realised that the Inkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique was not going to stop the war with Renamo it became clear that the villagers would not cope.

Several church humanitarian and private organisations streamed in to offer assistance but this was not coordinated. We then decided to form the Phalalani committee so that all the organisations could work together.

Long wait for war to end



Mr Ndzima explained. The motto of the committee is "Together we care". And looking at the records in Mr Ndzima's possession and the time it takes to run the programme that feeds and supplies clothing to more than 25 000 refugees there is no doubt about the community's depth of caring.

The aims of the Phalalani Committee are to assist the refugees to

find host families to help them obtain basic foodstuffs and clothes, to help in tracing lost relatives, assist them to obtain primary health care, help them to build their own shelters, assist them to start self help activities to keep a central register of deserving refugees and to help them adjust to their host environment.

Church

Assisting the committee with food, clothing and tents are a number of organisations which include the Catholic Church, the Church of Nazarene, the Black Housewives League, the Evangelical Presbyterian Church, Operation Hunger, the International Committee of the Red Cross, World Vision, the Dutch Reformed Church, the Lutheran Church, the Kwana Ngwane Spring Ministry, Tintswalo Hospital, Health Services, Development Unit and the University of the Witwatersrand, a number of "tribal authorities and other groups and individuals."

SOWETAN writer MATHATHA TSEDU and photographer LEN KUMALO continue their story on Mozambican refugees. This is the final article of a three-part series.



Mr SAM Ndzima (wearing white shirt), distributes food and clothes to refugees.

When a refugee arrives at the village he is first treated at the local clinic where various tests are done. These people arrived here worn out from hunger. They have scabbies and many other diseases. At one stage we had 12 deaths in a week, but the problem has since been eradicated, said Mr Ndzima.

A refugee must have medical check-ups before he or she comes to me for the bare necessities of life.

"Then we help them trace any relatives so that they can build their shelter near them. Things are better now."

We used to have up to 200 people daily. There were people who were close to death. They are victims of the war in Mozambique and they are caught in cross-fire.

"Our problem right now is a long term one. At first the South African Government would arrest them and send them back to Mozambique. They say the people are not refugees but illegal immigrants. One wonders whether the Portuguese who also fled from Mozambique were treated the same way."

Our committee and the Gazankulu Government negotiated for their stay in Gazankulu until the end of the war in Mozambique. The war does not seem to be ending and these people cannot live on handouts forever. The men need jobs but there are none in Gazankulu — not even for local people. If the refugees move

outside Gazankulu they are arrested and deported to Mozambique. It is very bad because these men leave their families here. Our long-term goal is to arrange some agricultural self help scheme for them so that they can plant their own crops.

We have been promised some land for this purpose but nothing has come of this up to now, Mr Ndzima explained.

Mr Ndzima said the attitude of the South African Government which has been accused of supporting the Renamo rebels was not 'helpful'.

School

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees sent a delegation here after we had appealed for assistance.

The delegation later indicated that it could not help as the South African Government did not recognise the people as refugees but illegal immigrants.

The committee has arranged for school going children to attend local schools and a creche has been built at the Lillydale refugee village.

The Secretary for Health and Welfare in Gazankulu, Dr P Robert, said the Gazankulu government gave refugees free health care and transport for the food.

Clinics

He said he was not aware that clinics demanded R3 from refugees in the area for more than two years.

He said his government would not chase anyone away and would always give them "sympathetic and active support."

With the laudable efforts of all the people concerned the refugees say they are better off. Families, however, can not depend on handouts forever.

The solution to the saga lies in the end to the war in Mozambique.

When the war will end is anybody's guess.

Sowetan
19/3/87
2-18

24/3/57
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2/8

62 000 M'bicans facing serious food shortages

TETE (Mozambique) — About 620 000 people in Tete Province — more than half the province's population — face serious food shortages, the national Mozambican News Agency reported yesterday

The news agency quoted the provincial director of the national disaster-control agency, Mr Rocha Nuvunga, as saying the number threatened by famine in Mozambique's western-most province was up from 458 000 in December

Mr Nuvunga said the shortages were caused by renewed drought and activities of Mozambique National Resistance guerillas. The guerillas, opposed to the government of President Joaquim Chissano, raid villages and transport facilities in most of the country's 10 provinces

Mozambique says the South African Government continues to aid the guerillas, despite a three-year-old mu-

tual security pact
South Africa denies the claims

Mr Nuvunga said the expected return from Malawi of some 70 000 Mozambican refugees complicated the food problem

Tens of thousands of Mozambicans have fled to Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa to escape the war — Sapa-AP

(218) STAFF 26/3/85

Keep your troops out, MNR tells Malawians

LISBON — The Mozambican National Resistance has told Malawi not to send troops to protect the railway between landlocked Malawi and the Mozambican port of Nacala.

An MNR statement distributed in Lisbon said Malawi's President Banda would "suffer the consequences" and "pay a high price" No specific action was mentioned but the statement added "The MNR can destroy the Nacala rail line once and for all."

The rebels have also warned foreign technicians working on the line to leave Mozambique Canada, Britain, Italy, France and Portugal are backing a multimillion project to upgrade the railway to give landlocked Southern African states' exports easier access to the sea and to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa

The line to Nacala has often been a target of sabotage by the MNR which has fought Mozambique's Marxist government almost since the country became independent from Portugal in 1975

Power pylons destroyed

Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe all support Mozambique's President Chissano against the MNR and the last two countries have sent troops to reinforce Mozambique's army Mozambique once accused Malawi of harbouring and helping the MNR but late last year the two countries signed a border security agreement.

An separate MNR military communique said its guerillas early yesterday destroyed 68 electricity pylons and sabotaged water supplies to Beira, Mozambique's second city Industry was stopped.

The communique added that MNR forces had killed 46 Mozambican troops and militia and seven Zimbabwean soldiers in the past eight days, destroyed a locomotive in Gaza province and captured two government barracks at Mucodoene and Maquinhane in southern Inhambane province

The MNR has also called on international relief organisations to send emergency food aid to rebel-controlled areas of Mozambique as well as to government-held zones Relief groups have said nearly a third of Mozambique's 12 million people are facing starvation, mainly as a result of the civil war

An MNR spokesman also told reporters in Lisbon that three Italian priests — Vitorino Biasioli, Ezio Toller and Onorino Venturini — and a Portuguese nun would be released soon — Sapa-Reuter

Zimbabwe businessmen on guided route tour

Beira sold as better port than Durban

26/3/87
218
5992

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Zimbabwe businessmen could soon be increasing their usage of the Mozambican port of Beira following a visit to the city by a Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce delegation. The 37 men delegation,

led by Mr Arthur Chapman, was driven from the border to Beira on Monday in what observers see as an attempt by the Mozambican authorities to show that the Beira corridor is free of rebel attacks.

The delegation visited the port on Monday and yesterday and held dis-

cussions with the Mozambican authorities.

The Beira port director, Mr Gabriel Mabunda, told the Zimbabwean delegation that the port had the capacity to handle three million tons of cargo a year but nowhere near that amount of goods was currently passing through Beira.

Two goods trains travel the line in each direction everyday but the Mozambican authorities insisted that the railway could easily take three

During the visit the Zimbabwe delegation was told that since October last year Zambia has been using Beira to export copper.

At a reception in a Beira hotel on Monday night, Mr Chapman said

the "second and third hand myths about Beira" had been "totally confounded" by his experience.

"Everything went like clockwork," he said.

"It is up to us to take the message back to Zimbabwe and persuade our exporters and the people we import from to consider shipping through Beira," he said.

He said he would commit the companies he represented to send shipments through Beira.

The chairman of the Beira Corridor Authority, Mr Rui Fonseca pointed out that Zimbabwe exporters would pay about R620 less a container if they used the port of Beira instead of Durban.

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MNR makes bold bid to boost its image

LISBON — Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels — dismissed by the Maputo government as “armed bandits” and alleged to be backed by South Africa — are seeking to convince the world they are a legitimate national liberation movement

The MNR has fought to topple Mozambique's government almost since the state became independent from Portugal in 1975

MILITARY GAINS

But despite recent military gains, it has so far failed to convince Western governments that it is a genuine, independent alternative to Frelimo

“They (MNR) are a powerful military force, but have never had, nor worried about having, a solid political structure,” says Mr Xavier de Figueiredo, an expert on former Portuguese Africa and editor of the Lisbon weekly, *Africa Confidential*

MNR's international position contrasts with that of Angola's Unita rebel group, which enjoys open United States support and is sympathetically regarded in the West.

PRESS CAMPAIGN

The MNR has in recent months launched a diplomatic and Press campaign to counter allegations that it has no serious political programme and no internal backing

The campaign includes increasing invitations to Western journalists to

visit rebel-controlled areas of Mozambique

This has been orchestrated mainly from Lisbon, the movement's traditional information outlet to the world

High-ranking MNR officials often pass through the Portuguese capital on public relations trips, and in recent months there has been a big increase in MNR war communiques and statements distributed there

Like Unita, the MNR maintains its principal public relations operation in Lisbon, although both groups also have permanent representatives in Washington, London and Bonn

STRAINED TIES

This situation is tolerated by the Portuguese government, but the presence of MNR and Unita representatives in Lisbon has in the past strained ties with the Maputo and Luanda governments

Reports from Maputo by Mozambican officials and from foreign journalists reporting from government-held areas, paint a picture of indiscriminate violence by MNR guerillas

They cite attacks on mission stations, schools and clinics, looting, kidnapping and alleged atrocities.

International relief organisations blame the war being waged by the MNR for making thousands homeless, for disrupting a largely agriculture-based economy, and threatening nearly a third of the 12 million

population with starvation

But journalists who have visited areas held by the rebels in the north and centre of Mozambique tell a different story

TIP OPINION

“They are well-trained, well-disciplined, and have grassroots support,” said one Western journalist who recently visited MNR bases

Mr De Figueiredo said signs of MNR's growing military power could help to tip world opinion in their favour

“If Western nations have doubts about Frelimo's military capacity and there is an escalation of the war, then if Renamo (MNR) manages to create a better political image, this will be in their favour”

An MNR “political action programme” dated January 12 1987 described its guerilla war as “a national liberation struggle aiming at the

eradication of a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship”

The document said MNR aimed to give Mozambique a multi-party system and a democratically-elected government. It backed private enterprise and a market economy

MNR's political organisation consists of a national council headed by the group's 33-year-old president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama

“Ideologically, Mr Dhlakama is a primary anti-communist,” said a Western journalist

SHADOWY PAST

But many Western observers maintain serious reservations about MNR's identity, its backers, and its objectives

“The image that MNR has is one of a movement without nationalist credentials,” a senior Washington diplomat recently told reporters in Lisbon after a visit to Mozambique

In addition to refusing to recognise the MNR, the United States and western Europe have increasingly wooed the Maputo government, which they see as a moderating influence in southern Africa — in contrast to Angola's more hard-line pro-Soviet rulers

MNR's image is tainted by its shadowy past. Western diplomats say it was formed in the 1970s by the security services of then white-ruled Rhodesia to try to stop Frelimo creating an independent Marxist state

They say it received support from former Portuguese colonialists, and in 1980 was allegedly taken under the wing of South Africa's security forces as a weapon against Frelimo

The MNR insists that these links no longer exist

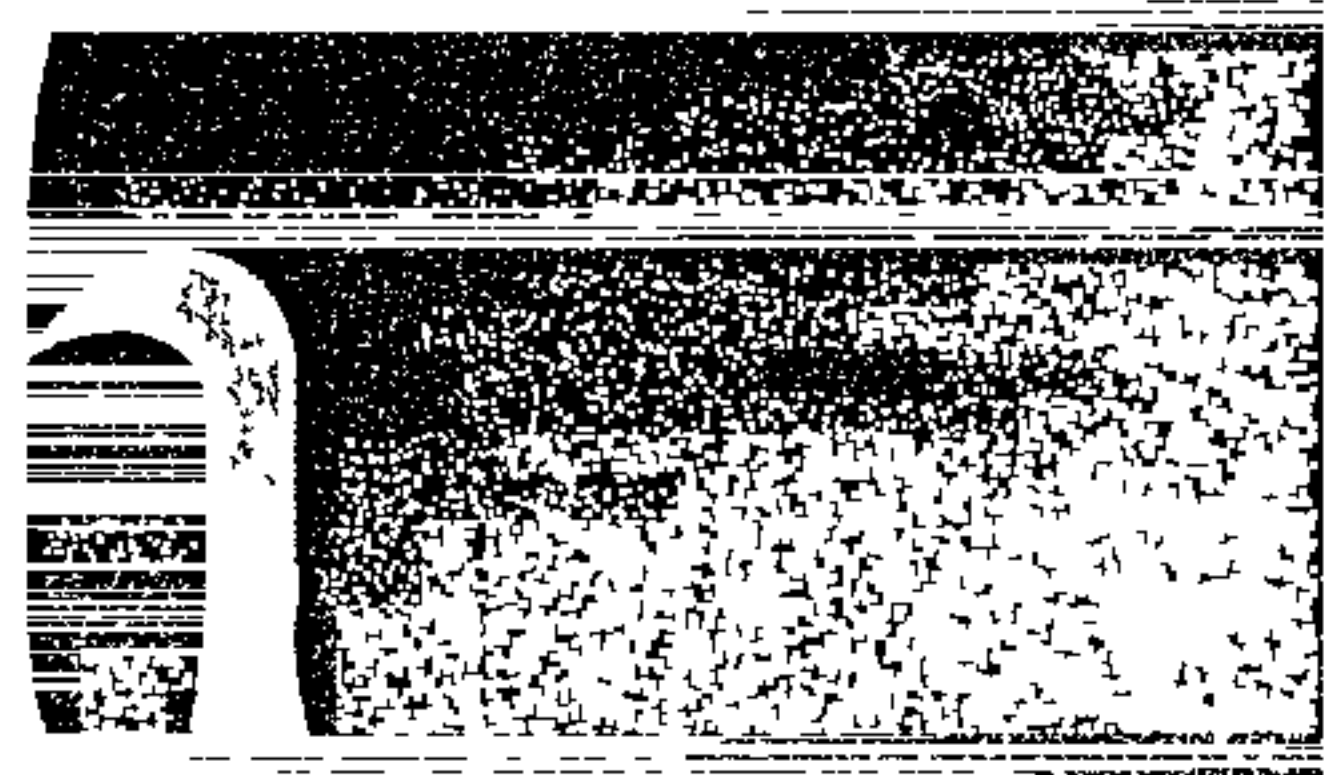
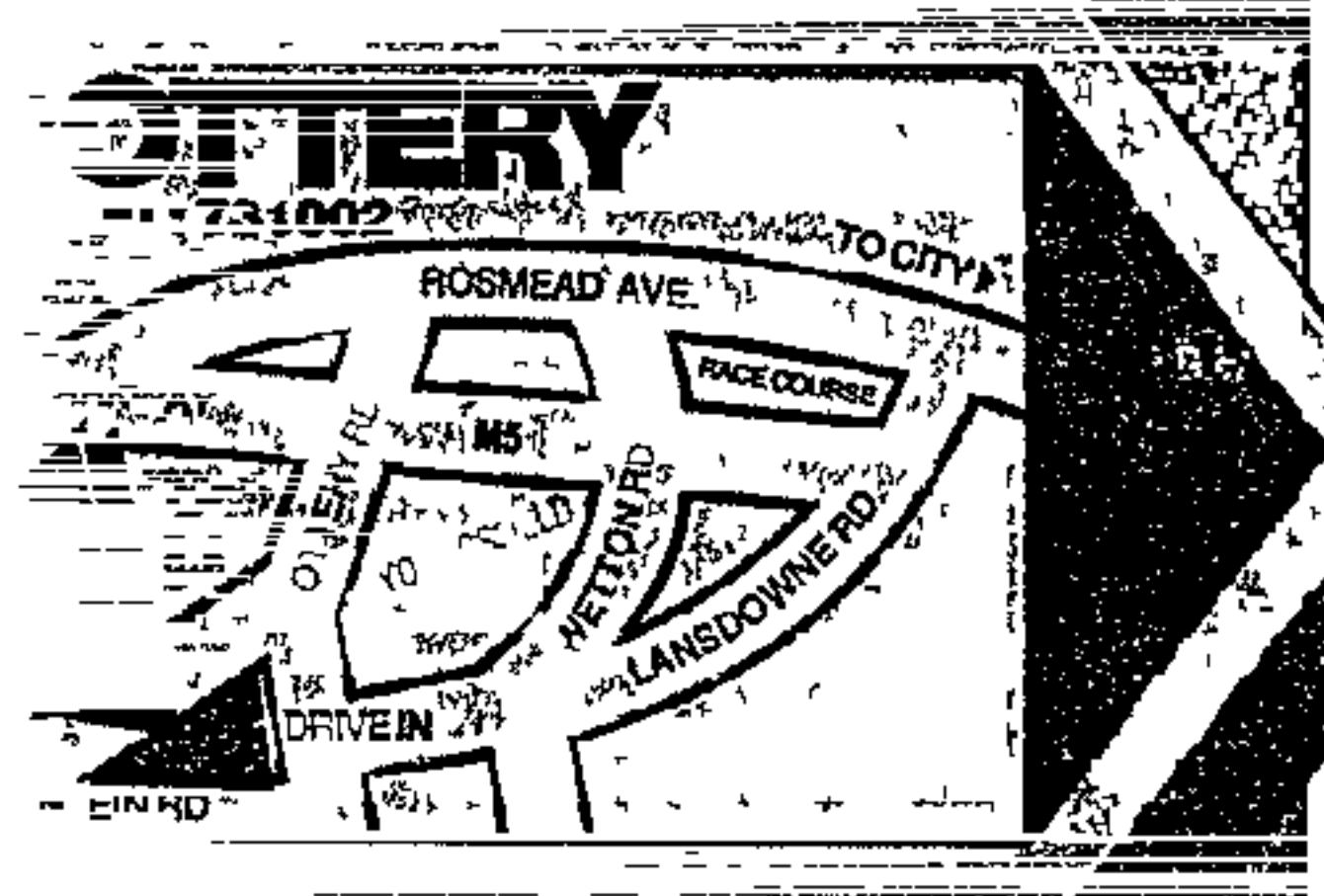
According to the MNR, the South African support ended in 1984 when Pretoria signed the Nkomati Accord with Maputo — Sapa-Reuter

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AFRICA 218

Markets

HYPERMARKET NEAR YOU



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MNR seek to establish credibility

LISBON — Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, dismissed by the Maputo government as "armed bandits" allegedly backed by South Africa, are seeking to convince the world that they are a legitimate national liberation movement.

MNR, also known by its Portuguese acronym Renamo, has fought to topple Mozambique's Marxist Frelimo government almost since the African state became independent from Portugal in 1975.

But despite recent military gains it has so far failed to convince Western governments that it is a genuine, independent alternative to Frelimo (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique).

Campaign

"They (MNR) are a powerful military force but have never had, nor worried about having, a solid political structure," says Xavier de Figueiredo, an expert on former Portuguese Africa and editor of the Lisbon weekly *Africa Confidencial*.

MNR has in recent months launched a diplomatic and press campaign to counter allegations that it has no serious political programme and no internal backing.

The campaign includes increasing invitations to Western journalists to visit rebel-controlled areas of Mozambique and has been mainly orchestrated from Lisbon, the MNR's traditional information outlet to the world.

Reports from Maputo by Mozambican officials and from foreign journalists reporting from government held areas paint a picture of indiscriminate violence by MNR guerrillas.

They cite attacks on mission stations, schools and clinics, looting, kidnapping and alleged atrocities. International relief organisations blame the war being waged by the MNR for making thousands homeless for disrupting a largely agriculture-based economy and threatening nearly a third of the 12 million population with starvation.

But journalists who have visited areas held by the rebels in the north and centre of Mozambique tell a different story.

"They are well-trained, well-disciplined and have grass roots support," said one Western journalist who recently visited MNR bases in a largely rebel controlled northern province.

The MNR campaign coincided with a series of military successes in which the group claimed to have overrun and to now control much of the northern provinces and areas of the centre and south.

Figueiredo said signs of MNR's growing military power could help to tip world opinion in their favour.

Multi-party

An MNR "political action programme" dated January 12 1987 described its guerrilla war as a national liberation struggle aiming at the eradication of a Marxist Leninist dictatorship.

The document said MNR aimed to give Mozambique a multi-party system and a democratically elected government. It backed private enterprise and a market economy.

MNR's political organisation consists of a national council headed by the group's 33-year-old president Afonso Dhlakama and with "secretaries" for areas like foreign affairs, internal administration, health and education. Visiting journalists say political classes are held in rebel-controlled zones.

"Ideologically, Dhlakama is a primary anti-communist," a Western journalist who has met the MNR leader said.

But many Western observers maintain serious reservations about MNR's identity, its backers and its objectives.

In addition to refusing to recognise Renamo, the United States and western Europe have increasingly wooed the Maputo government, which they see as a moderating influence in southern Africa in contrast to Angola's more hard line pro-Soviet rulers.

MNR's image is tainted by its shadowy past. Western diplomats say it was formed in the 1970s by the security services of then white-ruled Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) to try to stop Frelimo creating an independent Marxist state.

They say it received support from former Portuguese colonialists and in 1980 was allegedly taken under the wing of South Africa's security forces as a weapon against Frelimo.

MNR insists these links no longer exist and says the group was created by former Frelimo fighters opposed to Marxism.

According to MNR, the South African support ended when Pretoria signed a 1984 non-aggression treaty with Maputo.

Maputo alleges MNR still receives active support from South Africa — Sapa-Reuters

Behind the Mozambican rebel lines

ZAMBEZIA, Mozambique — Twenty-nine year-old General Calisto Meque's story typifies that of the right-wing Mozambican National Resistance insurgent leaders and their goals. Formerly a primary school teacher from Central Manica province, Gen Calisto fought with the now ruling communist Frelimo Party in the war of independence. But in 1977, disillusioned, he deserted.

"I didn't like the communist system I saw people suffering as they suffer now, and I didn't like it So I deserted and joined Renamo " he explained, sitting in his bamboo-hut command post, complete with glass windows, print curtains and an old Portuguese map of Mozambique on one wall

At 23, Gen Calisto led a group of 480 guerillas to open up the rebel front in Eastern Tete province "It was difficult, but we managed Militarily it was a big success — we expelled large numbers of the enemy " he recalled That was in 1981

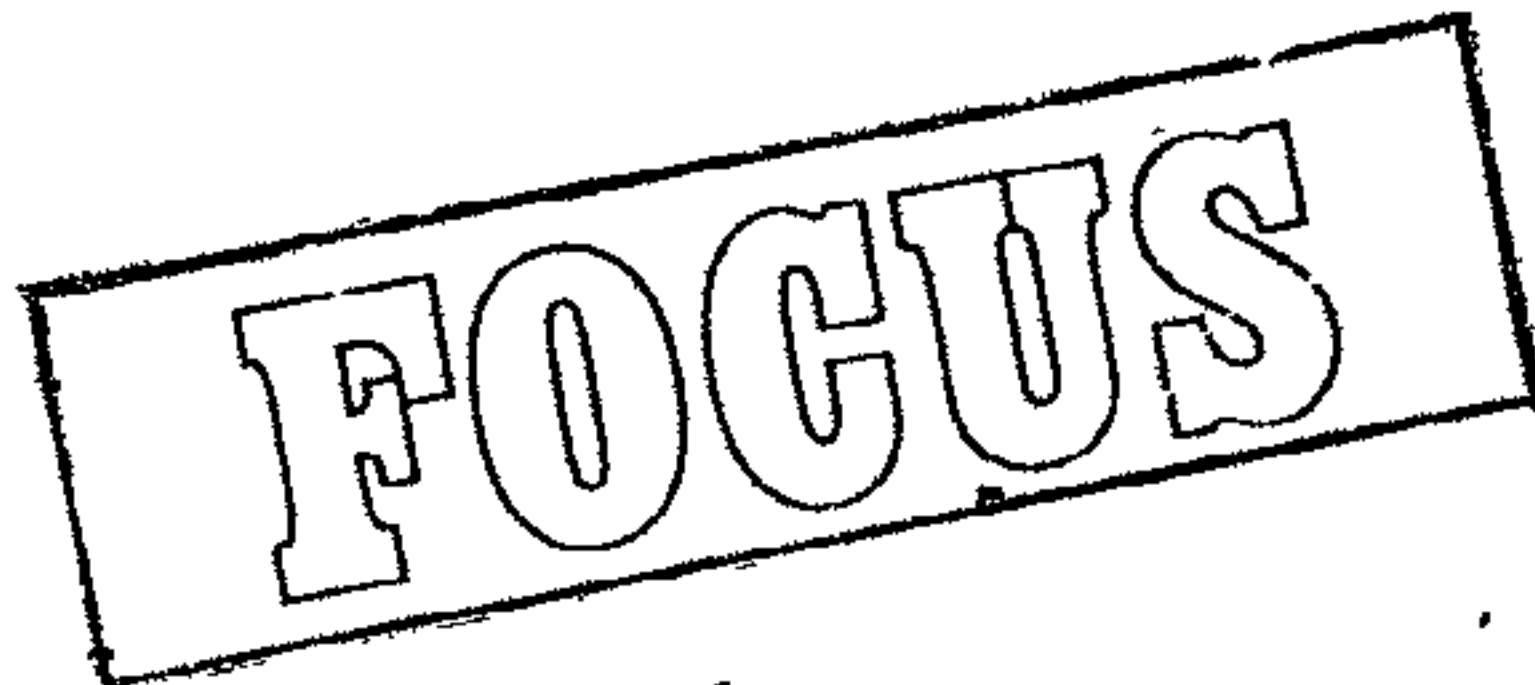
In 1982, Gen Calisto was sent to open up a new front here in Zambezia, one of the country's most populated and fertile provinces

Isolated

"I had 580 men under my command It was another military victory We also had a lot of support from the people and many government soldiers deserted to join us," he said

It took the rebels four years to "conquer" this centre-northern bottleneck province that stretches from the Malawi border to the Indian Ocean, cutting the nation in half, he said but acknowledged they had taken no major towns

Renamo says currently some 25 000 rebels operate in all ten provinces of this mineral-rich southeast African nation, and they claim to have isolated government forces to



OWN CORRESPONDENT

district and provincial capitals

Since the war began some ten years ago, the marxist Maputo Government has called in roughly 12 000 Zimbabwean and 5 000 Tanzanian troops to help keep principal transport routes open, and is increasingly relying on foreign aid to keep its economy afloat

"Our military situation is presently favourable, in spite of the large numbers of foreign troops supporting (the ruling party) Frelimo, said Renamo's 34-year-old commander-in-chief and president, Afonso Dhlakama, a former seminary student

We control some 85 percent of the Mozambican territory The army is concentrated in the cities, cut off from surrounding districts The few districts under Frelimo's control only exist because of Zimbabwe's airforce protection, the guerilla leader said

Many observers believe what is sustaining the war is the Zimbabwean Airforce and its British-trained ground troops stationed mainly

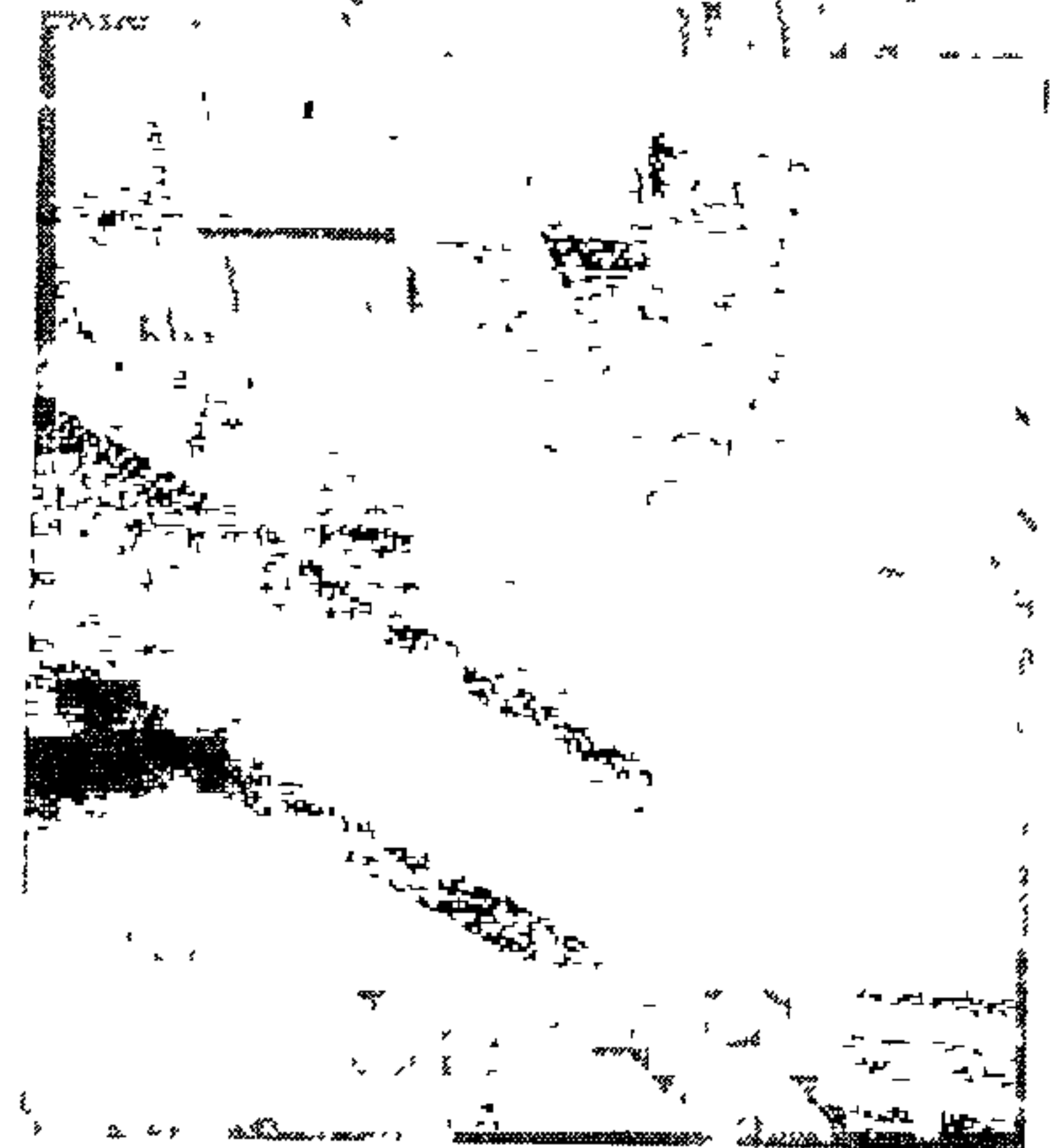
across the Beira Corridor" — an oil rail and road route that links landlocked Zimbabwe to the Indian Ocean

"Frelimo's morale is at rock bottom Zimbabwe keeps that war going, not Maputo," said one businessman who asked to remain unnamed

Attacks

Renamo has concentrated its attacks on the corridor — Mozambique's economic artery "The Beira Corridor is an important economic target and in so much as Frelimo uses it as a pretext to involve foreign troops in the war," Dhlakama said

Spawned by the Rhodesian intelligence organization and openly backed by South Africa until Pretoria signed a non-aggression pact with Maputo in 1984, the image Renamo has is one of a movement without nationalist credentials as one senior Washington diplomat recently said after a visit to Mozambique The United States and Britain are not only ignoring Renamo — whom they don't consider a legitimate alternative — they are increasing economic and humanita-



MOZAMBICAN soldiers repair a bridge destroyed by the MNR rebels

light machine guns and Portuguese land-mines dating from the colonial war — all captured material the rebels said

But well-informed observers of the Mozambican scene believe South Africa is supplying the rebels with less obvious — but far more essential — intelligence reports boosting Renamo's military victories and keeping the country in a shambles With its long coastal line and three major ports a stable Mozambique would serve as an alternative transport route for its landlocked neighbours, Zimbabwe Zambia and Malawi thereby eliminating their current dependence on Pretoria

Chores

Renamo argues it has a life of its own feeding

helping in the never-ending job of fixing motorcycles — the commanders' only form of fast transport Messages are handled through a network of hand-cranked radio transmitters hooked up to the rebel capital in Gorongosa, a former wild game reserve park south of the Zambezi River

In contrast to their rag-tag appearance and make-do approach to daily life military hierarchy and foot-stomping-saluting discipline is strictly adhered to within Renamo ranks, and Dhlakama affectionately called the old man "O Velho" in Portuguese by his men is their uncontested leader

Beneath Dhlakama are ten generals — one for every province fol-

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Some tan

21 | 3 | 87

rian aid to the government which they perceive as moderate in contrast to the more hard-line pro-Soviet Angolan Government

If the rebels are receiving any external support, it is not immediately visible. Four weeks of criss-crossing the province on foot and motorcycle showed soldiers uniformed in rags, carrying dated Soviet-made AK-47 Kalashnikovs. The arsenal in one base consisted of 82mm Chinese- and Soviet-made anti-aircraft guns, RPG-7s, Soviet-made

off the people's growing discontent with the government's marxist policies. And in this Mombala district of Zambezia at least, Renamo is very well-entrenched and enjoys strong grassroots support.

Life in their headquarters base is almost relaxed: there are football games every Sunday, tailor shops and carpentry shops have been set up, and there is no lack of food. Orderlies take care of such daily chores and washing and ironing clothes, and fetching water, and

lowed by a guerilla military structure of province commanders, base commanders, foot soldiers and orderlies. After training, all the guerrillas are periodically posted to different areas of the country to familiarize themselves with the territory and different dialects, and probably to prevent the development of any tribalistic factions.

Conscripts

Renamo officials deny government accusations that they conscript civilians. "That's absurd. The life of a guerilla is too hard. Conscription would only lead to desertion — as Frelimo should know," said one rebel commander. The insurgents' rank and file are made up of teenagers like 18-year-old officer Alves. Like many of his peers, Alves said he voluntarily joined the rebels to fight the communists.

To Page 14

Political comment in this issue by J Latakgomo and A Klaaste. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by S Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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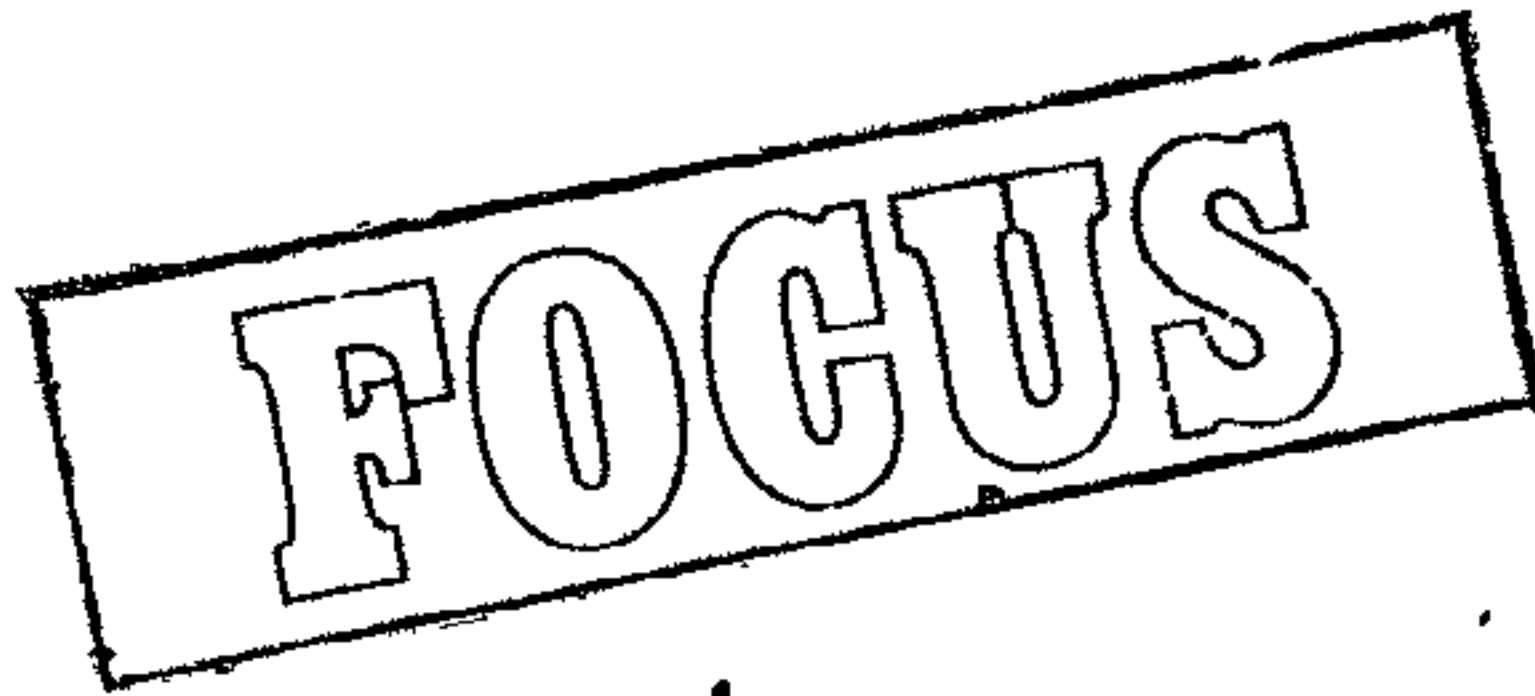
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M'bique millions face starvation

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Almost four million people in Mozambique are facing starvation and the number is rising while food production is falling to the lowest levels in the country's history

This has been disclosed by the Mozambique Trade Ministry

At the same it has been reported the country has no money to pay for food imports and depends totally on overseas donations to feed the starving population.

There is already hunger in Mozambique's second largest city, Beira

The latest report from the Mozambican Trade Ministry's food security department estimates 3,9 million people are going hungry

Of these, 1,2 million have been displaced from their homes because of the war. Worst affected areas are the central provinces of Zambezia and Sofala with 847 000 and 781 000 people at risk respectively.

The northern province of Niassa is almost completely isolated and the only way of moving large quantities of food into the province is through Malawi, the report said

At the same time, Mozambique's agricultural board, Agri-com, says a mere 40 000 tons of

grain (maize and rice) were marketed in Mozambique last year while more than 700 000 tons were needed

Last year's production figures are called "the lowest in the recorded history of Mozambique agricultural marketing"

The main reason for the collapse in the marketing of grain is given as "the destabilising action against the country promoted through armed banditry"

The figures mean more than 90 percent of Mozambique's food requirements will have to come from external sources.

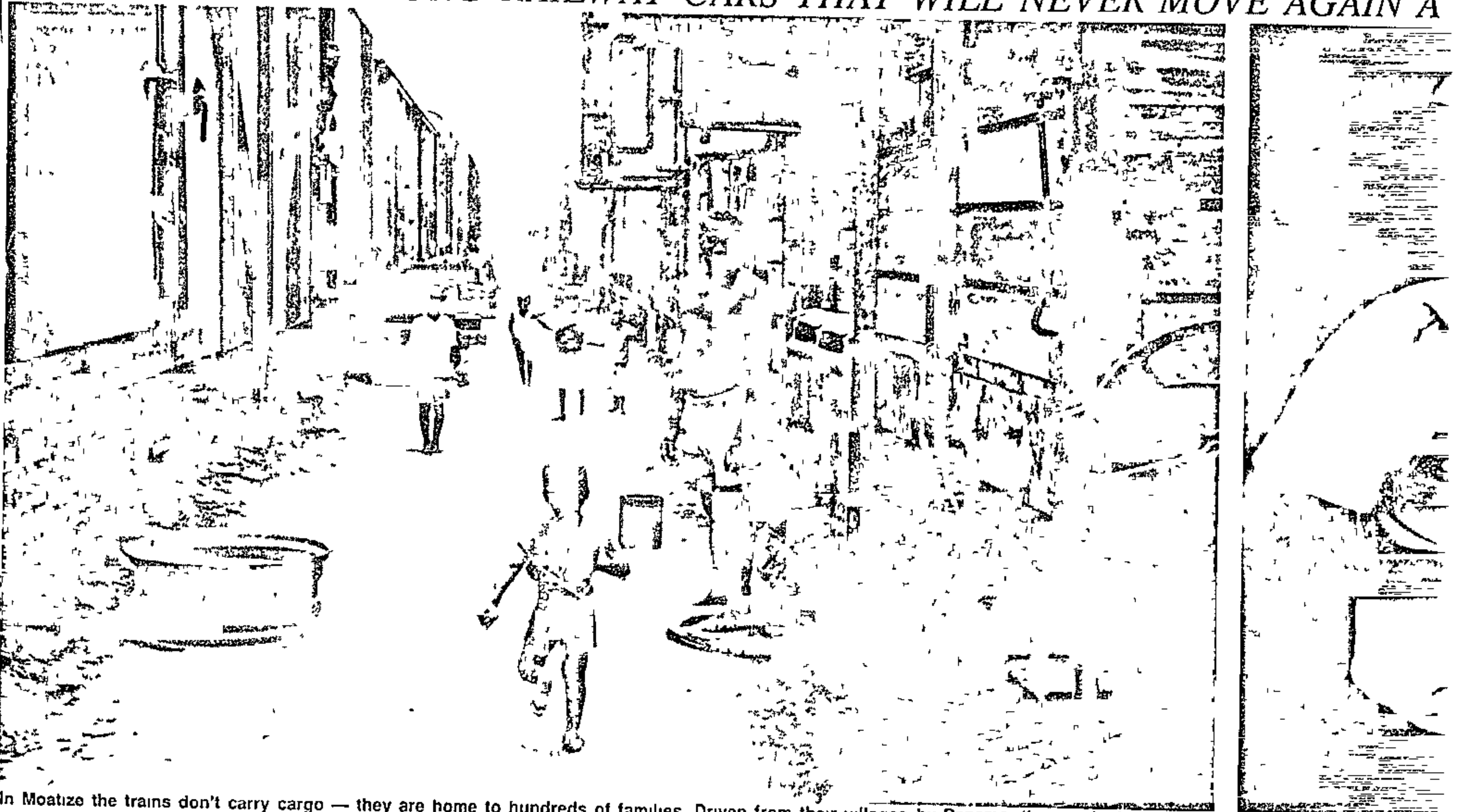
The Mozambique news agency Aim said, however, that "Mozambique's financial situation is such that this year no commercial imports at all are planned"

This means Mozambique will have to rely entirely on international donations to cover the gap between internal production and food requirements

Reports also disclosed that the country's sugar supplies were down to 30 000 tons of which 12 000 had been donated by Sweden. The country's requirements are 70 000 tons

Aim also reported the rice crop in the green belt around Beira had failed due to lack of rain. About 75 percent of the crop is expected to be lost, with "serious implications" for the food supplies of Beira

TETE PROVINCE: AMONG RAILWAY CARS THAT WILL NEVER MOVE AGAIN A



In Moatize the trains don't carry cargo — they are home to hundreds of families. Driven from their villages by Renamo, they seek shelter in the stationary freight cars

IN Moatize, the railway cars bear neither cargo nor passengers. The train sits motionless on a rusting track. Sheltering under its chassis and in the freight cars, perched under giant abandoned cement silos, hundreds of families attempt to recreate the villages they fled in terror months ago weaving baskets, sifting corn and chopping greens.

Moatize is home for some 8,000 refugees, uprooted by Mozambique's 10-year war against the Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo). Set up originally in 1976, one year after Frelimo won its war of independence, Renamo originally struck from its base in Rhodesia. In 1980, South Africa assumed the role of patron, and is believed still to contribute significant support, despite the three-year-old Nkomati Accord.

Like a poignant symbol of the crippling war, Moatize sits bleakly among the squat baobab trees, an inoperative coal-mining town in the northwestern province of Tete, which straddles both the Zimbabwean and Malawian frontiers.

At once it displays the two bitterest fruits of a grueling war: the displacement of about one million peasants driven out by the people they call simply *bandidos armados* (armed bandits), and the destruction by Renamo of Mozambique's transport and industry, whose assets, like the freight cars, have use only as makeshift housing. "Were it not for the bandits, were it not for the

By VIV WALT

Southern Africa correspondent for Newsday, New York

HOME IS A RUS

SPECIAL REPORT FROM NORTH-WEST MOZAMBIQUE, WHERE WAR

war, we would be able to feed people," says Augusto Mangue, Tete's provincial economic secretary. But with the war, we cannot produce. Especially with a war of bandits.

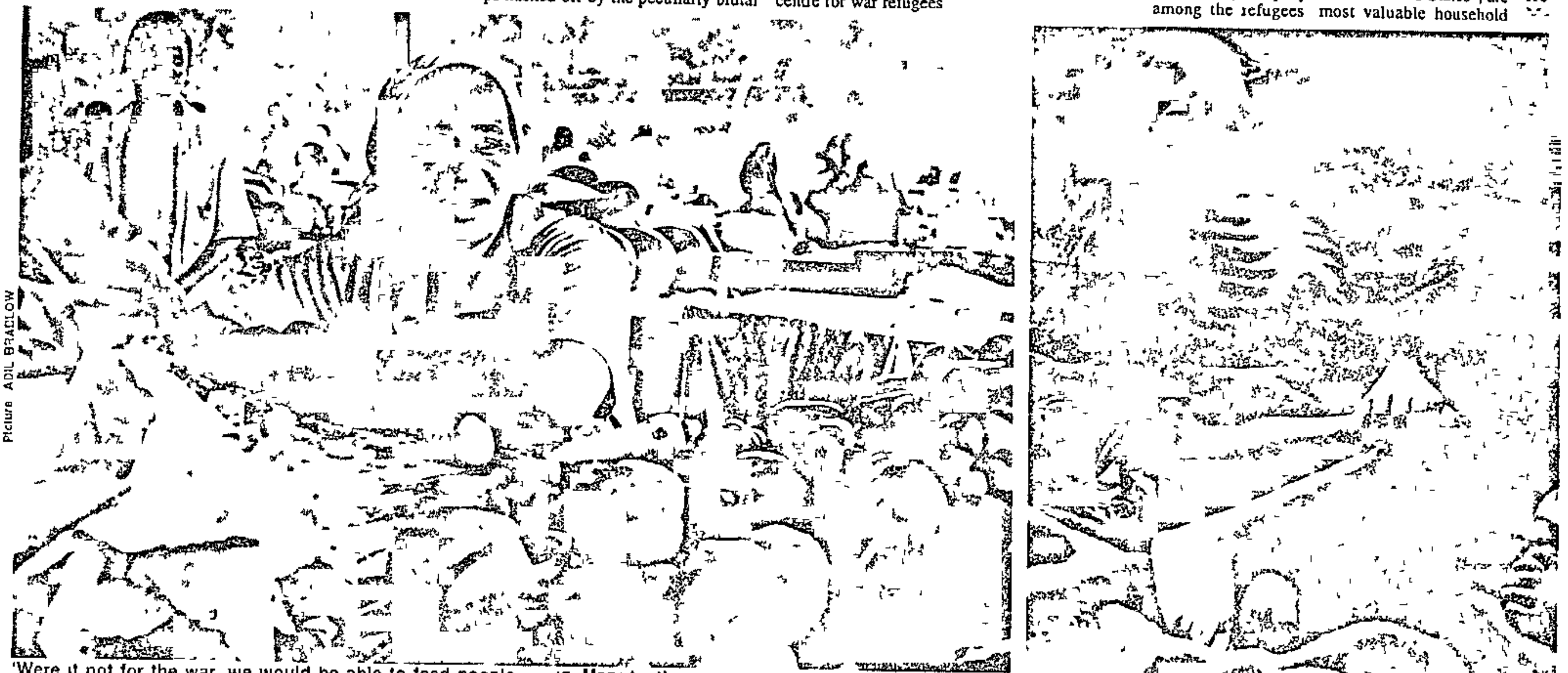
Nearly 500 health clinics and 40 percent of the country's primary schools have been destroyed by Renamo since 1980, according to a United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) report released last month. Nearly 30 foreign aid workers have been kidnapped or killed. Thousands of Mozambicans have been abducted to Renamo-controlled territory. Thousands of others have had their ears, noses and lips hacked off by the peculiarly brutal

bandidos, creating an entire population of *mutilados*. About 100,000 people died of starvation two years ago because Renamo had cut transport routes to their towns.

In the Padue communal village, outside Moatize, Fambisani Chenje stood under a baobab tree relating his story. His face was grotesquely distorted, his ears and top lip having been chopped off by Renamo agents when they attacked his village in southern Tete last June. "They did not tell us why, they just came and attacked. They started killing people and chopping them up." Chenje was rushed to hospital in Maputo and then brought back to Padue, which has partly become a centre for war refugees.

"This is not a war of internal contradictions," Mangue insists. "If it were, they (Renamo) would not be kidnapping people from their homes. They would not be blowing up bridges, because they would know that it is a bridge they will need. When South Africa stops aiding the bandits, the war will end."

Thrown on the mercy of international aid agencies, Mozambique has come to rely on many millions of rands worth of donated oil, grain, clothing and medicines to save its homeless, frequently starving, population. Blue one-gallon drums, stung that they once contained cooking oil donated by the people of the United States, are among the refugees' most valuable household



Picture ADIL BRAELOW

'Were it not for the war, we would be able to feed people' — in Maputo there are still vegetables, while malnutrition is rife in the north

AIN A SOUATTER POPULATION LIVES OFF FOREIGN AID



cars immobilised by the very same bandidos

Pictures GIDEON MENDEL

Dicing through a war-zone in Meesta Carlos' beat-up Colt

WHERE roads melt into trails and Beira's cement city turns to bush the driver screeched to a halt, glanced from side to side, revved the motor, whipped the car to the right and reared down a side track, splitting the rice fields in the middle.

The way at Feit and Louthing, on the Beira Corridor, in the beat-up Colt to the sounds of African disco and Juluka strutting through the air mounted speakers.

I am Meester Carlos, he said after four journalists and one anxious information officer had leaped up the car until it scraped along the ground.

Forget letters to the governor, appeals to the relevant departments, notes from Maputo telling provincial offices that bona fide reporters need to visit *O Projecto do Corredor*.

For a modest fee (US dollar notes please), this young can-do Mozambican fixer is all that's required to journey 120 km down Southern Africa's pride and joy. See the region disentangle itself from the clutches of apartheid, see Marxismo Leninismo prevail over the Racist Republic, all in under 24 hours.

But if the Colt doesn't leave before 11am, chances are it will be locked in Beira's city limits for the day by the checkpoints. And there are the 16 km stops, when gallons of water are poured down the radiator to try and tame the scaring steam.

It was pushing 1pm by the time we hit the rice fields, and Meester Carlos was banging down the back alleys, outflanking the police.

You in the back, he said just before we reached the first of the corridor's 35 or so roadblocks, to the journalist squeezed on to one half of one front seat. Four in the back, two upfront, we spluttered up to the roadblock.

Meester Carlos sized up the group of militias squatting under the tree. One ambled over, an AK 47 slung over his shoulder. Rolling his hand out the window Carlos extended a jive shake, passed out a cigarette and burst into his rapid fire staccato Portuguese. "Hey man, howzitgoing. Going to see my father in Gondola. Anyway, see you on my way back, gotta go" and roared off the car's muffler emitting sparks and clouds of dust as it smacked the road.

In the side view mirrors screwed stylishly into the front tips of the bonnet one militiaman could be seen, squinting at the sight in the blazing sun.

We were between Dundo and Gondola, by all accounts territory thick with *bandidos*, when the hungry hacks set eyes on the giant, burnt-out hulk of a truck, surely the work of crazed Renamo terrorists.

Not so, said Meester Carlos, for whom the Beira Corridor is a frequent shopping commute for luxuries like fresh produce and chicken — even eggs. "An ammunition truck," he said, smirking at the streetwise reporters. Driver smoking. Canister leaking. Blew up. Also the guy smoking."

When it comes to the Beira Corridor Meester Carlos knows it all. Carlos Sr owns the biggest swimming club on the route, at Gondola, with its Olympic sized pool and three tier diving board. "Dancing every weekend Saturday nights. Hundreds of people," boasts Carlos, as we inspect the grounds.

But not even Meester Carlos would travel the corridor after dark, and it was dangerously near that stage by the time we reached Chimoi. Instead the radio station's director generously accommodated the weary travellers for the night while Carlos went in search of nocturnal pleasures.

On our return, we added to our barter. No longer were the Frelimo guards at the roadblocks graded for their toughness by one cigarette or two. We had 30 eggs, fetched from Carlos Sr in Gondola and balanced precariously on our laps. And when we confronted our most stubborn soldier yet, Carlos turned to the egg keeper. "Ovo," he said, and handed over an egg. We rode on. Back in Beira we lunched on eggs and steak at Meester Carlos's. As we sat down, he leaned low over the table and whispered, "You want wheesky?"

Karl Maier and Viv Walt

JUSTY RAIL-CAR

THE WAR HAS TURNED A MILLION PEASANTS INTO REFUGEES ...

actions") would They - they will need bandits, the

items In the fiery sunsets, lines of women walk along the dirt road from the river with the US cans balanced on their heads, filled with water. Last month, the US announced another \$50 million (about R100-million) in relief aid to Mozambique.

aid on many oil grain homeless, one gallon cooking oil States", are household

Yet despite the aid, and despite the vigilant presence of Frelimo soldiers, the railway yard offers only a precarious sanctuary for the Mozambique refugees. Renamo fighters invaded Moatize last Christmas Eve, opening fire with bazookas. And last month they attacked both ends of the military convoy passing close to Moatize on its way to and from Malawi and Zimbabwe, destroying one Malawian truck.

With almost all the country's overland transport routes severed by Renamo's explosives Tete offers one of the last remaining corridors for truckers getting the crucial aid to the refugees and shipping goods in an out of neighbouring countries, ironically many originating from South Africa.

There are no roads left intact to the port cities of Beira and Maputo. Passengers on the twice weekly flights are regularly seen carrying on board live chickens, goats, and large parcels of food, soap or batteries, often unavailable in other parts of the country.

Zimbabwean soldiers in Tete have become the key to securing towns like Moatize. "They are

here to protect their own economy," says Nicolao Zilimba (CQ), Moatize District Administrator, but we take advantage of it because it keeps the peace."

During the past month, truckers have added to their freight more than 50 homeless refugees a day, who have hitchhiked rides on the trucks to reach the meagre rations in Moatize. Fleeing from their homes last September and October, when Renamo launched a massive offensive in the central provinces of Sotola and Zambezia, more than 100,000 refugees trekked west into Malawi and have only now returned to Mozambique. There is an African saying, says Mangue, a man would rather suffer at home than suffer outside."

So thought Joao Folouale 29, who hiked along the banks of the Zambezi for eight days to Moatize with 69 people from his village of Chuute near the Malawian border. Surviving only on water, they walked through the malarial countryside at night and hid from bandits during the day. "We just ran and those at the back were kidnapped. Those at the front got away. My wife, too, was kidnapped."

To rebuild Mozambique's infrastructure and decisively rout Renamo could require decades of hard work and, perhaps, a change of government in South Africa. We will end it one day, says Mangue. Just as the Second World War ended, so we will end this."



The mutilated: hundreds of villagers have lost their ears, noses and lips, hacked off by bandidos

We want American aid — Chissano

3110

The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique's President Mr Joaquim Chissano wants more American involvement in his country's economy

He said in an interview with Voice of America broadcast on Saturday night that relations between his socialist government and the United States were good, confirming a shift from the strict Marxist policies followed until last year

"Relations have improved since 1983 and there is a better understanding of our situation and our principles," he said

"We would like to see more participation by the United States in development projects in Mozambique and in regional development programmes which could benefit Mozambique"

Mr Chissano, who succeeded Mr Samora Machel last November, said his country would continue to abide by the Nkomati Accord signed by his predecessor with South Africa which, he said, deterred direct South African attacks

"Today we are being judged by our fulfilment of the agreement and South Africa is being judged by non-fulfilment of it," Mr Chissano said

If the agreement did not exist Mozambique would have been blamed for the situation in southern Africa

"One of the reasons why the American administration accepted us was because we signed a peaceful accord. The British also believe we want peace

"The day we say the agreement is

irrelevant everybody will say Mozambique is guilty and they will forget about South Africa"

He repeated accusations that despite the agreement South Africa was still involved in actions against Mozambique but now had to resort to "indirect means" to attack his country

South Africa has persistently denied involvement with rebels fighting the Frelimo government.

Mr Chissano acknowledged that an economic recovery programme being implemented with the approval of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank would increase the hardships faced by the population

"People must understand that we have no way out. We have to take these measures if we want to come out of

our misery," he said

Prices have risen sharply since the beginning of the year and the national currency has been devalued.

Mr Chissano said the three-year programme would not mean a better life for the Mozambican people, but added

"We will have stopped the decline. We will make promises once this programme has been fulfilled"

He reaffirmed his government's policies of fighting the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels until victory but added that this would not be achieved "without the political and economic component"

"We will win this war in four fronts — militarily, diplomatically, politically and economically," he said

No cargoes reaching Maputo

Swazi levies on goods spark route boycott

VIRTUALLY no South African goods are entering Mozambique after Swaziland's imposition of stringent trade levies late last week.

Road hauliers have boycotted the Maputo run after a Swazi crack-down on an SA exporters' racket in the kingdom.

Mbabane customs is demanding refundable deposits of up to 40% on the value of Maputo-bound goods to stop exporters selling at higher prices in Swaziland.

The scam also avoids paying a 10% sales tax in Swaziland.

Says haulier Tony Sedgwick: "I've no intention of paying and exporters are very reluctant to lodge deposits of up to R60 000 on a load."

The deposits are cutting deeply into the hauliers' pockets — one company says it is losing R20 000 a week in revenue.

A ministerial note sent by the Department of Trade and Industries asking Swazi authorities to

HAMISH McINDOE

clarify the situation has not been answered. Swaziland's action may violate the Customs Union Agreement, but Pretoria has no formal leverage to stop the kingdom imposing the deposits.

Apparently the only SA goods to reach Maputo this week was a consignment of potato seed. The haulier used the Komatipoort route to avoid Swaziland, but the level of banditry in the area makes it a highly unpopular route.

And Sats' daily Komatipoort-Maputo rail service is not heavily used. Sats spokesman Frikkie Stevenson said: "The service is very low at the moment."

Jap International Carriers MD Peter Webb said hauliers were reluctant to switch to rail. "Too much gets stolen on the line — especially foodstuffs."

□ It costs R2 000-R3 000 to send a 25-ton truck from Johannesburg to Maputo.

Devastation and disaster tell sad Mozambican tale

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1/4/87

MAGANJA DA COSTA, a pretty, Portuguese-built district capital in Mozambique's Zambezia province, is typical of a country emerging as Africa's latest disaster story

The thousands of war refugees are dressed in sacks or rags. They have virtually no food except the coconuts and fruit they can gather in the bush.

MNR landmines and ambushes are a constant danger to those venturing out of town to forage for food.

Hungry and half-naked, these people are probably more fortunate than Mozambicans in more remote, rebel-occupied villages whose fate is unknown

The government and international aid agencies are aware of the town's plight. It is accessible by air and sea and money, food and clothing are available to help the refugees.

Mozambique demonstrates how difficult it is to operate in a society where war, economic decay and bureaucratic mismanagement are so entrenched that the modern economy has almost ceased to exist

The task of rebuilding Mozambique is daunting. Of the population of 14.4-million, about 3.8-million are thought to be at risk from hunger caused by war and drought and 250 000 of those have taken refuge in neighbouring countries

Nearly half the population is under 15, and the UN puts the mortality rate of infants and young children at one in three

"An expanded, co-ordinated programme of emergency assistance is urgently required," UN Secretary-General Javier Peres de Cuellar said in a special appeal for Mozambique at the end of February.

Since Mozambique's Marxist government took over from the departing Portuguese colonists in 1975, it has suffered many disasters, including the exodus of skilled Portuguese workers, destabilisation by Rhodesia and SA and a largely drought-induced famine

People go without necessities

Maganja lies 100km north of the provincial capital, Quelimane, but is inaccessible by road because of landmines and sabotaged bridges

The only means of transport is an old tractor and its trailer. It is used to distribute what food aid there is

Shops and telephones are things of the past. Electricity is no more than a memory for the generator has run out of fuel

Mozambique's problems are not new, but they are becoming more serious. War, economic decay and bureaucratic mismanagement have almost destroyed the economy.

The clinic is desperately short of drugs and food to treat the severe malnutrition and diseases which decimate the population. It has no soap and no sheets

Relief, in the form of more than 300-tons of maize on a ship, did approach Maganja recently, but the ship left after waiting four days with only a tenth of the cargo unloaded. Aid workers blamed inefficient local officials who blamed intractable transport problems

Maganja is 35km from the sea and the sacks of maize have to be taken ashore in a small boat, towed 15km to a river by a borrowed tractor, ferried in canoes up the river and finally transferred to Maganja's ageing vehicle for the final few kilometres into town.

Mozambique's problems are not new but they are becoming more serious. Already there have been isolated reports of starvation

Such a disastrous situation requires a co-ordinated response from the Mozambican government, donor-nations and the more than 30 aid organisations working in the country, but co-operation is not always forthcoming

The difficulties of distributing aid in Mozambique can hardly be overestimated. Information on population and nutrition is scarce, and it is hard for the inexperienced to judge the difference between an acute crisis and the permanent crisis which dogs Africa's poor

Even when there are local surpluses of food, it often fails to reach the needy because the farmers have no incentive to exchange their produce

Food, of course, is not the only concern. With government's vaccination programme hampered by war and shortages, disease — including TB, measles, bilharzia, polio, malaria and VD — is taking its toll on a population weakened by hunger

The West could fly dozens of technical experts into Mozambique and provide millions of dollars in aid and ease the crisis. But the departure of the experts would probably leave Mozambique with the same problems as before. This is a dilemma which preoccupies many people — *Financial Times*

Maputo: Millions more facing hunger

Argus Africa
News Service

MAPUTO The number of people facing starvation in Mozambique continues to increase while food production is decreasing to the lowest levels in the country's history, it was disclosed here

At the same time it was reported that the country has no money to pay for food imports and is now totally dependent on donations for the starving population

There is already hunger in Mozambique's second largest city, Beira

The latest report from the Mozambican trade ministry's food security department estimates that 3.9-million are facing hunger

Increase

Of these, 1.2-million have been displaced from their homes because of the war

The figures show a slight increase on the number of people at risk when compared with figures produced in September at a national meeting of Mozambique's disasters control office

The worst affected areas are the central provinces of Zambezia and Sofala with respectively 847 000 and 781 000 people at risk

The northern province of Niassa is almost completely isolated from the rest of the country and the only way of moving large quantities of food into the province is through Malawi, the report said.

At the same time Mozambique's agricultural board, Agricom, has drastically revised downwards its figures for the 1986 marketing campaign

No more than 40 000 tons of grain (maize and rice) were marketed in Mozambique last year and the country needs more than 700 000 tons to feed its population

The report says that last year's production figures are "the lowest in the recorded history of agricultural marketing in Mozambique".

The main reason for the collapse in the marketing of grain is given as "the destabilising action against the country promoted through armed banditry"

The 1986 figures mean that more than 90 per cent of its food requirement will have to come from external sources

The Mozambique news agency, Aim, said, however, that "Mozambique's financial situation is such that this year no commercial imports at all are planned"

This means that Mozambique will have to rely entirely in the international donor community to cover the gap between internal production and food requirements

Trained by SA, says MNR officer

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2/4/87
SAC

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — A Mozambique National Resistance Movement officer has claimed he was trained in rebel-controlled areas in central Mozambique by South African army officers, the Mozambican weekly *Tempo* has reported.

The SADF has consistently denied giving any aid to the MNR.

The officer was identified as Mr Armando Beira, former head of MNR military intelligence in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, who recently surrendered to the authorities

He claimed he was forced to join the MNR in 1981 and was taken to the MNR's main base in Gorongosa district.

There, he said, he was given a month's course in military intelligence by South Africans

"They were all soldiers and a colonel was giving the orders," he said.

Mozambicans face food shortage

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — A serious drought has hit the central Mozambican province of Sofala, where more than half the population is facing food shortages

A spokesman for the meteorological office in Beira said rainfall in February was only a quarter of that normally recorded

It was estimated that 609 000 people — more than half Sofala's total population — were facing hunger

STAR 3/4/87 (218)

after she and her husband had an argument
Le Roux had not been asked to plead

Frelimo reclaims districts

MAPUTO. *CAP. THE 4/1/87* Mozambican armed forces have seized two districts held by rebels in the central Zambezia province and killed 350 insurgents in the past three months there, the official news agency Aina reported yesterday. It said security forces recaptured Mopeia district and the main sugar-growing centre of Luabo on March 7 and "liberated" 20 500 peasants from the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerillas.

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'Lillydale' means a home for Mozambique refugees

Fleeing families find hope

A new school stands out like a beacon of hope in rather depressing surroundings out in the sticks of Gazankulu. The classrooms are not big enough and some of the children are getting their lessons sitting under a tree.

And the principal, too, complains she does not have an office, yet, but everybody involved is happy. Things are coming right.

Mhlable Lower Primary School is in Lillydale, in the Mhlala district of Gazankulu, where most of the people from Mozambique, fleeing from a protracted civil war back home, have found refuge.

It is not an ideal place by any means, but as many of the refugees pointed out this week, at least they are safe from the war.

Crossing into South Africa itself was a death-defying exercise for them. Most of the refugees have lost either relatives or friends in the war. Others have been devoured by animals during the trek through the Kruger National Park.

The refugee camp is taking on the air of an established village. Most of the more than 700 children at the school are from the refugee camp. For most, it is their first taste of education.

The school has been built from donations by charity organisations and has now been turned into a community school. The homeland government is paying the teachers' salaries. Another two classrooms have been added through money collected by villagers.

About 100 m from the school, stand two temporary structures which serve as a creche for 233 children from the camp. The little ones queue patiently for their meals, cooked and served by volunteers from the camp. The teacher, fluent in both Portuguese and Sishangane, is also a refugee. She has an assistant from the local village.

Welfare workers say there has been an enormous improvement in the health of

BARNET MITHOMBOTHI

the children in the camp since the creche and its feeding scheme were introduced.

"We used to have more than 12 children dying in the camp every week. It was very depressing. They were suffering from all sorts of diseases when they arrived," said Mr Sam Nzima, chairman of the Phalalan Relief Committee, which looks after the camp.

"Nurses examined them recently and they found them 100 percent healthy." They could do with more toys and some old clothes though, he said.

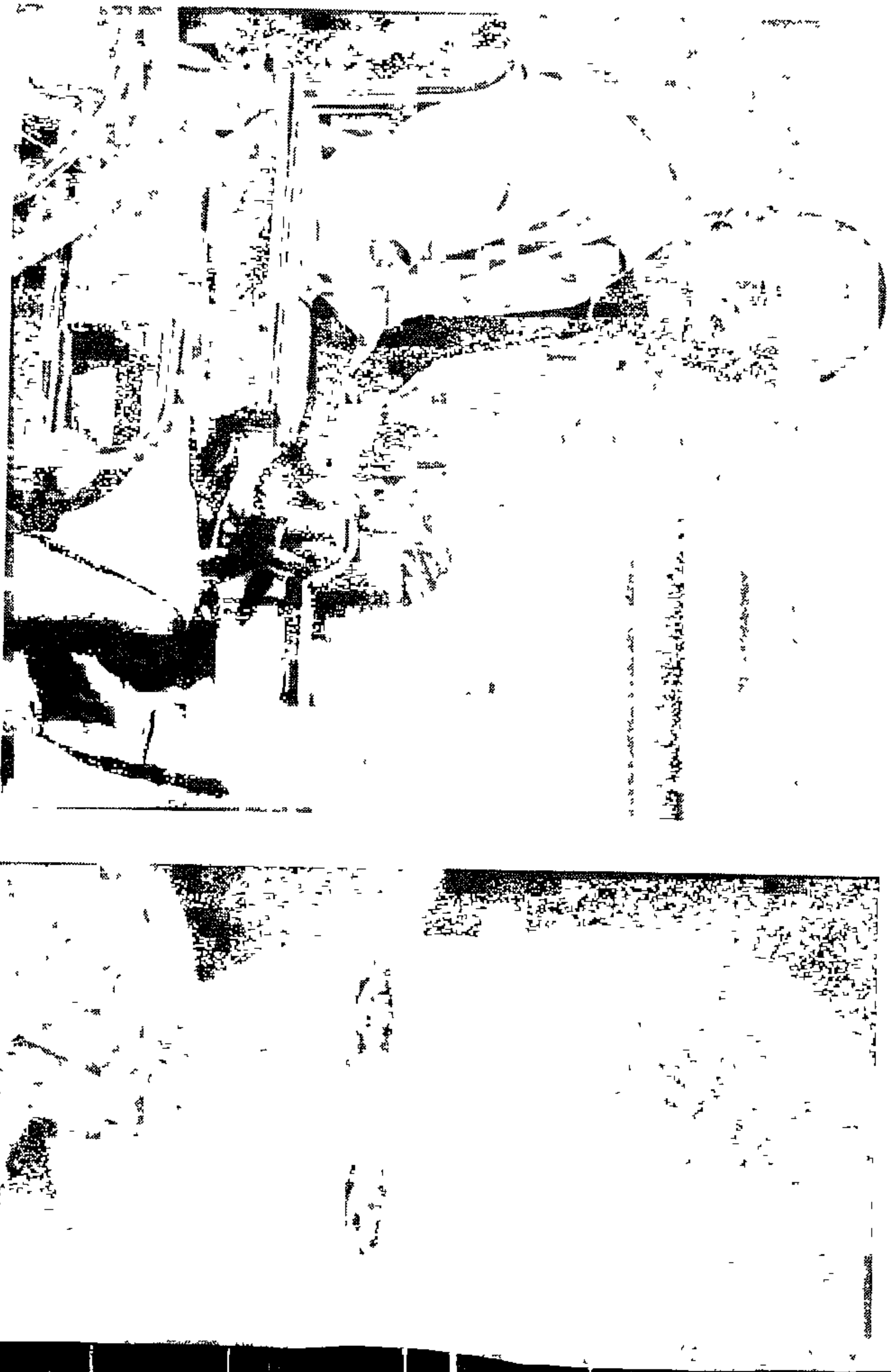
Operation Hunger is spending R59 000 for 8 600 bags of mealie meal distributed to refugees in the camp every month and another R5 200 on protein.

"They are getting decent treatment here, better, I think, than they could get in Mozambique," said Mr Nzima.

The problem now is what to do with the refugees. There are an estimated 20 000 Mozambicans in the Mhlala district alone. Employment opportunities are just about nil in Gazankulu, and they dare not set foot into white South Africa because they are immediately arrested and deported.

Dr Willie van Niekerk, Minister of Health, opening the Gazankulu Legislative Assembly last week, said people should stop sheltering Mozambicans. It was quietly pointed out to him by the homeland leadership that when Portuguese streamed into South Africa in the wake of the Frelimo take-over, South Africa opened its heart to them.

Kangwane has the same sympathetic policy towards refugees as Gazankulu, it has no police force of its own and the SAP apprehend all incoming refugees and send them back KwaZulu, which receives the second biggest intake of refugees, takes the same hardline attitude as South Africa.



Dye Ubisi (left) the man who lost the use of all limbs and returned home to Mozambique to find his village had been wiped out. A child refugee (right) queues for food.

Crippled, stateless and his family lost in war

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WHEN Mozambican Mr. Ubisi fell from a building on the East Rand more than a year ago and broke his spine, he lost more than the use of all four limbs.

After seven months recovering in hospital, he went home to Mozambique to find the village in which his family lived had been wiped out in a bloody confrontation between Mozambique National Resistance and Frelimo forces.

Mr Ubisi, now disabled and destitute, is at a refugee camp in Gazankulu in the North-eastern Transvaal where he spends the time sitting in his wheelchair wondering what could have happened to his mother, brother and two sisters.

Mr Ubisi had been working in South Africa for six years when, in June 1985, he slipped and fell from a building he was working on in Katlehong on the East Rand. He hit the ground head first and broke his spine in the region of the neck.

"I can't tell you what happened," he said this week.

"When I woke up in hospital, my hands and legs could not do anything. I was completely useless. Nurses had to wash me and feed me. And, all this time, my employer never came to see me."

In February last year he was discharged from Natalspruit Hospital but he had nowhere to go and had to have someone to look after him.

Social workers at Natalspruit Hospital took him to Germiston station and put him on a train bound for Maputo — alone and in his wheelchair. He ended up at

BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI

Maputo Central Hospital

"The social workers at Maputo Central Hospital asked the soldiers to trace my relatives at Gunjale District so they could fetch me. The soldiers came back to say our village was no more. It had been burnt down during the fighting between the MNR and Frelimo. They didn't know what had happened to my family."

Mr Ubisi said hospital officials in Maputo then sent him back to South Africa because, they said, he had been working and living there for a long time. He was given a letter explaining his predicament and requesting that he be allowed to proceed to South Africa.

He claims that the letter was torn up by the South African Police at the Komatipoort border post. Nevertheless, they issued him with a train ticket to Germiston.

"The social workers at Natalspruit Hospital were not happy when they saw me," he said.

They put him on a train to Gazankulu where, they said, most refugees from Mozambique were housed and where he was likely to trace his relatives.

He ended up at a place called Mkhuhlu where a local induna contacted welfare workers who took him to Tintswalo Hospital in Acornhoek. He was then taken to the refugee camp in Lillydale.

"I've been here since October last year but I've had no clue about the whereabouts of my family."

Mozambique was once a tourist paradise. Today it's hard to get a glass of water, shops are almost empty, buses are bullet-riddled, disease is rife — and the currency is almost worthless...

Where mere survival is an ordeal

MICHAEL OVERMEYER
reports from Marxist Maputo

LIFE in the Mozambican capital of Maputo today is pure survival — simply an ordeal

For the past two years a number of inhabitants have swollen causing an acute lack of water, food and housing

Residents have just been told, at a point in the rainy season when drought makes water even scarcer than in the arid heat conditions, that the country's food supplies will fall far short of national needs

Maputo's drinking water supply has been dropping at an alarming rate over the last few years and at times has been dangerously low

And when it rains in abundance the city suffers from the hazards of floods, like Damoina

The Marxist nation has not yet recovered from the 1977 famine, which left thousands of people homeless

The water shortage is the only problem that the growing population of the capital city faces

Since independence in 1975, a vast area of land and iron shacks have sprung up around the city and the shack area is infested with disease caused by a lack of basic human services

Public transport, if any, is non-existent, except to areas close to the centre. City dwellers spend hours waiting for buses to take them to areas surrounding the city centre

There are no taxis. Bullet-ridden buses that have ventured outside a more-than-35km radius from the city centre don't go back into those areas

A shortage of foreign currency makes it impossible for Mozambique to import spare parts

This has caused the deterioration of the country's cars. It is common to see "Skorokoros" (rundown cars) outside owners' homes in the hope that better days lie ahead

Despite the problems of living in the capital, it continues to attract refugees from the war-stricken rural areas

More than 22 000 people have been displaced by the war against armed

rebels up the skies for several nights during my five-day stay. The fighting was not more than 40km away

A study by the Centre of African Studies of the Eduardo Modlane University in Maputo showed that those living in the rural areas have not been pouring directly into the capital

They first try their luck in smaller district centres or towns, then move to Maputo if there is no improvement in their lot

Once in the capital they settle in makeshift shanties in the favelas, where the city's Executive Council tries its best to provide them with essential services like water, food and shelter and set up structures that prevent the



Rebels are only part of the problem for Prime Minister JOACHIM CHISSANO

fighting a relentless war against the rebels in the countryside

Now the country is still fending off the MNR armed bandits murdering, massacring, maiming

the capital of Maputo city unscathed, except that it suffers the effects of the war

Zimbabwean soldiers guarding their country's vital link to the sea port of

Even the rand is king here

TO SURVIVE in Mozambique today the population has to rely on shrewdness, ingenuity or pure luck

There are, however, two distinct groups that stand out against this general hardship — foreigners and the tiny minority of Mozambicans who possess US dollars or South African rands

For them Mozambique has become one of the cheapest countries in the world because of the plummeting value of the metical

The currency was devalued about five times in line with World Bank and IMF prescriptions for an injection of foreign aid

The official exchange rate to the US dollar was reduced from 40 to 200 meticals — but that did not affect the black market where the US dollar continued to fetch up to 1 600 meticals — Sapa

Economically, Maputo has been hardest hit by the war, especially as far as supplies are concerned

There is nothing picturesque or romantic about doing your shopping in Maputo because shops are so poorly stocked.

In some cases shopping has become a full-time job, needing careful planning and the persistence of a commando operation

A journalist who was accompanying me vanished one afternoon because he had been told about a rummage sale of clothes

"It is an opportunity I cannot miss," he said leaving his job to hunt for some bargains. A pair of shoes can cost up to 25 000 meticals (about R300) and a pair of trousers 30 000 meticals (about R370), he said

QUOTE

At night across the Maputo bay red flares lit up the skies for several nights during my five-day stay. The fighting was not more than 40km away

bandits of the MNR in Maputo province

Another 248 300 people in Maputo province have been affected by the anti-rebel war

Throughout the country nearly 4-million people have been displaced or affected by the rural bush conflict

At night across the Maputo bay red flares lit

mushrooming of too many "spontaneous settlements"

For the past 20 years Mozambique has been at war

Frelimo fought Portuguese colonialism until independence in 1975, then supported the battle against Rhodesia in the struggle for Zimbabwe and since then has been

and kidnapping peasants

This military and economic war has been gradually strangling the country and causing its inhabitants increasing hardship

Unlike other Mozambican towns in the central and northern provinces, which are closer to the combat zone, the war itself has so far left

Beira said it was not possible to drive from Beira to Maputo but that the road to the northern provincial town of Tete on the Zambezi River was somewhat safer

The Beira Corridor linking Zimbabwe with the port is safe because of the strong contingent of Zimbabwean soldiers guarding it

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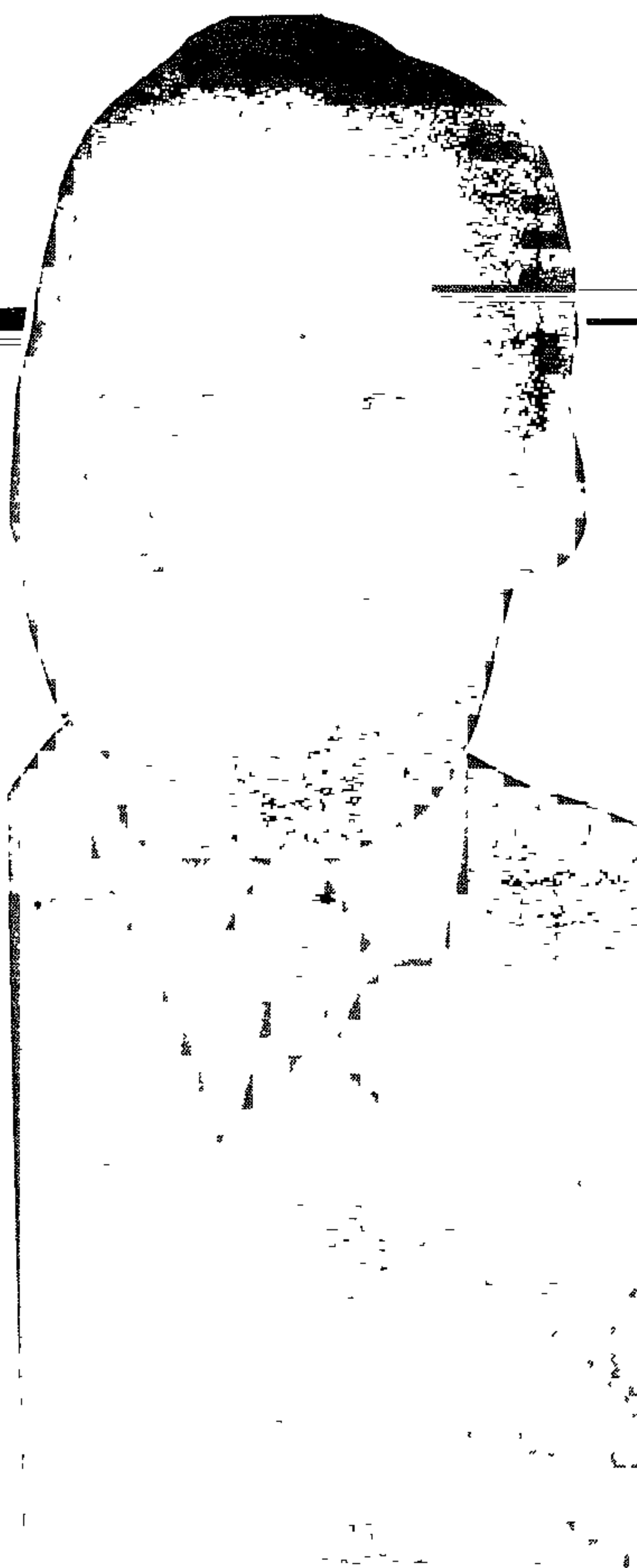
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2/4/1987

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Most commodities are available — at a price.

The state "people's supermarkets" should provide rationed staples like rice, sugar, flour and maize but their shelves generally remain depressingly empty.

The goods can be found on the "candonga" black market for sometimes even four or five times more than it costs in the state shops.

A 10kg bag of maize meal could fetch up to 5 000 meticaís (about R60) on the "candonga," where a US dollar is worth 1 500 meticaís.

Mozambican families cannot afford basic food-stuffs, while meat now does not form part of their diet.

Some ordinary workers have turned to buying and selling as a way of life.

Millions displaced in strife-torn Mozambique

starving

are 715 of 1872
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TETE — The human misery caused by drought and the war against rebel armed bandits is widespread in Mozambique, Zimbabwe's semi-official news agency Ziara reports.

Disaster workers, doctors, teachers and party cadres have begun an emergency programme with meagre resources for the thousands of helplessly war displaced and refugee peasants facing a deadly drought.

Some fled west from Chuita to Moatize in Mozambique's Tete province after an attack by Renamo armed bandits because the security situation in their home villages was becoming serious.

A local representative of Frelimo displaced by the war, Mr Ladio Sprira, said that anyone could see from the state of his villagers' sack clothes and the bloated bellies of the children why they fled from their homes.

Rural people were still coming in from Chuita and Macanga, west of Moatize. New arrivals, who had been displaced from their homes by the rebel war, were being registered at the Moatize Open Air and Railroad reception centres. They were given food and water, but there was no shelter.

War displaced at the open air centre totalled 1,504. There were 7,981 living in 70 abandoned railcars at Moatize siding. At a village settlement 25km away there were 1,063.

No shelter

The provincial director of the Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities in Tete, Mr Rocha Nungwe, said people displaced by the war and refugees were pouring in every day. "We are unable to give them shelter. There are no tents," he said.

These people were not only fleeing from the war in the entire northern Tete province, but were abandoning willing crops that threaten widespread famine this year.

While registration continued at the open air centre, some of the displaced cooked and collected water from the Zambezi River that flows through the provincial city, Tete, while others settled in the shade of trees to protect themselves from the near-40°C heat.

There were chronic cases of malnourished, potbellied children and others with scabies. Food was provided by the Department for the Prevention and Combat of Natural Calamities (DPCNC).

At the abandoned Moatize railway yard maize was distributed to the 7,981 displaced victims of the rebel war according to the size of the families. Most lived in 70 unused railcars. Others improvised by making tents out of plastic. Piles of tyres used as latrines were extremely unsanitary.

Disease was rampant at the camps. Health auxiliary, Mr Americo Tozo Antonio, complained of the lack of medicines to cope with the many cases of diarrhoea and conjunctivitis. Malnourished children were given a mixture of

sugar, oil and milk. Three children died of malnutrition in the camp.

The makeshift clinic continued to give child vaccinations against polio, tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus as part of the national preventive health programme.

There were five bottles for syringe shots of penicillin, some oral rehydration salts, choleraquin for malaria cases and some vitamins in the poorly stocked tent clinic. Serious cases were sent to Tete provincial hospital.

At the hospital there was a woman who was shot in the chest with a bazooka. Hospital director, Dr Ines Boaventura, said the woman's life was out of danger after emergency treatment.

An 18-month-old child with a machete wound across the head lost his mother in a bandit attack. An official of the DPCNC said when the railways take away some of the carriages the housing situation would deteriorate.

One railcar was being used to store emergency supplies of maize, flour and dried fish.

An escapee from the war in Milange in Zambezia Province, Mr Teodoro Ricardo de Sousa, fled from his home when armed bandits attacked on September 29 last year. Most of his neighbours fled into Malawi.

Mr de Sousa left Malawi on December 8. He sold blankets provided at Malawian refugee camps to travel to Moatize in Tete because conditions in the Malawian refugee camps were bad.

"We were afraid of the Malawian authorities and did not know what their policy was towards us," he said.

Mr de Sousa said two plates of maize had to last a week for a family in the Malawian camps. Health

conditions were appalling.

"My cousin died in a Malawi hospital. He was a 12-year-old child who was badly treated," he said. According to him many more children died in the Malawian refugee camps of hunger or disease.

The shortage of food in Malawian refugee camps caused Mozambicans to cross back into Zambezia Province to get bananas from the fields they abandoned. Those caught by the armed bandits were hacked to death.

Another refugee from the rebel war in Sofala spent months roaming through the bush, living in a Malawian refugee camp and making his way to the Moatize settlement.

Mr Dom Luis Cameleol Dandalico, 37, fled after the first bandit attack on Cava in Sofala Province on December 16 in 1985.

Some ended up in Mutarara. But they had to flee from there when armed bandits attacked on September 23 last year.

"It was an attack early in the morning at 5am and the fighting continued until 9pm when the FPLM (Front Popular de Libertação Mozambique — the Mozambican Army) forces ran out of ammunition," said Mr Dandalico.

With the FPLM unable to continue the battle against the rebels, the barracks fell into the hands of the bandits. The refugees from the war fled to Villa Nova Fronteira on the Malawi border.

Mr Dandalico stayed in a Malawian refugee camp for six weeks. He took the train to Blantyre before being brought by Mozambican bus to Moatize in November last year.

"It was necessary to fight for food in the Malawian camps. The Malawian soldiers beat us up when we asked for food," he said.

Most British aid goes to Mozambique

From MIKE ROBERTSON

LONDON — Mozambique has become the largest current recipient of British emergency aid with the announcement by the Minister for Overseas Development, Christopher Patten, of an £8-million aid package.

This brings the total British aid given to Mozambique this year to £91 million.

A spokesman for the Overseas Development office said £5 million of the package consisted of food and a total of 20,000 tonnes of cereal would immediately be sent to Mozambique, while a further 10,000 tonnes would be sent during the course of the year.

A total of £1 million was for disaster relief. Of this £750,000 would be granted to the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization to be used for the setting up of a transport link for relief supplies.

The remainder of the disaster relief money would be given to Oxfam for the purchase of clothing.

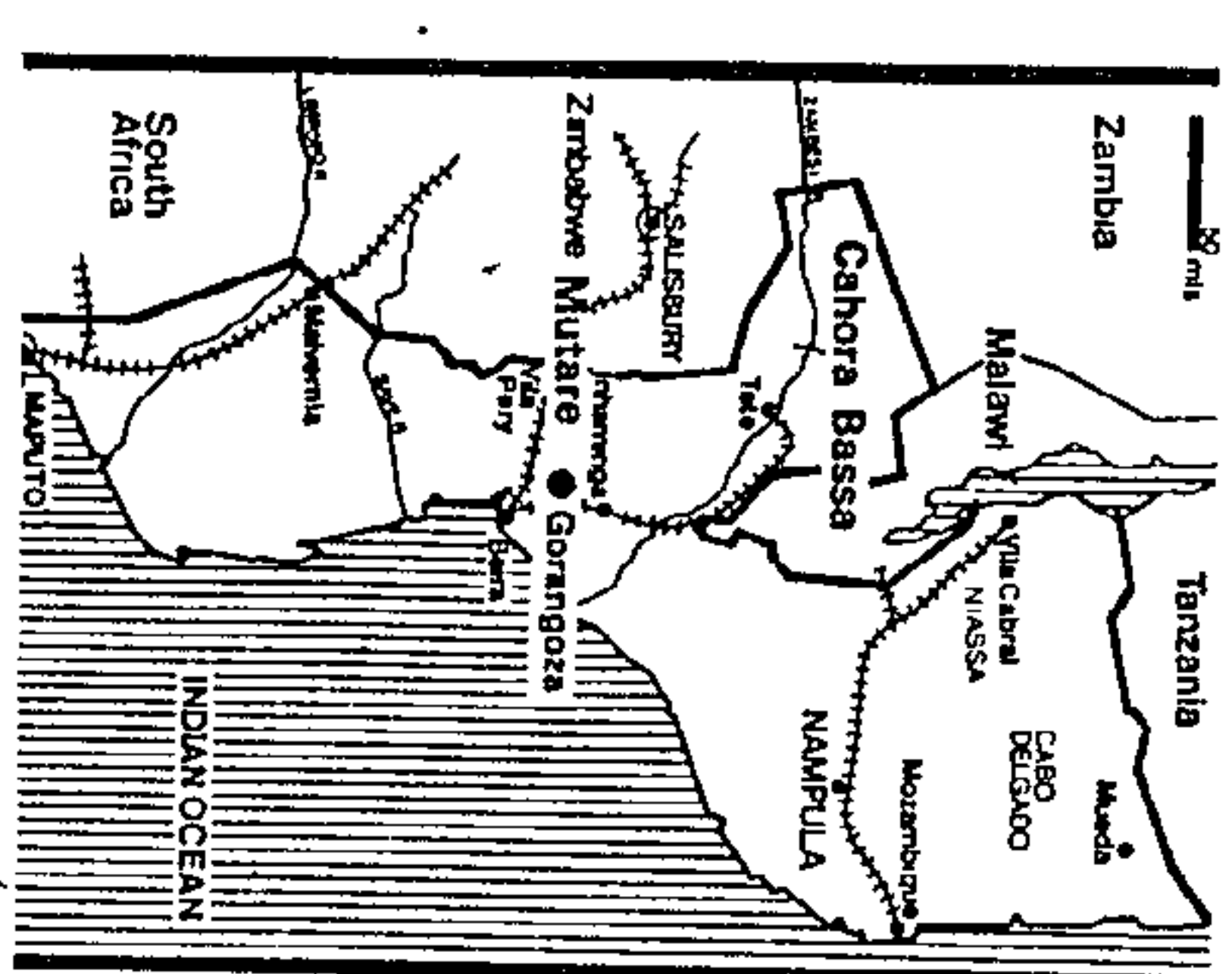
The spokesman said £1.3 million would go to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

Money would be spent on refugees in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland as well as people returning from Malawi to Mozambique.

Britain, unlike many Western donors, has purchased grain for food aid to Mozambique from neighbouring Zimbabwe. It is expected to do so again.

The United Nations has estimated that Mozambique requires almost \$200m of emergency aid.

The Dutch, Austrian, Norwegian governments and the World Food Programme have already responded to an urgent appeal from UN secretary general Perez de Cuellar for emergency aid to be sent to Mozambique.



He had seen people dying. Most of the deaths were caused by hunger. His hope was to return to his home at Cava and find his family.

Plans are for all the more than 3.5 million war displaced and affected as well as the 250,000 refugees in neighbouring states to return to their land.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has launched a programme of repatriating the 70,000 Mozambican refugees in Malawi. An agreement was signed last week between Malawi, Mozambique and the UNHCR.

Cahora Bassa

One possible area of resettlement for the returnees is Estima Valley on Cahora Bassa Dam which was surveyed by the Portuguese colonial government during the 1950s in preparation to accommodate thousands of new Portuguese settlers.

When Cahora Bassa Dam was built hundreds of people had to be moved off the land. Some came to Estima.

This programme has begun with the settlement of more than 1,000 peasants at Benga, about 25km from Moatize. Benga villagers escaped armed bandit attacks leaving their homes to the displaced.

A peasant woman who did not know how old she was, Mrs Lucia Matino, spoke of her plight in the local dialect of Nday.

She came from Zambezia and fled from her home when it came under attack last November.

"When the armed bandits started to massacre people I fled into the bush with my family of five children. We crossed into Malawi. We stayed there for more than a month," she said explaining how she came to Benga in buses provided by the Mozambican government.

She wanted to return to Milange in Zambezia because there was little hope of getting food from crops that were withering in the torrid heat in Benga on the banks of the Zambezi River.

How long she would have to wait is anybody's guess until the relentless war to wipe out the armed bandit menace ends — Sapa

Priests and nun freed by MNR

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Three Italian priests and three Portuguese citizens, one of them a nun, have returned to Maputo after being freed on the Malawian border by the Mozambique National Resistance.

The Italians are fathers Onorino Venturini, Ezio Toller and Vitorino Biasioli and the nun Maria da Silva. The two Portuguese are Mrs Clarina Rodrigues and her 13-year-old daughter Alexandra.

The priests were kidnapped from Mualama in the Zambezia coastal district of Pebane in December.

Father Venturini confirmed that during his captivity he met a journalist from the British newspaper *The Independent* but denied accusing the Mozambican government of using forced labour on communal farms, the Mozambique news agency, AIm, said.

Father Venturini was quoted in *The Independent* as saying the Mozambican people supported the MNR because they wanted change.

"It's all their interpretation. They write what they like," he said.

R420-m aid for Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Countries and organisations have pledged R420-million in aid to Mozambique at a conference held in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations, said the Mozambique News Agency Aim

It added, however, that the country needed R508-million to cover all its emergency needs

The Prime Minister of Mozambique, Mr Mario Machungo, and

the Minister of Co-operation, Mr Jacinto Veloso, were in Geneva for the conference

Also present were representatives of about 70 countries and 20 non-governmental organisations

The sums of money announced cover food aid, logistics, medicines and agricultural inputs

The International Committee of the Red Cross has meanwhile made R3,3-million available to the Mozambican Red Cross to finance relief aid programmes for

the victims of war and the severe drought

And the World Lutheran Federation is to give Mozambique more than R4-million in aid in response to the UN appeal for urgent help

The grant was announced at the Geneva conference

An estimated 3,9 million Mozambicans are facing starvation in Mozambique, but the total number of people in need of aid could be as high as 4,5 million

ns;

Cubans 'now fighting in Mozambique'

The Argus Correspondent

LONDON. — A Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo) commander has claimed Cuban soldiers are fighting in Mozambique

The unidentified officer made the claim in a news report shown on commercial television here last night. The report was filmed in a Renamo camp.

Michael Nicholson of Independent Television News, who visited the camp in Zambezia province, said the war in Mozambique had become multinational.

Pointing to a Renamo officer, he said "This commander recently killed Cubans."

He asked the man "You say

you are fighting Cubans in Mozambique?"

The officer replied "Yes, they are here in Mozambique — Cubans, Tanzanians and Zimbabwean soldiers."

He said he had seen Cubans fighting in the country.

Nicholson said the camp was training 1 000 recruits. The film showed the Renamo soldiers on parade.

Captured fuel

He said Renamo claimed to control more than 80 percent of the country.

"Renamo commanders travel from one base to another across provinces on captured motorcycles with captured fuel, often within earshot of

their enemies."

Pointing to Soviet and Chinese mortars, he said the most valuable booty was captured weapons.

The rebels had also recently captured anti-aircraft guns, which now gave them some protection against Zimbabwean air attacks.

Nicholson ended his report "An expanding war and a small guerrilla army that has Mozambique by the throat is attempting to strangle Zimbabwe, Zambia, and possibly Malawi too."

"It does not pretend it can win this war. But it claims it can prevent a Frelimo Marxist Government peace. It is doing exactly that."

The Beira drought corridor

By PAUL FAUVET in Beira

DROUGHT has returned to the central Mozambican province of Sofala the rice in the fields around Beira, the provincial capital and the country's second city, is stunted and yellow.

Raimundo Cossa, director of the Beira Green Zones office, fingers the withered rice sadly. "It's just like straw," he says.

He estimates that three-quarters of this year's Beira crop is lost. Instead of the planned 7 000 tonnes, less than 2 000 will be harvested. There are hungry times ahead for thousands of Beira families who depend on their small rice plots for subsistence.

Irregular rainfall has come on top of bitter fighting against the South African-backed Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in the north of the province.

"The productive areas are racked by

war," says a March report from the Sofala branch of the Disasters Control Office (DPCCN). "War obliges people to migrate from the zones where they were living and producing to areas not yet affected, where conditions for agriculture are not favourable," it says.

"In the north of our province most of the people are living on wild fruits and roots," Manuel Nogueira, director of DPCCN-Sofala, said.

"The shortage of clothes, is shocking. People are wearing bits of old sacking."

Of Mozambique's 10 provinces, eight are on the official danger list. According to the latest report from the Trade Ministry's food security department, 3.9-million people in the country are at risk. — The Guardian.

to a further 20 this year

Cape Times 13/4/87
Girl killed by landmine *218*

A 14-YEAR-OLD Mozambican girl has been killed in a landmine explosion at Lomasha on the border between Mozambique and Swaziland. SABC Radio News's correspondent in Mbabane reported yesterday that the girl died instantly when she stepped on the mine near the Lomasha clinic. Villagers said the girl was sent by her mother to take powdered milk to relatives in Swaziland. Earlier this month, a man was killed at the same spot by a landmine.

Reports by Staff Reporter Own Correspondent Sapa Reuter AP and UPI

Massive refugee flood continues as Mozambicans flee their civil war

HARARE — Thousands of Mozambicans were still fleeing from war and drought to refugee camps in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Jean Paul Hocke, said in Harare this week.

The UNHCR has begun discussions with the Zimbabwe government to open a fifth refugee camp on the eastern border with Mozambique to prevent overcrowding in the four camps where 60 000 refugees already live, Mr Hocke said.

In Zambia, he said, the UNHCR has established a new settlement for 25 000 Mozambican refugees.

Plans to repatriate the 70 000 Mozambicans estimated to be in four refugee camps in Malawi by the international red cross in November last year have slowed down as a result of the continued influx.

"The repatriation has to be voluntary and not forced," said Mr Hocke before leaving Harare to four refugee camps in Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

Of the 450 000 refugees in southern Africa, 250 000 Mozambicans fleeing from severe drought and the MNR war.

According to UNHCR statistics, about 15% of all Africa's 4-million refugees live in southern Africa because of "the complex and volatile situation in the region".

An overall United Nations effort was launched last month in Geneva with pledges of more than R400-million by various international governments to help the war-stricken refugees.

"An important international effort is under way to receive refugees in co-operation with the UNHCR and other international voluntary organisations," said Mr Hocke.

Since November about 7 000 Mozambicans have voluntarily returned from refugee camps in Malawi to settle in abject conditions in camps at Mozambique near Tete in northern Mozambique, said Mr Hocke.

A problem with southern African refugees was that they sometimes settled with relatives across ill-defined borders.

Asked about Mozambique government plans for the repatriation of more than 70 000 Mozambican refugees in Malawian camps, Mr Hocke said it was important for Mozambicans inside the country to get enough food and help first before repatriation could take place.

"Repatriation has to be seen as a real choice and an expression of the free will of the refugee," he said.

Once these conditions have been met, repatriation could begin with the help of the UNHCR and other international voluntary organisations.

Estima Valley in Northern Tete province, which was earmarked for the resettlement of the Mozambican returnees from Malawi, needed drinking water, water for cultivation and basic infrastructure.

A UNHCR team visited the area recently.

"We are still waiting for an answer from the Mozambique government," said Mr Hocke.

Some non-government organisations were also carrying out feasibility studies in the area.

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The UNHCR was satisfied with facilities for Mozambican refugees in neighbouring states.

Mr Hocke visited Tongogogara refugee camp in eastern Zimbabwe.

"The refugees were encouraged to take an active part by growing some food. Some were picking cotton," said Mr Hocke.

1987
15/10/87
Five die in another mine
accident toll rises to 46

JOHANNESBURG Five people have died in a pressure burst at Anglo American's Vaal Reefs gold mine in the Western Transvaal.

An Anglo spokesman said today that two workers injured in last night's accident died overnight and the body of a miner originally reported missing had been retrieved.

Last night Anglo reported two miners were killed and 20 injured.

The accident brings to 46 the number of workers killed in accidents on mines in two weeks.

On Tuesday last week 16 miners were injured in a methane gas explosion at Sasol's Bosjespruit Colliery.

On Wednesday 34 miners died and 16 were injured at Gencor's Ermelo coal mine south-west of Johannesburg.

On Monday this week, seven workers were killed and three injured in a rockfall at JCI's Randfontein Estate's gold mine — Sapa

Economic links with SA bad — Chissano

The Argus Foreign Service

PARIS — President Joaquim Chissano claimed here in a magazine interview that Mozambique's economic relations with South Africa were "worsening".

But he added "Nevertheless we will continue to maintain our contacts with Pretoria"

He told the Paris-based magazine *Afrique Asie* in an interview in Maputo that Mozambique's relations with South Africa were "worsening, so far as our economic relations are concerned"

He added "South Africa is applying sanctions against our country by using Maputo harbour less and less. At one time South African freight was being handled at a rate of seven million tons annually, but this has slumped to under one million tons, a spectacular diminution which is having serious repercussions on our economy"

"A pretext"

"The South African government claims it is not using Maputo so much because the rail link there is not working properly, but we consider that this is just a pretext"

"In addition, the number of Mozambican workers in South Africa has fallen from 60 000 last year to 30 000"

He said that despite strains on the Nkomati Accord, "we will nevertheless continue to maintain our contacts with the South African government in an attempt to try to make it respect its commitments."

LONDON — Lonrho has applied to the European Investment Bank for a \$3.6m loan for the rehabilitation of a cotton ginnery and vegetable processing plant on its estates in Mozambique's Gaza region.

Lonrho seeks aid in Mozambique

21/4/87 (218) B/Day

MIKE ROBERTSON

And in Geneva, Mozambique Prime Minister Mario Machungo has told a donors' meeting the country still needs \$160m in emergency aid to save 4.5-million people from starvation.

Lomaco, Lonrho's Mozambique subsidiary, has applied for the loan through the Central Bank of Mozambique.

The vegetable processing plant will produce tomato puree for export and general-vegetable products for Maputo.

Chairman Sir Edward du Cann says Lonrho produces a third of all vegetables sold in Maputo.

Following an appeal from UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, donor nations have pledged \$63m in emergency aid to Mozambique.

In addition, Britain and West Germany this week announced aid packages amounting to \$18.3m, while a \$30m pledge from Italy is expected to be announced shortly.

The EC has announced it will increase shipments of cereals from 60 000 tons to 105 000 tons, while the US has added 44 000 tons to its previous commitment of 150 000 tons.

The plight of Mozambique's war-ravaged economy can be gauged from an appeal from its Trade Ministry for supplementary foodstuffs.

The ministry said the country's sugar stocks had been completely depleted. In 1980, Mozambique was an exporter of sugar with an annual production of 115 000 tons. For 1987, expected production is only 18 000 tons.

The ministry says the minimum quantity of sugar necessary is 70 000 tons.

The same applies to the production of vegetable oil, which has fallen from 19 000 tons in 1981 to 6 000 tons. The minimum supply needed is 15 000 tons.

FEW places are the strange realities of Southern Africa more glaring than in Beira, the dilapidated Mozambican port which has become the focus of international efforts to end the region's dependence on trade through SA.

Anticipating sanctions against SA by the black frontline states, or counter-sanctions by SA itself, the world is pumping in hundreds of dollars to rehabilitate Mozambique's ports and their road and rail networks to the hinterland — all of them devastated by years of war and neglect.

Neighbouring Zimbabwe and Tanzania are providing more than 6 000 troops to help fight guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), a shadowy organisation once — and probably still — supported by SA.

Yet in Beira, this port in the Marxist state of Mozambique which could soon be luring traffic away from Durban and East London because of its proximity to Zimbabwe and Malawi, and its political credentials, SA never seems far away.

South African cars are among the few vehicles that ply the streets. South African rands, not the currencies of the frontline states, are welcomed by the official foreign exchange store (and by black marketeers) in payment for goods such as South African corn-flakes or tinned peaches.

Glossy colour pictures of ships in Cape Town's Table Bay adorn the walls of the Beira Port Authority's

War-torn Beira waits for a boom

The UN appeal for \$247m in emergency aid to avert disaster for 4.5m people in Mozambique has drawn pledges worth \$209m from 19 countries and the European Economic Community, WILLIAM DULLFORCE writes from Geneva.

However, some of the 40 humanitarian organisations active on the ground worry that conditions inside the wartorn country may prevent effective aid distribution.

offices. Much of the freight handled at the port is packed in South African containers and forwarded by South African shipping agents.

The black states of Southern Africa have become increasingly lukewarm about sanctions in recent months. They are not finding it as easy as they had hoped to loosen their commercial ties with the regional superpower.

An ambitious \$660m (\$410m) 10-year development plan for Beira and its associated transport routes has attracted an enthusiastic response from Western donors, with nearly \$300m pledged so far.

The routes from Malawi to the northern port of Nacala and from Zimbabwe down the Limpopo railway to Maputo are also being re-stored, although both have been closed to traffic by sabotage.

But the extent of Mozambique's economic decay and the disruption

caused by the war have made the resurrection of the Mozambican transport network a slow and difficult task.

In Southern Africa, Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has led the campaign for economic sanctions against the Pretoria government despite his country's dependence on South African ports, roads and railways for most of its trade. With the Limpopo line closed, even exports via Maputo have to go through SA.

It is largely Zimbabwe's predicament which has put the spotlight on the Beira corridor, the 314 km route between Beira and the Zimbabwean border which includes a single-track railway, a road and an oil pipeline.

Mugabe is committed to defending the corridor. Zimbabwean helicopters buzz overhead, armoured personnel carriers patrol the road

and troops guard strategic points such as the BP oil terminal at Beira.

Confident Zimbabwean soldiers drive fast through Mozambican road blocks without stopping — car horns blaring — while ordinary travellers may need to hand over a couple of cigarettes or an egg to speed up the security check. Zimbabwean railway workers, well paid and well fed compared with their Mozambican colleagues, are constantly repairing and upgrading the railway line.

Even without sanctions, Beira was — and can be again — the natural port for much of Zimbabwe and Malawi, and even for parts of Zambia. The Zimbabwean capital, Harare, is 600km by rail from Beira but 2 065km from Durban.

Rui Fonseca, executive director of Mozambique's Beira Corridor Authority, says: "If you look at the map you immediately realise the strategic position of Beira port. There's no doubt that Beira is the port of Southern Africa. It serves a very large and rich region."

At its peak in 1965, a decade before Mozambique's indepen-

dence from Portugal, Beira handled 4.3-million tons of traffic, close to today's potential market for the port of 5-million tons.

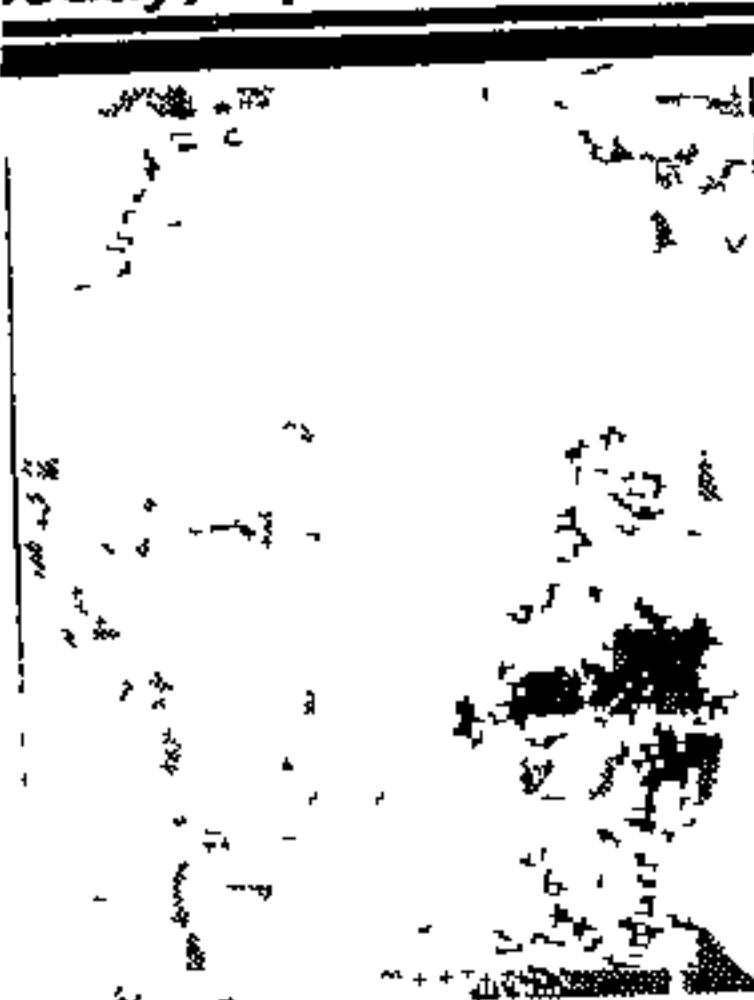
Last year the figure for Beira was only 1.4-million tons. Fonseca, hoping to persuade more Zimbabwean businessmen to cut their long-standing links with SA and switch to Beira, predicts traffic of 1.9-million tons this year and 3.5-million in a couple of years. His main problems are a shortage of locomotives; unfair discounting by South African Railways; and discrimination against Beira by shipping companies.

Electricity for Beira is erratic because of sabotage to pylons. More than 90 pylons were knocked down on the line to Beira between August and November last year and sometimes there is no power in the city for months.

Perhaps the most daunting obstacle to the development of the corridor is the state of Beira itself, and of the port.

Rehabilitation of the port is underway, albeit behind schedule, and ships berthed at the ageing quays are unloading Kenyan soda ash for Zimbabwe and taking on board Zimbabwean asbestos and Zambian copper.

The Dutch have completed a project to restore a coal conveyor which can handle 750 tons an hour, but unfortunately there is no coal because the mine at Moatize in the north has been cut off for years by the war.



THE late Samora Machel.

Machel died six months ago

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Source
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MAPUTO — Top level government leaders took part in a wreath laying ceremony at the weekend, marking the passage of six months since the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The chairman of the country's national assembly, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, led the ceremony which took place at Maputo's heroes monument where President Machel is

buried.

Machel and 33 other people were killed on October 19 last year when the plane in which they were returning from Zambia crashed inside South African territory.

A commission of inquiry, which included American and British experts, ended its probe earlier this year in Johannesburg, but its findings have not yet been disclosed.

Angola ready for major offensive, says Unita

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LISBON — Angola's Unita rebels said yesterday that Angolan Government troops, backed by Cuban and Soviet advisers, were ready to launch a big push on rebel strongholds in the south-east of the country

"Government forces supported by Cubans and Russians are massing in Cuando Cubango province to start their dry season offensive against our bases in Jamba and Mavinga," Unita said in a communique

The rebels' Lisbon spokesman, Mr Alcides Sakala, said defensive positions were being prepared north of the rebel headquarters at Jamba and that guerilla units had launched a counter-offensive

"We cannot yet give any details about our actions, but the government push, which we expect within days, will fail like all the others. In fact, (Unita leader) Jonas Savimbi has called an international news conference for May 9 in Jamba," Mr Sakala said

He said government troops, supported by MiG fighters, artillery and armoured vehicles, were massed around the towns of Menonge and Cuito Cuanavale 400 km from Jamba, which is just north of the Namibian border

There was no immediate comment from Luanda although analysts noted that Angola's Marxist Government, backed by about 30 000 Cuban troops, had previously launched anti-rebel offensives around this time of year

Dr Savimbi, Unita's veteran leader, would also use the news conference to detail the rebels' response to the proposed re-opening of the Benguela railway, Mr Sakala said.

Zambia's President Kaunda said last week that the vital railway linking land-locked Zambia and Zaire with the Angolan port of Benguela would be fully operational within two years.

The line, a favourite rebel target, has been closed for over a decade and Unita has said it will allow it to be re-opened under certain conditions, which included direct talks with Luanda — Sapa-Reuter

Frelimo set to attack rebel base

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Army is preparing an assault against the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement's main base in the northern province of Zambezia, the Mozambique News Agency, AIM, has said

In a report from Quelimane, in Zambezia province, the agency said Alfazema base was located in Morrumbala district and was regarded as the MNR's centre of operations for the provinces of Zambezia and Tete

AIM said that following a successful military offensive by the government, the districts of Morrumbala and Milange, near the border of Malawi, were the only ones in Zambezia province where MNR activity was "still intense"

Recently, Mozambican Army units, supported by Tanzanian and Zimbabwean troops, recaptured several districts and towns in Zambezia which had been captured by the MNR last year

AIM said the recent successes were due to the reorganisation of the army.

"Logistics, which have always been one of the Mozambican army's worst problems, have improved substantially," the agency said.

"Soldiers in the furthest corners of the province now receive regular supplies and are well-armed," it added

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Bid to save 4 1/2-m from famine death

WASHINGTON — A major international relief effort is under way in Mozambique to prevent a famine which could kill 4.5-million people, according to the US Government and private experts.

The United States and other countries have agreed to give Mozambique about R420-million in emergency aid. They are concerned that failure to act could produce a famine like that in Ethiopia during 1984 and 85.

Mr John Hammock, director of Oxfam America, said "If you catch it now, you're hopefully catching it ahead of time"

Mr Hammock, who has visited Mozambique, attributed the problem partly to drought but mostly to the MNR rebels who have pursued "a strategy of trying to terrorise people rather than trying to win them over"

Describing the situation as deteriorating, he said one refugee camp he visited had a population of 3 000 in December and 8 000 a few weeks ago

He said about 1.6-million people had been displaced by the war and that rebels had destroyed 40 percent of the country's schools

The Mozambican Prime Minister, Mr Mario Machungo, has said the rebels have destroyed 484 health clinics 25 percent of the total. He called the situation "extremely severe". The US Agency for International Development estimates that the lives of 4.5-million Mozambicans out of a population of 14.2-million are endangered

Ms Julia Taft, director of the US Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, agreed that the insurgency was causing more suffering than the drought.

Some supplies may have to be airlifted because the presence of rebels has made many roads unsafe

Child deaths

She said donor countries were cooperating with 27 foreign, private voluntary organisations in Mozambique.

The United Nations Children's Fund said this year the rebellion had caused social and economic disruption in nearly all Mozambique's 10 provinces

The report said "The combined infant and child mortality rate is believed to be in the range of 325 to 375 per thousand, making it one of the highest in the world"

Last month the Population Crisis Committee, a private research group, said that based on infant mortality and other criteria, Mozambique was the scene of more human suffering than any other nation

Pledges worth R420-million in aid were made at a United Nations conference in Geneva on March 31 — Sapa-AP

*in friend vet's home and
realtic perfection:
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4m Mozambicans face severe food shortage

NAIROBI — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) says four million Mozambicans are facing grave food shortages because of civil war.

And supplies may have to be flown or parachuted in "to avoid further suffering and loss of life"

An FAO report on the food supply situation and

crop prospects in sub-Saharan Africa said 40 of the 45 developing countries in the region will need 3,2 million tons of food aid this year

Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia and Lesotho face what the FAO calls "exceptional food emergencies"

The report, released today in Nairobi, said

Mozambique clearly has the worst problems

An FAO assessment mission found the Mozambique civil war reduced plantings, causing a massive shortfall in the anticipated harvest

The experts said Mozambique will need 650 000 to 750,000 tons of emergency food aid during the next 12 months

The FAO does not say how many people have died of starvation there. Mozambique's Marxist Government has been fighting an insurrection by the South African-supported Mozambican National Resistance since Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal in 1975

The MNR rebels have focused their attacks on roads, bridges and power stations, but the fighting has disrupted the country's agricultural production and impeded the deliveries of relief supplies

Insufficient rains, dilapidated transport systems, poor roads and a lack of fuel and spare parts also have contributed to the problem.

Angola also faces a guerilla war as well as a shortage of fertilisers and other agriculture needs

M'bique rail line blown up

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23/4/87

LISBON — The Mozambican right-wing rebel group, Renamo, claimed last night it had blown up the Beira railway and an oil pipeline and killed 70 Government troops in a fresh offensive.

It also claimed to have killed nine Zimbabwean troops and 15 Tanzanians and to have launched new offensives in Gaza and Inhambane provinces.

Seven Renamo guerillas were killed and 37 injured.

A statement said guerillas blew up the oil pipeline from Beira to Zimbabwe on April 18 at Mucodezi. Next day the railway link to Zimbabwe was sabotaged near Chokwe in Gaza province.

Malawian
troops guard
Mozambique
railway link

MAPUTO — Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano has confirmed the presence of Malawian troops in his country, a development which further broadens the international dimensions of his government's 11-year war with the MNR.

More than 6 000 Zimbabwean and Tanzanian soldiers, and hundreds of Eastern Bloc advisers are already helping to fight the rebels.

From next month Britain will step up its military training programme for Mozambican officers at a camp in eastern Zimbabwe.

In an interview ahead of his visit to Britain on May 6, Mr Chissano said the Malawians were helping to protect workers repairing the railway line from Malawi to the deep-water port of Nacala.

The port has been cut off by the war but could in future handle most of Malawi's agricultural exports which now go through South Africa.

Mozambican officials believe that MNR guerillas are still infiltrating from Malawi but apparently without the connivance of the government there.

Mr Chissano also said he suspected that the South Africans were continuing to violate the Nkomato Accord.

"We are getting information now about overflights, about strange planes in different areas and there are people speaking about fresh supplies for the bandits," he said.

President Chissano ruled out the possibility of a United Nations force to keep the peace in Mozambique and rejected talks for a ceasefire with the rebels.

— Financial Times

Mozambique famine may kill millions

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Millions of Mozambicans facing starvation may be beyond the help of a huge international operation launched to save them.

International aid is being rallied after reports that the war in Mozambique threatens more than four-million people with famine in what could be the biggest disaster of its kind since the drought in Ethiopia

Millions of rands of emergency food supplies have been promised but international relief organisations will face a difficult task in getting it from Mozambique's ports to the starving people in remote, war-torn areas of the country

Mozambique's transport infrastructure has been virtually destroyed by the war between the Frelimo government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels. In much of the country vehicles cannot move on the roads except in escorted convoys

Heavy fighting

The worst famine threat is in areas where heavy fighting is still continuing between government troops, supported by Tanzanian and Zimbabwean army units, and the rebels

Earlier this month various countries and organisations pledged R420-million in aid to Mozambique at a conference in Geneva under the auspices of the United Nations

The International Red Cross has made a further R3.3-million available to the Mozambican Red Cross to finance relief aid programmes

● The Argus Foreign Service reports film of harrowing scenes in Mozambique were shown in Britain on BBC television this week — after a warning that viewers would find it disturbing

Viewers saw old women dying, pot-bellied children and crippled people

BBC Southern Africa correspondent Michael Buerk said Mozambique had the highest number of child deaths in the world — 86 000 a year

He said more than 700 clinics and hospitals across the country had been destroyed

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of Ramadan**
Staff Reporter

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Struggle to get delivery permits

SUPPLIERS had told Checkers retail warehouse stores they could not get road transport permits for deliveries during the rail strike, the company's food director Paul Susan said yesterday

Susan said Nestlé, Beacon and others had told him of their struggle to get permits to deliver goods to the Checkers-warehouse stores Nestlé and Beacon spokesmen yesterday denied applying for temporary permits

Susan said suppliers could be unwilling to speak out for fear of possible repercussions, and using one or two examples could cloud the issue

The point was, as far as he understood it from suppliers, that the local road transportation boards had not relaxed their rules during the rail strike.

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NORMAN SHEPHERD

"With the current situation on the railways, why can't the boards relax their rules completely and allow manufacturers to supply stores with the goods we desperately need without having to go through a whole lot of red tape?"

"In view of the drama, why is it necessary to apply for a permit? If the road permit situation has been relaxed, this has been kept quiet," Susan said

Transport Department deputy director-general "Boy" Claasens said in Pretoria yesterday he did not have a breakdown immediately available on how many temporary road transport permits were granted or refused since the start of the rail strike, but would investigate

Warning on Mozambican border crossings

THE constant border crossings of Mozambicans could no longer be tolerated, deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Ben Wilkens said yesterday

He said at the opening of the fourth session of the KaNgwane legislative assembly authorities would act against those abusing the leniency of the KaNgwane and SA governments

It was estimated that 14 000 to 20 000 Mozambicans had entered KaNgwane illegally since September 1984 Only 8 070 temporary permits had been issued so far

Wilkens said it was accepted that

short-term assistance must be provided for humanitarian reasons

"We have clear evidence, however, that not only is there an influx of Mozambicans, but also a constant coming and going across the border which can no longer be tolerated" There was evidence, too, that many Mozambicans used KaNgwane merely as a springboard to the interior, particularly to the PWV area

They were part of an illegal work force, which deprived KaNgwane citizens of jobs in the PWV area, he said

6/11/87 30/4/87
GERALD REILLY

ENTS

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SA501 Port Elizabeth to Johannesburg

For the

International aid may be too late for many Mozambicans

The Star's Africa News Service
MAPUTO — Many millions of starving Mozambicans may be beyond the help of a massive international operation

International aid is being rallied in response to reports that the war in Mozambique threatens more than four million people with famine in what could be the biggest disaster of its kind since the drought in Ethiopia

Emergency food supplies have been promised but international relief organisations will face a difficult job getting it from Mozambique's ports to the starving in remote, war-torn areas of the country

Mozambique's transport infrastructure has been virtually destroyed by the war between the Frelimo government and Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels

In much of the country vehi-

cles can only move in escorted convoys

The worst famine threat is in areas where heavy fighting is still continuing between government troops, supported by Tanzanian and Zambabwean army units, and the rebels

Earlier this month countries and organisations pledged R420 million in aid to Mozambique at a conference in Geneva held under the auspices of the United Nations

The International Red Cross has made another R3.3 million available to the Mozambican Red Cross to finance relief

The worst affected areas are the provinces of Zambezia and Sofala with respectively 847 000 and 781 000 people at risk. It is in these provinces that the MNR launched a successful military offensive late last year

The Mozambican government admits rebels are still in

control of some districts. The International Committee of the Red Cross is opening an office in Quelimane, capital of Zambezia province, and an office for logistical back-up at Beira

The Red Cross says the provinces of Zambezia, Nampula and Tete are the priority areas

A specialist from Geneva is expected in Mozambique soon to study transport and logistical aspects of the relief pro-

gramme but there are fears that because of the war aid will be limited to refugee centres and the few areas in which the government's control is not seriously challenged by the MNR

Thousands of Mozambicans have fled to neighbouring countries in the past 18 months but many are being sent back and the authorities are struggling to find centres to accommodate and feed them

518 SMC 1/5/87

Lethal border fence extended

By DE WET POTGIETER

THE lethal electrified fence on the border between South Africa and Mozambique has been extended. A SA Defence Force spokesman said yesterday an extra 37km of electrified fence had been tested on May Day.

"All those living in the vicinity of the fence have been notified, including the Government of Mozambique and the people living on the Mozambican side," the spokesman said.

"The fence is clearly marked in all the languages of the area," he added.

The electrified fence was erected to prevent terrorists from infiltrating into South Africa from Mozambique.

According to the Defence Force spokesman, the fence also helps combat cross-border smuggling, stock-theft and the spread of stock diseases.

LONDON — The world's worst famine since the one in Ethiopia is threatening Mozambique, it is claimed here

A BBC television report on the situation Wednesday night claimed that more than 4,5 million people were facing starvation and only urgent action could prevent another disaster.

Film, prefaced with a warning that viewers could find it disturbing, showed scenes of old woman dying, pot-bellied children and crippled people.

BBC Southern Africa correspondent Michael Buerk, reporting on the situation at one aid centre there, told of a house, known in colonial times as "Villa Paradise", "Now it is a refuge for 10 000 desperate people — people at the last extremity of exhaustion, malnutrition, and disease," he said

"Many can barely walk or even lift their heads. They have been hiding in mangrove swamps for months from the endless brutal war."

He said refugees had overwhelmed the aid centre and a once fertile province was destitute. In a potentially rich country, 4,5 million people risked

The agony of Mozambique seen on TV

starving to death

Help was coming — half a million tons of food from abroad — but most of the country had been made dangerous or totally inaccessible by the war

Buerk said that Mozambique had the highest child mortality in the world, "86 000 children a year, one every six minutes".

He also said more than 700 clinics and hospitals had been destroyed. Those that remained were packed with "thousands of legless and armless cripples — victims of the casual cruelties of vicious men"

Britain's Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Christopher Patten, said that Britain had pledged R56 million in emergency aid to Mozambique this year, and hoped to offer more when President Chissano visited London next week —
The Star Bureau

218 STMR 4/5/87

Botswana rejects accord

The Star's Africa News Service

GABORONE — The Botswana Government has rejected a South African proposal for a joint security agreement on the lines of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, it has been reported here.

The Reporter newspaper said that a top level South African delegation led by the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, was in Botswana last week to discuss recent allegations that the African National Congress was infiltrating guerillas into South Africa through Botswana.

The newspaper said South Africa had proposed an "Nkomati agreement" as a joint mechanism to monitor the movement of infiltrators inside Botswana.

The Botswana delegation to the talks had rejected the proposals. Last month South Africa warned Botswana the ANC was using Botswana as a route to infiltrate South Africa.

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SMC

Renamo base captured

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambican Army forces, backed by troops from Zimbabwe and Tanzania, have captured the main base of the anti-government Renamo movement, SABC radio news reports, quoting military sources in Maputo. The sources said the base at Morrumbala in central Mozambique fell to government forces last week. So far there has been no comment from Renamo spokesmen in Lisbon.

day, May 6, 1987

218 \$Tan 6/5/87

FOCUS

Slap

in

face

for allies

Chissano
on tour
of the
West



MOZAMBICAN President Joaquim Chissano.

THE diplomats at the British Embassy on Vladimir Lenin Avenue in Maputo are rather pleased. On his first trip outside Africa as Mozambique's new president, Mr Joaquim Chissano is visiting Western, not Eastern Europe, and going to see the Iron Lady, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and the Queen

It may be going too far to call his British tour, from tomorrow until Saturday, "a slap in the face for the Russians", as one diplomat did, but it is certainly a sign of Mozambique's increasingly close military and economic ties with the West

Although Mozambique is a Marxist-Leninist state, following independence from Portugal in 1975, and its buildings are still plastered with old-fashioned revolutionary slogans, the ruling Frelimo party has moved steadily westwards over the past three years. First under the leadership of President Samora the late President Samora Machel, and now under President Chissano

Failure

Members of the government like to play down the significance of recent ideological shifts, but many have been disillusioned by the poor performance of the state-controlled sector of the economy and the failure of their Soviet-equipped army to defeat the MNR rebels

The guerilla war has wrecked the economy and put a quarter of the population of 14 million at risk from starvation

During his visit Mr Chissano will be seeking increased military aid from Britain for Mozambique's ill-disciplined army. Since the

beginning of last year British officers have been training Mozambicans in eastern Zimbabwe and the number of pupils on the 12-week course is now being doubled to 120

A private British defence company, with a quiet nod of approval and weapons export licences from the British Government, has won a contract in Mozambique and sent out half-a-dozen former members of the special air service regiment to train a Mozambique elite force which will guard the railway from Malawi to the northern port of Nacala

The Mozambicans hope that improved,

counter-insurgency tactics will succeed where 800 Soviet advisers and an array of tanks and MiG aircraft better suited to conventional warfare have failed

Rhetoric

When it comes to the rhetoric of global politics the Mozambican leadership still has one foot in the Soviet camp, but on the economic front it has begun embracing the West, welcoming foreign investors and the International Monetary Fund, privatising state companies and hiving off state farms to the private sector

Mr Chissano's explanation of this phenomenon is that state farms and "the people's shops" were practical rather than ideological necessities. Portuguese owners had fled in panic at independence and the state was obliged to step

in for want of Mozambican entrepreneurs

"People started thinking it was a policy not to allow the opening of private shops," he said in an interview. "There was resistance (to privatisation) from some civil servants who said that people should not open shops because they would become exploiters, capitalists and so forth. We said no, this is wrong."

So good are Mozambique's relations with Britain that while other African leaders have threatened to leave the Commonwealth over South Africa, Mr Chissano wants to associate more closely with it and expects his country to attend as a guest the next Commonwealth summit in Vancouver in October.

It is unlikely that Mozambique, a Portuguese-speaking country, would become a full member, although it is

not a possibility which Mr Chissano rejects out of hand

Mozambique depends for its survival on emergency food aid and other forms of assistance, but cherishes its political independence. It has refused to allow the Soviet Union to set up military bases and will want to become no more beholden to the West than it is to the East

Support

The US administration, hampered by right-wingers in Congress who want to support the MNR, see a chance to make a new strategic friend in Southern Africa, but Mozambique will doubtless continue to import much of its fuel and armaments from the Soviet Union and will stand by many of the socialist ideals which it developed in the early struggle against Portuguese colonialism

Chissano gets the red carpet

CME Trip 7/5/87
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LONDON. — Britain gave Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano a red-carpet welcome yesterday at the start of a three-day visit during which he is expected to seek further aid to stop a famine sweeping the nation and a guerilla war by South African-backed rebels

Mr Chissano was clearly pleased with the welcome, he was given on arrival at Heathrow Airport, where officials said the Foreign Office provided a new red carpet for the occasion and a Royal Air Force honour guard

Mr Chissano, 47, is on his first trip outside Africa since becoming president in November last year following the death of President Samora Machel in an air crash in South Africa last October

He is scheduled to meet the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Geoffrey Howe, the Queen and the Commonwealth Secretary General, Sir Shridath Ramphal

"Geography and changes in Mozambique's (Marxist) policy mean Britain and the West have an interest in cementing their ties with Mr Chissano and in showing they can offer a better pattern of development than Frelimo's communist allies," the Daily Telegraph said in an editorial

"The first priority is to provide famine relief in a country where it is estimated 4.5 million face starvation. The second is to bring an end to the war"

Diplomats said the high profile given his visit was mainly because Mozambique was moving away from orthodox Marxist central planning and because of its position as a frontline state sharing a common border with South Africa

They said Britain wanted to get the message across that it wants to help Mozambique and other frontline nations to lessen their dependence on South African rail links

In other areas of assistance, British officials said they expected food and emergency aid to total an estimated R36 million in the current financial year. Mozambique is also expected to seek British help in rescheduling part of its R9 billion foreign debt —

UPI

ARGUS 8/5/87 218

Frelimo wants British aid to fight the MNR

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — Mozambique would need substantial foreign military aid to defeat the MNR rebel forces, President Joaquim Chissano has admitted here

Frelimo forces needed both material aid and training — assistance the Maputo government was actively seeking from the international community, including Britain

The president told a press conference yesterday that he had asked Mrs Thatcher for more "logistical-aid and training" and the British government was studying the request to "find ways to help"

Elite forced

In fact, the United Kingdom has this month doubled to 120 the number of Mozambique officers and NCOs being trained under British army officers in eastern Zimbabwe. And, through a private defence company contract, an elite Mozambique force is being trained by former SAS soldiers and equipped with new assault rifles and non-combat supplies

The war against the rebels President Chissano insists are backed by South Africa is the country's most pressing problem. He believes foreign military aid is part of the answer

Painting a gloomy picture of Mozambique's economy — which he blamed on the "colonial inheritance, South African destabilisation and natural calamities", President Chissano said, however, that talks with the IMF "are going well"

Shared desire

President Chissano also urged Britain to continue pressing the South African government to open talks with the ANC in an effort to achieve a negotiated settlement

The Frelimo leader said he shared with Mrs Thatcher a desire for "democracy, peace and equality" in Southern Africa

President Chissano confirmed that a delegation of Mozambicans would attend the next Commonwealth summit in Vancouver, as observers, because they had a deep interest in a region occupied by a host of Commonwealth states



Light evening meals, on

Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher meet outside Mrs Thatcher's official London residence. Mr Chissano is seeking further military aid from Britain.

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FOR SUBSCRIPTION INQUIRIES — TELEPHONE EAST LONDON 26141

M'bique unveils transport plans

LISBON — Mozambican officials have unveiled details of a \$500 million plan to rebuild a rebel-hit transport network to lessen the dependence of black-ruled southern African countries on trading through South Africa.

The eight-year project to recuperate the strategic oil pipeline, railroad and highway known as the Beira Corridor will free Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe of almost total reliance on importing and exporting through South African ports, officials said.

Project organizer, Mr Rui Fonseca, said west European countries would provide almost all of the \$589 million required to modernize Mozambican ports, roads and railroads and build airports, goods terminals and telecommunication links.

Mr Fonseca said the immediate aim was to double goods traffic by the end of 1987 along the 400-kilometre corridor that links landlocked Zimbabwe to Mozambique's Indian Ocean port of Beira.

Rebels fighting to

overthrow Mozambique's Marxist government regularly blow up stretches of the pipeline and ambush trains on the corridor.

Mozambique accuses Pretoria of supporting the guerillas to undermine efforts by its black-ruled neighbors to operate independent trade routes.

The plan has been developed by the Mozambique-based transport commission of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), a group set up by nine black-ruled countries to lessen the region's economic dependence on South Africa.

Details of the Beira Corridor plan were released two weeks after Angola, Mozambique, Zaire and Zambia announced a \$280 million project to rebuild Angola's Benguela Railroad that provides a similar outlet for southern African goods on the Atlantic Ocean.

The Beira Corridor, the easiest route to the sea from Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, carried four million tons of

goods at its peak in the 1960s.

Hit by Angolan rebel sabotage, poor maintenance and a lack of qualified technicians, the volume of traffic fell to 1.4 million tons in 1984 and 1985, according to official figures.

Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Malawi have sent in troops to help the Mozambique army protect the line from attack by guerillas of the Mozambican National Resistance. But traffic has remained severely disrupted.

Since the crippling of the Beira Corridor, SADCC officials say Zimbabwe and Malawi channel 90 per cent and Zambia 30 per cent of their foreign trade through South African ports.

Completion in 1995, includes the integration of other transport links into the system, so that southern African countries can make full use of five Indian Ocean ports: Beira, Lobito, Nacala and Maputo in Mozambique and Dar-Es-Salem, Tanzania — Sapa-AP.

AP 643 11/18/77 (218)
MNR village taken
Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — The Mozambican army has retaken the village of Morrumbala, in northern Zambezia province, from rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement. The village had been in MNR hands for more than a year.

Maputo plans to rebuild corridor

2/18

LISBON — Mozambican officials have just unveiled a \$500m plan to rebuild the rebel-hit Beira Corridor transport network to lessen the dependence of black states on trading through SA.

The eight-year project to rebuild the strategic oil pipeline, railway and road link will free Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe of almost total reliance on importing and exporting through SA ports, officials said.

Project organiser Rui Fonseca said West European countries would provide almost all of the \$589m required to modernize Mozambican ports, roads and railways and build airports, goods terminals and telecommunication links.

Fonseca told a meeting in Lisbon the immediate aim was to double goods traffic by the end of 1987 along the 400km corridor that links Zimbabwe to Mozambique's port of Beira.

Rebels fighting to overthrow Mozambique's Marxist government regularly blow up stretches of the pipeline and ambush trains in the corridor. Mozambique accuses Pretoria of supporting the guerrillas to undermine efforts by its black-ruled neighbors to operate independent trade routes.

Western nations led by the European Community were expected to provide \$518m of the total cost and had already donated \$23m. The US so far has invested \$5.6m, officials said.

The plan has been developed by the Mozambique-based transport commission of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), a group set up by nine black-ruled countries to lessen the region's economic dependence on SA.

When the plan is completed, the ports of Beira, Lobito, Nacala and Maputo in Mozambique and Dar-es-Salem in Tanzania will be incorporated into the system.— AP-DJ.

COMPANY RESULTS/FINANCE

LISBON — Mozambican Trade Minister Aranda da Silva said at the weekend his country would receive \$152m in new loans between June and December as a result of successful negotiations last month between the government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank

He told a seminar in Lisbon the upsurge in foreign financial support for Mozambique was the most foreign credit the Marxist-ruled nation had obtained since independence in 1975

Aranda da Silva said total agreement had been reached on the steps

taken by the government to lift the economy out of deep recession brought on by drought, falls in world commodity prices and disruption caused by a war against anti-government rebels

He said the \$152m in new credits would come from the World Bank and Western countries such as Britain and Switzerland.

"Never in its 12 years of indepen-

dence has our country disposed of such important financial support as that which is foreseen over the next few months," Aranda da Silva said.

Diplomatic sources here noted that Mozambique has significantly stepped up its ties with the West in recent years

Aranda da Silva was addressing a seminar on the Beira transport corridor, a 300km rail, road and pipeline

Mozambique to get \$152m in loans

complex linking the port of Beira to landlocked Zimbabwe

African states grouped in the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) have launched a project valued at more than \$550m aimed at upgrading Beira port and the railway to Zimbabwe under an overall strategy to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa in the region — Sapa-Reuter

218 12/5/87 [initials]

Mozambique 'No' to Margo report

JOHANNESBURG — The Mozambican Government has rejected the findings of the Margo Commission of Inquiry into the air crash in which President Samora Machel was killed in October last year, SABC'S Africa Desk reports

Mozambique said in a statement, quoted by the radio, that the Mozambican national commission of inquiry into the crash had studied and rejected the conclusions of the Margo commission

The statement referred to the international board of inquiry set up after the crash, consisting of experts from Mozambique, the Soviet Union and South Africa

It said that despite requests from Mozambique and the Soviet Union, South Africa had decided to continue with its own inquiry

Mr Justice Margo announced on March 11 that, in terms of the Chicago Convention, copies of his report had been sent to Mozambique, where the plane was registered, and to the Soviet Union, as the aircraft manufacturer

The two countries were given 60 days to comment on the report or to make representations to the commission

Asked to comment, the Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said the commission of inquiry had been drawn up in strict accordance with international conventions, and that the commission had been made up of internationally recognised authorities

The report would be released in accordance with prescribed rules and it would be clear why the Mozambique Government was refusing to accept it

ARGUL 12/15/87

Mozambique rejects SA's Machel air-crash verdict

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique has rejected the findings of the South African board of inquiry into the causes of the aircraft crash in which President Samora Machel and 34 others were killed last year

The political bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party said in a statement that investigations by Mozambique, South Africa and the Soviet Union on the causes of the crash should be continued

The South African board's findings have not yet been published

They were submitted to Mozambique and the Soviet Union which, according to international rules, had 60 days to make representations about them.

"UNACCEPTABLE"

The statement issued in Maputo said the findings were "unacceptable", but did not give details about them

The political bureau wanted to find out the truth about the disaster and had therefore decided to "consider the investigation not closed".

The Mozambican commission rejected the South African findings because it was necessary to "continue the work of the tripartite commission with the basic aim of identifying the location and nature of the navigational radio beacon that

caused the aircraft to swerve from its route"

The statement said it was not the signal from the Maputo navigational beacon that had been followed by the crew.

Meanwhile, the Argus Political Staff reports South Africa has rejected the Mozambican stand on the board's findings

According to diplomatic sources, the Soviet Union is also expected to disagree with the findings, sticking to its claims that the aircraft was brought down by false beacon signals

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said in an interview today that South Africa could not be faulted

"We followed the terms of the Chicago Convention precisely. A board of internationally respected experts under Mr Justice Margo was appointed to investigate the accident and the inquiry was held in the open."

The Chicago Convention required the country in which the accident occurred to hold the inquiry. Both the Soviet Union and Mozambique had been invited to take part

Diplomatic sources said today Mozambique was looking for a way out because of pressure on it by the Soviet Union which stood to lose considerable aircraft sales because of the accident.

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37AC
Maputo
rejects
Machel air
crash report

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has rejected the findings of the South African commission of inquiry into the causes of the plane accident in which President Samora Machel and 34 other people were killed last year.

The Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo party said in a statement that investigations by Mozambique, South Africa and the Soviet Union on the causes of the crash should be continued.

The South African commission of inquiry met earlier this year but its findings have not yet been published.

The findings were submitted to Mozambique and the Soviet Union which, according to international rules, had 60 days to make representations about them.

The two-month period expired yesterday.

The statement issued in Maputo said the findings were "unacceptable".

NOT CLOSED

The Political Bureau had approved the position taken by the Mozambican commission and had decided to "consider the investigation not closed".

The Mozambican commission of inquiry had rejected the South African findings because it was necessary to "continue the work of the tripartite commission with the basic aim of identifying the location and nature of the navigational radio beacon (VOR) that caused the aircraft to swerve from its route".

The statement said it was not the signal from the Maputo navigational beacon (VOR) that had been followed by the crew.

"The signal from the navigational beacon followed by the aircraft had a decisive role in the tragedy," it added.

Frelimo's Political Bureau said no efforts would be spared "to find out the real truth" about the causes of the crash.

SA probe 'unacceptable'

MAPUTO — Mozambique has rejected the findings of a South African inquiry into the plane crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel died on October 19 last year

A statement from the politburo of the ruling Frelimo party said the inquiry's conclusions, which have not yet been published, were unacceptable

Machel and 34 other people died when his Soviet-built Tupolev aircraft crashed just inside South Africa's border with Mozambique while on a flight from Zambia to Maputo

An international commission of inquiry, comprising experts from Mozambique, the Soviet Union and South Africa, has analysed the aircraft's flight recorders and conversation between

the cockpit and Maputo airport control tower but not yet reported its findings

Additionally, South African set up its own board of inquiry and held hearings in Johannesburg earlier this year chaired by a Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Margo

During the hearings, that inquiry heard repeated evidence that the Soviet crew did not follow standard procedures

Yesterday's politburo statement urged South Africa to continue with the tripartite inquiry "with the aim of finding out the truth"

It said the plane had homed in on a navigational signal that took it into a hillside inside South Africa instead of to Maputo airport and the reason for this had

not been explained "There must be a complete clarification of this fundamental point to find out the truth," it added

The inquiry's findings were sent to Mozambique in advance of their publication Commenting on Maputo's rejection of them, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told South African state radio yesterday "When you see the report, you'll see why they are rejecting it"

The report of the commission of inquiry would be released later this week, SABC Radio News reported

It was made available to the Mozambique government, as the country of registry, and the Soviet Union, as the manufacturer, about two months ago — Sapa-Reuter

Experts sift through bomb rubble as SA denies role

HARARE — Bomb-disposal experts and forensic scientists sifted through the rubble yesterday in a Harare apartment where a woman was killed in an explosion on Monday night

Zimbabwean Security Minister Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, who visited the scene within minutes of the blast, blamed South Africa A Pretoria government spokesman denied responsibility.

A young Zimbabwean woman, identified as Mrs Tsitsi Chiliza, was killed instantly Three others in the apartment, her brother, a baby girl and a domestic worker, escaped unhurt

The area around the Earl's Court apartment building, in the central Avenues area, was sealed off till midday yesterday before photographers and television crews were allowed to film the shattered apartment

Neighbours, who declined to be identified, said they understood Mrs Chiliza's husband was of South African origin, but this could not be confirmed Mr Munangagwa said that only Zimbabweans were resident in the two-storey building

The blast is the latest of a series in the frontline states for which Pretoria has either taken responsibility or been blamed

Last week, SA issued a strong warning to Zimbabwe that it would take whatever action was necessary after a landmine explosion in the northern Transvaal It said tracks from the scene of the explosion led across the border into Zimbabwe

On April 25, five Zimbabwians were killed in an attack by SA commandos on Livingstone

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in a statement in Pretoria yesterday that Zimbabwe was obviously accusing SA of being responsible for the Harare blast to cover up the use of its territory by terrorists who plant landmines in SA

Mr Botha also rejected accusations of SA involvement in a group of Zimbabwean rebels, following the discovery of SA-manufactured soap and shoes on a rebel who was killed by Zimbabwe's armed forces in Matabeleland on Monday

Reagan 'unaware of tour'

WASHINGTON — President Reagan yesterday denied he had known of a secret White House tour in September 1986 for three Iranians who wanted to be sure they were dealing with presidential representatives

In a TV interview on Monday, Major-General Richard Secord said three Iranians had been led by Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North on a late-night tour of the White House

The tour had been arranged because the mission of ex-national security adviser Mr Robert McFarlane to Iran in May 1986 failed to win freedom for US hostages

President Reagan was away from the mansion that day but "was aware of this and was completely briefed on the results on the meeting", Major-General Secord said — UPI

Can money for the Philippines' opposition?

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SA to spend R3-m upgrading and developing facilities

Maputo harbour revamp

2/8

13/5/87

PRETORIA. — South Africa is to make available R3-million to upgrade Maputo harbour, the Department of Foreign Affairs said today.

This follows an agreement signed between South Africa and Mozambique on March 26

The development was in line with South African efforts to promote the economic development of the region, the department said.

It followed the doubling of the railway line to Maputo, the creation of cooling facilities at the harbour, the upgrading of facilities, export credit and agricultural development in Mozambique

It was calculated that the harbour's income would eventually increase from R23-million to R168-million a year

The investment in the harbour could be profitable only if it was used fully by South Africa

Feasibility study

"Exporters in the region, notably the Northern and Eastern Transvaal, will be encouraged to make full use of the facilities once they have been upgraded," the department said.

The upgrading and development of the harbour would be in three phases, in accordance with a feasibility study by the private sector in collaboration with the Mozambican authorities

The R3-million for the first phase would be for the supply of parts and equipment, maintenance and management

Phase two, stretching over four years, would concentrate on the repair of infrastructure with the aim of increasing exports to about six million tons a year.

Phase three would aim at further and continued repair, upgrading and the provision of new facilities

"The benefits to Mozambique are obvious. Not only will Mozambique receive a vastly increased income but a number of additional jobs will be created, both within the harbour and on Mozambican railways.

"It is hoped that other countries will also show an interest in establishing a more peaceful and industrious climate in the region," the department said

— Sapa

13/3/87

28 B/Day

CRASH REPORT REJECTED

THE Mozambican government has rejected the findings of the Margo commission of inquiry into the air crash which killed President Samora Machel last October.

Maputo said in a statement yesterday the national commission of inquiry into the crash had studied and rejected the Margo commission's conclusions.

The statement referred to the international board of inquiry set up after the crash, consisting of experts from Mozambique, the Soviet Union and SA.

It said that despite requests from

Mozambique and the Soviet Union, SA had decided to continue with its own inquiry.

Mr Justice Margo said on March 11 that in terms of the Chicago Convention, copies of his report had been sent to Mozambique, where the plane was registered, and to the Soviet Union, as the manufacturer of the aircraft.

President Machel and 34 other people were killed in the crash on October 19 last year.

SABC news said the report of the commission of inquiry will be released later this week. — Sapa.

HARARE — Anti-Government rebels abducted seven people from a mission farm near the central Mozambican town of Gondola on Wednesday night, a mission spokesman said today

The seven were an American nurse, an Australian farm manager, an 18-month-old baby girl and four Zimbabweans, the national director of Youth With A Mission, Mike Oman, told Reuters

He said they were kidnapped late on Wednesday night when right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerillas surrounded their house on the farm. They were taken away without shots being fired but a four-ton truck and a car were blown up and completely destroyed.

He said the abduction was witnessed by a Mozambican farm manager who had relayed the news to Harare by telephone.

Gondola lies about 100 kilometres east of the eastern Zimbabwean border town of Mutare, midway along a road, rail and fuel pipeline to Beira

Mr Oman named the seven as Kindra Bryan (American), Roy Perkins (Australian), his wife, Patricia, Phil and Vicky Cooper and their baby daughter, Abigail, and Joan Goodman (all Zimbabweans)

He said Miss Bryan, 29, from Houston, Texas, was the only one of the seven affiliated to Youth With A Mission. She was a nurse who had arrived in Gondola on Sunday to start a six-month-long voluntary assignment

He said the others were running a clinic, self-help projects and distributing food, clothing and medicine on the farm about 15 kilometres from Gondola. They were attached to an aid body called Mission to Mozambique or groups associated with it

He quoted the farm-manager eyewitness as saying that an unknown number of MNR rebels surrounded the house after the seven had gone to bed. They roused the occupants by chanting and beating their rifle butts on the ground.

The guerillas took everything they could carry from the house, including food, clothing and medicine, when they marched off with the seven

There were no other whites on the farm at the time and no-one else was abducted, he reported

Zimbabwean troops have been stationed in Mozambique for the past four years guarding the strategic link with Beira, through which passes about 10% of Zimbabwe's trade and nearly all its fuel imports.

MNR rebels, who have caused widespread damage to the Mozambican economy throughout the country during more than a decade of civil war, have frequently kidnapped expatriates working in the country as part of their anti-Government campaign.

A group of 57 was released last December into neighbouring Malawi.

MNR guerillas abduct 7 people from mission

(28) suspect 15/5/87

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Argus 15/5/77

Seven abducted from mission 218 in Mozambique

HARARE — Seven people, including an American nurse, an Australian farm manager and an 18-month-old baby, have been abducted from a mission farm in central Mozambique.

Mozambique National Resistance rebels are believed to have attacked the mission run by the One Way Christian Centre under its Mission to Mozambique programme.

Kidnapped from the mission were Roy and Trish Perkins, both from Zimbabwe although Roy is an Australian citizen, Kindra Bryan, an American nurse, Joan Goodman, a nurse from Zimbabwe, and Philip and Victoria Cooper and their 18-month-old baby, Abigail, also from Zimbabwe.

Mr Mike Oman, national director of Youth With A Mission in Zimbabwe, said Miss Bryan was working as a volunteer nurse. She arrived in Mozambique on Sunday.

The Zimbabwe army is taking part in the hunt for the missing people.

Mr and Mrs Cooper and their baby had been visiting the mission for a few days.

The United States Government is understood to be making approaches to the MNR office in Washington — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-Reuter

... for help on Saturday, but when

ARGUS 18/5/87
28

Aid pouring in to help Mozambique's starving

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — A second huge airlift of food into the Mozambican town of Inhaminga in the Sofala province has begun in order to avert mass starvation among the 15 000 residents and refugees there

The airlift aims to provide the town with 200 tons of food and other commodities in the next two weeks, and is part of continuing relief operations in Mozambique being run by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

ADVANCED STAGE

The WFP says it hopes the airlift will be the beginning of a more ambitious operation to a number of seriously affected areas in Mozambique.

It said the planning for this operation had now reached an

advanced stage of preparation in conjunction with Italy, which intended to supply the aircraft, technical assistance and back-up

The first airlift into Inhaminga consisted of 35 flights and comprised food, maize, dried fish, soap, skimmed milk powder and clothing

The food is part of about 200 000 tons it is expected the WFP will channel into the country this year in order to feed the estimated 2.5-million starvation-threatened people in Mozambique

Apart from this project, the WFP is operating two small coastal freighters and four barges from the port of Beira to deliver much-needed food by sea to coastal areas of Mozambique.

17645 20/5/87
**Mozambique
bishops call
for peace talks**

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's Roman Catholic bishops have called for peace talks between the ruling Frelimo Party and the National Resistance Movement (MNR).

And they have criticised the presence of foreign troops helping the Government to fight the rebels

In an episcopal letter the bishops said that peace depended on the Government and on MNR leaders who had "decisive power" over the conflict

The Catholic bishops criticised the presence of foreign troops in Mozambique and said the internationalisation of the conflict threatened the country's sovereignty and made it more difficult to control the war.

Machel crash was sabotage, say Soviets

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said today that deliberate sabotage caused a plane crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel and 33 other people were killed last October.

But the Soviets stopped short of blaming South Africa for the disaster

Deputy Civil Aviation Minister Mr Ivan Vasin said Soviet and Mozambican investigators, who at first co-operated with South African experts to establish the cause of the crash, rejected a report issued unilaterally by Pretoria blaming the Soviet crew.

Instead, he told reporters, the Soviet and Mozambican experts confirmed preliminary findings announced in January that a decoy beacon caused the Soviet Tupolev-134 to make a 40 degree turn west from its destination of Maputo airport and crash just inside South African territory.

Mr Vasin called for the resumption of three-way investigations to establish who was responsible for setting up the beacon

Asked if Moscow blamed South Africa for the crash, he said "We do not say so. But it was a terrorist act and to find out who actually

placed the false beacon, we need another inquiry"
He could not say whether the decoy was in South African or Mozambican territory but he said the plane crashed only 200 m inside South Africa

Pretoria says the plane veered off course because the crew mistakenly tuned their radar to Matsapa airport in Swaziland instead of Maputo.

But Mr Vasin, using maps to illustrate the final route of the plane, said its radar had been tuned precisely to Maputo airport and the crew believed they were about to land there

They ignored the altimeter suggesting otherwise because they believed it was faulty, he added

Mr Vasin said no changes had been made to Soviet airliners as a result of the crash experience but crews had been briefed on how to handle such situations in future

He avoided a question on whether Soviet crews were still flying the Mozambican presidential plane, saying only that several pilots were "on contract" to Mozambique

ver trail to

SAP student
commended

Official's Africa visit
provokes Mr. Strauss

(218) 5/Jan 22/5/87

'Machel plane was sabotaged'

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Machel ⁽²¹⁸⁾ crash ^{DD} sabotage ^{22/5/87} — USSR

Soviet Tupolev-134 to make a 40 degree turn west from its destination of Maputo airport and crash just inside South African territory

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USSR rejects SA's Machel crash report

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— Sapa- Reuter.

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CMT Times 23/5/87: 2/8

British aid deal for Mozambique spells trouble for MNR

Own Correspondent

LONDON — After visiting Britain recently, Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano returned home having secured increased military and emergency aid as well as an agreement to convert debt into grants

By all accounts it was a highly successful visit

But what could prove most valuable to him in his efforts to extricate Mozambique from the clutches of war and poverty is the support of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

Perhaps the most important statement of the visit came from Mrs Thatcher when she said at a dinner for Mr Chissano "Mr President, your visit comes at a time of undoubted difficulty for your country, affected as it is by guerilla warfare and by attempts to destabilize your legitimate government"

While on first glance this appears to be a simple truism, it has important implications

From it flows her decision to send a military attache to Mozambique

This attache will not be just a link man but, according to Foreign Office Minister Lynda Chalker, will "assist with the management and organization of its forces"

Ms Chalker significantly did not dismiss out of hand reports that Britain would supply helicopters to Mozambique

She said: "We have not discussed that in detail That is a matter for further consideration"

Having already doubled the training programme for Mozambican officers in eastern Zimbabwe, Mrs Thatcher herself hinted at further military aid when she said "There may be areas in which we can increase the help which we already give. We shall look further into this"

For MNR and its supporters, both in South Africa and the US, this is not good news

On a military level, a Mozambican army organized by Britain will be more effective

On a diplomatic level the ramifications will be more widespread

Unlike Unita in Angola they are not being accorded the status of a legitimate liberation movement

While conservatives in the United States accord them the status of freedom fighters, Mrs Thatcher does not

With Mr Ronald Reagan an increasingly lame duck president, Mrs Thatcher, who is set to comfortably win a third term of office in June, is beginning to assume the mantle of the senior Western leader.

So no matter what conservatives in the US might want, the chances of a US administration adopting a position



Mr Joaquim Chissano



Mrs Margaret Thatcher

nates most European countries' strategies for the region

Mrs Thatcher at her dinner for Mr Chissano went on at some length about Mr Machel

He was, she said, a man of outstanding qualities who made an enormous personal contribution to the negotiations which brought Zimbabwe to independence

"I also counted him as a personal friend," she added

Turning to Mr Chissano, she expressed admiration for the way he had set about tackling the country's military and economic problems

"You yourself have said that there can be no doctrinaire solutions," she stressed

Referring to measures Mr Chissano had to enact in order to get an IMF rescheduling of debt, she said. "Often this requires very difficult decisions, but you have not shirked them This

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With Mr Ronald Reagan an increasingly lame duck president, Mrs Thatcher, who is set to comfortably win a third term of office in June, is beginning to assume the mantle of the senior Western leader

So no matter what conservatives in the US might want, the chances of a US administration adopting a position contrary to that of Thatcher's and providing moral, let alone military support for MNR, are extremely slim.

But what lies at the root of this incongruous alliance between an avowed Marxist leader and the woman who has set out to rid Britain of the last vestiges of socialism?

The continuing lack of progress in South Africa, the influence of the late Samora Machel and pragmatism, appear to be the keys.

Faced with a South African government hostile to any overseas pressures for change, Britain has adopted a two-pronged strategy in Southern Africa

The first consists of opposing all sanctions moves while calling on the South African government to proceed in the direction of bringing about meaningful dialogue with black leaders

The second and more active prong is a strong commitment to restoring peace and economic stability in the frontline states

Simply put, it is a policy which emphasizes the achievable rather than the moral outrage which predomi-



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Referring to measures Mr Chissano had to enact in order to get an IMF rescheduling of debt, she said "Often this requires very difficult decisions, but you have not shirked them. This courageous approach will encourage others to help you"

The last statement proved to be true even before Mr Chissano left Britain

Besides the R52,5 million extra aid Mrs Thatcher announced, bringing total aid to Mozambique to more than R100 million this year, Mr Chissano also got an agreement from both Britain and Italy to convert existing debt into grants

More significantly, Ms Chalker said later he had confirmed to her the IMF had agreed to reschedule Mozambique's \$3,2 billion foreign debt

Mr Chissano himself predicted that the Paris Club of creditor nations would soon make a decision on converting debt into grants

Mozambique is also set to receive \$209 million of international emergency aid following an appeal from UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Geneva this year. A meeting will be held in Paris in July to drum up more support

In all these decisions, while it is not clearly stated, the support of Mrs Thatcher has been an important factor in tipping the scales in Mozambique's favour

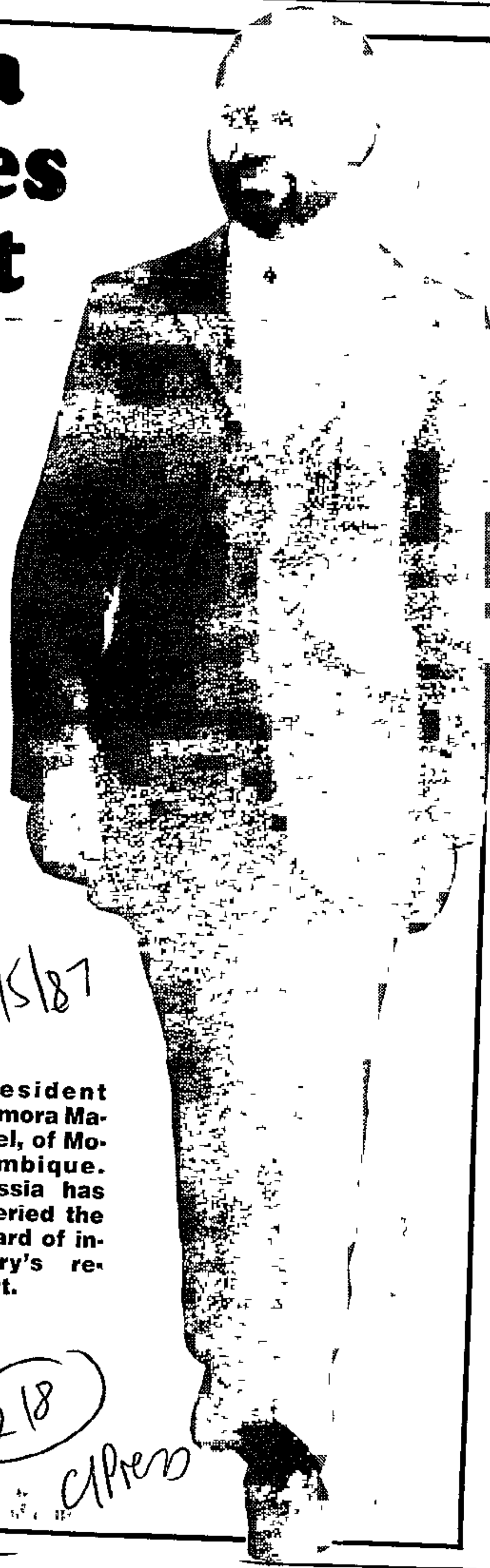
Russia queries report

THE chairman of the board of inquiry into the air crash which killed President Samora Machel of Mozambique says a lengthy submission on the report has been received from the Soviet Union and is being considered by local and overseas members of the board.

Judge C Margo said in Pretoria that Colonel Frank Borman, of the United States, former British Appeal Court judge Sir Edward Everleigh and aviation crash expert Geoffrey Wilkenson, who all served on the board of inquiry appointed by the Minister of Transport Affairs, would be closely involved in the deliberations on submissions by the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

The Mozambique Political Bureau a week ago rejected the findings of the international board of inquiry into the death of President Machel near Komatipoort last October.

The report of the board of inquiry has been sent to the International Civil Aviation Organisation and a digest of the findings will be published internationally - Sapa



24/5/87

President Samora Machel, of Mozambique. Russia has queried the board of inquiry's report.

2/8

CIPres

Maputo summit told of Nkomati violations

SA accused of rising aggression

218
S.M.
25/5/87

MAPUTO — Leaders of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries have accused South Africa of violating the Nkomati Accord, stepping up aggression and being responsible for political instability in southern Africa

They said the plane crash that killed President Samora Machel had been caused deliberately

A statement released at the weekend after a summit meeting in Maputo said "The only force responsible for the climate of violence, terrorism and instability in the south of the African continent is the apartheid regime"

The summit was attended by the presidents of Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde, Guine Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe

The statement said "The South African regime continues not to fulfil the spirit and the letter of the Nkomati Accord

"It is stepping up its aggression through the terrorist activities of the bandits it recruits, trains, arms, supplies, transports and leads"

The leaders praised Zimbabwe and Tanzania for the military support they are giving Mozambique in its fight against rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR)

On the plane crash in which President Samora Machel was killed, the statement said there was "every indication it had been deliberately caused"

It did not directly accuse South Africa of being responsible for the crash but said the accident had happened "against a background of a fresh escalation of aggressive actions by the apartheid regime against the countries of the Frontline".

The five Portuguese-speaking African countries called on Portugal to curtail the activities in Lisbon of representatives of rebels groups operating in Angola and Mozambique

Call for inquiry to continue

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Mozambique government has not rejected the findings of the international commission of inquiry into the air crash in which President Samora Machel and 34 others died, but has called for investigations to be continued.

This is stated in a letter to *The Times* today by Miss D L Keet, director of the Mozambique Information Office in London. What the government has rejected, she says, were the conclusions of South Africa's board of inquiry into the crash.

"The evidence produced from the flight recorders and other sources leaves vital questions unanswered, particularly the source of the VOR (high frequency omnidirectional radio beacon) that set the plane fatally off-course"

"Mozambique wishes to see this evidence further investigated by the continuation of the joint inquiry involving Mozambique, the Soviet Union and South Africa."

Air strikes

nearly hit

hostages,

says MNR

The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) — holding captive seven people in central Mozambique — claim that air attacks yesterday aimed at the insurgent column "barely missed killing" the hostages.

The rebels, who say they plan to free the captives "as soon as possible," have appealed to Washington, Harare and Maputo for an end to "almost daily" strafing and bombing strikes.

"The (captive) people remain in good health," MNR spokesman Mr Paulo Oliveira said in Lisbon

ATTACKS BY JETS

He said Mozambican and Zimbabwean MiG and Canberra jets and helicopters had carried out almost daily attacks against the guerilla force that seized the seven captives — including a two-year-old girl and an American missionary nurse — at the Gondola mission on May 13.

The MNR column apparently marching the seven north in the direction of the law border

The captives have been identified as American missionary nurse Kindra Bryan, Australian agronomist Roy Perkins, his Zimbabwean wife Patricia, and Zimbabweans Phillip and Victoria Cooper, their two-year-old daughter, Abigail, and Joan Goodman.

Mr Oliveira said the MNR had contacted the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva and "other diplomatic channels" to prepare for the release of the captives

There's nothing

South SCOPE

romantic

28

SOUTH, MAY 27 TO JUNE 2

about life in

From MIKE
OVERMEYER
in HARARE

LIFE in the Mozambican capital, Maputo, is an ordeal

Over the past two years the number of inhabitants has swollen causing a serious lack of water, food and housing. The inhabitants have just been told, at a point when drought makes water even scarcer in the torrid heat conditions, that the country's food supplies will fall far short of national needs.

Maputo's drinking water reserves have been emptying at an alarming rate and at times reached dangerously low levels.

Disease

The water shortage is not the only problem for the growing population of Maputo. Since independence in June 1975, a vast area of tin-and-iron shacks, infested with disease caused by a lack of human amenities, have sprung up around the city.

Following the cyclone Daimona in 1985, more people have moved to the outskirts of the capital away from the beachfront. This had the effect of greatly increasing distances between its different districts and between peoples' homes and their work places.

Public transport is almost non-existent, except to areas close to the city centre.

Refugees

Despite the problems of living in the capital, it continues to attract refugees from the war-stricken rural areas. More than 22 000 people have been displaced by the war between the Mozambican army and armed bandits of the South African-backed MNR.

Another 248 300 people in Maputo Province have been affected by the anti-rebel war. Throughout the country nearly four million have been displaced or affected by the conflict.

MAPUTO



The Polana Hotel — an oasis of splendour in a city where hardship is the way of life for most

Across Maputo Bay red flares lit up the sky for several nights during my five-day stay while fighting continued not more than 40km away.

For the past 20 years Mozambique has been at war. Frelimo fought Portuguese colonialism until independence in 1975, then supported the battle against Rhodesia in the struggle for Zimbabwe and since then has been fighting a relentless war against the MNR in the countryside.

Hardship

The war has gradually strangled the country, causing its inhabitants increased hardship.

Unlike other Mozambican towns in the central and northern provinces, which are closer to the combat zone, the war itself has so far left the capital of Maputo un-

scathed, except that it suffers the effects.

Zimbabwean soldiers guarding their country's vital link to the seaport of Beira said it was not possible to drive from Beira to Maputo but that the road to the northern provincial town of Tete on the Zambezi River was somewhat safer.

Economically, Maputo has been hardest hit by the war, especially as far as supplies are concerned. There is nothing picturesque or romantic about doing your shopping in Maputo because shops are so poorly stocked.

In some cases shopping has become a full-time job, needing careful planning and to be conducted like a commando operation.

Most commodities are available — at a price. The state-run "people's supermarkets" should

provide rationed staples like rice, sugar, flour and maize but their shelves, on the whole, remain depressingly empty.

Black market

These goods, however, can be found on the "Candonga" or black market at prices four or five times higher than the state shops.

A bag of maize could fetch up to 5 000 meticals (R35) for a 10kg bag of maize meal on the "Candonga", where a US dollar is worth 1 500 meticals.

A stroll through the fruit and vegetable market in the city centre on a Saturday afternoon revealed that prices had soared in line with the government's economic reform programme announced earlier this year, which is aimed at curbing the "Candonga" market.

The average Mozambican families cannot afford basic foodstuffs which meat does not form part of their diet.

Because of the difficulties of everyday urban survival epitomised in the capital Maputo, corruption of one form or the other was mushrooming.

Corruption is further encouraged by extremely low wages.

But any wage or price increases would only help to fuel inflation. Mozambique's chances of escaping from this vicious circle, symptomatic of a dog chasing its own tail, are all the more slender because nearly 50 percent of the country's food and industrial output goes on defence.

To survive, the population has to rely on shrewdness, ingenuity or pure luck.

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27/5/87



Queuing for food is an everyday occurrence in Maputo

PICTURES: Craig Matthew

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21/5/87



A young member of the Frelimo civilian guard, formed to protect rural communities against the MNR bandits

Escom could paralyse Maputo by

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa could paralyse the Mozambican capital of Maputo simply by throwing a switch

Maputo, centre of a Marxist nation that excoriates practically everything that South Africa stands for, is vulnerable because it gets virtually all its electricity from this country.

Similarly, Botswana and Zimbabwe, which like Mozambique are known as frontline states because they are in the forefront of the anti-Pretoria cam-

paign, swallow their pride and their politics and buy electricity from the country they stridently condemn

The company which provides the power that black Africans would prefer to do without, but cannot, is Escom, a huge firm by any standards and a giant in the context of Southern Africa

State-owned Escom says it generates 60% of all the power produced throughout Africa, it has the continent's only nuclear power plant, and could com-

fortably supply enough electricity for every country south of the Sahara

Escom is thus a symbol of the dilemma facing black Africa, which abhors white-controlled South Africa but at the same time relies heavily on it

Escom, which boasts that its annual turnover is bigger than the gross domestic product of most black African countries, is also a reminder of the immense economic strength wielded by this country at a time when it is hunkering down beneath a

welter of international opprobrium

But Escom is a giant that threads its way very carefully through the thickets of this region's politics.

For example, it would never dream of threatening to black out Maputo, even though that particular client is sometimes a bit late paying its Escom bills, according to company officials.

As a gesture to its foreign customers, Escom has invited power companies from half-a-dozen neigh-

bouring countries, most of which have no diplomatic ties with Pretoria, to send senior representatives, plus their wives, to visit South Africa next month.

"There is a lot of talk about co-operation (with other countries) below the political level," an Escom official told reporters

"They can't live without us, so why don't we get together?" added the official, who declined to be named — Sapa-Reuter

throwing a switch

Mozambican rebels are trained in SA, news agency claims

(218) SMT 28/5/87.

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South Africa is training rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) in camps near Nelspruit, Phalaborwa and White River, the Mozambique News Agency, Aim, has claimed

In addition South African helicopter and planes are now regularly violating Mozambique's airspace and the South African Navy is infiltrating rebels through the coastal areas of Mozambique, the agency added

Commenting on the claims, a SA Defence Force spokesman said it was surprising that any credibility was given to these unsourced allegations which were issued at regular intervals

They were quite normal for an agency like Aim which did not have a very good track record as far as factual information about South Africa was concerned, he said.

In a long report on the security situation in parts of Mozambique, Aim said a large group of rebels who had recently been infiltrated through the border areas of Mapulanguene and Macaene in northern Maputo province, were now concentrating in the coastal area of Calanga

It added that there had recently been frequent moves by groups of guerillas in that area

"This movement is usually noted during the

night and is thought to be related to the reception of supplies by sea," it added.

The agency quoted an unnamed militia commander as saying rebels and supplies were being brought from South Africa by sea

Another unspecified military source said a rebel group which recently attacked the holiday resort of Bilene was "well armed and wore new uniforms which could only have been supplied by South Africa"

A rebel who had recently been captured said he had been trained at a South African base near Pafuri.

Aim said South Africa was forcing Mozambicans entering South Africa in the Nelspruit and Komatipoort areas to join the MNR

"Some of these Mozambicans are enticed with offers of payment of R300 a month for unspecified work. They are later taken to training camps," the agency said

The general staff of the Mozambican armed forces said that airspace violations by South Africa were increasing, with frequent overflights in Maputo province by planes and helicopters.

"Helicopters land just over the border at night, and drop supplies and armed bandits," a spokesman for the Mozambican general staff was quoted as saying

Commando strike

18/10/85
19/10/85
20/10/85

MAPUTO — South African commandos are said to have killed three Mozambicans early today in attacks on four houses in the well-to-do Polana residential district of Maputo, the Mozambican capital.

The Mozambican News Agency, which issued the report, claimed it was the first direct attack on Mozambique by SA forces since the two countries

signed a security pact three years ago

Two of those reportedly shot dead with silenced weapons were Antonio Pateguana, the brother-in-law of the chief-of-staff of Mozambique's armed forces, and his wife

The third victim was said to be a night watchman at a house used by SA refugees in transit through Mozambique

One of the houses attacked contained offices of the African National Congress, the news agency

said. It said no one was killed at the ANC offices

The news agency said the attacks were conducted simultaneously by groups of four men traveling in cars. The cars were reported destroyed close to the Indian Ocean beachfront and the attackers were said to have left Maputo by boat.

An unnamed eyewitness said one of the attackers at the refugee house told him in Portuguese to "disappear — we have work to do".

● In Pretoria an SA

Defence Force spokesman said the Defence Force was "not prepared to comment on unsubstantiated allegations of involvement in incidents in Mozambique"

"There have been similar attempts in the past to link the Defence Force with incidents elsewhere, for example, in Harare recently," the spokesman said

"In this case foreign television personnel and others were later apprehended" — Sapa-AP

Three die as targets in Maputo are hit

218
27/5/83

Frontline States to receive aid from Soviets

HARARE — The Soviet Union has pledged about R26 million to the Mozambican Aid Fund (MAF), the Soviet Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Arkady Glukov, told a press conference here yesterday, according to the semi-official Ziana news agency.

Mr Glukov, whose country recently donated R200 million to the Non-Aligned Movement's Africa Fund, said the Soviet Union supported developing countries and was prepared to help the Frontline States, "rebuff South Africa's provocation and to be independent of the regime."

The ambassador said his country also had plans to help the Frontline States establish three vocational training centres in the region

He said the Soviet government would provide up to 50 teachers and all the necessary equipment. It would also send 800 specialists in such fields as civil engineering and medicine

"There are 1 000 scholarships available for the Frontline States, as well as the liberation movements in SWA/Namibia and South Africa — Swapo and the ANC," he said.

— Sapa

SOUTH African commandos have been accused of a raid on targets in Maputo early today in which three people were killed

However, the SADF said it was "not prepared to comment on unsubstantiated allegations of involvement in incidents in Mozambique"

The Mozambican News Agency reported that South African commandos killed three Mozambicans in attacks on four houses in a well-to-do residential district of Maputo

The agency said it was the first direct attack on Mozambique by South African forces since the two countries signed a security pact three years ago

One of the houses attacked contained offices of the African National Congress, said the agency. It said no one was killed at the offices

The agency said the attacks were conducted simultaneously by groups of four men in cars, which were reported to have been destroyed near the beachfront. The attackers were said to have left Maputo by boat

Couple among victims

The raids were reported in the Polana district, where government officials and foreign diplomats live

The agency identified two of the dead as a Mozambican couple, whose home was attacked. The third victim was said to be a night watchman at a house used by South African refugees in transit through Mozambique.

Besides the ANC offices, a fourth target was said to be a house on a beachfront avenue, where a Tanzanian lives. The agency said the attackers were disturbed at the house and left after breaking a window

The agency quoted an unnamed witness as saying that one of the attackers at the refugee house told him in Portuguese to "disappear — we have work to do".

Mozambican officials said the men broke into the home of Mr Antonio Pateguana, brother-in-law of Mozambique's chief-of-staff, and shot him and his wife dead with silenced weapons.

They said the interior of the house was badly damaged

An SADF spokesman said there had been similar attempts in the past to link the Defence Force with incidents elsewhere, "for example in Harare recently".

"In this case foreign television personnel and others were apprehended" — Sapa-AP

Mystery of commando raid in Maputo

MS 45
29/5/87
2/15

Maputo-Moscow links

(218) 499K 27/5/87
'remain strong'

Relations between Mozambique and the Soviet Union will continue to grow and there has been a growing feeling in Maputo that the United States has failed to deliver on promises of support, says the Stellenbosch-based Institute for Soviet Studies

The institute's views contrast with previous reports that Mozambique was slowly shifting away from its pro-Soviet policies towards the West.

In a review of Soviet-Mozambican relations during 1986 the institute said that although the Nkomati Accord and the improvement of relations with the West had put strains on the relations between Maputo and Moscow, Soviet involvement in Mozambique had not declined accordingly

"A summary of Soviet-Mozambican contacts during 1986 further shows a remarkable increase in Soviet economic contacts with Mozambique during 1986 when compared with similar contacts during 1985," it added

The institute said it doubted Western perceptions that Russia had been giving military rather than economic aid to Mozambique. The new Mozambican President, Mr Joaquim Chissano, would probably continue with the policies of keeping its options open for aid from both East and West

The Mozambican Government was also avoiding "playing the superpowers off against one another" and Mr Chissano viewed business with Russia in "a more favourable light than with Western countries".

The Mozambique Government is reported to feel that the US has not fulfilled its promises of support.

The review said further development of Soviet-Mozambican relations should be seen against the background of the security and economic crisis in Mozambique

There had been mutual incomprehension and resentment because of the apparent inability of the Soviet-equipped and trained Mozambique army to face the MNR threat, but "given the deteriorating situation and the limited options available for Mozambique it is a matter of course that Chissano will accept aid from those willing to give without posing preconditions which would endanger Mozambique's non-aligned status"

Western support for its war against the MNR had not been successful in 1986. American aid to Mozambique since Nkomati had been limited to emergency food aid due to right-wing congressional opposition to development assistance and military support

Thus, the Mozambican Government felt that the US had failed to deliver on promises of support which it had made on the occasions of the Nkomati Accord and President Sa-

mora Machel's visit in September 1985

Mozambique's disenchantment with American inability to provide effective aid was not, however, the reason for Maputo's continued alliance with Russia. This was due to Mozambique's policy of non-alignment

However, in the absence of Western aid it could be foreseen that Soviet-Mozambique relations would continue to develop this year, the institute said — The Star's Africa News Service

Raiders from SA, claims Mozambique

3 COMMANDOS CAPTURED

w/c ~~30/07~~ (218) ~~2008~~

The Portuguese news agency quoted witnesses as saying the attackers lit the apartment from the road with a spotlight mounted on a small, open-backed truck

Diplomatic contact

The Mozambican government issued a statement late yesterday strongly condemning the attack, Lusa said

A spokesman for the South African Department of Foreign Affairs today confirmed there had been diplomatic contact between South Africa and Mozambique

He indicated that South Africa had not been given any proof of the allegations South Africa has a trade mission in Maputo

Political Staff and Sapa-AP
LISBON. — Mozambique security forces have captured three members of a "South African" commando group that killed three people in a raid on the capital of Maputo, according to reports here today.

Pik Botha denies SADF involved in 'killer' raid

Mr Pacoal Mocumbi, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, said plans incriminating the South African Government in the attack were captured with the three commandos, a diplomatic source told the Portuguese news agency, Lusa

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today that he stood by a Defence Force statement that allegations about a South African raid were unsubstantiated

A spokesman for the SADF said they were not prepared to comment on unsubstantiated allegations of South African involvement in Mozambique

Mr Mocumbi disclosed the capture of the men at a meeting of foreign diplomats called after South African commandos reportedly raided four houses in central Maputo before dawn on Thursday, Lusa said

Fled in boat

Mozambique said the raiders killed three Mozambicans in attacks aimed at members of the African National Congress before they fled in a boat from a Maputo beach

Security forces pursued and wounded one of a group of commandos who attacked the ANC offices in Maputo, capturing him close by, the diplomatic source told Lusa

Two others from the same group were seized close to a beach after a chase, the report said.

Mr Mocumbi said authorities were interrogating the three captives and examining equipment seized from them, including the plans for the operation

"The information we possess and the context in which the attack was carried out prove the raid was perpetrated by Pretoria," the Minister was quoted as saying

Actions not substantiated

But Mr Botha said in his statement there had been similar attempts in the past to link the SADF with incidents elsewhere, such as in Harare recently

In that case, foreign TV journalists and others were later arrested. But they were released after a week in detention

This was further proof of actions and allegations without substantiation.

He said the Mozambican government had been repeatedly warned that they should act against ANC terrorists who continued to murder South Africans.

Meanwhile, Lusa reported the Mozambique news agency as saying one victim of the raid was a night guard at a house used by South African refugees in transit

Lusa said the other victims, a couple reportedly shot to death in their third-floor apartment with silenced revolvers, were killed because the attackers mistook them for ANC members

The couple's maid was quoted as saying one of the attackers shone a flashlight in the face of Mr Antonio Pateguana and said in English "He's one of them".

Couple gunned down

Mr Pateguana, a brother-in-law of Mozambique's armed forces chief of staff, shouted, "I'm not from the ANC — I'm Mozambican", but was immediately gunned down, Lusa quoted the maid as saying

His wife, Susana Pinto, was killed immediately afterwards, according to the report. She was the sister-in-law of Mozambique's Minister of Culture, who has cut short a visit to the United States to attend her funeral in Maputo on Monday, Lusa said

A US State Department spokesman said earlier the troops locked the couple's children in other rooms before shooting the parents

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Cape Times
30/5/87

218
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WASHINGTON. — The United States last night condemned what it called an "especially brutal attack" on civilians in Mozambique and said evidence clearly indicates the raid was carried out by South African commandos.

And in London a senior official of the British Foreign Office yesterday went to the South African Embassy to express concern at the Maputo raid

The protests followed reports by the Portuguese news agency, Lusa, that South African commandos, travelling by car and boat, killed three Mozambicans early yesterday in

rocket attacks on African National Congress targets in Maputo

However, a South African Defence Force spokeswoman yesterday declined to comment on what she termed "unsubstantiated allegations"

The Cape Times was told that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was unavailable for comment on the allegations yesterday

Lusa and the Mozambique news agency, AIM, said the victims were a night guard at a house used by ANC members, and Mr and Mrs Antonio Pateguana

Mr Pateguana was a sound engineer for an entertainment group, and brother-in-law of Mozambique's military chief-of-staff

The Pateguanas' two children, three and five years old, were reportedly left alive in the attack on the couple's apartment in a beachfront residential area, where many government officials and diplomats live

The ANC said in Lusaka that the attacks were part of a terror campaign against the movement and Southern African states that support it

AIM said the raiders hit four houses, one containing ANC offices and another used by ANC members in transit through Mozambique. The second house, where the night guard died, was reportedly heavily damaged by bazooka rounds

Two other targets were the Pateguanas' home and a house where an unidentified Tanzanian lived. The Tanzanian's home was said to have been attacked with rockets and gunfire, but the commandos were reportedly repelled by guards

Gathering at a nearby beach, the commandos blew up cars they used in the raid and were evacuated by boat, AIM said

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, said eyewitnesses reported that white English- and Portuguese-speaking commandos drove into Maputo in vehicles with South African registration plates

The troops entered four homes, locked the children up in other rooms and shot their parents with silenced revolvers, Mr Redman said

'White woman among raiders'

By JOSE CAETANO

ONE of the members of the alleged South African commandos who attacked four different residences in Maputo early yesterday morning was a white woman, a well-informed non-governmental source in the Mozambican capital claimed yesterday.

According to the source, the raids were conducted by four units of attackers, comprising both black and white soldiers clad in army-type raincoats with caps that covered most of their faces.

One of the units attacked a block of flats in José Mateus Street, close to the suburb of Ponta Vermelha. There, the raiders, among whom was a white woman, divided into two groups.

One group took position on the pavement and pointed a powerful spotlight at the block of flats, illuminating most of the front of the building. A tenant of a flat on the second floor of the building, who came to his balcony to investigate, was fired on but was not hit.

From page 1

Meanwhile, another group ran up the stairs, broke into a flat on the third floor and, killed both occupants. The dead persons have been identified as Mr Antonio Patiguana, an employee of the Mozambican Entertainment Company (EME) and his wife.

The second attack took place at a house in Mateus Sansao Mutemba Street, where the attackers, after killing the night-watchman, tried unsuccessfully to burn his body.

Another target of one of the raiding groups was a house in Julius Nyerere Avenue, between the Mozambican Television offices and the famous Polana Hotel, which was attacked with rockets. The house has been occupied by a Tanzanian since 1979.

Finally, another group attacked the ANC delegation's Maputo office, which is in a building in Comandante Joao Belo Street in the suburb of Carreira do Tiro. There the raiding party apparently met unspecified resistance and fled. No one was killed in this attack.

The four raiding groups then drove to a spot at the seaside, halfway between the Polana Hotel and the tourist resort, Costa do Sol, where they made a hurried attempt to burn one of their vehicles before apparently escaping to a waiting boat.

Contrary to earlier news agency reports, none of the targets attacked are in the suburb of Sommersfield, where members of the Mozambican government live.

From page 1

CAPE TOWN 30/5/87 US condemns 'SA raid' 7-18 1987

"We condemn in the strongest possible terms the attack," he said. "The available evidence points clearly to South Africa as the instigator of this premeditated and especially brutal attack."

Mr Redman said that among those killed were the sister-in-law of Mozambique's Minister of Culture, who is currently visiting the US, and her husband, the brother-in-law of Mozambique's military chief-of-staff.

Mr Redman said the US would raise the issue with the South African

government. He did not elaborate.

In London the British Foreign Office Deputy Under-Secretary, Mr Alan Munroe, was met by Embassy Minister Mr Justus de Goede and the Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs, Mr Carl von Hirschberg, who is visiting London.

Mr Munroe asked the officials to convey to Pretoria that the British government "deplores all cross-border incursions which can only undermine efforts to improve regional stability."

On Thursday reporters in Maputo were shown a man who identified himself as Jaime Mondlane or Daniel Amos Madonsela, and said he had been arrested in Mozambique two months ago while spying for South Africa on military installations near the border.

In a further development, Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, said yesterday that he had advance details of a new attack South Africa planned to launch against this country.

"It is coming soon," he said, "and I know where they plan to hit."

Mr Munangagwa charged South Africa with perpetuating "a myth that guerillas in that country are based in neighbouring states."

"When bombs go off left and right in South Africa their response is to bomb other frontline capitals," he said. — Sapa-Reuter-AP, UPI and Own Correspondent

No claims yet for commando strike but...

SA is slated for Maputo raid



MR SOARES "Barbarous attack"

218 SAK 30/1/87



DT? Mr Dennis Groves and his grandson, Tyrone the fibreglass replica of a 13 m footprint found in Vondri Forest. The full story is on Page 2
● Photograph Rebecca Hearfield

South Africa's refusal to accept responsibility for the commando attack on Maputo has left the affair shrouded in mystery.

Nevertheless, worldwide criticism has put the blame squarely on South Africa's shoulders

The United States charged South Africa with murder "following a premeditated and especially brutal attack" and said some victims were murdered with silenced revolvers after their children had been killed in their rooms

Britain condemned the raid as a threat to regional stability and Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares said it was "a barbarous attack by South African forces" and "cowardly"

The Mozambican news agency AIM said attacks by four South African commando groups on four homes in Maputo early yesterday left three Mozambicans dead

AIM said the attackers arrived in light vehicles and afterwards drove them to the beach and destroyed them before leaving by boat

An SADF spokesman was not prepared to comment on unsubstantiated allegations of involvements in incidents in Mozambique He said

"There have been similar attempts in to link the SADF to incidents elsewhere,

More reports on Page 2

for example in Harare recently

"In this case foreign TV personnel and others were apprehended

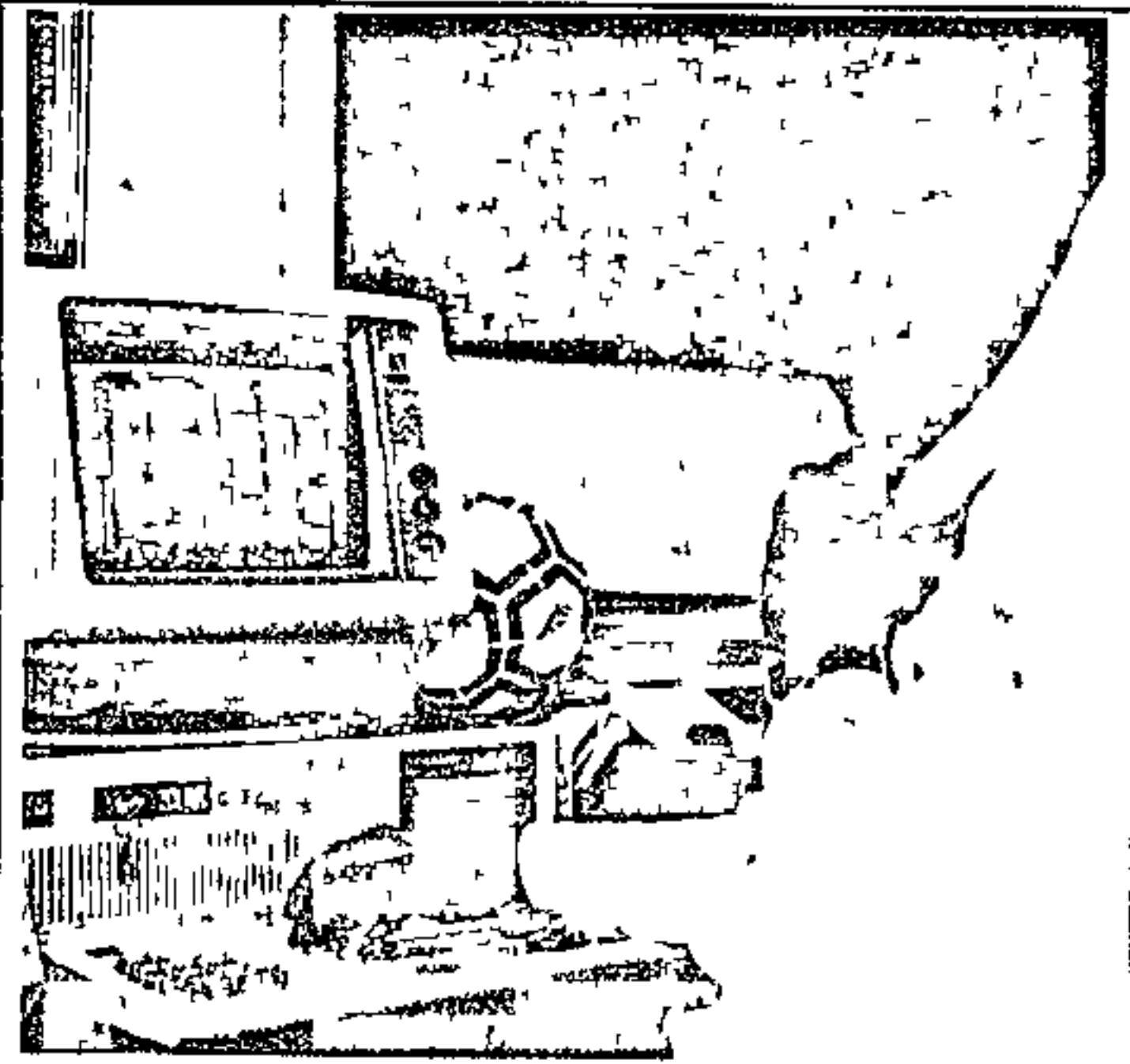
AIM said the three Mozambicans killed in the attack were 'murdered' by a South African commando group It said the commandos attacked a house in which the African National Congress maintained offices, another house used as a transit centre for South African refugees (where a night watchman was killed), a house occupied by a Tanzanian citizen and another house in which they killed a Mozambican couple

The couple were identified by other sources in Maputo as a local businessman, Mr Antonio Pateguana, and his wife, who was a sister of General Armando Panguene, Mozambique's Minister of Defence, who is also chief of staff of the army and a member of the central committee of the ruling Frelimo party

The Star's Africa News Service reports that if the Mozambican account is accurate, the SADF's refusal to accept responsibility for the attacks leaves no other obvious suspect, least of all one with a motive for attacking ANC premises

Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerillas might want to attack various targets in Maputo but would have no reason to hit the ANC

The Mozambican claim that the attackers escaped by boat would also tend to rule out the MNR as suspects for the rebels are not known to have naval equipment — The Star's Foreign News Service—Reuter—Sapa—Associated Press



WANTED MAN Flamboyant businessman Zola Mahobe who is being sought by police in connection with a multimillion-rand fraud

Mahobe owes on racehorses

As speculation grew late yesterday about the whereabouts of flamboyant runaway businessman Mr Zola Daniel Mahobe — the man some people call 'Robin Hood' — it was revealed that in addition to the R10 million Standard Bank fraud that he is allegedly linked to he bought racehorses worth nearly R1 million on credit before his disappearance

They were bought at the national yearling sales at Gosforth Park just over month ago

In a development yesterday The Saturday Star was reliably informed that Mr Mahobe, supposedly a freewheeling bachelor, is in fact married man with children

Mr Mahobe, owner of the front running National Soccer League club Mamelodi Sundowns, sprang to prominence in the soccer world little more than a year ago Sundowns is understood to have been taken over by the Standard Bank after the sequestration of Mr Mahobe's assets in the Rand Supreme Court

this week — and police have widened their search for the businessman to London

Mr Abdul Bhamjee, PRO of the NSL, confirmed the league knew Mr Mahobe's assets had been sequestrated and at Sundowns, players — including last year's Footballer of the Year Mark Anderson — were stunned by the

● To Page 2



"Which way is Sherwood Forest?"

Detained girl accused of spying

HARARE — A 14-year-old Bulawayo girl, Lisa Spalding, was still being detained by police last night on allegations of spying for a foreign government, working hand-in-hand with the MNR and with Matabeleland dissidents, and with making derogatory remarks about the President and Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

She and two young men, Paul Lecluse (22) and Wayne Markham (19), were detained earlier in the week along with two others who have since been

freed. One of them, 17-year-old Stephanie Murray, was allegedly slapped repeatedly in the face.

The arrest of the group came after a traffic incident involving a policeman when insults were said to have been voiced about Zimbabwe's leaders.

Lawyers for the youngsters obtained a court order for access to them by a doctor, but by late yesterday a doctor had not been able to examine Miss Spalding. — Saturday Star Africa News Service.

~~SPALDING~~ ~~LECLUSE~~ ~~MARKHAM~~ 218 SPALD 30/5/87

THE Mozambican ambassador to Malawi, Amos Mahanjane, says more than 200 000 Mozambicans are living in resettlement camps in Malawi without sufficient food, clothing and shelter after fleeing from the effects of drought and civil war in their country.

Mahanjane had just returned to Malawi from a six-day visit to Mozambique where he held talks

Refugee problem claimed

with government officials and non-governmental organisations which are helping displaced Mozambicans.

Speaking in Lilongwe, Mahanjane said that, in addition to Malawi, there

were many more displaced Mozambicans in other neighbouring countries.

He said his government was planning to repatriate the refugees by settling them in Tete province.

The success of the repatriation exercise would depend on co-ordination between the Mozambican government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees. - Sapa.

Pik again denies SA role in raid

8/18

1/6/87

PRETORIA — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, last night reiterated official South African denials that the Republic was involved in Friday's raid on Maputo, and suggested that opposing factions of the African National Congress were responsible for the violence that left three people dead.

The Minister said in a statement that a climate of violence and uncertainty had overcome Maputo and "gun fire and explosions are the order of the day".

There existed in Maputo — "as elsewhere in neighbouring states" — opposing factions of the ANC who would not hesitate to use violent methods to "eliminate" those with whom they disagreed.

The Foreign Minister said examples of this sort of violence had been seen recently in Swaziland and Harare.

It was also known there were forces in Maputo which had vested interests in driving a wedge between the Mozambique and South African governments.

Such forces would "not hesitate to use violent methods".

Mr Botha also believed the anti-South African propaganda from neighbouring states was aimed at countering the American Senate move to withhold financial aid from countries which allow terrorists to operate from their territories against South Africa. — Sapa

SA answers for Machel crash probe ⁽²¹⁸⁾

SMR 1/6/87.

Transport Reporter

South African members of the Machel crash commission of inquiry have drafted replies to the Soviet and Mozambican submissions to the commission, said the chairman, Mr Justice C S Margo.

He said the draft replies would be sent to the overseas members of the commission and, if they concurred, would go to the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Eli Louw, who would release the commission's report

The overseas members are former astronaut Colo-

nel Frank Borman of the United States, accident investigation expert Mr Geoffrey Wilkinson and former Lord Justice of Appeal, Sir Edward Eveleigh, both of the United Kingdom

Mr Justice Margo said that under the Chicago Convention on Civil Aviation, he could not divulge the response of the Soviet Union and Mozambique to the commission's findings before the report was released

Thirty-four people, including President Samora Machel and 17 of his top officials, were killed when the Soviet-built Tupolev TU-134A aircraft crashed near Komatipoort on October 19 last year.

Plight of refugees discussed

LILONGWE — The Mozambican Ambassador to Malawi, Mr Amos Mahanjane, says more than 200 000 Mozambicans are living in resettlement camps in Malawi without sufficient food, clothing and shelter, after fleeing from the effects of drought and civil war in their country.

Mr Mahanjane, has returned to Malawi this week from a six-day visit to Mozambique, where he held talks with government officials and non-governmental organisations which are helping displaced Mozambicans.

Speaking in Lilongwe, Mr Mahanjane said there were many more displaced Mozambicans in other neighbouring countries.

He said his government was planning to repatriate the refugees by settling them in Tete province.

The success of the repatriation exercise would depend on co-ordination between the Mozambican government and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees — Sapa.

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Raid 'may have been by ANC faction'

PRETORIA — The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, has suggested that opposing factions in the African National Congress were responsible for Friday's raid on Maputo that left three people dead

In a statement to Sapa, he said a climate of violence and uncertainty had overcome Maputo and "gunfire and explosions are the order of the day"

"Recently, landmines have exploded on the beach of Maputo, killing civilians," he said

There were also in Maputo — "as elsewhere in neighbouring states" — opposing factions of the ANC who would not hesitate to use violent methods to "eliminate" those with whom they disagreed

The Foreign Minister said examples of this sort of violence had taken place recently in Swaziland and Harare

"RIDICULOUS"

It was also known there were forces in Maputo with "vested interests" in driving a wedge between the Mozambique and South African governments

Such forces would "not hesitate to use these sorts of methods"

The ungrounded allegations against South Africa regarding the Maputo raid joined a "choir of hysterical cries" from certain neighbouring countries, his statement said

Mr Botha referred to the arrest of schoolgirls in Zimbabwe on allegations of spying for South Africa, and described such actions as "ridiculous extremes"

Mr Botha also believed the anti-South African propaganda from neighbouring states was aimed at countering the American Senate decision to withhold financial aid from countries which allowed "terrorists" to operate from their territories against South Africa

A MISTAKE

In most cases the propaganda served to cover up internal problems and maladministration in these countries

Mr Botha said he stood by his statement on Friday about the alleged South African attack on private houses in Maputo

In that statement, he rejected allegations that South Africa had been responsible for the attacks and said the claims were unfounded

The statement also said the Mozambican Government had to admit eventually it had made a mistake when parading an alleged spy, who turned out to be a "common criminal", before the international Press

The man was alleged to be a South African spy charged with arranging the deaths of senior members of the Mozambican Government — Sapa

Mozambique: We hold

3 SA raiders

Cape Times 1/6/87 (2/8) DDD

THE Mozambican security forces claimed at the weekend that they had captured three members of a South African commando group that killed three people in a raid on Maputo on Friday morning

Mr Fernando Goncalves, a spokesman for the Mozambican Information Agency (AIM), last night told the Cape Times the links between the raiders and the three people arrested were being investigated

He said this information came from a briefing between Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi and foreign diplomats in Maputo on Friday

"He did not say what nationality they were," Mr Goncalves said Mr Mocumbi could not be reached for further comment yesterday

According to Sapa-AP reports from Maputo, the

commandos left behind two pick-up trucks, a mini-bus, three hand-grenades, ammunition and a smoke-bomb

AIM said documents found in the mini-bus indicated the three vehicles used by the attackers came from SA. It said the two pick-up trucks were partly destroyed by the commandos and left at the seashore near the mini-bus

Police found two infrared torches on a sea wall, still lit and pointing out to sea, apparently having been used as signals before the attackers escaped by boat

A government communiqué says the attack on four Maputo houses on Friday was an attempt

by SA special forces to kill ANC members

It says the attack was aimed at ANC offices. Killed in the attacks were Mr Joao Chavane, 22, a watchman at a house used by the ANC to store clothing for SA refugees, and Mr Antonio Pateguana and his wife, Suzana. They were shot in their third-floor apartment, because the attackers mistook them for ANC members who lived nearby, the government said

Mr Pateguana was director of an entertainment company and brother-in-law of Mozambique's armed forces chief of staff. His wife was the sister-in-law of the minister of culture

The US accused SA of

involvement in the raid and sternly condemned it

Britain has condemned the attack. Tanzanian Foreign Minister Mr Ben Mkapa said it was "the latest senseless and brutal act of the SA regime"

Zambia condemned the raid and accused SA of carrying out the attacks in violation of the non-aggression pact.

Zambia's Foreign Minister, Mr Luke Mwanashiku, said the raid showed SA had not been honouring the agreement with Mozambique. Condemnation also came from China

□ The SADF has declined to comment, saying it did not comment on unsubstantiated re-

ports. Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said at the weekend that he had nothing to add to the statement

He said the Mozambican government "has repeatedly been warned that they should act against ANC terrorists who continue to murder South Africans"

He said it was therefore not correct for the US to allege there was any willingness on Mozambique's part to discuss security matters in the region

He also rejected the US accusation that the bomb explosion in Maputo could be attributed to SA

"In the case of bomb explosions in SA, the US has been reluctant to react. However, the US is quick to condemn SA when bomb explosions occur in neighbouring states, without substantiating their allegation"

Airlift to save starving villagers in N Mozambique

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By IAIN CHRISTIE

CAIA, Mozambique — In this dusty little town on the south bank of the Zambezi river, the depths of human misery are literally laid bare.

Once proud and prosperous people line up abjectly, clad only in strips of sackcloth, to await handouts of food and clothing sent by international aid donors

Frail old men shuffle along as thin as the sticks that support them. Youngsters stare vacantly, their distended stomachs — cruelly bloated by protein deficiency — mocking the emptiness within

In the queue for cast-off clothes, a girl gets a pretty dress that must once have been worn at parties in Europe. She pulls it on and only then modestly takes off the strip of sackcloth around her loins.

In the line for maize meal and flour, the former rich and former poor come together as beggars. A man in his 50s, who used to own a thriving shop here, poses for a photographer, his regal moustache and erect bearing a sharp contrast to the strip of sacking that is his only clothing

Nkomati Accord

There is drought in the lower Zambezi valley of central Mozambique. But the people of Caia are also victims of a ravaging civil war waged for the past decade by right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels fighting the Frelimo government

Mozambique says the MNR is backed by South Africa and that support has continued in spite of a non-aggression treaty signed by the two countries more than three years ago. Before the Nkomati Accord was signed in March, 1984, the MNR mainly operated in southern areas of the country close to South Africa.

But since then, the focus has shifted further north, particularly to central areas east of Malawi

Caia, which lies only 75km from the

southern tip of Malawi, was overrun by the MNR in 1985. The people fled into the bush, where — unable to grow food — they survived as best they could on roots and berries

The town was recaptured by government troops in February after what must have been a fierce battle. Spent cartridge cases still litter the ground.

A Mozambican officer told Reuters about 70 "armed bandits", as the rebels are officially termed, were killed

The people who now line up for food are a mixture of returning residents and displaced persons from nearby areas. The planting season has passed and their survival now depends on international aid.

Airlift

That has been coming for the past two weeks in the form of a United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) airlift. An ancient Dakota, provided to WFP by the Mozambican national airline, brings in three tons of grain and flour, unloads in 10 minutes and returns to the port of Beira south of here to pick up more food for other stricken areas in the Zambezi valley

The pilot said his aircraft and one other Dakota had delivered 200 tons of cereals to Caia and three other relief centres in the valley in the first two weeks of the airlift

It is an expensive way to distribute food with the airlift estimated to cost six times the value of the food

Arturo Hein, UN special co-ordinator for emergency relief operations in Mozambique, says it is justified as the only quick way to reach people living under "extreme conditions"

The local government administrator of Caia, 32-year-old Mr Francisco Semo, said his distribution problems were enormous with about 8 000 people in his area dependent on the aid

But he added: "Get us more food and clothes I can handle it." Sapa-Reuter

2 Cape Times, Monday, June 1, 1987

HARARE. — A fragile peace pact between Mozambique and South Africa has suffered a serious setback with Mozambican government charges that South African special forces attacked targets in Maputo three days ago, political analysts said.

The Nkomati Accord, signed in 1984, has been put to its biggest test by the latest in a series of Mozambican allegations that Pretoria has violated the agreement, they said.

“Radicals in the Mozambican government are likely to demand that the pact be abrogated, but President (Joaquim) Chissano is likely to seek international support in pressuring Pretoria to stick to its side of the bargain,” said one analyst.

Under the pact, the two neigh-

hours pledged to resolve their problems through dialogue and to prevent guerillas using their territories as launching pads.

“What happened in Maputo on Friday only proves how far you can trust South Africa,” said another analyst in the Zimbabwean capital.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, briefing diplomats on Friday, said three people had been arrested in connection with the simultaneous raids on four houses in Maputo’s Polana residential area in which three people were killed. Mr Mo-

cumbi did not specify the nationality of those arrested or indicate whether they had been part of the attacking force.

Pretoria last openly attacked Mozambique in May 1983, bombing and strafing Maputo’s Matola suburb in an air raid it said was aimed against ANC guerillas.

Pretoria has not categorically denied responsibility for Friday’s early-morning attack, which would be the first direct South African attack on Mozambique since the Nkomati pact was sealed.

“Material evidence abandoned

by the attackers during their flight, as well as statements by a number of witnesses, conclusively prove that this was criminal action by the South African special forces in line with other actions against other countries in Southern Africa,” the Mozambican government said in a statement.

Since the accord, the Maputo authorities had blamed Pretoria only for continuing to support Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels battling to topple their government for the past 10 years.

Nkomati pact under pressure

It has been claimed South Africa has given clandestine support to the MNR.

Mozambique, condemning the latest attack, said: “This action is all the more serious because there is a non-aggression accord in force between Mozambique and the Republic of South Africa. Our country has scrupulously observed this accord.”

One analyst interpreted this statement as an appeal to Pretoria to honour the Nkomati pact.

The United States, which played a key role in bringing about the accord, swiftly condemned the at-

tack, saying it showed the futility of Pretoria’s attempts to deal with its internal crisis by violence against its neighbours.

ANC officials in Maputo linked the attack to the swing to the right in the recent elections in South Africa.

“President Botha is increasingly trying to look tough to avert further losses to the right,” one official said.

Shortly before the May 6 general election, Pretoria’s commandos raided the Zambian tourist town of Livingstone, killing four people.

Earlier this month, Zimbabwe linked Pretoria to two separate bomb blasts in Harare. — Sapa-Reuter

(Handwritten initials and scribbles)

PIK REPEATS HIS DENIAL

FOREIGN Minister Mr Pk Botha has reiterated official South African denials that the Republic was involved in Friday's raid on Maputo, and suggested opposing factions of the African National Congress were responsible for the violence that left three people dead.

A statement telephoned to Sapa said a climate of violence and uncertainty had overcome Maputo and "gun fire and explosions are the order of the day"

"Recently, landmines have exploded

on the beach of Maputo, killing civilians," the statement said

There was also in Maputo — "as elsewhere in neighbouring states" — opposing factions of the ANC who would not hesitate to use violent methods to "eliminate" those with whom they disagreed

The Foreign Minister said examples of this sort of violence had taken place recently in Swaziland and Harare

It was also known there were "forces" (magte) on Maputo who had "vested interests" in driving a wedge

between the Mozambique and South African governments.

Such forces would "not hesitate to use these sort of (violent) methods".

Unfounded allegations

The unfounded allegations against South Africa regarding the Maputo raid joined a "chor of hysterical cries" from certain neighbouring countries, the statement said

Mr Botha referred to the arrest of schoolgirls in Zimbabwe on allegations of spying for South Africa, and

described such actions as "ridiculous extremes"

Mr Botha also believed the anti-South African propaganda emanating from neighbouring states was aimed at countering the American senate decision to withhold financial aid from countries which allow "terrorists" to operate from their territories against South Africa

In most cases the propaganda served to cover up internal problems and maladministration in these countries, he said

TWO MOZAMBIKAN Ministers — Transport and Culture — have visited Washington over the past fortnight in what seems to be a flowing parade.

Unless they are peculiarly enamoured with the city as a tourist spot (it is very attractive at this time of the year) one can but wonder whether the air fare might have been better spent. The State Department may give good massage, but that aside there can be little official joy here for Maputo.

The Reagan administration's policy towards Mozambique has been one of the few elements of constructive engagement left breathing following the slaughter of the past two years.

Congress is now butchering the surviving wounded — functionally, if not consciously — determined to ensure that the US becomes voyeuristically divorced from Southern Africa's future.

Dr Chester Crocker's efforts to encourage Frelimo's hesitant, yet by all evidence genuine, defection from the Soviet orbit have been the highlight of an otherwise disappointing record.

Something is happening in Mozambique that defies the conventional wisdom. Here, if anywhere, is a chance to prove that Western capital, markets and expertise can subvert totalitarian brutality far more efficiently than guns or sanctions.

Thanks to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher (one of President Joaquim Chissano's most ardent fans) and other European governments, the chance lives.

Mozambique is now the largest single beneficiary of British economic assistance (\$153m so far this year) and it does not even belong to the Commonwealth. Bizarrely, the US remains scarcely more than a spectator, and could well become a spoiler.

Plead as the State Department might, the debate here is increasingly dominated by two crass and irrational options: enfold Renamo into the childish rigid construct of the Reagan doctrine and give it the Unita treatment, or say a pox on both Renamo and Frelimo and abandon the place entirely.

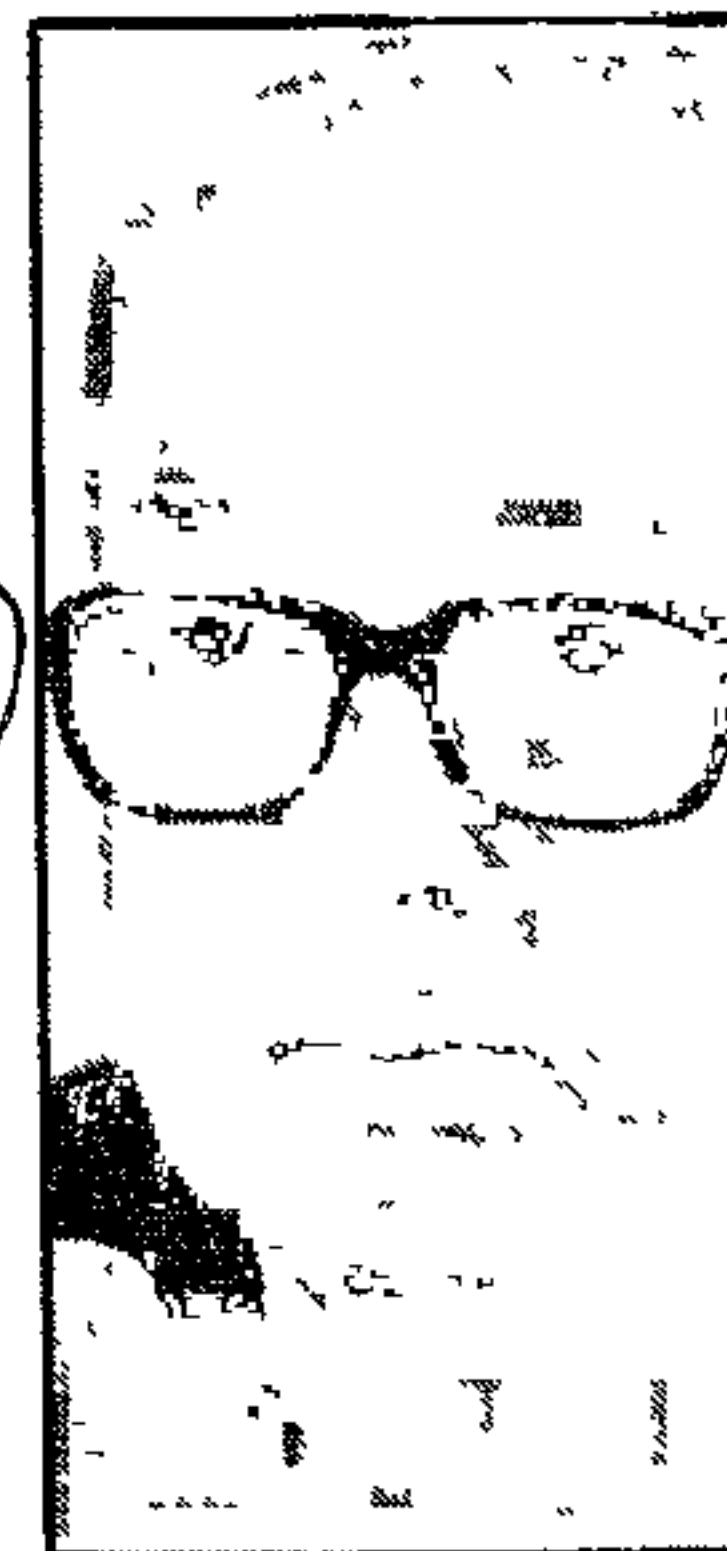
Either means betraying perhaps the only Marxist regime ever to admit openly the folly of its ways and plead for help.

What makes the betrayal especially loathsome, though not especially atypical, is that it has almost nothing to do with the situation on the ground.

If, and this is not beyond the bounds of possibility, Washington recognises Renamo as a legitimate defender of liberty and the American way, it will be entirely unrelated to the invisible charms of Afonso Dhlakama, the rebel

Washington about to betray Mozambique

SIMON BARBER in Washington



□ HELMS ... new twist in his blackmail project

leader, but because the Republican Party's neanderthals have deemed support for this shadowy individual a litmus test for the 1988 presidential elections

Put bluntly, hundreds of thousands more Mozambicans may have to die in famine and war so that Senator Robert Dole, the Senate's senior and most powerful Republican, can have a shot at the party's nomination

An otherwise sensible fellow, he feels bound to atone for greasing passage of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act last year when he was majority leader.

That he voted for Reagan's veto has not mollified the yahoos of the right, so in a jolly irony he has decided to balance the books by skewering one of SA's principal victims into the bargain.

He is too shrewd to sing the praises of Renamo directly. His approach is to demand that Mozambican peasants be allowed to starve until such time as the administration sees fit to talk to (and thereby recognise) the *soldisant* movement.

His argument is that the \$75m emergency food aid sought by the State Department will not be fairly distributed unless those who are principally responsible for making the relief programme necessary have a hand in carrying it out.

What's wrong with letting the International Red Cross do the job? asks the State Department wearily. Replies Dole "I call on the State Department to get off their duffs, pick up the telephone and call the Renamo office here in

Washington and start the food flowing."

A risible suggestion, given that it is far from clear who or what that office — one Luis Serapiao — actually represents

Rather more pathetic is the blackmail currently being attempted by the king of the yahoos, Senator Jesse Helms, with Dole as his craven accomplice.

The deal is that Melissa Wells will not get confirmed as the new US Ambassador to Mozambique until she and/or the administration agrees that the rebels are not "bandits" — as Wells correctly but impolitically described them in testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee — but freedom fighters endorsable under the Doctrine.

Senate majority leader Robert Byrd has tried three times to get a full Senate vote on Wells's confirmation. The last attempt, on May 1, came out 56 to 28 in favour of proceeding, except that on something supposedly as routine as an ambassadorial appointment, 28 votes against is almost unprecedented. So Byrd agreed to defer the issue.

Not all the 28 are pro-Renamo; most are of the pox on both your houses school and are trying to insure that no aid gets to Frelimo, either through the SADCC or direct bilateral transfers

Their support for Wells is incumbent on what some of them call a "clarification" of US policy from the administration, and preferably the President himself

This may not be quite as pernicious as Unita-ising Renamo, but the message to Maputo is effectively the same: forget America.

Since the May 1 vote, Helms has developed an interesting new twist in his blackmail project. Not only is Wells ideologically incorrect, he is claiming, but she is guilty of trying to foster private American enterprise in Mozambique. And you thought conservatives loved the marketplace

Unravelling this heinous plot in a "Dear colleague" letter last week, Helms wrote

"Recently, I received new and disturbing information that Mrs Wells, accompanied by Greg Fergin (the State Department desk officer for Mozambique) and William Friedman, of Friedman Associates, went to the US Trade Development Programme (TDP) office to seek a grant of American taxpayer funds for a feasibility study of a steel mill operation in Mozambique.

The company for which the study would be done is Marwais Steel, which is engaged in a joint venture with Friedman Associates. The apparent purpose of Wells's presence was of assist in pressuring the TDP office to make the grant

"Considering all of the surrounding circumstances, not the least of which is the depressed US steel industry, I question the propriety of this action which can only inure to the benefit of private individuals and a communist government.

TDP meeting raises questions of judgment, more serious questions of conflict of interest are raised as a result of a letter sent by Marshall I Wais, MD of Marwais International, to four US Senators. In that letter, Wais urges the Senators "to support the appointment of Melissa Wells as the US Ambassador to Mozambique"

Helms concludes that, as a result of these allegedly grave improprieties, he intends to have the Republican Congressional caucus demand that Wells's name be withdrawn altogether.

Which is absurd. The Senator's charges, while more or less based on fact, are utterly spurious, the insinuation that Marwais, by re-amping a steel fabrication plant outside Maputo will somehow be undermining American jobs is a baldfaced lie.

The would-be Ambassador — who happens, incidentally, to be a veteran diplomat with considerable experience in Portuguese-speaking Africa (and is also an extremely interesting character, she was once a Las Vegas showgirl) — has done no wrong.

Indeed, by trying to help the US private sector get involved in Mozambique's development, she seems to be doing everything that Ronald Reagan and a Congress justly dubious about foreign aid could ask.

As for the allegation that she, and the State Department, are somehow backing a communist regime, it may be wondered just how communist a regime can be that is prepared, nay desperate, to welcome capitalists like Marwais without demanding majority ownership or imposing the least restriction on the repatriation of profits.

But no, Helms and his crew would gladly block the few thousand dollars required for the Marwais feasibility study in favour of spending a few million on Renamo so that Mozambicans can starve and have limbs blown off on an indefinite basis, and Frelimo can be forced back into the arms and philosophy of Moscow

The tragedy is that Helms, Dole and others like them could well win the day, not only in blocking Wells's appointment but also in forcing the administration to back away from its support for Chissano

With a Democrat-controlled Senate recently voting 95 to 0 to urge that sanctions be applied to Angola — and 77-15 to cut off all aid to the SADCC unless its members evict the ANC — even worse is possible

America's 'evidence' on Maputo raid: They're not telling...

Area's 3/6/87

2/8

From NEIL LURSSSEN
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — In spite of South African denials, American officials are standing by their angry allegations of SA complicity in last week's raid in Maputo.

They insist that all the evidence in American hands points to South African involvement, but concede that the evidence does not include

"a smoking gun with Afrikaners writing on it ..."

As usual in protecting their sources of intelligence information, US officials here are not prepared to lay out in public the evidence they claim to have.

However, one official said: "In the past and now we do not lightly make claims of SA involvement in actions like this. In fact we have taken heat from others in the past, right or wrong, for being too much

on the South African side." He said there was enough evidence to point to what the US believed was South African involvement.

"We will stand by that until we see evidence to the contrary. Obviously, if we do see evidence to the contrary that is accurate, we will recant our earlier statement."

The Americans say the vehemence of their condemnation of the Maputo raid was partly due to their dismay at recent

trends both inside South Africa and in the region.

These included the Livingstone raid, Group Areas Act pressure, the detention of children and now the Maputo attack.

The sense of dismay was also part of the reason for the US government's snub of Reagan Day functions on Monday.

cause of its desire to increase influence with black opposition groups.

● The Argus Political Staff reports that Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pk Botha said he had invited the State Department to produce evidence to back up its allegations.

He said there was no evidence of South African Government involvement. "But they always say they cannot produce the evidence because they have to protect their sources"

Mr Ray Swart, MP, the PFP spokesman on foreign affairs, said it was "logical that we should ask for firmer evidence".

● The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo that Mr Marcelino dos Santos, chairman of the Mozambique People's Assembly and No 2 in the Frelimo hierarchy, has indicated that Mozambique has no intention of cancelling the Nkomati Accord with South Africa. ● More sanctions not the answer? — page 17.

RED TAPE and passive resistance are weapons in a new war being waged in strife-torn Mozambique where the powerful public service objects to proposals for a federation with neighbouring Zimbabwe.

According to Xavier Figueiredo, editor of a confidential Lisbon newsletter on Africa, popular opposition is mounting against perceived attempts by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government — and British interests — to impose a scheme 19th Century colonialists failed to achieve

The federation idea is embraced by Harare as a way of ending an 11-year-old insurgency by anti-Mozambiquan rebels which has cut Zimbabwe's shortest route to the sea through Mozambique's Beira Corridor.

But memories have not faded of Cecil Rhodes's efforts in the 1890s to annex access to Beira against Portuguese colonial interest

Diplomatic reports reaching here say feelings are running high over a Zimbabwean plan to install a military occupation and administrative force in the central Mozambiquan provinces of Manica and Sofala through which the vital corridor runs.

(2/8) B/Day 3/6/87
This 300km corridor — containing a railway, road and oil pipeline from the port of Beira to the Zimbabwean border town of Mutare — is vital to the economies of the Frontline States. It is a priority target for sabotage attacks by Renamo guerrillas.

Western diplomatic sources in Lisbon say Harare's plan was endorsed by British government officials in discussions in London with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano during his visit early last month.

They justified a leading defensive military role for Zimbabwe as the only way of guaranteeing efficient administration and a prosperous economy in the affected zone. Harare has been using the same arguments.

Meanwhile, British military advisers to Mozambique have reported that the corridor is defensible provided a foreign military pres-



□ SHOW OF HANDS ... but this time Zimbabwe's Mugabe stands behind Mozambique's

Federation plan run off the rails

KEN POTTINGER in Lisbon

ence is installed.

But critics of the plan say the price — Mozambican sovereignty — is too high. Maputo, for obvious political reasons, has considerable reservations

Nevertheless, the scheme — referred to by some Zimbabwean politicians as the "grand plan" — is being actively pursued by the Beira Corridor Group (BCG), an amalgam of British multinationals, financial interests and political and military figures close to Mugabe.

Mugabe has appointed Denis Norman, a competent senior public servant formerly with the Ian

Smith government, to head the organisation.

Despite publicity by BCG's backers in Zimbabwe, the project has not sparked great enthusiasm, mainly because of risks in using the corridor and the high port and freight charges at Beira.

Renamo sources in Lisbon say current priority guerrilla targets are the oil pipeline and high tension power cables between the Chicamba dam and Beira.

Despite a military cordon of Zimbabwean troops stationed at

300m intervals along its length, guerrillas have sabotaged the pipeline six times this year.

The two daily trains along the line from Beira to Mutare are in permanent radio contact with stations along the line and guarded by helicopters overhead.

Military instructors contracted by private companies to handle security on the line plan to create special militias for the job.

Studies are also in hand for repopulating plantations along the railway, and Lonmoco, a subsidiary of the British multinational Lohrho, has been sounding out former Portuguese settlers.

CAPE TOWN 3/6/82 (218) ~~3/6/82~~

Pik lashes out at the West

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday lashed out at Canada, the United States and Mozambique in the wake of international condemnation of South Africa for the latest Maputo murders and signs of a thaw in relations between the West and the ANC.

Mr Botha said he knew of no evidence of South African involvement in the Maputo killings and Mozambique was unable to produce such evidence.

Indeed, South Africa's attempts to keep the Nkomati Accord alive and even improve it had not met with Mozambican "reciprocity", he said.

Mr Botha also claimed that the United States acted "too impulsively" in accusing South Africa of complicity in the Maputo raid which left three dead.

The US administration, he said, realized its sources on the Maputo incident were not as correct as originally imagined and for this reason Washington had changed its reasons from boycotting the Republic Day festivities from the raid to a more generalized displeasure with South African actions in the region.

'No evidence' to tie SA to Maputo raid

Mr Botha said he also believed that the US might have accused South Africa of complicity in the Maputo killings in a bid by the administration to circumvent trouble in Congress over actions in Nicaragua.

Turning to Canada, Mr Botha said that country's response to a recent letter from President P W Botha to Prime Minister Mr Brian Mulroney had contained "distortions" and "to put it mildly was simply bad manners".

President Botha had not, as reported, asked Mr Mulroney to break Canada's links with the ANC but had merely urged that Western leaders tell the perpetrators of violence that reprehensible deeds

would not be supported by the civilized world.

A spokesman for the US Embassy said yesterday that Washington stood by its original statement condemning South Africa as the instigators of the Maputo murders.

Mr Botha's suggestions that the US had switched its reasons for the Republic Day boycott were also dismissed. Only one statement expressing general displeasure with South African activities in the region had been issued.

Meanwhile, prominent reports in the Nationalist press that the US Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edward Perkins, had been recalled by President Reagan in the wake of the Maputo commando raid, were also dismissed by the US Embassy.

Mr Perkins's press spokeswoman, Ms Elizabeth Pryor, said the ambassador's return to Washington had been scheduled "months ago" and his planned meeting with Mr Reagan had been set up before the Maputo raid.

Mr Perkins had a long-standing arrangement to attend a chief of missions meeting in Washington and then take a few weeks' home leave. "There is no way he was recalled by President Reagan," she said.

CAPE TOWN

News in Brief *CAN-Times 3/6/77*

Raid: Japan speaks *218*

HARARE — Japan yesterday joined in the condemnation of the Friday morning commando attack on Mozambique which, it alleged, was by South Africa, the semi-official, Zimbabwean news agency Zianya reports

MNR rebels strike in Zimbabwe

218
3/6/87

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels appear to have carried out their threat to extend their country's civil war to neighbouring Zimbabwe, with their claims of attacks on military bases there

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said in Lisbon yesterday it had struck at bases in three towns in south-eastern Zimbabwe on the Harare-Mutare road and in two remote northern villages near the border on Sunday. It gave no details.

Zimbabwe made no immediate comment and there was no independent confirmation of the report.

"The war in Zimbabwe has begun," MNR spokesman in Lisbon Paulo Oliveira said.

He said the rebels had set up fixed bases in Zimbabwe and planned to

Mr Mugabe has stepped up aid to Maputo since the death of Mozambican carry out regular strikes. He did not elaborate.

Oliveira said the attacks were aimed at making Harare withdraw the 12 000 Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique.

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe pledged last October that his country would fight to the last man to prevent the rebels toppling the Marxist Government in Maputo. A series of offensives against rebel strongholds in central Mozambique.

A diplomat from the region said that if the reports of the raids were true, it could mean Harare's support of Mozambican forces could be weakened, as Zimbabwean troops would be obliged to cover installations in their own territory.

"The rebels' aim is ob-

viously to convince Mugabe's Government it will have to pay a price for continued support (of Mozambique)," he said.

The diplomat doubted whether the rebels had actually set up bases inside Zimbabwe.

But he said it would be easy to stage cross-border raids, particularly from central Mozambique, as members of the Shona tribe live on both sides of the frontier and rebels could pass undetected.

The MNR insurgents say Tanzanian, Zambian, Malawian and Ethiopian troops are also in Mozambique, helping Maputo fight the rebels. — Sapa-Reuter

President Samora Machel in a plane crash last year.

The new Government of President Joaquim Chissano has launched a

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US 'no' to aid plan with Soviets

WASHINGTON — The United States opposes a congressional proposal to co-operate with the Soviet Union to distribute food to residents of Mozambique, the State Department said yesterday.

The proposal was made by two US congressmen to Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow earlier this year. It called for joint US-Soviet distribution of grain to an estimated 4.5 million Mozambique residents said to be suffering from food shortages.

State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman said that while the US shared the concern of House of Representatives Speaker Mr Jim Wright and Representative Mr Mickey Leland — both opposition Democrats — it did not think their proposal was valid.

"We do have reservations about a joint undertaking with the Soviets," Mr Redman said.

He noted that the United Nations had already set up a disaster relief effort in Mozambique "which we believe is well co-ordinated and with enough trucks for emergency needs".

Mr Redman said the US had to work through the UN because the organization was in contact with private contributors and donor governments and "it can best match needs with donations".

He noted that at an international conference on humanitarian aid to Mozambique held in Geneva in March, the US had pledged \$75 million (about R150 million) while the Soviets committed \$300 000 (about R600 000).

Despite the Marxist leanings of the Maputo government, the US has strongly supported it in an effort to maintain its influence in Southern Africa.

— Sapa-AP

US still insists SA was involved in Maputo raid

By Neil Lurssen
Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — Despite South African denials, American officials are standing by their angry allegations of complicity in last week's raid in Maputo

They insist that all the available evidence in American hands points to South African involvement but concede that the evidence does not include a "smoking gun with Afrikaans writing on it"

In accordance with their usual practice of protecting their sources, US officials are not prepared to lay out in public the evidence they claim to have but one said

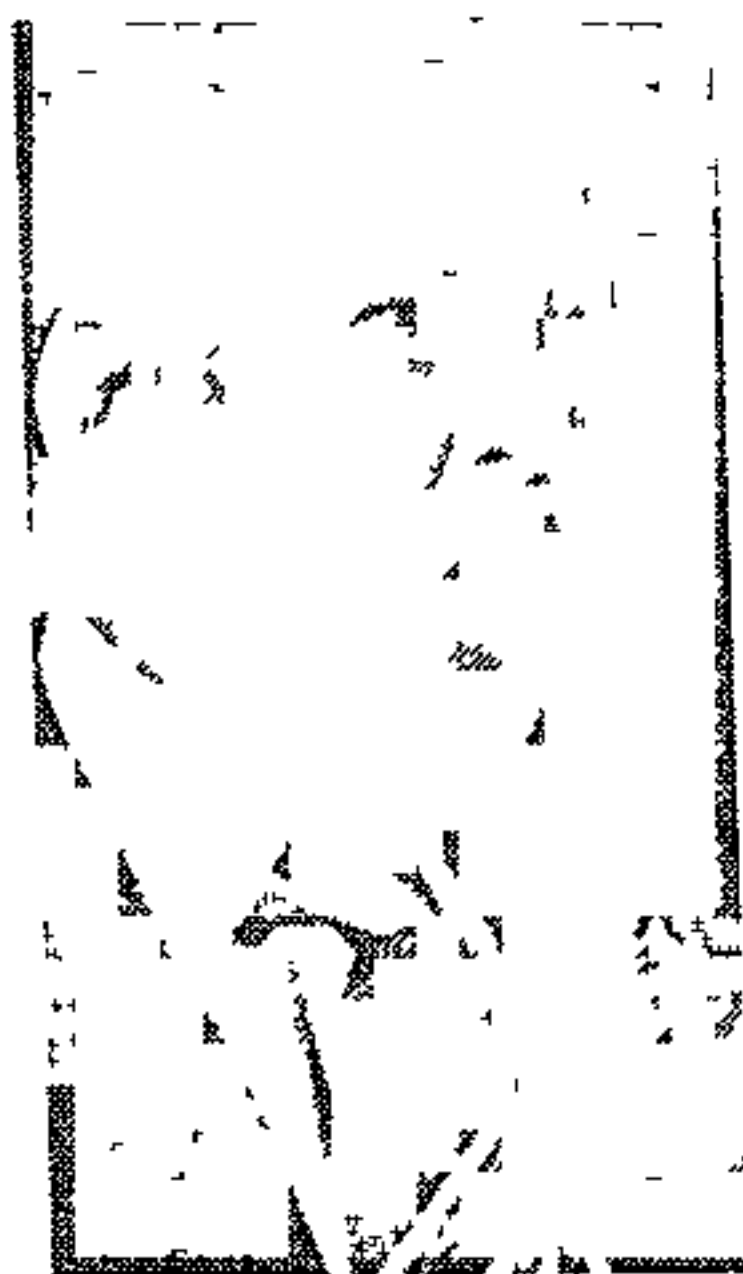
"In the past and now, we do not lightly make claims of South African involvement in actions like this. In fact we have taken heat from others in the past, rightly or wrongly, for being too much on the South African side"

He said there was enough evidence to point to South African involvement "and we are going to stand by that until we see evidence to the contrary. If we do, we will recant our earlier statement"

The attack in Maputo, which he described as "particularly vicious", fitted the pattern of raids such as the one in Livingstone for which South Africa had admitted responsibility

The Americans say the vehemence of their condemnation of the Maputo raid was partly due to dismay at recent events both in South Africa and in the region, such as the Livingstone raid, Group Areas enforcement pressure, the detentions of children and now the Maputo attack

Some analysts suggest that the Reagan Administration may be stepping up its condemnation of South Africa because of its desire to increase influence with black opposition groups and they suggest



SA Foreign Minister Mr
Pik Botha

that the vehemence of the statement on Maputo may reflect political problems the Administration has with its Mozambique policy — right-wing pressures that have apparently made Mozambique leaders anxious about continued US backing and fearful that the US may support the MNR as its supports Unita

"PRODUCE EVIDENCE"

Asked for a comment on this analysis, a Reagan official described it as "cynical". The fact, he said, was that the United States was genuinely disconcerted about the direction of events in South Africa and the region

South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday there was no evidence of South African involvement

Mr Botha said he had invited the US State Department to produce evidence "but they always say they cannot because they have to protect their sources"

The US government has denied it had changed its reasons for boycotting South Africa's Republic Day festivities. Mr Botha said the initial reason for the boycott had been the Maputo incident

"When they saw they might have been too hasty they quickly broadened the reason for their action to say it was also because of other incidents in the region, in case their sources were incorrect"

The US Embassy said the reason for not attending had always been the US Government's "general displeasure" with South Africa

Mr Ray Swart MP, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said it was "logical that we should ask for firmer evidence"

Mr Swart said Mr Botha's statement was "at least a stronger denial than the one by the Defence Force which was really just a refusal to comment"

"It is not unknown that the SADF and Foreign Affairs have had different viewpoints"

Mr Swart said the shootings could have been carried out to try to implicate South Africa but it would then be difficult to explain why the US government had accused South Africa.

The Americans had a representative in Maputo who should have been able to substantiate the story

OK Times 4/6/87
**Maputo raid:
US stands by
charging SA**

WASHINGTON — The US yesterday refused to back away from charges that South Africa was responsible for a raid on the Mozambique capital of Maputo last week in which at least three people were killed.

"I would reiterate again, based on a continuing review of information, that we stand by what we said," State Department spokesman Mr Charles Redman said.

Mr Redman said he could not respond to a challenge from SA Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to produce evidence to back up allegations of SA's involvement in the raid.

"I am not in a position to bring forward evidence, but what we are seeing does not detract from the kind of indications we have already," he said — Sapa-Reuter

MNR strikes in south

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — After three years of relative calm, rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement are again active in the southern province of Inhambane, reports the Mozambique news agency, AIM.

Government sources have blamed the sudden increase of MNR activity to a move southwards by guerillas from Mozambique's central provinces where the Zimbabwe Army is supporting government troops.

represent to the needs of the three-... Yet more ambitious approaches ex-

In Maputo, every angry

THE South African government's denial of responsibility for last Friday's commando raid into Maputo has raised loud guffaws in the Mozambican capital.

"Who is (Pik) Botha trying to fool?", asked the Maputo daily *Noticias*, after the foreign minister had tried to attribute the raid to "internal" Mozambican affairs.

"Isn't Botha tired of making ridiculous public statements every time the regime needs to justify or hide its atrocities?" queried *Noticias*.

No alternative identity for the raiders has been proposed, and two of the targets had very clear South African connections. One was the local office of the African National Congress.

This is the second time that ANC offices in Maputo have come under attack. In October 1983, South African commandos bombed the ANC offices, and, although nobody was killed, damage was so extensive that the ANC was forced to find new premises. That raid was admitted by the South African government, and one of its authors, Captain Wynand du Toit, is currently in Luanda prison after attempting unsuccessfully to destroy oil installations in Angola.

A second target for Friday's attack

The more Pik Botha denies South African involvement in last week's Maputo raid, the more laughter this causes in the Mozambican capital.

PAUL FAUVET reports

was an ANC-owned house used to store clothing and foodstuffs for distribution to South African refugees. Here the Mozambican nightwatchman, Joao Chavane, was murdered and his body burnt.

Two homes were attacked. In one the director of the Mozambique entertainment company, Antonio Pateguana, and his wife Suzana Pinto were shot dead in front of their young daughter.

Pateguana was the brother-in-law of the armed forces national political commissar, General Armando Panguene, while Pinto was the sister-in-law of the Minister of Culture, Luis Bernardo Honwana.

ANC members were living in the block next door, and the Mozambican government communique on the raid suggested that the murderers had simply chosen the address wrong.

The fourth target was the home of a Tanzanian businessman. Perhaps this

development — JEREMY NEWS

finger points at Pretoria

was another case of faulty intelligence, or perhaps this house was chosen almost at random, simply as an act of intimidation.

All the targets except the ANC office are close to President Joaquim Chissano's office. Thus the commandos may have been pointedly warning the Mozambican authorities of South Africa's ability to strike at the most sensitive part of the city.

The raiders apparently used three vehicles — a Mitsubishi mini-bus, and two Toyota pick-up trucks. These were found abandoned at the Maputo sea-wall, and the two trucks had been set on fire.

But in the mini-bus documentation was found referring to one of the Toyotas, and giving the name and address of the presumed owner as "Du Pre NA, Berea, 172 Bryanston Heights, 2198 Johannesburg."

On the sea-wall police found two infra-red torches switched on and pointing out to sea. This adds to the general belief that most of the raiders made their getaway by boat.

However, the Mozambican authorities say that some of those implicated in the raid have been captured. But no further details of these individuals are yet available, not even whether

they are South Africans or Mozambicans.

The funeral of the victims, on June 1, was given a high profile by the government.

Marcelino Dos Santos, number two in the Mozambican hierarchy, read the main oration. He accused the South African government of direct responsibility for the murders, and restated Mozambique's determination to go on offering hospitality to South African refugees. "We will give shelter to whoever we like, whenever we like and however we like," he declared.

By co-incidence, the Friday raid took place just hours after Frelimo had presented further allegations and evidence of South Africa's war against Mozambique to journalists.

On Thursday May 28, a Mozambican who had been captured while spying for South Africa was shown to the press in Maputo. Twenty-eight-year-old Jaime Mondlane said he had been recruited by South African military intelligence when he was in Tembisa township in 1983.

● The Weekly Mail has been unable to find any trace of the building given as the address of the owner of the Toyotas.



WEEKLY MAIL

8/18
WVS
28/9/9

25 000 tons food for Mozambique

HARARE — At least 25 000 tons of food was distributed in Mozambique last year through the Harare-based World Vision Mozambique (WVM) programme.

The latest issue of *World Vision News* said supplies of maize, beans and oil were distributed in Mozambique's Gaza, Manica, Tete and Zambezia provinces.

WVM said although the drought had slackened in most of the country, Mozambicans still had to fight against its after-effects — flooding and locusts — and against insurgency which had disrupted economic development.

WVM had extended its relief effort to rehabilitation, to make people self-reliant. — Sapa.

23 000 see spectre of starvation

MAPUTO — More than 23,000 people are facing food shortages in Panda district of Mozambique's southern Inhambane province, the Maputo daily *Noticias* reported on Thursday.

It quoted district administrator Domingos Guambe as saying the shortages were mainly due to drought.

The winter harvest of vegetables was expected to be low because the district had been supplied with seeds of poor quality, he told the paper.

Guambe was quoted as saying 3,000 of those at risk had been displaced from their home areas by right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, fighting to topple the government since shortly after Mozambique's independence in 1975.

He said the MNR had attacked Panda town early last month. — Sapa-Reuter.

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6/6/87. STAR

Frelimo 'needs help to survive conflict'

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SME
10/6/87

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Frelimo leadership in Mozambique will have to mobilise substantial internal and international support if it is to survive the escalating regional conflict.

This is the conclusion of an American academic, Mr Allen Isaacman of Minnesota University, who presented a paper at the Conference on Regional Security in Southern Africa sponsored by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies and the University of Zimbabwe

Mr Isaacman said the security crisis posed the most immediate and serious challenge for President Joaquim Chis-

sano.

President Chissano was likely to continue the efforts of his predecessor, the late President Samora Machel, to forge an autonomous, non-aligned policy. This implied expanding ties to the West while seeking to sustain improved relations with the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union had increased economic and military aid to Mozambique and had provided oil at favourable prices.

"However," he said, "most foreign-policy analysts remain sceptical that such a non-aligned strategy will generate the level of assistance Mozambique requires and it may very well alienate one or both of the super-powers."



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SME

12/6/87

Mozambique invites Tutu

Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu is to be a guest of the Mozambican government at the country's 12th independence anniversary and will be received by President Joaquim Chissano during a two-week tour of the country.

Archbishop Tutu leaves for Maputo on Monday and returns to Johannesburg on June 29.

The tour involves political and religious appointments, including ordination and confirmation services. — Religion Reporter.

Maputo alleges SA has infiltrated 1 000 guerillas

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — South Africa has infiltrated 1 000 Mozambique National Resistance guerillas (MNR) into the southern Mozambican province of Gaza, the Mozambican armed forces radio programme, Voz do Combate, claims.

The broadcast said the guerillas had been infiltrated over the past two months, and join 500 others who had entered the province earlier.

In Pretoria, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said: "We reiterate South Africa's standpoint that it does not allow anybody to operate from its territory against any neighbouring country."

AIM, the Mozambique news agency, said later that guerillas had been landed on the Gaza coast while others had been infiltrated across the border.

AIM speculated that the reason for the sudden increase of MNR activities

in the area might be related to Zimbabwe's and Mozambique's decision to reopen the Limpopo railway line that links Maputo to Zimbabwe.

It added that recent MNR defeats in the northern part of the country were also a contribution to the guerillas' infiltration in the southern parts.

Voz do Combate confirmed earlier reports of an upsurge in fighting in the southern provinces.

It said that in the first week of June 150 MNR guerillas had been killed when five of their camps were destroyed in the provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane.

A group of 30 guerillas based near the town of Namaacha, near the border with Swaziland, had also been eliminated, it said.

It said that in one incident in Gaza province, 28 anti-government guerillas had been killed near the town of Guija.

...esung pandered to this notion.

Cap Times 16/6/87 (28) (218)
Tutu in Mozambique

MAPUTO. — The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, arrived here yesterday to a rousing welcome at the start of a two-week visit to Mozambique. He was met by the head of the Mozambican Anglican Church, Bishop Dinis Sengulane, who had invited him to make the pastoral visit. He was also met by Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Daniel Mbanze and thousands of people signing hymns and revolutionary songs and waving anti-apartheid banners.

818
S.M.S.
11/9/91

Tutu thanks Mozambique for aid in struggle against apartheid

By Martin Challenger, The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Archbishop Desmond Tutu began his tour of Mozambique yesterday by thanking the country's people for their part in helping to free South Africa from apartheid.

Many of the problems experienced by Frontline states would disappear when apartheid ended in South Africa, Archbishop Tutu said.

"Apartheid is a cause of untold suffering not just in South Africa but even in neighbouring countries. We look forward to the day when South Africa will be totally free."

"We will be able to hold hands and there will not be barriers separating people who belong together."

The trip offered him the opportunity "to express to the government and people of this land our thanks for having agreed to receive black South African refugees and, as a result, exposing your country to the attacks of the SADF."

"We would like to express our thanks for the support you have given to our struggle to become a truly free country."

"Many of our people are deeply disturbed by the policy of destabilisation of neighbours by South Africa," the archbishop said.

The onus for change lay with the international community to exert largely economic and political pressure on the South African Government.

"They now see starkly the violence of apartheid."



Archbishop Desmond Tutu going to place a wreath at Samora Machel's tomb at The Place of Heroes yesterday. On his right is Bishop Dinis Sengulane, head of the Anglican Church in Mozambique.

Black South Africans were prepared to talk to the Government, Archbishop Tutu said.

"We want to talk, we don't want to fight."

But they could not talk when there was a state of emergency, while children were in detention, while authentic leaders were in jail, detention or exile and "when our political organisations — which most of our people support — are not allowed to operate. We are being perfectly reasonable."

Negotiations were a long way off, the archbishop said.

"The Government is trying to make out that they want to talk but they identify the people they want to talk to. Yet the black community has made it clear who they regard as their authentic spokesmen."

Clearly, if we were able to get the private sector to exert pressure on the Government we would be much further forward in the process. When the value of the rand was low the private sector suddenly discovered they were more articulate than at any time before that. Now, with the price of gold rising and with the rand becoming stronger, the private sector is beginning to be more concerned with making profits than pressuring the Government to talk."

One of Archbishop Tutu's first actions on his arrival in Maputo yesterday was to lay a wreath at the tomb of former Mozambican President Samora Machel.

The archbishop said afterwards that the wreath-laying was a very moving ceremony for him. He said his trip to the Diocese of Lebombo gave him the opportunity of paying tribute to Mr Machel.

"I do so on behalf of very many in our country who wish to show their solidarity with the people of Mozambique."

He noted that this year marked the 25th anniversary of the founding of Frelimo. The significance of the Mozambican struggle against colonialism and racism was that it said to black South Africans "It can be done, it can happen."

The struggle in southern Africa was not black against white but a struggle against exploitation and injustice, Archbishop Tutu said.

The archbishop will hold a public service in Maputo today to mark June 16.

"These are sombre and dark days," he said yesterday. "But, as every one knows, the darkest hour is before the dawn. The enemies of our struggle cannot quench the flames of liberation because our people want to be free."

The archbishop is visiting Mozambique at the invitation of the Anglican Church.

During his visit he will confirm 30 candidates in Zandemela, visit clergy around Xai Xai and Inhambone and will meet Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano next week.

28 16/6/87 CR 3

Thousands welcome Tutu in Maputo

MAPUTO — Archbishop Desmond Tutu arrived here yesterday to be greeted by thousands of Maputo residents carrying banners in praise of South Africa's outlawed African National Congress and urging an end to apartheid.

He said on arrival: "Although things are tough now, it is God's world and I know that we will be free"

One of the first duties undertaken for the Archbishop of Southern Africa was the placing of a wreath at the "Monument to the Mozambican Heroes". It is a huge star-shaped edifice over the graves of President Samora Machel, who died in a plane crash, and other revolutionary leaders.

The national AIM news agency quoted Archbishop Tutu as saying that while he stood at the monument, he

had thought of "man's inhumanity to man"

Asked about the Nkomati Accord in which Mozambique and South Africa agreed not to support terrorists in each other's territory, the Archbishop said. "I am quite surprised that Mozambique still tries to abide by the accord on its side when it seems to be in tatters on the South African side."

He added: "Many South Africans are deeply distressed by the policy of the South African Government against its neighbours. When apartheid disappears, so the problems of many other countries will end."

The 55-year-old cleric will meet with Government and church officials and ordain new priests during his two-week visit to Mozambique.

He is also scheduled to celebrate Mass in the capital and in outlying areas. — Sapa-AP

TUESDAY 16 JUNE 1987

member's attention is drawn to the provisions of section 8(3) of the Child Care Act, 1983 (Act 74 of 1983) which, *inter alia*, provides that no person shall publish in any manner whatever any information relating to proceedings in a children's court which reveals or may reveal the identity of any child who is concerned in those proceedings.

Joint Security Commission

*23 Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs

- (1) Whether, since 1 January 1986, 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, on what dates in each case.
- (2) whether this commission has met since the above date, if so, when, if not why not?

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

(1) (a) Yes (b) No

1 1 Mozambique suspended its participation in the Joint Security Commission (JSC) after the publication of the so-called documents of Gorongosa in July 1985. Although the allegations contained in these documents were discussed on various occasions by delegations of the governments of both countries culminating in talks at Komatipoort in November 1985, no session of the Commission has been held since.

1 2 Contacts between the two Governments led to the meeting between State President Botha, accompanied by myself and President Samora Machel in Swaziland on 25 April 1986 on the occasion of the coronation of the Swazi King.

1 3 This meeting was followed by a meeting between Ministerial delegations of the two countries at Skukuza on 2 May 1986 for talks on

a wide range of subjects including security.

A "Joint Liaison Committee" (JLC) was established, distinct from the JSC, but whose terms of reference included, as a question of priority, the security situation underlying South African/Mozambican relations.

1 4 The second meeting of the JLC was scheduled for 27 May 1986, but was postponed by the Mozambican authorities. A tentative arrangement for a meeting on 12 June 1986 was subsequently found by the South African side to be inconvenient.

1 5 On 2 September 1986 the Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs Mr N P van Heerden, visited Maputo to convey a proposal for a meeting at Ministerial level to engender confidence and for a further discussion of the security situation Mozambique requested time to consider the proposal.

1 6 On 21 January 1987 Mr van Heerden again visited Maputo to arrange for a discussion to take place at the level of Ministers of Defence. It was stated by the Mozambican side that the time was not yet right for such a meeting but agreement in principle was given for talks to continue.

1 7 The Mozambique Minister of Co-operation was invited for talks in South Africa on 25 March 1987 en route to Geneva. He met with me in Pretoria. During the ensuing talks I made it clear that Southern Africa needed peace if we were to bring about development and stability and that the onus was on myself and the Minister of Co-operation of Mozambique to take steps to bring this about at least as far as our region was concerned. I again suggested a meeting of the Ministers of Defence of the two countries as an important step towards bringing about peace. Although this was

TUESDAY, 16 JUNE 1987

approved by the Mozambican side in principle, they made it clear that it was still too early for such a meeting to take place at Ministerial level and that such a meeting should be preceded by a meeting of officials, which could prepare the way for the Ministers to meet one another in due course.

1 8 Although this matter was subsequently pursued by the South African Trade Representative in routine talks with the Minister of Co-operation, no progress was made until 4 May 1987, when the Minister intimated that a possible date could be discussed after his return from the Presidential visit to the United Kingdom later that month. No discussions could be arranged before 29 May when the Trade Representative was summoned to hear the Minister's Condemnation of South Africa's Alleged involvement in an attack in Maputo the previous night. Later on the same day a Note was handed to the Mozambique Government in which the South African Government conveyed the statement issued by the SADF and added the following message:

The Trade Office wishes to take this opportunity to renew on behalf of the South African Government its request frequently conveyed to the Mozambican authorities in the past for urgent high level talks on all aspects of security which concern South Africa and Mozambique.

1 9 This message was also conveyed to the Mozambican Minister of Co-operation on 30 May 1987. In a telephone call to the Minister that night, the South African Trade Representative offered to arrange the said meeting within two days of the Mozambican Government's communication of their preparedness to enter into the envisaged talks.

1 10 The Mozambican Minister of Co-operation departed for Japan on

5 June without communicating a reply to the South African Trade Representative. Nevertheless the Trade Representative then asked for an urgent meeting with the Mozambican Minister of Labour on the same afternoon, on which occasion he once again requested an urgent response to the proposal for security talks between the two countries.

1 11 No reply has been received to date.

1 12 I trust that the hon member would agree that South Africa has consistently attempted to improve relations with Mozambique through talks and discussions but has been thwarted by emotional outbursts by the Mozambican government such as in the case of the recent incident in Maputo for which South Africa was onesidedly blamed for the attacks.

- (2) No Reasons as given above

Detainees charged

*24 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

- (1) Whether any persons detained in terms of the Internal Security Act No 74 of 1982 since 12 June 1986 have been charged, if so (a) how many (b) with what offence in each case and (c) in respect of what date is this information furnished.
- (2) whether this information includes persons detained in the national states, if not why not?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
 - (a) 95 persons on 110 counts
 - (b) On a variety of counts *inter alia* contraventions of—

section 54 (1) of the Internal Security Act, 1982, terrorism,



16/6/87

2/8

Hansard

meeting between Ministerial delegations of the two countries at Skukuza on 2 May 1986 for talks on



Mapus 16/6/82

Tutu lays wreath at tomb of Machel

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Archbishop Desmond Tutu began his tour of Mozambique by thanking the country's people for their part in helping free South Africa from apartheid

He was speaking after laying a wreath at the tomb of former President Samora Machel. It was his first stop on his two-week tour of Mozambique.

Many of the problems experienced by frontline states would disappear when apartheid disappeared in South Africa, Archbishop Tutu said.

SUFFERING

"Apartheid is a cause of untold suffering, not just in South Africa but even in neighbouring countries. We look forward to the day when South Africa will be totally free.

"We would like to express our thanks for the support you have given to our struggle to become a truly free country."

Black South Africans were prepared to talk to the Government, Archbishop Tutu said. "We want to talk, we don't want to fight."

IN DETENTION

However, they could not talk when there was a state of emergency, while children were in detention, authentic leaders were in jail, detention or exile and "when our political organisations which most of our people support are not allowed to operate. We are being perfectly reasonable."

Negotiations were a long way off.

"The Government is trying to make out they want to talk but they identify the people they want to talk to. Yet the black community has made it clear who they regard as their authentic spokesmen."

PRIVATE SECTOR

"Clearly, if we were able to get the private sector to exert pressure on the Government we would be much further forward. When the value of the rand was low the private sector suddenly discovered they were more articulate than any time before that."

He was to hold a public commemoration service in Maputo today to mark June 16.

He said Mozambique commemorated June 16 because on this day in the 1960s a massacre had taken place during the struggle against the Portuguese.

MAGUS 17/10/87

SA wants Magnus to meet man in Maputo

Political Staff

SOUTH Africa has asked for an urgent meeting between the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and his Mozambican counterpart to discuss security.

This has emerged from replies given by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, to questions tabled by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP Sea Point) in Parliament.

Mr Botha said South Africa had consistently attempted to improve relations with Mozambique through talks and discussions, but this was thwarted by emotional outbursts by the Mozambican government "such as in the case of the recent incident in Maputo for which South Africa was one-sidedly blamed for the attacks".

Mozambique has suspended its participation in the Joint Security Commission in July 1985, he said.

(● Talks about talks, but ...
See page 14).

Urgent call for security talks with Mozambique

By DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

SOUTH Africa has requested an urgent meeting of its Minister of Defence with his counterpart in the Mozambique Government to discuss all aspects of security concerning the two countries.

This emerged from replies given by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to questions tabled by Mr Colin Eglin (PFP, Sea Point) in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Mr Botha said Mozambique had suspended its participation in the Joint Security Commission (JSC) after the publication of the so-called documents of Gorongosa in July 1985.

Although the allegations contained in these documents were discussed on various occasions by delegations of the governments of both countries culminating in talks at Komatipoort in November 1985, no session of the commission had been held since.

Mr Botha said since then

- President Botha and President Machel met at the occasion of the coronation of the Swazi King on April 25 1986

- This meeting was followed by a meeting between ministerial delegations at Skukuza on May 2 1986 for talks on a wide range of subjects including security

A Joint Liaison Committee (JLC) was established, distinct from the JSC, but whose terms of reference included, as a question of priority, the security situation underlying South African/Mozambican talks.

- The 'second meeting of the



The late President Samora Machel and State President Botha after signing the Nkomati Accord

JLC was scheduled for May 27 1986, but was postponed by Mozambique. A tentative arrangement for a meeting on June 12 1986 was subsequently found by South Africa to be inconvenient.

- On September 2 1986 the Deputy Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Niel van Heerden, visited Maputo to convey a proposed meeting at ministerial level to engender confidence and for a further discussion of the security situation. Mozambique asked for time to consider this.

- On January 21 1987 Mr van Heerden again visited Maputo to arrange for a discussion to take place at the level of Ministers of Defence. Mozambique said the time was not right for such a meeting, but agreement in principle was given for talks to continue.

- The Mozambique Minister of Co-operation was invited for talks in South Africa on March 25 en route to Geneva. He met Mr Pik Botha in Pretoria.

Mr Botha said he made it clear that Southern Africa needed peace if it was to

bring about development and stability and that the onus was on himself and the Minister of Co-operation of Mozambique to take steps to bring this about.

Mr Botha again suggested a meeting of the Ministers of Defence as an important step to bring about peace.

This was approved by Mozambique in principle but again it was made clear it was still too early for such a meeting. Such a meeting should be preceded by a meeting of officials to prepare the way for the Ministers to meet one another in due course.

- The matter was pursued by the South African Trade Representative in Maputo in routine talks with the Minister of Co-operation.

No progress was made until May 4 1987 when the Minister intimated that a possible date could be discussed after his return from the presidential visit to the United Kingdom later that month.

Mr Botha said no discussions could be arranged before May 29 when the trade representative was sum-

moned to hear the minister's condemnation of South Africa's alleged involvement in an attack in Maputo the previous night.

Later on the same day a note was handed to the Mozambique government in which the South African government conveyed the statement issued by the SADF and added the following message:

"The trade office wishes to take this opportunity to renew, on behalf of the South African government, its request, frequently conveyed to the Mozambican authorities in the past, for urgent, high-level talks on all aspects of security which concern South Africa and Mozambique."

- This message was conveyed to the Minister of Co-operation on May 30, 1987. The trade representative, in a telephone call to the minister that night, offered to arrange the meeting within two days of the Mozambican government's communication of its preparedness to enter into the envisaged talks.

- The Minister of Co-operation left for Japan on June 5 without replying to the trade representative.

The trade representative then asked for an urgent meeting with the Minister of Labour on the same afternoon, on which occasion he again requested an urgent response to the proposal for security talks between the two countries.

No reply had been received to date.

Mr Botha said South Africa had consistently attempted to improve relations with Mozambique through talks and discussions but had been thwarted by emotional outbursts by the Mozambican government "such as in the case of the recent incident in Maputo for which South Africa was one-sidedly blamed for the attacks."

ARGUS 17/6/81 (218) (218)

Court orders tapes on Tutu visit returned

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Police seized foreign network TV video tapes of Archbishop Desmond Tutu's visit to Maputo after they had read about the visit in local newspapers, a security police major told the Rand Supreme Court before being ordered to hand them back

Security police seized four tapes at Rand Airport from the pilot of the aircraft chartered by American ABC, German ARD and British ITN television networks after it landed yesterday afternoon

The networks last night brought an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court for the return of the tapes and police were ordered to do so by Mr Justice Stegmann

Two of the tapes were filmed on Monday, recording Archbishop Tutu's arrival at Maputo Airport and of a Press conference he held later. The other two tapes were filmed yesterday at a public June 16 rally

REGULAR TAPES

A German ARD television crew filmed the events. It plans to accompany Archbishop Tutu for the full two weeks of his tour and to send out tapes regularly

Lawyers for the networks first asked a Major Smit of the Germiston branch of the security police, who authorised the seizure, to return the tapes. But he refused, saying a police expert would view them first

Major Smit told the court he read reports in two newspapers about the Maputo visit and received information that an aircraft would land at Rand Airport with tapes from Maputo

In the light of what he had read he decided they could be evidence in the commission of an offence and he suggested in court that this could be high treason or terrorism

Mr Justice Stegmann ruled that the police were not empowered to seize the tapes because they did not have reasonable ground to believe they could be used as evidence in the commission of an offence



Archbishop
Tutu



ATTACKS by the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) on the Frontline states' vital road, rail and oil pipeline links with the sea may begin to fade next year as the rebels hit severe logistical problems, Beira Corridor Group company chairman Denis Norman predicted this week.

In an exclusive interview on his return from an extended visit to Western Europe, Norman conceded "We are now getting a couple of knocks a week, either to the pipeline or the railway, or both, in the form of a mine or a sabotage attempt. We don't get many ambushes."

"The MNR want to demonstrate they are still major players in the game, but I think that by 1988 they will begin to fade because I have reason to believe their sources of supply are beginning to dry up."

Norman believes peace talks with the rebels might play a useful role, accelerating rehabilitation of the Frontline states' lines of access to the Indian Ocean.

But the war against Renamo is perfectly "winnable" — even without a political solution — he is convinced.

The Beira Corridor is almost on track

MICHAEL HARTNACK in Harare

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano to counter any overtures to the insurgents because they are said to be merely a front for South African "destabilisation".

Offensives

Military sources suggest Zimbabwe maintains a fluctuating force of between 7 000 and 13 000 men in Mozambique, guarding the Beira Corridor and launching occasional offensives against rebel strongholds.

Some observers put the cost of the operation as high as R2m a day, and its foreign currency content is

having an obvious effect on Zimbabwe's dwindling exchange reserves.

But Norman reports that work on the Beira Corridor is now beginning to pay off handsomely. The route is set to double the volume of Zimbabwean goods carried, with repercussions for the economies of all SA's northern neighbours.

"We will be up to 1.5-million or 1.8-million tons this year," Norman predicted. That is 25% of Zimbabwe's total imports and exports.

In 1986, after more than 10 years of civil war and neglect, the route could handle less than 10% of the country's world trade, leaving the other 90% dependent on South African Railways and Harbours.

Norman, a one-time president of

the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union and a former Minister of Agriculture in Mugabe's first post-independence cabinet, is reluctant to be drawn into political and military issues surrounding the corridor.

He stresses that the link is being rehabilitated because it is Zimbabwe's shortest and most logical outlet to the sea, not as an act of economic defiance to SA.

'Breakthrough'

Mugabe has been one of the strongest advocates of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Pretoria, however, and the business community here fears an eventual economic confrontation.

Norman disclosed that upgrading the railway line from the Zimbabwean border city of Mutare to the port of Beira will be complete this month — "a major break-

through". The Beira oil terminal was also almost complete.

A minor delay had occurred over signing contracts for reconstruction of wharves being financed by the European Economic Community. If this work was completed on schedule, Zimbabwe would meet its objective of being able to route 60% of its current level of world trade through Beira by 1990.

Meanwhile, Norman said his recent European trip had revealed keen support for Mozambique's plans to rehabilitate the rail line from Chicualacuala (formerly Malvern), on its border with south eastern Zimbabwe, to the deep water harbour at Maputo.

At the height of United Nations sanctions against Ian Smith's Rhodesian government, this route carried 90% of Rhodesian trade. It has been closed continuously by rebel sabotage since August 1984.

Norman believed the additional Mozambican officers now being trained at Nyanga battle school in Zimbabwe — with the aid of British instructors — would enable Chissano to dispatch extra troops to guard the Chicualacuala-Maputo route. Britain recently strengthened its military training team here in order to double the



□ NORMAN... "couple of knocks"

output of Mozambican officers to 360 a year.

Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government has joined the US in pledging financial support for repair of the Chicualacuala line — the Frontline states' best hope of one day achieving total independence of South African routes.

Military observers point out, however, that the line runs within 90km of South African soil for much of its length.

Norman described as "hopelessly wrong" reports from Lisbon that the Beira Corridor Group company had recently to defend the value of its shares on the London market. It was not listed either in London or

Harare, Norman noted.

The company had issued only debenture stock, in units each of Z\$5 000, to some 230 investors, all of whom had a stake in the economy of the Frontline states. All the stock had been issued in Harare, but Zambian, Botswana and Malawian interests were now being given a chance to invest.

In its few months of existence the company had already played a useful role, channeling inquiries and directing expertise.

It had acted as a catalyst and "used its good offices" in, for example, freeing a logjam over the supply of building materials to Beira. The company did not itself sign contracts or receive aid funds.

Norman shared concern about the massive influx of refugees from the Renamo-held areas of rural Mozambique into the revitalised Beira Corridor.

"It is a haven, and a source for some of the food relief coming in," said Norman.

"Whether the problem becomes uncontainable or not, I would not like to say.

"It is going to be a social problem for the Mozambican authorities, but it is not going to hinder our efforts."

Chissano: 'Machel's death was murder'

Call Times 19/10/87
218

MAPUTO. — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique this week claimed that President Samora Machel's death in an aircraft crash last October was murder.

He was speaking on Tuesday in the northern town of Mueda in an address broadcast in full by state radio on Wednesday night, the official news agency AIM reported.

Reacting to the remarks, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Kobus Meiring, said last night that President Chissano could not possibly profess to have exact knowledge of the cause of the accident in which his predecessor died.

Mr Meiring said the only body which could authentically make a finding on the issue was the Margo inquiry.

"Both Mozambique and the USSR refused to participate in this commission's operations beyond the stage of gathering physical information. The motives for attempts to pre-empt the findings of the commission will undoubtedly become clear when the report is published," Mr Meiring said.

Mr Chissano, citing a long history of external violence directed at Mozambique, said: "Our enemy ... murdered our President Samora Machel."

Mr Chissano, who was appointed to succeed Mr Machel two weeks after the crash, added: "His aircraft was diverted from its path. Special apparatus placed on the ground far from Maputo communicated with the aircraft and provided false information as to the route that the aircraft should follow. He did not die through a simple accident" — Sapa-
Reuter

Mr Gandhi .ctoral losses/ Sapa-
Reuter. *Argus 19/87* *28*
Slovo ends Mozambique visit

MAPUTO. — The secretary-general of the South African Communist Party, Mr Joe Slovo, has ended a visit to Mozambique during which he met President Joaquim Chissano. — Argus Africa News Service.

" in blaze

CAPE TIMES 19/6/87 (8) (2/8)

Tutu comments: Charges possible?

By CHRIS ERASMUS

POLICE may be considering charges against the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, for alleged comments made during his visit to Mozambique

According to the Police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria, security police yesterday declined to comment on press speculation that such charges might be brought.

But transcripts of the archbishop's comments obtained by the Cape Times show he has been quoted out of context and, in some cases misquoted, in South African newspaper reports

The possibility of charges, including high treason, being brought against the archbishop were raised earlier in the week during a successful Rand Supreme Court application by the German television network ARD for the return of seized video tapes of Archbishop Tutu's Mozambique visit.

During the application, Major N G Smit of the security police said he had made his decision to seize the tapes after reading newspaper reports of the archbishop's utterances in Maputo

The major was quoted as referring to a report in the Citizen newspaper in which the archbishop allegedly claimed he would give the signal for violence to start in South Africa

Yesterday in a front-page article, the Citizen speculated on possible police action against the archbishop, quoting "top sources" as having

confirmed that "utterances made abroad by Archbishop Tutu, where he has made most of his major announcements, have been closely scrutinized for possible contraventions of the law for some time, particularly for his call last year for sanctions against South Africa"

The report reiterated that "Major Smit had based his decision (to seize the tapes) on local newspaper reports, quoting Archbishop Tutu as saying he would give the signal when he felt violence was necessary to end apartheid"

'Suspicion'

Major Smit had claimed the tapes were seized "because there was a reasonable suspicion that the material contained evidence of a suspected crime, possibly of high treason", said the report

The Burger said in a report carried on Wednesday that "Dr Tutu said the day before yesterday (Monday) that he would announce the day on which the 'unjust system' of apartheid in South Africa would be overthrown (omvergewerp)"

But verbatim transcripts obtained by the Cape Times of the archbishop's comments, made on his arrival in Maputo on Monday and during a rally marking the 11th anniversary of the Soweto student uprising of June 16, 1976, show that he has been widely misquoted

On Monday, at a press conference held soon after his arrival in the Mozambican capital, the archbishop said in answer to a question on whether black South Africans had

yet reached the stage where they had turned solely to violence to achieve liberation

"I would say that I will tell you the day I believe we must tell the world that now we have reached the point where we must use violence to overthrow an unjust system

"I don't believe we are there yet and the onus really lies with the international community"

The next day, at the June 16 rally, he said "If there's going to be peace, if there's going to be prosperity, if people are going to live happily together in South Africa and in Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia, we call on the international community to help us destroy apartheid before it destroys us"

□ Reacting to the archbishop's comments, the Rev G S J Moller, moderator of the Western Cape synod of the Ned Geref Kerk, said "I don't think it behoves a man of faith, a minister, to consider violence in any way, because the church must work for conciliation and peace and not use violence"

Dr Beyers Naude, outgoing general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, said he was not prepared to comment till he had spoken to Archbishop Tutu personally about the remarks and had had time to read the full transcript in which they were contained

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Stephen Naidoo, was not available for comment yesterday

concerning their complaints, which led to the previous hunger strike, is devoid of all truth. All such complaints are

3099 1099

LOS

'Enemies murdered him'

MOZAMBICAN leader Joaquim Chissano has publicly charged for the first time that Mozambique's late President Samora Machel's death in a plane crash last October was murder.

Citing a long history of external violence directed at Mozambique, he said on State radio on Wednesday: "Our enemy, which is colonialism, still colonialises, our enemy, which is racism, are still racists,

and they decided to resort once again to violence and murdered our President Samora Machel.

"He did not die through a simple accident. It was provoked, something set up, it was a provoked accident, well-planned by our enemies."

Charismatic Marxist leader Machel died on October 19 when his plane crashed into a hillside just inside South Africa

(218) CIPress 2/16/87

FIRST MAJOR RAID ON ZIM BY MNR REBELS

By DON JACOBS
Harare

THE Mozambique resistance movement has carried out its first mass revenge raid into north-eastern Zimbabwe

The raid follows recent Zimbabwean strikes at MNR strongholds deep in rebel-held areas close to the Malawi border

Zimbabwean troops boast they repulsed the raiders and gave them "a bloody nose"

But military observers fear the rebels' precipitate flight back into Mozambique's Tete province is only part of deliberate "hit and run" tactics

A force of 110 MNR guerrillas clashed with the Zimbabweans last Sunday near the frontier settlement of Mukosa, where tens of thousands of destitute Mozambican civilian refugees are clustered around a UN-supervised relief camp

Irony

A massive task force of Zimbabwean troops was rushed to the area following the incursion and the Zimbabwean authorities attempted to impose a news blackout

Ironically, it was in the same area that Zimbabwe's present Zanu rulers launched their ultimately successful guerrilla campaign against Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime 16 years ago

Between 6 000 and 13 000 Zimbabwean troops are currently stationed in central Mozambique

Their main task is defence of the vital "Beira corridor" to the Indian Ocean, but their support of President Joaquim Chissano's government extends to offensives against rebel bases

Refugees

Zimbabwe's border defence problem is compounded by the influx of 40 000 to 50 000 Mozambican refugees

A UN spokesman in Harare confirmed this week that more than 1 000 were crossing the border each week, creating an "appalling" situation

Mr Mugabe's one-time political chief, and founder of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu Party, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, is now in exile in the United States

He has vowed to form an alliance with the MNR to begin a guerrilla war inside Zimbabwe in order to topple Mugabe's government

Teachers seek closer links with radicals

By HENRY LUDSKI

THE Cape Teachers' Professional Association (CTPA) hopes to forge closer links with more radical extra-Parliamentary organisations such as the United Democratic Front (UDF)

This was stated by the association's president, Mr Franklin Sonn, at the 20th annual CTPA congress in Port Elizabeth this week

The move is likely to worsen the CTPA's relations with the Labour Party-dominated Ministers' Council Relations became strained last year when the association withdrew its representatives from Government education committees

At this week's congress, the 21 000-member CTPA again slammed the Labour Party and the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives for their continued "political interference" in education matters

Mr Sonn said his organisation had an obligation to enter into "more concrete" discussions with such "progressive organisations" as the UDF, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC)

Boycotts

Conceding that his association had neglected to maintain proper contact with such organisations, Mr Sonn said "We now hope to correct this"

However, his organisation would not barter with its professional integrity, he added

Defending his organisation from criticism that it was conservative, Mr Sonn said "It's a bloody unjust description"

"Just because we are a professional body and respond to situations in a calm and rational way does not mean we are not radical"

His organisation would not condone school boycotts, said Mr Sonn

"We are committed to education and believe boycotts should be seen only as an extreme option"

Mr Sonn told the congress "We are looking for leaders who are strong enough to declare that the state of emergency should be lifted, that the Caspers should get out of the townships, and that people who are being held in custody — especially children — should immediately be released from detention"

Mr Sonn called for the unbanning of the ANC and its leader, Nelson Mandela. Mandela and Oliver Tambo should be included in negotiations for a new South Africa, he said

CPM Times 22/6/87 2/10

Sweeping changes in Mozambique military

MAPUTO. — President Joaquim Chissano announced far-reaching changes in top military posts on Saturday, replacing the man who has headed the armed forces since independence in 1975

No new job was announced for Colonel-General Sebastiao Mabote, who also lost his post as deputy defence minister to the new armed forces chief, Lieutenant-General Antonio Hama Thai, formerly the commander of the air force. Mabote is a member of the Marxist Frelimo politbureau which has governed Mozambique since its independence from Portugal

At a ceremony at general staff

headquarters, Pres Chissano named new commanders of the three armed services, changed the military command in nine of the country's 10 provinces and shuffled directorships in charge of manpower, telecommunications, logistics, transport and mobilization

Since 1976, the government has been involved in a guerilla war with the Mozambique National Resistance, which was originally funded and supported by South Africa

The war, drought and the MNR's tactics of attacking roads, bridges, schools, clinics and other infrastructure have hampered development in the coun-

try and caused serious famine in some areas

Lt-Gen Thai had served in the past as governor of Tete province, military commander of Inhambane province and chairman of the Maputo city council

Mr Chissano announced the new post of commander of the army and named Lieutenant-General Tobias Dai to fill it. He was the military commander in the central province of Manica

Captain Manuel Gimo Caetano is now commander of the navy

Major General Domingos Fondo, former military commander of the southern province of Inhambane, was appointed head of the frontier guards — Sapa-AP

(a) Facilities	(b) Hospitals		
1 11 Orthopaedic units	All regional hospitals	—	All hospitals
1 12 Radiotherapy units	H F Verwoerd—Hillbrow hospital	All academic hospitals	All hospitals
1 13 Renal units	Johannesburg hospital	All academic hospitals	All academic hospitals
1 14 Scanning units	All academic hospitals	All academic hospitals	All academic hospitals
1 15 X Ray units	All regional hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
2 Clinical supportive services	All regional hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
2 1 Laboratories	—	All hospitals	All hospitals
2 2 Ambulance services	All hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
2 3 Pharmacy	All hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
2 4 Mortuaries	All hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
2 5 Central sterilisation department	All hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
3 Administrative and supportive services	All hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
3 1 Catering for staff	All academic hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
3 2 Stores	All hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
3 3 Security services	All hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
3 4 Laundry	All hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals
3 5 Staff and patient administration	All hospitals	All hospitals	All hospitals

†Dr M S BARNARD Mr Chairman arising from the hon the Minister's comprehensive reply, can he tell me whether wards in these many hospitals are integrated or not?

†The MINISTER No, they are not, Mr Chairman

Dr M S BARNARD Mr Chairman further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, will he tell me whether apartheid in his department is outdated?

The MINISTER Mr Chairman, the voters of South Africa have quite clearly shown that they favour our policy as far as hospitals are concerned. For that particular reason the party of the hon member for Parktown has become so small.

Dr M S BARNARD Mr Chairman, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I want to ask him to answer my question. Is there racial discrimination in

The CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE Order! The hon member for Parktown has put his question. The Chair cannot prescribe to the hon the Minister how he should answer the question.

†Dr W J SNYMAN Mr Chairman, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, can we take it that hospitalisation is still viewed

Handwritten signatures: Howard, Howard

(2) whether his Department was approached by members or officials of a national state government with a request regarding these persons if so, (a) by whom (b) which national state did they represent (c) what was (1) the nature of the request and (ii) his response thereto and (d) what action was taken as a result?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) No not by the South African Police (a) to (e) Fall away
- (2) No (a) to (d) Fall away

*10 Mr D J N MALCONESS—Agriculture [Withdrawn]

Maputo upgrading of harbour

*11 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs +

- (1) Whether the South African Government made available a certain amount to Mozambique recently for the upgrading of Maputo Harbour, if so, (a) why (b) what amount and (c) when,
- (2) whether this amount was a donation, if not on what conditions was it made available.
- (3) whether his Department has investigated the possible consequences of the upgrading of this harbour with regard to international sanctions against South Africa, if not why not, if so, with what result.
- (4) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) Yes

(a) Because it is in South Africa's interest

- (b) R3 million
- (c) 26 March 1987

(2) No, a loan has been made available with the following conditions

- (i) Moratorium 1 year
- (ii) Loan period 5 years

HoA

Handwritten signature: Howard

(iii) Interest rate 2½% pa

(3) Yes Details of the factors which are pertinent in this regard will be given on a confidential basis orally to the hon member

(4) The Department of Foreign Affairs issued a press statement on the matter on 13 May 1987

Hillbrow Jeppie/Mayfair

*12 Mr J M BEYERS asked the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning +

- (1) Whether the Government is considering withdrawing Hillbrow Jeppie Mayfair and other White urban residential areas from the provisions of the Group Areas Act No 36 of 1966 if not why not if so (a) why (b) which such areas are being considered for this purpose and (c) what steps are contemplated in respect of White owners in these areas.
- (2) whether it is the intention to establish so-called grey areas, if so (a) when and (b) where?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

- (1) No, the areas cannot be withdrawn from the provisions of the Group Areas Act 1966
- (2) No

(a) and (b) Fall away

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE Mr Chairman, arising from the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to ask him if the Government intends in any way at all to apply the provisions of the Group Areas Act in these areas and to remove the thousands of persons of other races or possibly to take action against them, as they are occupying housing there in contravention of the provisions of the Group Areas Act? [Interjections]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER Mr Chairman, these areas enjoy our constant attention

Handwritten signature: Howard

HoA

Maputo holds SA 'commando'

MAPUTO. — The National Security Service said yesterday it had detained a South African commando who admitted responsibility for a bomb blast in Matola on March 13 that killed two people.

The agency said in a statement that the suspect, George Olimpio Nunes Alerson, claimed to be a native of Angola and was carrying a South African passport at the time of his arrest. It did not say when he was arrested. Alerson "has confessed to being a

member of a commando unit of the South African armed forces specializing in acts of sabotage, subversion and terrorism in neighbouring countries," the statement said.

It said Alerson and other commandos infiltrated into Mozambique earlier this year to kill Mozambican-based members of the African National Congress

□ An SADF spokesman last night denied "that this person was a member of the SADF". — Sapa-AP

trate Mr G Maigas prosecuted
Mr D C Owen appeared for Roos

and in prison

Cape Times 24/6/87
**Zimbabwe pledges to
'eliminate' Renamo**

Cape Times 24/6/87
**Police deny
Areas action**

HARARE — Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana pledged yesterday at the opening of a new session of the national parliament that Zimbabwean troops would remain in Mozambique till armed rebels there had been "eliminated".

It was the first government statement on Zimbabwean military aid to its Marxist ally since gunmen, claiming to be Mozambican rebels, massacred 15 peasants in the north-east of Zimbabwe on Saturday night.

They left leaflets vowing to increase their attacks in Zimbabwe till Zimbabwe pulled out of Mozambique.

President Banana did not mention the attack in his 35-minute address.

"Our operations inside Mozambique are not only to keep our (oil, road and rail) routes safe. They are also to eliminate the Renamo (Mozambique National Resistance) bandits of Mozambique," President Banana said.

Mozambique's Indian Ocean port of Beira is an important outlet for landlocked Zimbabwe, which has sent some 12 000 combat troops to keep its trade routes to the sea open — Sapa

JOHANNESBURG. — Police yesterday denied there was a "crackdown" on "grey areas" in Mayfair or any other part of Johannesburg.

Lt Pierre Louw, a police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, was reacting to reports that people in Mayfair had been asked by the Police Group Areas Branch to report to John Vorster Square.

Details of those who owned the buildings in which they were resident were then taken.

Lt Louw said the branch acted only on complaints received, and at present there were no more complaints "from Mayfair or any other area" than in the past — Sapa

flavours.

CME Times 24/6/87
Mozambicans flee to SA (218)

GAZANKULU — Thousands of refugees from Mozambique, many of them suffering from malaria, have settled in Gazankulu as a result of the unstable political and economic conditions in Mozambique, SABC radio news reported yesterday



West German figure skater Cornelia Tesche (21), right, and Belgian colleague Dominique Morelli (19) are the two skaters taking part in the Figure Skater of the Year competition to be held in Johannesburg this week. The event commemorates the 50th anniversary of the SA Ice Skating Association.

Tutu meets Chissano after touring Mozambique

219
 SMC
 24/6/87

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu, had a brief meeting here yesterday with President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique

Archbishop Tutu told journalists they had discussed the situation in Mozambique and in South Africa, but gave no details

Archbishop Tutu said he had not been surprised by the South African security police attempt to seize video cassettes of his visit to Mozambique

He described the action as "typical" of South African Police behaviour.

Archbishop Tutu is expected to have another and longer meeting with President Chissano before returning to South Africa on Monday

Referring to the controversy over the archbishop's remarks in Maputo last week about the use of violence in the Republic, a spokesman for the archbishop said he had said nothing then that he had not said before and that his remarks had been misinterpreted

Archbishop Tutu has spent the past week visiting the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane

From the towns of Xai Xai and Inhambane he made short trips by road to nearby churches to conduct services, accompanied always by a strong military escort

Even the church services were conducted with troops guarding the churches Two services were cut short after the military escort warned it would be dangerous to travel on the roads in darkness

In the hospital at Inhambane he spoke to some victims of MNR attacks

CONFESSSION FROM ALLEGED BOMBER

218

Authorities in Maputo hold man with SA passport

MAPUTO — A South African passport-holder has been arrested in Mozambique and has admitted responsibility for a bomb blast in which two people were killed, the Mozambican security police, Snasp, have claimed

The bomb blast occurred on March 13 in Matola about 15 km from Maputo. It had been intended for an ANC house in Maputo but had exploded prematurely

The man has been identified as Mr George Olimpio Nunes Aleron, who is alleged to have told the Mozambican authorities that he was born in Angola

When detained he was carrying a South African passport

SOWETAN Africa News Service

the bomb exploded killing two people in the house

When Mr Aleron re-entered Mozambique he was arrested and the Mozambican Security Police found on his person the plan of a Maputo apartment also inhabited by ANC members

Aleron had told the Mozambican authorities that members of his group had been infiltrated by sea and used vehicles that had been driven over the land frontier

with a promise of more money for any missions successfully carried out

He had been infiltrated into Mozambique to place a bomb where an ANC member lived but had found difficulty in doing this

He left the suitcase containing the bomb at the house of some acquaintances while he returned to South Africa to seek further instructions, but in his absence



A statement issued by Snasp said that Mr Aleron had confessed to being a member of a commando unit of the South African armed forces specialising in acts of sabotage, subversion and terrorism in neighbouring countries "

Promise

Mr Aleron is alleged to have said that he joined the South African army in 1976 after fleeing from Angola into Namibia

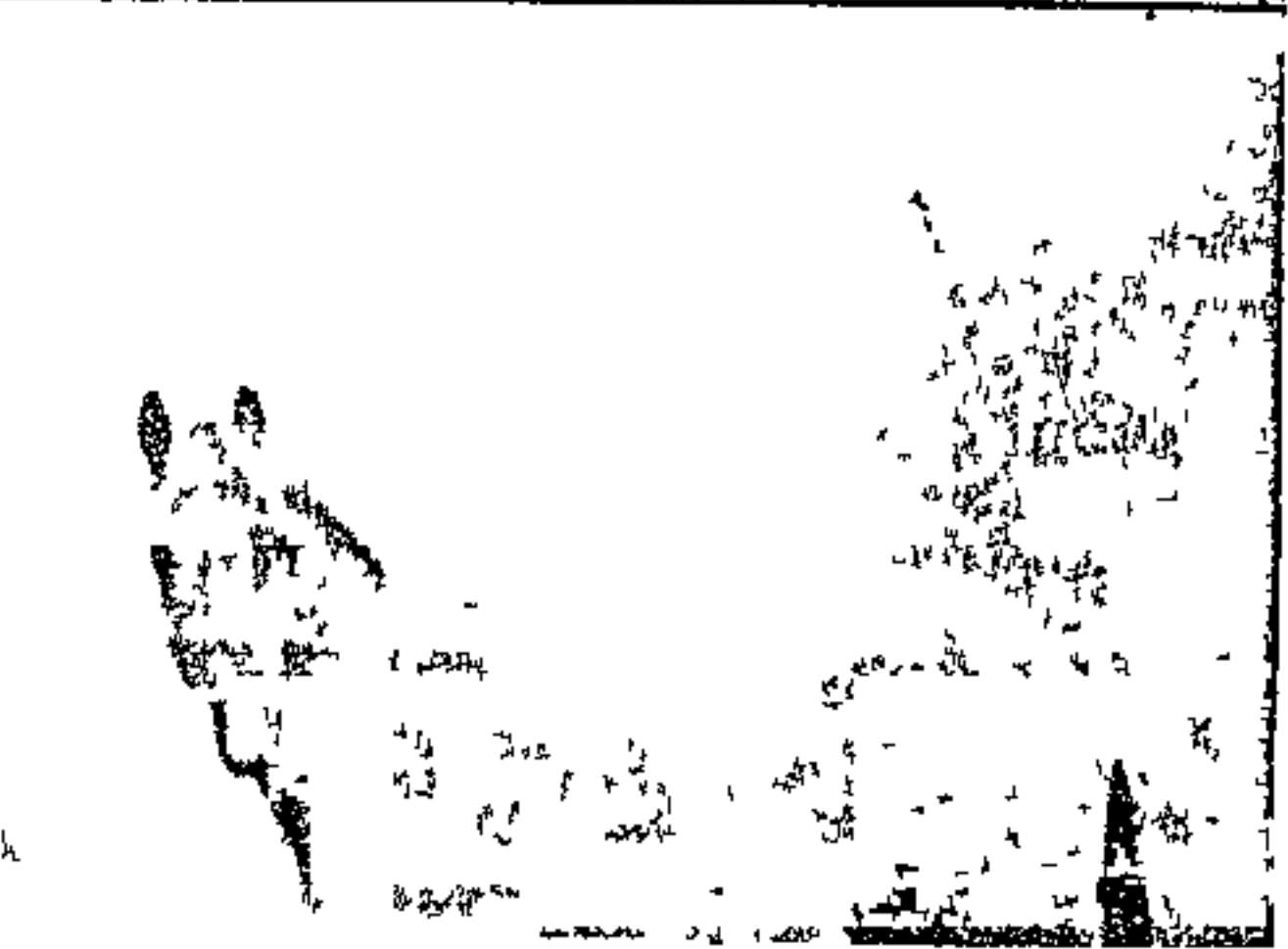
In 1980 he had joined a paratroop unit and in 1984 took part in a three-month operation inside Angolan territory in support of the Angolan rebel group Unita

Snasp said that Mr Aleron was called to Pretoria where he was placed in a special commando unit with a monthly salary of R800

Denial on 'crackdown'

POLICE yesterday denied there was a "crackdown" on "grey areas" in Mayfair or any other part of Johannesburg

Lieutenant Pierre Louw, a police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand was reacting to reports that people in Mayfair, a suburb west of Johannesburg, had been asked by the police group areas branch to report to John Vorster Square where details of who owned the buildings they were resident in were taken



37 Mozambicans to be repatriated

214 SMC 24/6/87
Thirty-seven Mozambicans arrested at the Katlehong squatter camp last week will be repatriated today, said an official of the Department of Home Affairs in Germiston.

The Mozambicans, who include 27 adults and 10 children, were among 60 people arrested at the camp by police.

The police public relations directorate in Pretoria confirmed the arrests last week.

The 27 adults have been kept in police custody while the children were kept at Van Ryn's Place of Safety in Apex near Benoni.

The spokesman said those repatriated would be escorted to Nelspruit where they would be issued with Mozambican documents.

He said repatriation was delayed because the aliens were escorted individually to the squatter camp to fetch their belongings.

Renamo raid: SA accused again

The Argus Foreign Service *NR645 25/6/87 (218)*
WASHINGTON — The United States has again brushed aside denials of South African involvement in a recent commando raid into Maputo, threatening to heighten a diplomatic storm over the issue

The latest Reagan Administration allegations were made by its top policy-maker on Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, who asserted that South Africa was still the "primary source" for aid to the Mozambican rebel group, Renamo

His claims are certain to upset South African Government leaders. Officials have gone to lengths recently to pledge both publicly and privately that the SA Defence Force was not behind the Maputo military strike which killed three people

South Africa has called for evidence of its complicity but no "smoking gun" has emerged

RAID "INDEFENSIBLE"

Dr Crocker said yesterday "The May 29 South African raid in Maputo and the continuing South African threats against Mozambique are indefensible and contrary to Pretoria's own interests in promoting stability in the region and reduced openings for Soviet bloc influence"

Addressing a hearing on Mozambique by the Senate sub-committee on Africa he spoke of "clear evidence" of South Africa violating the Nkomati Accord

Mozambique had complied with the accord, he said, mainly by expelling ANC guerrillas

Recounting the State Department's scepticism about Renamo he said it was a myth that Renamo was a democratic alternative to the present Government there

Dr Crocker said there were credible reports of Renamo atrocities against civilians



SA Today

Transkei gears up against rabies

UMTATA — Licensing of dogs and cats in Transkei will begin again in July to try to prevent rabies spreading. Three people have died of rabies in Matatiele in a year — Sapa

Exploding cylinder kills man

ZWELITSHA — Mr Sicelo Kuse, 48, a senior official in the magistrate's offices in the township near King William's Town, was killed when a gas cylinder exploded at a braai. Mr Thame Qayiso was injured and treated in hospital — Sapa

Gold Rush expected to top R5-m

MURDER DISCOVERY

Diplomatic storm looms over Maputo incident

US dismisses SA raid denials

218
STAR 25/6/89

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States has again brushed aside denials of South African involvement in a recent commando raid into Maputo, threatening to heighten a diplomatic storm over the issue

The latest Reagan administration allegations were made by its top policymaker on Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, who also asserted that South Africa was still the "primary source" of aid to the Mozambican rebel group, MNR

His claims are sure to upset South African Government leaders after they personally issued assurances that they were responsible for neither. Officials have gone to lengths recently to pledge both publicly and privately that the SA Defence Force was not behind the Maputo military strike which killed three people.

South Africa has called for hard evidence of its complicity in the raid, but no "smoking gun" has yet emerged.

Dr Crocker said yesterday "The May 29 South African raid in Maputo and the continuing South African threats against Mozambique are both indefensible and contrary to Pretoria's own interests in promoting accommodation with its neighbours, stability in the region and reduced openings for Soviet bloc influence"

Addressing a hearing on Mozambique by the Senate sub-committee on Africa, he spoke of "clear evidence" of South Africa violating the Nkomati Accord

Mozambique had complied with the accord, he said, mainly by expelling African National Congress guerrillas

Dr Crocker heaped praise on the Mozambican government, saying its positive momentum away from Soviet influence since 1983 had continued, even accelerated, under President Samora Machel's successor, Mr Joaquim Chissano

He said Mozambique was no longer a compliant client of the Soviet Union, it pursued a "courageous" course in foreign policy separating it from Moscow, still stuck to the Nkomati Accord, had broken from socialism, had a "far from perfect" human rights record but showed impressive positive trends, especially in the government's relations with churches, and played a constructive role in southern Africa

He said Mozambique had been a "moderating force", a "steady and clear-headed" voice in the Frontline states

"No country in southern Africa has worked more consistently than Mozambique with the United States to further the cause of peace and stability in southern Africa"

Even South Africa, he noted, which had "converted MNR from a nuisance into a well-armed rebel group", recognised the Mozambican government and dealt with the MNR clandestinely. This was significant, he added

Both the United States and its allies were "clearly committed to a policy of encouraging Mozambique's westward turn and eroding Soviet influence"

CMB Times 25/8/87 (218)

Sithole and Renamo signed pact, according to document

From SIMON BARBER

WASHINGTON. — According to a document obtained by this correspondent, the Mozambican rebel movement, Renamo, and the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole of Zimbabwe signed a pact last year to co-operate in the overthrow of the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments.

Among Mr Sithole's signers was Mr Bruce Anderson, whose business card describes him as the director of Community Protection Services Pty Ltd in Johannesburg.

The pact was signed in a hotel room in Tyson's Corner, a Washington suburb, on August 17, 1986.

The pact's authenticity was confirmed yesterday by Mr Tom Schaaf, head of the pro-Renamo Mozambique Information Office,

who said he had been present for part of the meeting.

The first section of the document sets out agreed democratic principles by which Renamo and Mr Sithole's party, Zanu, would abide once they took power.

The second part reads. "Zanu undertakes to co-operate with Renamo in any ways that shall mutually be agreed upon by the two parties."

The pact was signed on behalf of Mr Sithole by Mr Anderson, Mr Chris Sakala, who is a Sithole aide, and a third individual whose signature is illegible.

Mr Sithole, who maintains a home in the Washington area, was not present, according to Mr Schaaf.

Signing for Renamo's president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, were Mr Jorge Fonseca, described as

the movement's foreign minister, Mr Luis Serapiao, Renamo's US and Canadian representative, and another party, also illegible.

Soon after the signing, an associate of Mr Anderson, Mr Garth Barret, alleged by sources to have been a member of the Selous Scouts, wrote to Mr Sithole describing the climate in Zimbabwe for a possible attack on Mr Robert Mugabe's government.

A copy of this letter has also been obtained, giving the author's address as a post office box in Roosevelt Park, Johannesburg.

Dated August 31, 1986, the letter refers to a telephone conversation between Mr Sithole and Mr Barret on the subject of an unspecified operation then being planned against Mr Mugabe, referred to as "The Aim".

CAPK Times 26/6/87 (218)

Testimony: Pik attacks Crocker

Political Correspondent

THE war of words between the US and South Africa hotted up last night as Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha attacked testimony by a senior US official on Southern Africa as "unfactual", "one-sided" and "unsubstantiated".

Earlier this week, the US assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, told the Africa sub-committee of the US Senate's foreign affairs committee that

□ The South African raid on Maputo on May 29, in which three were killed, and the Republic's threats against Mozambique were indefensible

□ Mozambique's neighbours support that country and are opposed to the destabilization attempts, which are inspired by South Africa

□ South Africa had turned Renamo from a group that just caused annoyance to a well-armed rebel organization. There was "credible evidence" that South Africa continued to be a reliable supplier of high-priority articles which Renamo has difficulty in obtaining

Mr Botha hit back at Dr Crocker by asserting that nothing he had said in his testimony on US-Mozambique policy would improve the "critical living conditions" of the millions of people in Southern Africa, or promote peace and stability in the region

Dr Crocker had not given a factual

overview of the events and developments in the region but had instead sketched his own preferred scenario which he had "coloured in with his own mixture of unsubstantiated allegation and a one-sided interpretation of developments in Southern Africa".

Mr Botha said that no evidence had been produced to back the allegation that South Africa continued to aid Renamo or was responsible for the May 29 raid.

Mr Botha said he had instructed South Africa's ambassador in Washington and its representative in Maputo to approach the two governments to establish why they continued to make these allegations.

Civilian targets

Mr Botha said Dr Crocker had said that Mozambique had removed certain ANC figures from its territory, but he had remained mum on the infiltration of "ANC terrorists" from Mozambique through Swaziland "to murder and maim innocent people"

□ In Mbabane, Mozambique's Ambassador to Swaziland, Mr Daniel Magaia, yesterday delivered a bitter attack on the South African government's alleged support for the MNR rebels in Mozambique and accused South African commandos of also attacking civilian targets in Maputo

Mozambique Anglicans may benefit from Tutu

W/ENKUS 27/6/87

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Marxist Frelimo government puts out red carpet for

Gerald L'Ange, Argus/Africa News Service
ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu's pastoral visit to his flock in Mozambique was turned into a political event by the Marxist Frelimo government, but the country's Anglican church may have benefited as a result.

The government rolled out the red carpet for the archbishop in a dramatic demonstration of the radical shift away from its harsh repression of the churches only a few years ago.

Archbishop Tutu went to Mozambique because it falls within his area of responsibility as Archbishop of Cape Town and leader of the Anglican church in Southern Africa.

The Frelimo government, however, appeared to see the visit as an opportunity to attack apartheid in South Africa.

It made the archbishop a guest of honour at its independence celebrations in Maputo, giving him a seat on the dais with President Joaquim Chissano.

President Chissano introduced Archbishop Tutu as "a South African patriot, a friend of the Mozambican people, who are with us in our struggle."

He said the archbishop was "a representative of the South African peoples' battle against apartheid, and of their indignation at the atrocities committed against our people by bandit gangs directed and supplied by Pretoria" (a reference to South Af-



Bishop Tutu baptises a baby . . .

rica's alleged support for the Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas)

And the Frelimo government gave him a military escort to protect him from Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas when he travelled by road to visit rural churches in the Inhambane and Xai Xai areas



Walks in procession to church

After seeing alleged MNR victims in a hospital in Inhambane the archbishop challenged the South African Government at a news conference in Maputo to say whether it supported the MNR — something Pretoria has repeatedly denied.

But, according to members of his staff, when he met President Chissano he raised the fact that



And talks to an MNR victim in hospital

some churches remain closed by government decree in Mozambique. He was told the whole issue was being reviewed.

The warm welcome given to the archbishop may well speed up the relaxation of the crackdown imposed on the churches by the Frelimo government in the first few years of independence.

CAP-TWP 27/6/77 (218)

Tutu lays wreaths at Maputo graves

MAPUTO. — Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday laid wreaths at the graves of black South Africans in Maputo, including those killed in South African raids

He and his wife, Mrs Leah Tutu, visited Maputo's cemetery accompanied by Mozambican officials and South African exiles, including members of the African National Congress, a statement released by the archbishop's press aide here said

He also laid a wreath at the graves of three Mozambicans killed in last month's raid in Maputo. The Archbishop of Cape Town is on a pastoral visit to Mozambique in his capacity as Metropolitan of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa

After the wreath-laying ceremony he held a separate meeting with the exiles and chatted and prayed with them

Archbishop Tutu said he had visited the cemetery because "these are South Africans. They are our brothers and sisters and our children, and I am concerned for all South Africans. Those who have died are children of God and I must pray for them."

"No death leaves us cold."

Archbishop Tutu said his meeting with the exiles and visit to the graves was in accordance with Anglican Church policy, which required that the church should minister to all South Africans, whether in the country or in exile — Sapa

... 20 000 were occupying the main roads and causing massive traffic snarl-ups — Sapa-Reuter

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Suspended jail

Call for military aid to M'bique

OSLO — Senior world politicians have called for military aid to Mozambique.

They also urged a total air boycott of South Africa.

The Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security, formed after the murdered Swedish Prime Minister in 1980, issued a toughly worded statement at the end of a three-day meeting in Oslo, in

which it said, "Mozambique needs military assistance as well as economic aid. That can best be provided by forces from African states, but with countries outside Africa helping to fund such military support.

"One particularly effective way to isolate South Africa is to put into effect a total air boycott, including overflight and landing rights

"We deplore the refusal of many European nations to impose an air boycott. They could and should do so immediately."

Members of the commission, which had met specifically to discuss South Africa, include Norwegian Prime Minister Mr Gro-Harlem Brundtland, former Polish Prime Minister Mr Josef Cyrankiewicz, former US Secretary of State Mr Cyrus Vance and Mr David Owen, leader of Britain's Social Democratic Party (SDP).

"The international community has not risen to its responsibility (over South Africa)," Mr Brundtland told a news conference after the meeting. "The West is losing the battles for hearts and minds in South Africa." — Sapa-Reuter

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29/6/87 2/8

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DAILY

World call for arms aid to Mozambique

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Frelimo official uses Tutu meeting to slate Catholic leaders

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The visit of the Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu to Mozambique has been used by a leading member of the Frelimo Party to indirectly launch a strong attack against the Mozambican Catholic hierarchy.

The criticism, made by Colonel Sergio Vieira, was accompanied by an attack in the government-owned newspaper *Noticias* against recent suggestions by the Catholic hierarchy that there should be negotiations between Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement.

Colonel Vieira, former Security Minister and a Frelimo Central Committee member, was speaking during a weekend mass meeting in honour of Archbishop Tutu.

Colonel Vieira praised Archbishop Tutu's stand against apartheid saying that "the Church of Christ has repeatedly given rise to this type of man with a thirst for justice.

"In all epochs faced with the compromises and betrayals inherent in class alliances made by various religious hierarchies, those who believe in the dignity of man made in the image and likeness of God, raise, in thought and in deed, the noble banner of revolt."

REACTIONARY VOICES

Colonel Vieira then indirectly attacked the Catholic hierarchy saying that "there exist reactionary voices, fascist voices, voices opposed to the people.

"They are not voices representing races or churches, although the speakers may be of a particular colour or may even wear the rings of a bishop," he added.

He described them as "anti-human and anti-Christian voices that advise people to capitulate to tyranny and to submit to racism.

"Theirs are the voices that propose conciliation with the terrorism of the bandits," Colonel Vieira said.

In a recent church newsletter, the Catholic Bishops of Mozambique called for negotiations between the government and the MNR.

At the weekend the daily *Noticias* carried a front page editorial titled "The apostles of treason" in which suggestions that the government should negotiate with the MNR were attacked.

Although no direct mention is made of the Catholic Bishops' call for negotiations, *Noticias* said "the apostles of treason piously present themselves as the interpreters of the people's suffering — omitting, however, to denounce those who are responsible for this suffering".

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Nkomati a dead letter?

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Recent angry exchanges between Pretoria and Maputo threaten to turn the Nkomati Accord into a dead letter, according to the research director of the SA Institute of International Affairs, Mr André du Pisani.

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 into sharp focus at the weekend by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, hinting at support for pro-Western movements in Southern Africa to check Soviet expansionism in the region.

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

Mr Du Pisani said General Malan's statement had seriously eroded the terms of the accord "It is, for practical purposes, now dead

'Major policy-makers'

"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"

Foreign Affairs, however, made clear yesterday that General Malan's statement should not be seen as a "move away from the Nkomati Accord"

And the director of Pretoria University's Institute for Strategic Studies, Mr 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 SA has launched cross-border raids into Mozambique since its signing three years ago," he said.

In a strongly worded statement, the official Mozambique news agency AIM accused Pretoria yesterday of failing to respect the accord from the day it was signed, and continuing to support the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

"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," AIM said.

'SA not moving from Nkomati'

Political Correspondent

AMGW 30/6/87 (2/8)
SOUTH Africa is not moving away from the Nkomati Accord following a weekend statement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, that South Africa could consider helping pro-Western resistance movements in Africa

This has been stated by a Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman following interpretations in some newspapers that General Malan's statement opened the way for possible South African help to the Mozambican resistance movement, Renamo

In his statement General Malan said there were pro-Western groups that were confronted by Soviet expan-

sionism in Southern Africa but who did not have the ability to survive on their own

Were such groups to ask for South African assistance it had to be considered "in principle"

Other Government sources pointed out today that the Minister had not firmly stated that such help would be given. They said his statement was mainly meant to counter a number of unsubstantiated allegations about South Africa that had recently been made in neighbouring states

These included statements about the Machel air crash shortly before the Margo report was due